

The following article is taken from the Philadelphia Mail. It strikes us that the "cases" are well put.

U S Telegraph.

SUPPOSED CASES. *If* the Southern Indians are so far advanced in agriculture and other civilized arts, as it is said they are—and *if* they should be willing to remove to one of our fertile western territories—and *if* the government should, in benevolent good faith, execute the law of Congress concerning their removal, would it not be better for the Indians to go?

If the Georgians are wickedly and cruelly determined to harrass the Indians legally and illegally; and *if* this feeling be so prevalent that there would be no safety for the lands and lives of Indians if placed under the laws of that state—would it not be better for the Indians to go?

If the Indians were to remove to some unsettled territory, out of the bounds of any State, they would, as soon as their numbers should amount to sixty thousand, have a right to admission into the Union as a Sovereign State: they would have a right to form a republican government for themselves, and to make and execute their own laws:—and would it not be a delightful sight to all who now pity their sufferings and mourn over their degradation!

If the Indians remain where they now are, even with any protection that can be asked for them, will it be possible to save them from the fate of their predecessors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania?

We should think it an immortal honor, (we do not lightly use the words) to any administration, to devise and execute a plan by which the original inhabitants could be saved from a fate, that so far, has been invariable. To us the preservation of the Indians is a subject of the deepest interest; we think it of importance to our national character, and we think indifference to it a crime in the sight of the God and Father of us all. If the president or his friends, or his opponents, make the Indian interest subservient to party purposes, or to interested views of any kind—murderous and diabolical will be their guilt.

For ourselves, we believe General Jackson to be an honest man; we believe him to be uncommonly well acquainted with the condition and character of the Indians; we know that he is well aware of the importance of the question for the measure is considered by him the leading one of his administration. Under all circumstances we would counsel the Indians to place themselves confidently under his care rather than that of any other man in the country:—If this were done, we should anxiously watch the measure of the President; we should expect his personal superintendence of the whole affair; and we should expect him to deserve the title of Father, which they give to his official station.