

The National Journal is correct in believing that the popularity of Governor Gilmer has, on his election to the executive chair, declined Georgia; but if that print, by the expression, "reckless, high-handed, and offensive tone of administration," mean the policy he has recommended and which has been adopted towards the Cherokees and, in the case of Tassels, towards the supreme court of the United States, as a cause, the mistake is egregious. Both his political adherents and opponents, with very few exceptions, applaud that line of conduct. The reasons are not occult. The land, now in occupation of the Cherokees, lies within the original charter limits of the State, has never been ceded, but her domain acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States, and therefore belongs to her still. Georgia has consequently the right of prescribing such general rules, not forbidden by the Federal Constitution, as serve to secure the collective as well as individual prosperity of her citizens throughout the whole extent of her territory. That, in relation to the Cherokees, she has transcended such right admits of no controversy. In forcing them to adjust their differences and answer for their crimes in her courts, they are subjected to no more than the restriction laid on other citizens; and in forbidding them to dig for minerals from lands of which they have not the simple, they suffer no hardship beyond every other within her boundaries. She allows them, as farmers or hunters or both, the use of the country, and as citizens, the protection of her laws;—and more in reason or of right can they expect pursuing such policy, Governor Gilmer has done no more than to fulfil the wishes and interests of the country in a manner consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution; and therefore, in regard to it, has nothing with which to operate the conscience.

His conduct, as to the supreme court, is equally unexceptionable. By no clause of the constitution, allowing it the most latitudinarian construction, can it be shown that the people have delegated to the general government the right of altering the State laws so as to operate in part of a State, but to be inert in others. Such a power is irreconcilable to the security of life. If we compare the national judiciary with the power of a State, as to sections of country every law passed for preventing crime, without leaving a single authority to enact others in their place; for congress may pass no law to run into a part of a State which will not run also into every part of a State and into all the States. As the case of Tassels went to affect the jurisdiction of Georgia over her own acknowledged boundaries, and as such jurisdiction is a subject for adjudication by the supreme court, relief sought could not be granted by that tribunal without a manifest breach of the constitution. It was therefore no more the duty of Georgia to appear in defence, than it would be the duty of an innocent man to meet in a State court a charge having committed piracy on the high seas.

It is true that some difference of opinion exists as to the consequences of the idle summons issued in the case of Tassels, has been advanced. The advocates of disunion and carnage see in it the certain extinction of

aid Georgia continue in consideration. But  
Clark party almost to a man, and, we believe,  
teen-twentieths of the Crawford party, appre-  
hend no such danger. They know compliance  
with the mandate to be submission to a measure  
not recognized by the constitution; but they are  
also that, as the love of liberty is peculiar to  
each part of the republic but common to all, the  
people of every State, alarmed for themselves,  
will oppose its enforcement, and that the judges  
resisting could not escape impeachment and con-  
demnation by congress.

The Journal takes perhaps too much for granted  
its inference as to the disposition of the  
Clark party to rally under Mr. Calhoun. It must  
be confessed, that they have esteemed him as a  
patriot, and yet believe him to possess emi-  
nent abilities. They have, however, with deep  
repugnance, observed the traitorous spirit that per-  
meates and directs his principal adherents in South  
Carolina, and regret that no disapprobation of  
his proceedings so criminal in purpose has as yet been  
expressed. He may probably  
consider silence on the subject to be favorable to  
his future promotion. But the Clark party will  
support no man that, in order to further his person-  
al grandizement, will suffer to go down to pos-  
tulate his name coupled with traitors and the mis-  
ery of his country. To receive the aid of the Clark  
party, an unequivocal denunciation by Mr. Calhoun  
of every attempt at disunion, under what name so-  
ever it may go, must be made public. Their ranks  
are open to no man that would hesitate to forego  
the gratification of his ambition, for the happiness  
of his country and the perpetuity of the Union.  
But the National Journal may rest assured that  
the feelings of the Clark party have altered in  
no slight but intensesness towards Andrew Jackson.  
The hold on their hearts is greater than ever; and,  
they were the first to support him in Georgia,  
they will not forsake him so long as he is true to  
his motto—"the Federal Union—it must be pre-  
served."