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THE INDIANS.

We copy the subjoined letter of the Secretary of War to a Convention of citizens in New York, called the Indian Board, from the Evening Post, of that city. The Coalition editors, finding that the people have approved of the removal of violent and abusive opponents of the Administration, as well as the ejection of defaulters and cheats from office, and being at a loss for something to carp at, have pretended to be wonderfully distressed for the "poor Indians," and woefully grieved at the interference of the General Government between them and the State of Georgia. The letter of Mr. Eaton explains the views of the President, and will be entirely satisfactory to every honest, well-meaning and unprejudiced man: its arguments are clear and satisfactory, and place the subject in its proper light.—*Balt. Rep.*

Rip Raps. (Va.) Aug. 25, 1829.
Sir—Last evening, by the steam boat Norfolk, from Baltimore, your letter to the President was received at this place, with a transcript of the Constitution, relating to the Indians, recently adopted at New York by your Convention. With the course pursued at your meeting, the President is much gratified, and desires me so to declare to you. He cannot but appreciate highly the views taken by you of a course of policy, which justice to principles recognised, and humanity towards our Indian brethren, constrain him as matter of conformed duty to adopt. He regrets that so many inaccuracies, both as to object and motive, should have found a place in the public Journals of the day, evidently misrepresenting, and calculated to produce incorrect impressions. The great consolation entertained by him though, is that time will prove that his only end, and object and purpose, is to do full and impartial justice, to the extent that his official discharge of duty will sanction.

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing of a compulsory course to effect the removal of this unfortunate race of people, has ever been thought of by the President, although it has been so asserted. The considerations which controlled, in the course pursued, were such, as he really and in fact believed, were required, as well by a regard for the just rights which the State of Georgia was authorised to assert, as from a conscientious conviction, that by it, humanity towards the Indians would more effectually be subserved. Of this they have been assured, and in that assurance, no other disposition was had than to explain fully to them, and the country, the actual ground on which it was believed they were rightfully entitled to stand.

How can the United States Government contest with Georgia the authority to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine every where maintained be true, that a State is sovereign, as far so by the constitution adopted it has not been parted with to the General Government, then must follow as matter of certainty, that within the limits of a State there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government. It is certainly contrary to every idea entertained of an independent government, for any other to assert adverse dominion and authority, within her jurisdictional limits: they are things that cannot exist together.

Between the State of Georgia and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into;—who then is to yield, for it is certain in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must? The answer heretofore presented from the Government, and which you, by your adoption have sanctioned as correct, is the only one, that can be offered. Georgia, by her acknowledged confederate authority, may legally and rightfully govern and control throughout her own limits, or else our knowledge of the science and principle of government, as they relate to our own forms, are wrong, and have been wholly misunderstood.

Sympathy indulged is a noble and generous trait of character, but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the Government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have heretofore employed; and to encourage the Indians to the belief that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia? Do those who are the advocates of such a course, and consider it reconcilable to propriety, dream of the consequences to which it would lead, or consider after what manner so strange an idea could be put in practice? Have they looked to the State of Georgia, conscious in the rectitude of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the States to sustain her against encroachment, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive of the whole? If nothing else can be traced

through such an appeal and in such an issue, I think the good and the humane may at least perceive that in it peril is to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest, would be so utterly destroyed, that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversations had with the President, recently and formerly, on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feelings, or has a stronger desire to see them proceed in that condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. Not to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a State, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government, fashioned to their own condition and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that the exercise of such a right can properly be conceded. What would the authorities of the State of New York say to an attempt, on the part of the Six Nations, to establish, within their limits a separate and independent government; and yet their authority, to do so, would be as undeniable as that of the Creeks, or Cherokees, within the territory of Georgia, or Alabama? Would they agree, that the Indian law of retaliation on the next of kin, should be enforced for the accidental killing of one of their tribe? Or, that nothing of trade and commerce, by her citizens, should take place within their limits, except in conformity to the provisions of their municipal code? Would they assent to have their citizens rendered liable to be arraigned at the bar of an Indian court of justice, and to have meted out to them the penalties of their criminal code? It is obvious, that no State of this Union would grant such authority. Concede, however, that these Indians are entitled to be considered sovereign within their own limits, and you concede every thing else as matter of consequence. Admit the principle, and all is admitted—and what then? The sword, the lone arbiter in any community, where questions of adverse sovereignty and power are to be settled, would, in the end, have to be appealed to; and when this shall be the case, the humblest prophet in our land cannot but discern what will be the *finale* of the contest. Is it not preferable, and does not their own peace, and quiet, and happiness, demand, that they should surrender, at once, such visionary opinions, and, by retiring beyond the Mississippi, place themselves where every conflict, as to state authority, will cease; and where the most enlarged and generous efforts, by the Government, will be made to improve their minds, better their condition, and aid them in their efforts of self-government? For your efforts and those associated with you in convention, furthering this liberal and only practical scheme, the time will come when all good and generous men will thank you.

In conclusion, the President desires me to thank you for the communication made to him, and to offer you an assurance, that every legitimate power of his will be freely bestowed to further and assist the laudable and humane course which your convention has adopted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. EATON.

From the Galena Advertiser.

INDIAN TREATY.—We learn by a gentleman who arrived here from Prairie du Chien, since the publication of our last paper, that the treaty with the Winnebagoes, Potawatamies and Ottawas, is concluded. The following is the boundary of the land ceded by the Winnebagoes to the United States: From the mouth of Rock river, up said river to the mouth of the Pe-ka-ton-o-kee, thence up the Pe-ka-ton-o-kee, to the mouth of Sugar river; thence up this stream to the mouth of its extreme eastern branch; thence up said branch to the place where it is intersected by the trace leading from the Blue Mound to the Portage of the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers; thence with said trace, passing partly through one of the Four Lakes to Duck creek; thence up Duck creek to its source; thence on a straight line to the lower extremity of Lake Puckway or Rush Lake; thence up said lake, and up Fox river to the Portage abovementioned; thence across the Portage, down the Ouisconsin, and down the Mississippi to the mouth of Rock river.

All the land included within the above bounds, is ceded to the United States, except certain reserves, to wit: one section, or 640 acres to each half breed of the Winnebago tribe, who are named in the treaty; to be located hereafter by the United States, on any land within the ceded tract not supposed to contain lead ore. The United States, on their part, give to the Winnebagoes \$20,000, promised at the Council at Green Bay last year, in full, for rents and deprivations committed on their domains up to the present time—\$20,000 as presents; and an annuity of \$18,000 for thirty years; out of which the Winnebagoes are to pay \$10,000 in part for the expenses incurred by the United States in the late Winnebago disturbance, for all thefts and deprivations heretofore committed; to Madame Gagnier, whose husband was murdered at Prairie du Chien in the summer of 1827, an annuity of \$— for thirty years, and to any child who was scalped and captured and reserved from the ceded tract, to be

designated by the government of the United States.

We understand that Mr. Hunt's claim against the Winnebagoes amounts to \$10,000; Mr. Brisbois' to \$7,000; Messrs. Lockwoods' to \$800; Messrs. Rolettes' and others unknown.

The Potawatamies and Ottawas have sold all the ground to which they have any claim, on both sides of Rock river, including all the land from Rock river to Lake Michigan.

The Winnebagoes still retain a small tract of country between the Four Lakes, the upper waters of Rock river, Winnebago Lake, and Lake Michigan. This tract is supposed in many places to abound in copper ore.

The quantity of land purchased of the Potawatamies is supposed to be about 3,600,000 acres—its western boundary being the Mississippi, extending from the mouth of Rock river to the mouth of the Ouisconsin about 200 miles, and from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, 120 miles. And the amount which the Commissioners have agreed to give, is five mills per acre, annually, during their existence as a distinct nation.

The land purchased of the Winnebagoes is about 3,000,000, bounded on the west and south by the aforesaid purchase; east by Rock and Sugar rivers; north by the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers; for which the commissioners have agreed to pay five mills per acre annually for 30 years, which is equal to about 15 cents per acre.

Thus have the United States obtained the title to about 6,600,000 acres of land, abounding with lead ore, more so, perhaps, than any other in the known world. The tract is surrounded by navigable waters, and its climate and soil not excelled in any part of the United States. The interior is well furnished with springs of the purest water, and with sites for water power to almost any extent. Lime and sand stone can every where be found for building and fencing; and timber sufficient for the purposes for which it may be required. The annuities of \$33,000 are to be paid in cash, at Prairie du Chien—thus distributing in our immediate neighborhood a little of the *benefit*.

We expect, hereafter to be furnished with all the speeches made by the Indians to the commissioners; and the talks held between the different tribes of Indians, and other more minute transactions, until which time we shall abstain from further remarks upon the treaty.

THE EMIGRATING CREEKS.

LITTLE ROCK. (A. T.) Aug. 5.—The party of about 400 Creek Indians, whose arrival on the west side of the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, we mentioned two weeks ago, passed up through the Big Prairie, about a week since, on their way to the country assigned them up the Arkansas.

By the Post rider from Pine Bluffs, arrived yesterday morning, we learn, that the Steam Boat Virginia, having on board about 1000 Emigrating Creeks, on her way up the Arkansas, run aground opposite the residence of Mrs. Embree, about 55 miles (by land) below this place, some days since, and had not got off when he left there. The Arkansas is at a low stage, and unless a rise takes place, (which, from the present appearances in the weather, we have reason to expect,) we are apprehensive she will not get off soon.—*Gazette.*

The troops at Cantonment Towson, on Red River, have been removed to Cantonment Jessup, La. After the Barracks were abandoned by the troops, they were set on fire by a number of desperate villains of Miller County, Arkansas, in a frolic, and entirely destroyed.—*Missouri Rep.*

POLITICAL.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

That those who were members of the Hartford Convention, should support the reelection of Mr. Adams at the same time that he was endeavoring to imprint the charge of treason on their forehead, was to us no matter of surprise. There have always been, and there ever will be, two great parties in this country. Hide and conceal the measures, the policy, and the motives of the aristocracy as you may, the *cloven foot* will disclose itself.

The *tories* of the revolution believed, honestly believed, that no nation could be prosperous and happy without a King. They fought for their opinions, and shed their blood in their behalf; and in opposition to those who believed that "all men are born free and equal." The federalists, under the elder Adams, believed that the people were their worst enemies. They honestly thought that the people were "a many headed monster," incapable of self government; and there were not a few who hoped to see the day when the constitution would give place to "an hereditary Executive, and a Senate for life." This party has always been, and ever will be considerable in point of numbers, and powerful in influence and talents. Like a constitutional disease, it may disappear at times before the power of the people, but inherent and deeply seated in our system, it will break forth in times of peril, endangering the constitution itself.

Their ruling principle is, as we have said, an innate distrust of the people; their object, the elevation of a few at the expense

of the many. Hence, they are ever on the alert, seeking, through combinations of political leaders, to seize upon, and exercise the reins of government.

We saw this party and their principles rallied around the elder Adams. They next united on Aaron Burr. Failing there, they sought an union with De Witt Clinton, and one solitary embrace cast a deep shade upon the bright prospects of that great man. They purchased power under the second Adams, through their bargain with Mr. Clay, and upon him, (Mr. Clay,) as their sole remaining hope, they now rally. It is fortunate for this republic, that their principles, and the evil consequences to which they tend, are so well defined and understood, and that such is the healthy and vigorous action of our free institutions, that the motives and purposes of those who combine against the liberties of the people, display and defeat themselves.

We were not, however, prepared to see the mask so boldly thrown aside, as it has been. We did not expect to see Judge Story taking to his embrace the traitors of the Hartford Convention. The official organ of the party has hoisted the five striped flag. No one can longer doubt into what hands the "power and patronage" of the government would fall, if by any "bargain" or misfortune, Mr. Clay becomes the President of the U. States.—*U. S. Tel.*

From the Boston Statesman.

LAZARUS COMING FORTH.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The following facts are taken from a notice, in the Yeoman's Gazette, of the inauguration of the Law Professors at Cambridge on Tuesday last, and of the dinner that followed.

After the cloth was removed, Hon. Harrison Gray Otis remarked that the orator of the day had eulogized Hon. Nathan Dane, had painted his bright traits in bold relief, but had not been the faithful historian of his life. For the faithful historian presents both sides of the picture, whereas the orator had studiously cast a shade over his faults, and especially had kept silence as to the notable fact that Mr. Dane was a member of the "Hartford Convention."

Upon this hint Judge Story rose, and stated his unreserved opinion in favor of the integrity and patriotism of the members of the Hartford Convention; expressed conviction, that their purposes were pure, their views patriotic, their meeting constitutional, and their proceedings honorable to themselves and their country. In a few minutes afterwards, Hon. James T. Austin addressed the company, fully concurring with Judge Story in his honorable testimony in behalf of the convention. Mr. Austin concluded by expressing his respect in the following toast:

"The surviving members of the Hartford Convention"

We understand that Prince Beal, Esq. of Kingston, in the county of Plymouth, also made his speech at the same dinner, and eulogized very highly Joshua Thomas, Esq. deceased, member of the Hartford Convention from Plymouth county. All these gentlemen have been very ardent supporters of the COALITION. Mr. Beal is the man who, in the debate in our Legislature, called General Jackson an "assassin." God grant that all who praise that infamous measure, the HARTFORD CONVENTION, may always aid with their abuse the hero and the patriot, who saved his country at New Orleans when the five striped flag of treason was hoisted in New England, and who solemnly declared, that had he commanded in the District where the HARTFORD CONVENTION was held, he would, "had it been the last act of his life," have "PUNISHED" the RINGLEADERS.—The Hon. Daniel Webster, presided at this dinner.

We find in the Courier of Tuesday, the following letter on this subject—

To the Editor of the Boston Courier.

The article transferred into the Courier, in which is introduced the name of Mr. James T. Austin, gives a very incorrect report of his remarks in relation to the Hartford Convention. On the occasion alluded to, Mr. A. suggested to the chair that it would be wonderful if, in an assembly of lawyers, there should be no subject introduced which might produce a difference of opinion, but if the one then alluded to by the gentleman who had last spoke (Mr. Otis and Judge Story) was of that description, he had no wish to follow the discussion on its debatable ground. The time had gone by, when it was useful to revive old feelings of animosity, or to remember the causes of the quarrel which there was now no motive to continue and much less to influence. With regard to the personal integrity of the members of the Hartford Convention there was no longer any question. They were all honorable men. They had served their country in high and honorable stations—they meant to do it then—and the only fair question concerning their conduct in that convention, was as to its wisdom and expediency. History, experience, posterity would decide it, without the necessity of marking that festive occasion by a dissertation on its policy. If it was found that they had erred in their course, it would be considered that their usefulness had been suspended and not destroyed; as the rays of the sun in eclipses are obscured only, and not extinguished.

As a measure of public policy, he had no reason to change his original opinion of

the Hartford Convention, but he declined all desire of waging an eternal war against even his political opponents, and he would venture to propose the health of the surviving members of the Hartford Convention, who have too great an interest in the country to sacrifice its integrity.

Mr. Austin's toast and his admissions in the above letter, must destroy all the remaining confidence, if any existed among the Republicans, in him, and at the same time his letter must prevent his new political associates from reposing any more confidence in him as a politician than the Republicans have done. We wish the Hartford Convention federalists joy, in their new acquisition.

The Dedham Register, in commenting upon the late curious confession of Judge Story and Attorney Aquin, makes the following remarks:

"The Editor of the Lancaster paper says, that Judge Story further stated, that he had a conversation with Mr. Dane at the time of his appointment as a member of the Convention, and expressed to him his approbation of that measure.

"We are at a loss, whether to account for this strange proceeding by the maxim, 'in vino veritas' and that these gentlemen have been playing the hypocrite for the last fifteen years, or by supposing that they were 'pleni Bacchi,' 'full of the God,' and knew not what they said.—When it is considered, that Judge Story has long been one of the most distinguished members of the democratic party, and that Mr. Austin is a son in law of the late Gov. Gerry, we are certainly confounded by their unhalloved sacrifice to 'strange idols.' In the general 'mele' of old principles and opinions which took place on this occasion, it would not have been surprising, had some surviving officer of the Revolution risen and proposed as a toast, 'The patriotic and illustrious services of Benedict Arnold!'"

At a "pow waw" of the Indians, it is customary with them to strip themselves of their garments; but this is the first literary "pow waw," where gentlemen have stripped off their ancient opinions and shed their political principles, under the scorn of their enemies.

THE PEOPLE.

The Register, last week, makes the following unlucky inquiry—"Look through the Union, and where do you find the people in the Jackson ranks? Let us look through the Union; and see where we find the people. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, both the Carolina's, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Hampshire—sixteen States! containing at the last census, about seven and a half millions of inhabitants, we find the people, the same who supported Madison and his administration in the late war, now preferring Andrew Jackson for President, and yielding a cordial support to his reforming, republican administration. It may also be profitable to look and see where we find the people in the ranks of Mr. Clay and his party of National Republicans, opposed to the new Administration—the doctrine of Reform, to removal of defaulters, speculators on the public Treasury, and the extirpation of that venality and corruption, which has sapped the very foundation of our government! Where do we find the strength and sinews of this opposition, but in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, little Delaware, Maryland—and with grief we say it, in democratic Maine!—eight States with a population of two million two hundred thousand inhabitants! Two thirds of the States with more than two-thirds of the population supporting the national administration, and yet the Register asks, "where do we find the people in the Jackson ranks?" Nor do we think it just to class Maine with the unpatriotic States. We believe, at the ensuing September election, she will completely disenthral herself from the chains of federal domination, in which she has been bound for a brief space, and that she will return, like the prodigal, to the bosom of the democratic family.—*Eastern Republican.*

HENRY CLAY.

This broken down politician is distrusted by all persons of reflection of both parties in this state, and even the war-peddlers and famine men are so dispirited by the overwhelming defeat of his partisans at the late election of members of Congress in Kentucky, which has driven from the National Legislature all his friends from that state but two, that they have given it up. He is in fact, so completely prostrated in Massachusetts, as well as in Kentucky, that if the choice of President were to come on in three months, and the people of this state were compelled to vote for either President Jackson or the barbaque orator, they would choose President Jackson by a handsome majority—for although the federalists, who now have the majority in Massachusetts, never loved Gen. Jackson, they never could help respecting him as a patriot and a hero, and the republicans did once all both love and honor him. But the great mass of the sober citizens of Massachusetts, both republicans and federalists, always distrusted Mr. Clay's principles, political and private. There never has been, and we hope there never will be a Clay party in Massachusetts.—*Boston Statesman.*