

Georgia and the Supreme Court.—We published last week, from the "Federal Union," an article giving the important and gratifying intelligence, that the Missionaries had voluntarily abandoned the prosecution of their suit against the State of Georgia. The following is their notice to the Attorney General of this State:

"Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Jan. 8, 1833.

Charles J. Jenkins, Esq.

Attorney General of the State of Georgia.

SIR—In reference to a notice given to you on the 20th November last, by our counsel, in our Court of the United States, on the 2d day of February next, for further process in the case between ourselves, individually, as plaintiffs, in error, and the State of Georgia, as defendants in error; we have now to inform you, that we have forwarded instruction to our counsel, to forbear the intended motion, and prosecute the case no further.

We are your's respectfully,

Signed,

S. A. WORCESTER,
ELIZUR BUTLER."

Thus then has ended, and forever, all our difficulties with the General Government, on this perplexing and disagreeable subject. Georgia has again triumphed, and the arbitrary assumption of power by the Supreme Court, in attempting to control her right of jurisdiction over her own soil, is as completely prostrated, as was in 1826 the tyrannical assumption of power by another department of the Government over her right of domain, vested in her by the Treaty making power of the General Government.

It would be, perhaps, magnanimous now to forbear to repeat the many aggravating circumstances which have attended our relations with the Cherokee Indians and those growing out of them with one of the departments of the General Government. But for the fact that the whole of those transactions must hereafter become an interesting portion of the history of our State, and mark distinctly and emphatically a crisis in the history of the General Government itself, we would refrain forever from a recurrence to them; and this is our only apology for the following brief and hasty outlines of the controversy.

Our difficulties with the Creek Indians, produced by a former Executive of the U. S. Mr. J. Q. Adams, is well known to have created in a certain section of the Union (a section from whence that "Ebony and Topaz" Statesman derived his principal support, and where opposition to his wishes and views was looked upon as nothing short of treason against the Government,) strong and enduring prejudices against the State of Georgia—her people and constituted authorities. For daring to resist the unconstitutional requirements of this individual, "clothed in a little brief authority," Georgians were pronounced by them "a horde of Savages, far behind the Indians themselves in civilization." This was the character of public feeling at the North and East toward our citizens, when, from the announcement of the authorities of the Cherokee Nation and their coadjutors throughout the land, of their determination to establish an independent government within the limits of Georgia, that State determined to interfere and prevent such a consummation, by extending her own jurisdiction co-extensive with her chartered limits. This course was no sooner resolved upon for the protection of her own rights, against the illegal and unprecedented course meditated by the Cherokees, than the hue and cry in behalf of the "poor dear Indians" was again raised with redoubled vehemence; and invectives against the State increased in a corresponding ratio. The different religious sects having missionary establishments in the nation, were first and foremost in preaching up a crusade in behalf of the "poor oppressed Cherokees"—and so soon as the arch opponents of General Jackson ascertained the policy he intended to pursue towards them—that he intended to adopt the course chalked out by former administrations, for their removal west of the Mississippi, and to acknowledge the right of Georgia to extend her jurisdiction over them, than they joined in the crusade with heart and hand. A religious politico coalition was formed by them, and from thenceforward they waged together an indiscriminate warfare of slander and abuse against Georgia and the President. Their journals, religious and political, teemed with one-sided, garbled statements of the proceedings of Georgia and the rights of the Cherokees—all documents tending to a just and fair understanding of the controversy were most studiously and perseveringly refused admittance in their columns—and individuals of high standing in Georgia, whose names had been used for the purpose of forwarding their unholy views, in connexion with the imprisoned Missionaries, actually had to seek in vain to be heard in their own defence through the self-same channels which had perverted their sentiments and falsified their actions. But it was reserved for the board of Foreign Missions at Boston, to put the finishing stroke to this already disgusting picture. The Missionaries under their direction, in the Cherokee Nation, were instructed by this board not to obey the requirements of the Laws of Georgia, but to yield themselves up "willing victims," in order to arouse the feelings of the people against Georgia, and to "make a case for the Supreme Court!" They succeeded, it is true, in accomplishing both these objects. The Court decided against Georgia, and the indignation of the people, or a part of them, was raised to the highest pitch of excitement.— Yet the Missionaries remained in the penitentiary, and Georgia pursued her onward course, disregarding equally the arrogant assumptions of a party tribunal,