Supreme Court of the United States. Our country is now overrun with surveyors, laying off the land into small sections of about two hundred acres. The gold region is to be laid off into lots of forty acres. There are we believe about ninety-two districts of inne miles square; one company of surveyors is sent to each district, consequently there are not less than five hundred and fifty men employed in the survey, under the asthority of Georgia, at this time. Five hundred and fifty men employed in sur-

veying, marking trees, or otherwise, doing the thing which is expressly forbidden, by the act of Congress of 1802. If the intersourse law and the treation were carried into offect, which the Propident is constitutionally bound to do, there men, who are now employed in surveying the land, weeld meet with the just penalty of the law. By the fifth sec-

[From the Cherokee Phonix, of 21st April.]
Georgia has commenced her survey of the Cherokee country, notwithstanding the decision of the

tion of the law above alluded to, it is enacted, "that if any citizen shall make a settlement on any lands belonging to, or secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States, to any Indiantribe, or shall survey or attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries or otherwise, said offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$1000, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding \$2000, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding \$2000, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding \$1000, and suffer imprisonment in the same section, the President is armed with full power "to take such measures, and to employ such military

force, as he shall judge necessary" to carry the

laws into execution.