

The day after the declaration was made. And since the publication of the correspondence, I met with a gentleman, who was then friendly to us both, and for aught I know, is still, to whom a letter, about the date of the declaration, I had communicated it. He reminded me of it, and urged me if I took any notice of the correspondence, to present this fact to the public. In compliance with his opinion, and advice, I have presented it.

I have been somewhat surprised, at the reports that have been expressed in many of the newspapers, at the misunderstanding which has occurred between the President and Vice President. It is certainly a misnomer to call it a misunderstanding, it is in fact a correct understanding between the parties, between whom there was a misunderstanding since the summer of 1818. Some doubts have even been expressed, whether the rupture would not produce a bad effect upon the ensuing Presidential election; such doubts are entirely visionary. Let Mr. Calhoun go over to the opposition to-morrow, he cannot in my opinion controul our electoral vote, not even in South Carolina; for I am credibly informed that the President of the United States, can get more votes in Abbeville district than Mr. Calhoun, although it is his native district. The truth is, I believe, Mr. Calhoun never was a republican in principle. He became a man after the federal party had been overthrown, and he had sagacity enough to be convinced that it would not rise to power in a short time. His ambition therefore prompted him to join the Republican party. During the war the excitement which existed, and the pressure which the enemy made on the country, required all the vigilance and all the energy of those charged with the public interest. But after the war a new scene opened and then it was discovered that many who had entered the republican ranks, were not republicans in fact. The Tariff for the protection of domestic labor, and internal improvements became prominent and leading measures, in both of which Mr. Calhoun took a leading and active part. He is now at the head of the Nullifiers in South Carolina, to nullify the Tariff of 1828, because it does not protect domestic labor. I have no doubt many honorable, respectable, and well informed citizens believe in the doctrine of Nullification. Mr. Calhoun is probably the only nullifier in South Carolina, who cannot be honestly so. If there be another it is his friend George McDuffie, who at least is only second to him in inconsistency as a politician.

The Vice President's past conduct, and present situation reminds me strongly of one of Aesop's fables, in which he relates that an ass having obtained a lion's skin, put it on him, and went into the forest where his appearance spread affright and dismay among the tenants of the woods, who fled to their most secret coverts and hiding places. Shortly after the ass began to bray. The spell was dissolved; the affrighted beasts returned from their coverts, and collecting around, they stripped him of the lion's skin, and exposed him to the scorn and ridicule of the assembled beasts. For about 20 years the Vice President had assumed the part of a lion, and exterior of a patriot, and man of strict honor. Through the agency of a crowd of young officers whom he had the address to attach to him, while he was Secretary of War, he has managed to impose the belief upon the majority of the citizens of this republic, that he was what he seemed to be. Unfortunately in the month of February last, he came out with his address to the people of the U. S. This address has had the same effect upon him, that the braying had upon the Jackass. That publication has produced inquiry and criticism. And inquiry and criticism cannot fail to expose the Vice President to the scorn and ridicule, not of the assembled beasts, but of the citizens of the United States. I now take my leave of the Vice President, by saying that if any of his quondam friends, shall after reading this review wish to make him the object of adoration, they shall not be interrupted in their devotions by

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.
June 1st, 1831.
GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.
OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE MISSIONARIES.—The following correspondence will show the course pursued by the authorities of the State towards the Missionaries in the Cherokee country.

Salem, N. C. March 30, 1831.
Sir.—A letter just received from the Rev. Godlieb Byhan, one of our Missionaries in the Cherokee Nation, and acting postmaster at Spring Place, informs us of the fact, that among others a Presbyterian Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Worcester, also postmaster at New Echota, has been arrested, and taken by authority of the State of Georgia, as also of his, Mr. Byhan's apprehension of sharing the same fate in a short time.

Your Excellency will, therefore, permit the undersigned, "The Board of Directors of the United Brethren Missions at Salem," respectfully to state, that all our Missionaries in different parts of the world in general, and our Missionaries in the Cherokee Nation in particular, are instructed never to meddle or interfere in the political affairs of any nation or government, but only to attend faithfully to the object of their mission.

Encouraged and protected by the General Government of the United States our Missionaries were the first who commenced, near thirty years ago, to assist the United States in civilizing the Cherokee Nation, by imparting religious instructions to them and by other means, which although not without success, were attended with great expenses in the establishment of two stations at Spring place, and Onechogelgee.

As soon as we became acquainted, about four weeks ago, with the laws passed by the late Legislature of Georgia, after mature consideration of the particular relation of our Missionaries towards the Nation among whom they resided, and the tendency of said laws, we concluded, that at all events, the object of their longer residence among said Nation could not be promoted under existing circumstances; we ordered their removal out of the limits of Georgia, to a temporary refuge in Tennessee, until time should enable us to take further measures.

Concerning the Rev. Godlieb Byhan, who was bound, as United States officer, to remain and attend to his duty of the post office, we thought his being a citizen and officer of the United States, would prove a sufficient passport for him, but advised him to state his situation to the Postmaster General, await his success, and move thereupon.

We earnestly and respectfully entreat, therefore, your Excellency, grant said Rev. Godlieb Byhan your kind protection during his stay until he obtain a successor, and in case he should have been already arrested, to release and dismiss him through your intercession, whereby you would confer the greatest favor on us and our Society.

Respectfully, your Excellency's,

obedient servants,
JOHN C. BECKLER,
CHRIST. FREDERICK SHAFF,
THEODORE SHUEZ,
The Board of Directors of the United Brethren Missions.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, 18th April, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 30th ult. upon the subject of Missionaries employed by the Board of Directors of the United Brethren Missions, among the Cherokee Indians residing in Georgia, has been received.

I have the highest respect for the general character of the United Brethren, and entire confidence that their Board of Missions has, in its efforts to improve and christianize the heathen and savage aborigines of our country, been directed by the most pious and benevolent motives. I regret that your Missionaries should have found any difficulty in complying with the requirements of the Laws of the State. The principal object of those laws has been to remove from the Cherokee white men of bad character, and those who from mistaken views of the rights and powers of the State have been engaged in exciting the Indians to sedition and opposition to the policy of the Government. The officer of the guard, which has been stationed among the Cherokees, to protect the public property from trespass, and to arrest violators of the law, has been directed specially to bring to trial every white man who in any manner commits an injury upon our Cherokee population. And it is a source of high satisfaction, to believe, that under the present administration of the laws of the State, the rights of liberty, personal security, and private property, belonging to the Indians, are far better protected than they have been heretofore.

According to your request, and in full confidence that your Missionaries will conform to your directions, the commanding officers of the guard will be directed to wait with them until they can conveniently remove from the State, or take the oath required by law.

I cannot close this letter, without expressing the fullest conviction that the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, will result to their advantage, and the hope that such removal, instead of embarrassing the efforts of Christians in communicating to them the light and saving influence of the Gospel, will prove the efficient means of obtaining for them the most satisfactory success.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE R. GILMER.

To the Board of Directors of the United Brethren Missions.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, April 20, 1831.

Sir.—By the law of this State all white persons, except Agents of the United States, are prohibited from residing within its territory occupied by the Cherokees, unless authorized by license from the Governor or his agent, upon taking the oath to support the constitution and laws of the State. This law resulted from the active influence which that class of persons had exercised, in opposition to the humane policy of the General Government and the rights of Georgia. Fugitives from justice, outcasts from society, and trespassers upon the Gold Mines had an interest very readily understood to preventing both the removal of the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi, and the operation of the laws upon them. The Missionaries of different religious societies, stationed among the Indians, had found their situations too lucrative to give them up willingly. Individuals had also been found among them acting the part of political incendiaries, misdirecting the Indians, mistaking facts, and perverting public opinion so as to embarrass the present administration of the General Government. Among the persons who have been arrested, for violating this law of the State, is a man by the name of John Thompson, reported to be a clergyman, and a missionary from some religious society in the New England States. He was, upon his arrest, carried before one of the judges of the Superior Court, by a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged upon the ground, that he was a Missionary, and that the Missionaries were agents of the United States, and consequently not subject to the penalty of the law prohibiting the residence of white persons among the Indians. It is not necessary to say any thing about the correctness of this decision. It is due both to the United States and Georgia; that its effects should be obviated. Mr. Thompson is reported to have been very active in exciting the Indians to their attempt to sustain an independent Government, and no doubt will feel secure in continuing his mischievous exertions unless the laws of the State can have their proper operation upon his conduct. For this purpose I must request from you an official assurance, that the Rev. John Thompson, now residing among the Cherokees in Georgia, is not an agent of the United States, and that no religious missionaries, as such, are agents of the Government. It is very desirable that your answer should be received as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE R. GILMER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS,
Milledgeville, 11th May, 1831.

Sir: I enclose to you, the copy of the answer of the Secretary of War, to a letter of mine upon the subject of Missionaries residing among the Cherokees, by which you will perceive that some of them are really the agents of the United States, although the Moravian and Baptist Missionaries receive a portion of their support from that fund appropriated for the civilization of the Indians. As, however, the expressions of the Secretary of War leave it doubtful, whether he does not consider the Moravian Missionaries at Spring Place, and Onechogelgee, under the superintendence of God e b Byhan, and the Baptist Missionaries at Valley Towns and Noyce under the superintendence of Evans Jones, Agents of the Government, you will for the present consider them such, taking care to report to this Department any opposition which may be made to the laws of the State, or the policy of the United States, by any white person, connected with those establishments. The Missionaries of other Christian denominations who may be found within the territory appropriated to the occupancy of the Cherokees, without having taken the oath required by the laws of the State, you are directed not to recognize as agents of the United States.

Since writing the above, I have received from the Post Master General a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, by which you will perceive, that Samuel Worcester is no longer protected by his office of Post Master, in his seditious conduct among the Indians.

I have enclosed to you, unsealed, letters to S. Worcester, Thompson and other Missionaries, which, after reading you will cause to be delivered to them. After receiving this notice to leave the State, they should continue their refractory conduct, you will cause them to be arrested, and turned over to the civil authority for punishment. If they show no dis-

position to mislead the Indians, or oppose the policy of the Government, treat them with kindness and liberality, and permit them to remove from the State in such manner as may be most convenient and agreeable to them—Independent of the general disposition of the Government, to induce men to obey the laws in preference to the infliction of punishment, it is important that the Cherokees should not be further excited, by the harsh treatment of any whom they may be disposed to consider members of the community. I am fully convinced, that their future distinct existence, prosperity, and happiness, depends upon their speedy removal beyond the Mississippi. Every thing, therefore, which is done in relation to them, should have for its purpose the accomplishment of that object.

[The remainder of this letter is upon other subjects, relative to Col. Sanford's duties.]
Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE R. GILMER.

Col. John W. A. Sanford.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, 16th May, 1831.

Sir: Sufficient evidence has been obtained from the Government of the United States to convince the Courts of this State, that the Missionaries employed among the Cherokees, by the American Board of Foreign Missions, are not its Agents, and therefore not exempted from the operation of the law forbidding white persons to reside among the Cherokees without license. In continuing so, to reside, you must have known that you were acting in violation of the laws of the State. The mistaken decision of the Superior Court upon this subject, in the late case determined in Gannett county has enabled you, for a time, to persist in your opposition to the humane policy which the General Government has adopted for the civilization of the Indians, and in your efforts to prevent their submission to the laws of Georgia.

However criminal your conduct, in this respect, may have been, I am still desirous that you should have an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow the continuance. You are, therefore, advised to comply with as little delay as possible. Col. Sanford, commanding the guard, will be directed to cause to be delivered to you this letter, and to enforce the laws if you should persist in your disobedience.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE R. GILMER.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, and ELIZUR BUTLER.

An extract of a letter addressed by Elizer Butler, to Governor Gilmer, in reply.

HAVES, June 7, 1831.

"A few days since I received a communication purporting to be from your Excellency. I could not take the oath required of white men who live in her chartered limits, because I should then acknowledge the jurisdiction of Georgia over this country, which would be an act of treason to my country. I am a Missionary laborer among the Cherokees. My principles of action are founded on the word of God, and in adhering to the law and the testimony, and endeavoring to follow the examples of Holy Writ, my conduct is construed into an unjustifiable interference with political affairs, I cannot help it."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, 16th May, 1831.

Sir.—It is a part of my official duty to cause all white persons residing within the territory of the State occupied by the Cherokees, to be removed therefrom, who refuse to take the oath to support the constitution and laws of the State.

Information has been received of your continued residence within that territory, without complying with the requisites of the law, and of your claim to be exempted from its operation, account of your holding the office of Postmaster at New Echota. You have no doubt been informed of your dismissal from that office.

That you may be under no mistake as to this matter, you are also informed that the United States Government does not recognize its agents, the Missionaries acting under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Whatever may have been your conduct in opposing the humane policy of the General Government, or in exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the State. I am still desirous of giving you an opportunity of voluntarily submitting to the laws of the State, and of your punishment which will certainly follow your further residence within the State contrary to its laws. You are therefore advised to remove from the territory of Georgia occupied by the Cherokees. Col. Sanford, the Commander of the Guard, will be requested to have this letter delivered to you, and to delay your arrest until you shall have had an opportunity of leaving the State.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE R. GILMER.

Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER.

An extract of a letter addressed by S. A. Worcester to Gov. Gilmer, in reply.

"My own view of duty is, that I ought to remain, and quietly pursue my labors for the spiritual welfare of the Cherokee people, until I am forcibly removed. If I am correct in the apprehension that the State of Georgia has no right jurisdiction over the territory where I reside, then it follows that I am under no moral obligation to obey the laws, or to conform to her enactments, and I suffer in consequence of continuing to preach the Gospel, and to diffuse the written word of God, among this people, I trust that I shall be sustained by a conscience void of offence, and by the anticipation of a righteous decision at that tribunal from which there is no appeal."

Copy of a letter from Governor Gilmer, to Colonel Sanford.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, 17th June, 1831.

Sir—I enclose to you copies of letters from Samuel A. Worcester, and Elizer Butler, two of the white men, Missionaries among the Cherokees, in answer to my letters notifying them that they would be arrested if they continued to disobey the laws of this State, by residing among the Cherokees, without taking the oath to support its constitution and laws, and allowing them to resist themselves of that notification so as to avoid the punishment which they had rendered themselves liable to. You will perceive that these two men deny the authority of the State to pass laws to govern them, notwithstanding their residence within its limits, and express the determination to a bid its penalties. Let them feel their full weight, since such is their voluntary choice. Spare no exertions to arrest them, and all others similarly situated, and offending. If they are discharged by the Courts, or give bail, continue to arrest for each repeated act of resistance, in violation of the law. If resistance is made, call upon the Militia of the counties.

Although I am disposed to execute the laws with the utmost forbearance, upon our Indian

people, I owe it to the sovereignty of the State, to punish, with the utmost rigor, the injurious and insolent conduct of the whites who deny its power, and oppose its authority. Your duty is laborious, but I know your zeal in support of the just rights of the State, and hope that your efforts in sustaining them may be soon rewarded with the most complete success.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE R. GILMER.

Col. John W. A. Sanford.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

TOTAL CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY. COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

By the ship Georgia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston, we have London letters to August 5, and Liverpool to the 6th, two days later than before received.

The first, and perhaps most important item is the total change of the French ministry, produced by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies in choosing a President. On the 24th lot, a majority of only five votes elected the Ministerial candidate; whereupon, the President of the Council, M. Casimir Perier, immediately tendered his resignation, in which he was followed by the other ministers, as the chief aim of M. Perier's ministry, as to external politics, having been to preserve France from war, we may now with more probability anticipate that the cry of the younger portion of the French to take part for Poland, and to humble Austria for her conduct in Italy, may prevail.

This change certainly threatens a general war, although the King is struggling once more to form a pacific cabinet. But should he succeed, the prospect is that it would not stand a week. The London Star of the 4th (evening) speaks of three lists of the New Ministers having been received from Paris, all from highly intelligent sources, and adds,

"We venture, however, to assert, that neither of them will satisfy the present temper of France, and what is more, neither of them will command a majority in the Chamber. The King seems to be a stranger to the wishes of the nation, or, from some peculiarity of character, to be intent on thwarting it."

On the side of Belgium, formal notice had by order of the King, been given by the Dutch Commandant of the Citadel of Antwerp that on the evening of the 4th August the armistice would cease.

The Prince of Orange had gone to Breda to take command of the army, and it was reported that hostilities had actually commenced near Ghent. It was rumored that the Dutch King had been encouraged to take this belligerent course, by assurances of support from the King of Prussia. This may be doubted. It is stated in the Times of the 6th, that a Commissioner from the King of Holland, Mr. Van Nijxell, had arrived in London for the purpose of opening new negotiations for the settlement of differences, and that another Commissioner from Belgium, which were to take place. On the 1st of August the Prince of Orange issued an order of the day, in which he acquainted having put himself at the head of the army. He tells the army that they will probably be called in a few days, to demand by force of arms equitable conditions for a separation of that part of the Kingdom which has withdrawn from the Governor of the King. He says that by resorting to arms, the King does not put a stop to the negotiations which are going on although they have hitherto proved fruitless.

At London on the 4th, a European war was almost universally predicted. Numerous warlike rumors were in circulation. It was said that a steamer had been sent out with despatches for Admiral Cockburn to proceed with his squadron for the Scheldt. Large contracts for provisions had been advertised for by the Government. The Austrian, French, and Russian Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, & the Envoy Extraordinary, had had long conferences with Viscount Palmerston, at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Notwithstanding the statements that lately appeared, (says the Morning Herald) of the large quantity of gunpowder which the French government has in its possession, ready for immediate service, a commercial letter, received yesterday from Bordeaux, states that large purchases of saltpetre have been made on account of government, and in some instances even in anticipation of the arrival of cargoes.

From Poland, there is no positive news, as to the movements of the army. The rumored victories of the Poles, which the previous arrival flattered us with, are, as we apprehend, groundless. Meantime, that scourge, even more fatal than the Russian hordes in whose train it follows—the Cholera Morbus—was extending itself along the shores of the Baltic, and throughout Prussian Poland.

The Prussian Gazette, in an article dated "Frontiers of Poland, July 24," says that the Grand Russian army, 60,000 strong with 70 pieces of cannon, had passed the Vistula at Niezawa; and that on the 19th, the Grand Duke Michael at the head of the Imperial Guard, had crossed. On the 21st, a Te Deum was sung in the camp with the firing of cannon, to celebrate the event. The Russian advanced guard, under the command of Prince Schadowitz and Gen. Witt, had met with no other obstacle in their march, and was near Warsaw. The Governor of Warsaw had given notice of the approach of the enemy and every one capable of bearing arms had been enrolled at the town hall. The enthusiasm was great, and no fear was felt for the safety of the city. It was stated from Lithuania, that the Polish Gen. Dembiski had been made prisoner, with all his troops.

The Paris Constitutional states that the Queen of Holland left Berlin July 25, on her return to the Hague, taking with her, it was said, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Prussia and Holland.

The British Parliament was still engaged in discussing the Reform Bill, in committee. Schedule A. B. and C. had passed under revision, and had received the sanction of the committee, by successive votes, sustained, with the exception of a few individuals on some of the propositions, by the ministerial strength of the House. Schedule D. containing the names of places to which it was proposed to give one member each, was taken up on the night of the 4th, and some progress was made in it. The British funds had fallen about 11-4 per cent. in consequence of the continental news.

It is again reported that the Emperor of Russia was sick—his complaint consumption. From Poland, we have nothing authentic, or of decisive importance. The Courts of Austria and Prussia, are reported to have refused, on the demand of France, to give assurances of neutrality in the war in Poland. They should act as circumstances and their own interest might seem to require.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—The following

article from the London Morning Chronicle exhibits the frightful progress of this appalling malady in St. Petersburg:

"From letters received yesterday from Hamburg, with accounts from Petersburg to the 16th July, it appears that the progress which the cholera is making is truly terrific. These letters state that the cases have been fifteen thousand, and that the population in great numbers were flying from St. Petersburg. Now, although we do not place implicit reliance on these accounts, nevertheless we have reason to believe that the cases have been far more numerous than reported. In a place so extensive as Petersburg, with a population of 250,000, having so formidable a police, and with the authorities, so averse to the truth being known, and in a case where the virus is liable to the most serious injury by the interruption of trade, it cannot be expected that the full extent to which the calamity prevails should be made known. We are now of opinion that it rages to an extent far beyond what is officially known or reported. If we may draw a conclusion from what has happened at other places—and the deaths hitherto have been greater in proportion to the cases—we should say the disease is only in its infancy at St. Petersburg. At Archangel is decimated the population.

From the 28th to the 30th June there had been at Petersburg upwards of 50 cases, and 30 deaths—more than 15 deaths a day. From the 30th of June to the 6th of July there were 539 cases, and 279 deaths, averaging from the 30th of June to the 6th of July, 55 deaths a day. From the 6th to the 13th there had been 8,645 cases, and 1,518 deaths, average of 13 deaths to the most serious injury by the interruption of trade, it cannot be expected that the full extent to which the calamity prevails should be made known. We are now of opinion that it rages to an extent far beyond what is officially known or reported. If we may draw a conclusion from what has happened at other places—and the deaths hitherto have been greater in proportion to the cases—we should say the disease is only in its infancy at St. Petersburg. At Archangel is decimated the population.

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