

CHEROKEE EMIGRATION.

Our accounts from the Cherokee country are thus far cheering. Major Churchill, of the U. S. Army, passed through this place on Wednesday last, and informed a friend to whose politeness we are indebted for the intelligence, that on the 27th ult. 225 Cherokees had come into the camp at New-Echota, and 200 at Cassville—on the the 28th, 300 had come into the fort at the Sixes, and 500 to Fort Buffington—making in all 1225.—They were still rapidly coming in at the different points above mentioned, and we presume that a large number have surrendered at other military stations. This alacrity in enrolling for emigration, is attributed in a great degree to the Proclamation of Gen. Scott, which we published last week.

☞ Since the above was written, we have been favored with the following letter from an esteemed correspondent, which we hasten to lay before our readers. It more than realizes our expectations, as expressed above, and encourages our hopes for a speedy removal of the Cherokees.

Auraria, May 31st, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—I have just arrived at this place from a tour of three days with the troops below here, and as I have just time enough before the mail closes for your place to give you a brief account of the progress and success of the troops in the arrest and collecting together for emigration to the west, the Cherokee Indians now remaining in the country, I have thought it might not only be interesting to yourself but also to your readers generally, if you can get it in your Saturday's paper.

On Monday last, according to the orders of Gen. Scott, the troops in the counties of Cherokee, Forsyth, Gilmer and Lumpkin, made a simultaneous move upon the Cherokees, and I am highly pleased to inform you that they have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation, in collecting every Cherokee, man, woman and child in those counties, amounting to about 15 or 1600, with little or no trouble whatever. The other counties of the Cherokee country I have not heard from. The Cherokees are all secured in the Forts at the different posts in the country, where they will remain until further orders from Head Quarters. Great praise is due the officers and soldiers generally, so far at least as their conduct came within my observation, for the kind and humane manner in which they have treated the Cherokees.—They are permitted to collect all their moveable property and sell it to the best advantage; and I was truly glad to see their white neighbours come in and pay them the full value of it. Many of the Cherokees exhibited a countenance which indicated a troubled and mortified feeling within; others of them, and particularly the younger portion, seem to be high spirits; all, however, have signified their willingness to remove to the west. They are, however, labouring under a delusive hope. It is believed by some of the most intelligent ones among them, that Ross will meet them at the Agency, and relieve them and send them back to their homes. They state, and so believe, that Ross has effected a change in the Treaty of 1835, by which they have been allowed two years longer to remain in the country. Such information has been extensively disseminated among them as coming from Ross, and many of them religiously believe it. The Cherokee difficulty is now considered by the people in this country at an end. No hostility whatever can now be apprehended from them, unless it may be in North Carolina.

M. H. G.