

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.



CARLISLE.

Tuesday, April 8, 1838.

The People's Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Democratic Antislavery Candidate for Governor.

JOSEPH RITNER.

Harrison and Ritner.

CONSTITUTION & LAWS.

No Treasury Banks! No Government Shipbuilders!

YOUNG MEN'S

COUNTY MEETING.

The Young Men of Cumberland County, friends

to the election of JOSEPH RITNER as

Governor of Pennsylvania, and the election of

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON to the

next Presidency, are requested to meet in the

Court House in Carlisle, on MONDAY

EVENING THE NINTH OF APRIL

NEXT, at early candle light, in order to appoint

delegates to the young men's State Convention, to

be held at READING and PITTSBURG,

agreeably to the recommendations of the Demo-

cratic Antislavery Convention.

MANY YOUNG MEN.

March 13, 1838.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. JOHN SHERKENT

for various interesting public documents.

By reference to the letter of our Harbinger

correspondent, it will be seen that the talented

Senator from this district, CHARLES B. PENROSE,

Esq., was on Monday the 26th ult. elected speaker

of the Senate of this State.

The proceedings in the Senate of the United

States, on the final passage of the sub-treasury

bill, the Independent Treasury Bill, together with

several other articles intended for to-day's paper,

have been crowded out by a press of advertisements.

The War against the Indians in Florida

abandoned!

The redoubtable Jessup, who has become as

signaled as the great Don Quixote, has given

up! The true Indians have not whipt him,

but they have been playing "hide-and-go-seek"

with him so long, that he is tired out! and he

advises the Government to give up their effort to

subdue and remove the Indians, and let them re-

main where they are; and the Government has

agreed to do so!!!

How will the history of this war shine, in bright

letters of gold on our national escutcheon!! The

immortal Jessup, after having basely attempted to

bring the character of the gallant Scott—after

having expended millions of the public money—

after having treacherously disgraced the Ameri-

can flag of truth, by using it to decoy his enemy

into his power and then imprison him—after hun-

dreds of our brave men have perished in the in-

hospitable climate, or have been shot down by the

cunning Indians, he is obliged to abandon the

undertaking, and permit the Indians to remain at

their discretion!!

Would such have been the case had the gal-

lant statesman and soldier HARRISON been at

the head of the Government? NEVER. He

who humbled the combined Indian and British

force at FORT MEIGS and the THAMES,

and the insidious stratagem of the red men con-

centrated at TIPPECANOE, would never have

suffered a handful of Seminoles to beat out the

WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston

Atlas, contains this notice of the contemplated

removal of some Indians from the state of New

York under the title of a contested treaty:

"There has lately arrived in this city a delega-

tion of Quakers from Philadelphia, to protest

against the ratification by the Senate, of a certain

treaty, or pretended treaty, lately negotiated

with the Indians of New York—the remnant of

the celebrated confederacy of the six nations,

who once possessed the whole of that state; and

many fair tracts of land beside.

It appears that for the last forty years or there-

abouts, there has existed a connection between

this tribe and the yearly meeting of the Quakers,

who have benevolently contributed money and

implements of husbandry, towards their in-

struction, and have been the means of their

civilization. These Indians now number

between four and five thousand, and they

own, if I recollect right, something like a quarter

of a million of acres of land, which being situ-

ated in the vicinity of Buffalo and the Canal, has

been rendered by the wonderful growth of that

part of the country, extremely valuable. These

Indians are wholly agricultural, and though sev-

eral circumstances have conspired to render

their progress in civilization not very rapid, yet

they have adopted in a great measure the habits

of their white neighbors. They are perfectly

peaceable and harmless, and seem to be no

more pretence for removing them beyond the

Mississippi, than there is for removing the Mar-

shes Indians of Massachusetts.

The United States government has been a long

time trying to get up against these Indians some

sort of a pretence of a treaty of removal. But

the Indians showed such a decided and general

hostility to the project, that nothing could be ef-

fected. Finally, as the story goes, the matter

was put into the hands of one Gillet of New

York, a member of the 24th Congress, and he, it

is said, succeeded in seducing a small number of

the chiefs and warriors into a tavern, where they

were dosed with 'whiskey', and induced to sign

the paper which the Commissioner and the War

officer now have the impudence to represent as

a treaty. The magistrates, judges, and grand

juries of the neighboring districts—though they

express themselves to be favorable to the reho-

val of the Indians, inasmuch as it would make

room for a more desirable sort of population—

have still protested, in the strongest terms, against

the ratification on the part of the Senate, of this

instrument called a treaty, but which they hold

to be utterly void, both on account of the method

in which it was obtained, and also from the fact,

that it never had the assent of but a small mino-

rity of the Indians.

On the whole, it appears that this treaty is just

another Cherokee affair. Mr. Gillet has "walked

in the footsteps" of the Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn.

It is a pure fraud from beginning to end. Ne-

vertheless the Senate will ratify it, and the House

will vote funds to carry it into execution. For-

tunately for the Indians, the removal is not to

commence till the expiration of five years. Be-

fore that period elapses it is to be hoped that a

political revolution will take place, by which

these unlucky Indians, as well as the people at

large, may be able to throw off their oppressors.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

By the proceedings of Congress, inserted in

another column, it will be seen, that the odious

Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the Senate by a

majority of two. Mr. CALHOUN voted in the

negative on account of the section which he had

introduced into the bill being stricken out on

second reading. The following remarks from the

Madisonian, we give in lieu of some which

we had intended penning on this subject:

The subject was discussed in that body late

on Saturday night. Mr. Calhoun's motion to strike

out Mr. Calhoun's section (the 23d) prevailed;

Mr. Tipton's proposition to receive the notes

of specie paying banks was rejected, and Mr. Cal-

houn's amendment depriving the Secretary of the

Treasury of the power of discriminating as to the

kind of funds to be received in the different

branches of the public revenue was adopted, and

the bill passed in that shape.

A more outlandish, ill-adapted and arbitrary

measure could not have been devised. It is the

distillation of every attribute that ought to com-

mend it to the acceptance of a republican people,

and has no more reference to the wants of the

country than an order from the Autocrat of all

Russias. It invests the Executive, in conjunction

with the powers he already possesses, with the

complete attributes of a Monarch, viz: the

execution of the laws, the management of the

revenue, and the command of the army.

We warn the people to be on their guard—let

the alarm sound along the watch-towers—if this

bill becomes the law of the land, you are deliv-

ered to an unmitigated despotism!

The effect of the bill would be to give to the

Secretary of the Treasury unlimited control over

the currency of the country, and place every

bank within our limits, wholly and absolutely at

his discretion and disposal. Let not its nature

be misapprehended, or the public mind misled

by a superficial notice of its provisions.

All the machinery of Receivers General, and

other officers, costly buildings, vaults, safes, bars

and bolts are still preserved, and the Secretary is

authorized (for it is left discretionary) to collect

the public dues, exclusively in gold and silver.

It is not the farcical measure described by a

coterie of providing strong places to de-

posit bank proxies for safe keeping, but it gives

power to break down or build up any bank the

Secretary may choose, (by keeping this one's

notes and running that,) delivering the whole to

his complete and absolute dominion. Its effects

will be to establish an exclusive, solid, unmix-

ed gold and silver currency for the government,

and leave that of the people a prey to the Secre-

tary's caprice—preventing the banks for ever

from resuming specie payments—paralyzing trade

and commerce, and involving the whole country

in long continued depression, bankruptcy and

ruin. In the hands of a friend of the credit sys-

tem, the bill might be made an instrument of

good; but under the administration of an enemy,

it is destruction.

To suppose that the bill as it passed the Sen-

ate, will defeat or dispossess any of the designs

or hopes of its originators, is to betray an igno-

rance of its history and the arguments by which

it has been supported. It gives to the Executive

the utmost that he desired. If bank notes are

received at all, it is only on the condition of their

being converted into specie on the instant. We

have but to refer to the President's Message of

the extra session, to prove that such will be the

practice; and that it is utter delusion to suppose

that bank notes will be retained in the Treasury.

The President said:

"If, at short and fixed periods, they (bank

notes) were converted into specie, to be kept by

the officers of the Treasury; some of the most

serious obstacles to their reception would per-

haps be removed. To retain the notes in the

Treasury, would be to renew, under another

form, the loans of public money to the banks, and

the evils consequent thereon."

It is a vain hope, therefore, to expect any al-

leviation from such a bill.

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald, after

adverting to the character of the Loco Foco can-

didate, Mr. PENROSE, says:

"Such is the man selected to run against our

present honest, independent, plain, strong-minded

Governor, JOSEPH RITNER, whom we have tried

and found devoted to the interests of Pennsylv-

ania, fearless in the performance of his duty, jeal-

ous of the honor and rights of her citizens, and

ever ready to rebuke improper interference on

the part of Federal officers, in the affairs and

elections of his own state."

Governor Ritner's course has secured the

confidence of the people of this state, and es-

pecially of the German population; and we again

repeat, we have no fear of the result at the next

election."

JOHN H. HILTON, Esq.,

New York City.

The Cherokeees.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday last, has

the following article in relation to the policy of

the Government towards this persecuted tribe of

Indians:

"If the hearts of the Americans are open to the

impressions which a love of good faith, whether

of a national or individual character is calculated

to make, it cannot but be repugnant by the whole

nation as a flagrant wrong that a spurious treaty,

made by an unauthorized, meagre and miserable

minority of the Cherokeees, should barter away

the homes and the rights of more than fifteen

thousand Red Men, the moral aggregate and

great majority of their tribe. In our humble

view, the act is monstrous; nor can we see a

shadow of excuse for considering a treaty bind-

ing which was so notoriously the result of fraud-

ulent collusion.

But unfortunately, our government has in too

many instances of late years, justly incurred the

charge of weakness in principle, and dishonesty

in action. Not against the strong, with whom

we stand as peers or equals, and whose power of

retaliation might be commensurate with their ex-

perience of wrong; but against the weak and the

defenseless, who when aggrieved, have not the

power of righting themselves. Thus, at Wash-

ington, toward Mexico, there was domineering

and bluster; it was considered proper to send an

army general, if he chose to go, fifty miles be-

yond the national boundary and the Sabine; over

the highway of nations, to France, it was thought

discreet to hang reprisals in terror; but in how

many other cases, have those indignant precau-

tions been omitted, and the justice demanded from

abroad, denied at home? Every national bond

abroad must win its due and forfeit; but within

our own boundaries, if the widow of a brave of-

ficer in a service of the nation desires a small

appropriation from Congress to smooth the de-

clining of a relic of one who perished in the

service of his country, it is denied; his hono-

rary plate rings on the ducal's hammer,

or gleams from the jeweller's window. Among

the Indians, tribe after tribe, disrobed of their

honors, and deluded out of their happy hunting

grounds, melt slowly like the snows of April,

until they are extinct or commingled with other

perishing remnants of their race—sinking by

thousands under contagious diseases—their lodges

desolate—their hearth-fires fading, to be kindled

no more for ever—and they themselves, reading

in the sickly light of the setting sun, their de-

cliny and doom. If any class, of government or

people, can contemplate these solemn pictures

without emotion, then are both the nation and

its rulers advanced in that indurated condition

which betrays the loss of moral principle, and