

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

After travelling through twenty-three counties, and conversing with and receiving letters from, intelligent citizens of many others, we think we can form a tolerably accurate opinion of the approaching result of the pending election. Our means of judging, at least, are probably as ample as those of any other person. And we are much gratified to have it in our power to say, with these means, that we entertain no doubt whatever of the success of Mr. LUMPKIN, and believe that nothing within the scope of ordinary events, can possibly prevent it. Such, too, we know to be the opinion of many of our political friends, who have taken much pains to inform themselves; and, having met with none of them but what is sanguine of success, we believe it to be the opinion of all. This confidence will do much for us, but yet, if carried too far, it may do injury; and, therefore, let no man permit it to lull him into the neglect of any honorable means of ensuring it in the enlightening of the people on those great points of difference between the candidates, in which their best interests are deeply involved.

Among the subjects of interest involved in the present election, are, Mr. Gilmer's former election by the Clark party, on the ground that he would do them justice, as a portion of the people, in his distribution of the Government offices and patronage—his public pledge, in conformity with their expectations, and which was hailed by them in proof of the correctness of their estimate of his character, that he would be the Governor of the State and not of a party—his violation of that sacred pledge, and proscription of, and wanton ingratitude to, his best friends—the exceedingly contradictory, inconsistent, and imbecile character of his administration—the weakness and folly of his recommendations, and their aristocratic tendency, and the injurious nature of his acts—his demand for the President of the U. States, to remove from the Cherokee territory the U. S. troops, which were protecting the gold mines and the peace and good order of the territory, free of expense to us, and more reputably and effectually than it has ever been done since; and recommending, in their stead, and in violation of the Constitution of the U. S. (which prohibits the establishment of a standing army, by any of the States) an armed Guard, to the increase of his own power and patronage, which (the opinion of His Excellency and his friends to the contrary notwithstanding,) it is ridiculous to consider in any other light than as a military force, acting as they are under all the formula of soldiers; and this, at an enormous annual expense to the State, which, but for the unnecessary removal of the U. S. troops, at the demand of His Excellency, would have been saved to the State—his assertion, in his message, of the right of the State to proceed to the most thoroughgoing measures against the Indians, and subsequent alarm, opposition to, and defeat of, the bill to that effect, when he found that if it had passed (the responsibility being properly thrown upon himself,) it would inevitably have effected his political destruction, whatever course he might have taken; and his threat to veto the bill in the very face of his assertion of the right, if it should pass in its original form—his assertion of the excellent principle, that surplus money should be kept in the hands of the people, rather than placed in the treasury, and that it will be used more virtuously, beneficially, and advantageously to themselves and the State, and less corruptly, by the people, than by those who may have the control of a full treasury, and, in contradiction of this, in the same message, and almost in the very same breath, his recommendation of Reserves of the whole gold mines, and insulting and libellous charge upon the character of the people of the State (particularly the poorer portion of them,) that the acquisition of wealth, and the prospect of it, in drawing, or expecting to draw, a gold mine, in the land lottery, would encourage an injurious spirit of speculation, corrupt their morals, and urge them to fraud and idleness, and prodigality, as "the usual result of riches easily acquired", as tho' a poor man, who had learned the true value of money by the best of all possible modes, hard labor, would not know quite as well how to take care of it, as a rich man, even His Excellency, himself, who we believe is a rich man—or as those rich men generally, who after its being placed in the Central Bank, as a necessary consequence of the adoption of the recommendation, can alone get it from there, under the supervisory control of His Excellency and the officers of the Bank, who are all appointed by him, and we presume all agree with him; and who will therefore, under his influence, kindly take care that no poor man gets any money from there, lest it should corrupt his morals, and make him idle, fraudulent, and prodigal!

His determined perseverance in pressing his aristocratic project of Reserving the Gold-mines even after the decided unpopularity of it was plainly manifest, by specially recommending to the Legislature to provide, by law, for the renting out of the mines, by which means, if adopted, the product of the mines, thro' the rent of them, would still have been drawn into the Central Bank, as effectually as if the Government had reserved them, and worked them, itself, according to the provisions of his first recommendation.—This second effort at getting the wealth of the mines into the Central Bank, instead of permitting it to pass into the hands of the people, to whom it of right belongs, evinces a more than ordinary devotion to the object, and a determination to spare no effort to effect it. And, why should His Excellency thus persevere in a project to take from the people so immense a portion of their wealth as that of the gold mines, and place it in the Central Bank, after the people themselves, and their representatives in the Legislature, had manifested so decided an opposition to it—not only by excluding the project from the Land Bill, but by repealing the former law which reserved to the State the mines and minerals of the former purchase, even after the land had been allotted to the people, and those mines and minerals had been reserved to

the State—this evincing a most determined disposition to oppose the will of the people twice plainly expressed in the most emphatic manner? Yes, why, we ask, should he do this and why should the object be so dear to him, and seemingly almost to him alone?—Was it because the immense wealth thus extracted from the people, would have been placed under his control, and that of a few office-holders appointed by him, and responsible to him—giving him a power and patronage, and control over the wealth of the people and the people themselves, thro' this dispensation of power, and patronage, and wealth superior to that of almost any civilized ruler in existence, Republican or Monarchical? Let him answer this, satisfactorily, or the people will answer it for him. And when they reflect on the immense patronage, power, and influence, which must necessarily have devolved on the Governor, by the working of the gold mines, or renting them out, and controlling, thro' his appointees, the immense wealth which must have passed into the Central Bank, and been loaned out to the people, or a certain favored portion of them, under the discretion and selection of officers appointed by, and subject to be removed by him, they cannot believe our estimate of them at all exaggerated.

His appointment of men to command the Guard, unacquainted practically, with the characters of the Indians generally, and the white population among them, and consequently incompetent to judge, as well as those who have resided for years on the frontier, of the best and most efficient measures to be adopted among them—and his continuance of them in office, and repeated public approvals of their conduct, in his published letters, without undertaking to investigate it; till the feelings of the public were at last outraged beyond bearing and the investigation could be no longer delayed.—Why can read the accounts of their chaining the Missionaries by the neck to the Indians, and dragging them along thro' the mud, after the baggage waggons—tying them on horseback—threatening to beat them with clubs—cursing them in the most violent manner—telling them they had orders to inflict on them (the Missionaries) the utmost weight of the law—and using various other cruel and outrageous treatment toward them—without blushing for our Governor, for our State, and for the times in which we live? We have no particular squeamishness about the Missionary character, which would screen them from the just punishments of any laws they may violate; but we see no reason why they should be dealt with the more severely because they are Missionaries; and while we would have them, and all others, fairly dealt with, by law, we would have the laws administered in mercy, and without the slightest unnecessary harshness on the part of those who administer them—particularly before trial—and such, is the very spirit of our laws, and our government, and of common justice and humanity. The friends of His Excellency may strive as they will, but they cannot screen him from the just censure of an outraged humanity, in this matter—they cannot prove that he has not neglected a proper investigation of this for long past, while the cries against the conduct of his officers were loud and long, and the public indignation strong against them—or that he has not continued, time after time, to laud the measures and conduct of the head officer, during all this, who, if nothing else would prove his incompetency for the station he fills, his own bombastic and inflated letter, first published, stuffed with as much military technicality, and more high-sounding military phrases, (His Excellency says the Guard is not military) than any of the great War despatches of Count Diebitsch—and which made him supremely ridiculous in the eyes of every reflecting reader, and was particularly a subject of ridicule at the time it was published—that, and that alone, would amply establish it, in the opinion of every reflecting and sensible individual. It cannot be unknown—certainly not to the Governor—that complaints of the cruelty of the Guard, have been common from the commencement of its location among the Indians; and that the statements of it have been numerous, and repeatedly distressing to every feeling of justice and humanity. The people on the frontier, among whom we have been much this summer, thoroughgoing as they are too much believed to be against the Indians, and anxious as they are for their removal, strongly disapprove of the conduct of the Guard generally, and say that the severe measures exercised against the Indians, so far from facilitating their removal, will tend, more than any thing else, to retard it. Those of the Indians, whose influence controls the whole, say they, are highly intelligent and well-educated men, susceptible of truth and reason, and, when truth and reason are urged upon them, unable to withstand the actual facts, that it is utterly impossible for them to exist happily where they are as a separate people, and that it is, in every point of view, decidedly to their best interests to emigrate. But, under the influence of harsh treatment, they are grown desperate, and say they will suffer death, rather than move by force—that they will not raise a finger against the Guard, the weakest member of which, say their intelligent men, may go into the most secret recesses, and bring any number of their most powerful Indians—that they know the present state of things must soon bring about a crisis, which they are far from wishing to avoid, confident that nothing is so well calculated to raise them up friends, both in Georgia and the United States, as the conduct of the Guard, and the Governor who controls it—and that they know the President must and will protect them in their occupancy, if he does nothing else. Are they not right in their conjectures? and is it not worse than madness, to say nothing of its inhumanity, to treat them violently or harshly? One of the most sacred trusts, is the protection of the weak against the strong—and it is the only legitimate object of all government and all law—and while justice to ourselves, and the best interests of the Indians, urge their emigration to the West, let not a single act of unnecessary harshness or severity be done against them. The weak are peculiarly under the protection of Providence itself; and they who have control over them, here, are responsible to that Providence for their guardianship.—And we unto them, whether individuals, States, or Nations, who shall abuse so sacred a trust—all history and experience proves that they never have, and never can prosper under it.