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*The Indians.*—It seems to be the determination of the Cherokees and their white allies, to carry up their case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Mr. Wirt, who a short time since rendered himself so supremely ridiculous in his correspondence with the Executive of Georgia, has been selected as their advocate and attorney. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Judiciary will attempt to nullify a measure passed by the deliberate will of the representatives of the people, approved by the Executive, and a large majority of the American people. Georgia has patiently awaited the decision of Congress—that decision has been favorable to her rights, and she

will therefore claim with firmness the fulfilment of a long standing compact.

The idea of Indian sovereignty has been but recently proclaimed, and then for the meanest and lowest purposes of party. It is, in every sense of the word, a new fangled doctrine—never having been recognized by this or any other country. The claim of sovereignty set up by them and their white allies, is altogether at war both with the spirit and usage of our Government. Our ablest statesmen have hooted at it, and deprecated in the most glowing colors, the assumption of it on the part of the Indians. Adams, Porter, Clay, Judge Spencer of New York, Mr. Niles, and even Mr. Wirt, on all former occasions, have strenuously and powerfully opposed it. Mr. Adams, in his first message to Congress, recommended the removal of the Indians beyond the limits of Georgia, and invited the particular attention of Congress to a report on this subject, by General Porter, the then Secretary of War, in which report he declared, that the assumption or exercise on their part of governmental powers within the limits of a sovereign State, was altogether unprecedented and insufferable. The fact is, that the last Congress has only passed a law on this subject, previously recommended by the last administration.

It is an undeniable fact, that Messrs. Adams and Clay both, long previous to the agitation of this question in this country, did hold *the same opinions* in reference to the subject, that Gen. Jackson does now. At the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, this question was discussed between the American and British Commissioners, and the grounds then assumed by our ministers were most ably and powerfully set forth. In the last war, the Indians had been the allies of the British, and in concluding the treaty of peace with the United States, the British Commissioners required an acknowledgment, on our part, of this very question. The correspondence is too voluminous for insertion here, but in a letter addressed to them by the American Commissioners, including Messrs. Adams & Clay, they hold the following language :

“The United States cannot consent that Indians residing within their boundaries, as acknowledged by Great Britain, shall be included in the treaty of peace, in any manner which will recognise them as independent nations; whom Great Britain, having obtained this recognition, would have the right to consider in every respect as such. Thus to recognise these Indians as Independent and sovereign nations, would take from the United States, and transfer to those Indians all the rights of soil and sovereignty over the territories which they inhabit ! !”

Take the correspondence throughout, and it furnishes incontestible evidence, that the honest and ancient opinions of Messrs. Adams & Clay, were precisely in accordance with those of General Jackson. No other doctrine was contended for, until the law for the removal of the Indian tribes was made a pretext for opposing the administration.—*Lex. (Ken.) Gazette.*