

The new counties have at length been settled and organized in spite of Mr. Adams and all his train of Indian Agents, Special Agents, Major Generals, threats of civil arrest, and of Military vengeance. The contest has been a bitter one, but Georgia has triumphed, and the nation at large has derived from it a signal benefit; for the discussions that have grown out of it, have had more influence than any thing that has occurred in many years, in awakening the States to a due sense of their rights, and in enabling them to place a just estimate on the nature and extent of the powers of the General Government. But in addition to the triumph Georgia has enjoyed in the matter of these lands, she has received a substantial benefit in another point of view. The claims of her citizens for militia services, in times long passed by, have been allowed. We believe that, but for the Creek controversy, these claims would still be unsettled. The violence of the Creek contest necessarily excited in others, an intense attention, not only to the subject immediately in issue, but also to others which had been matters of complaint on the part of Georgia. Of this, a distinct perception of their justice, was the inevitable consequence. A desire perhaps, to conciliate, may have had its influence. But the chief influence is, we have no doubt, to be derived from the source we have pointed out.

There are still, however, we apprehend, difficulties in store for Georgia. *A large portion of her territory remains in the possession of the Cherokees.* Georgia will not rest satisfied till this is obtained, and the obligations of the General Government in regard to her territory are fulfilled to the last tittle. It is now a most propitious moment to agitate that subject. Two of the oldest and most influential Chiefs of that Nation sleep with their Fathers. The party in opposition to a sale of the country found their chief support and protection in these chiefs. Those who occupy their places are understood to be men of a different disposition and character. An intelligent Cherokee is said to have made the remark, when he heard of the death of *Charles Hicks*, that, the Cherokees will sell their land now; those who are left have their price. Now, therefore, is a most suitable moment to urge the claims of Georgia in that quarter. And we believe our present Chief Magistrate will not let it pass unimproved.

But with all his activity, perseverance, and energy, he cannot do much in the short time that remains of his official term. The work must be consummated by his successor. It is an important matter—vitaly important to the people of Georgia, and it becomes them to look well to it. Every thing depends on the man whom they may elect in October next, to fill the office of Governor. The obvious dictate of common sense is, that the man should be elected, who, in the controversy that has just ended, has been most completely identified in feeling, in principle, and in action, with *Gov. Troup*. The United States Government, as it is as present administered, is very prone to find pretexts for avoiding to do what is its duty towards Georgia. The slightest expression of popular opinion that can be so construed, will most assuredly be seized upon by it as an excuse to postpone indefinitely the acquisition of the Cherokee lands. Hence the immense importance of electing *Mr. Forsyth*, to succeed *Gov. Troup*. He is before the people as a candidate for the office. Every man in Georgia, who knows any thing, is well acquainted with the part he has borne in the late controversy about Indian lands. Now should he be rejected by a people having this knowledge, and having so deep an interest as we all have, in the Cherokee lands, what will *Mr. Adams* and his ministers say when the subject of a treaty with the Cherokees is pressed upon him? Need we answer the question?

We indulged the hope, at one time, that *Mr. F.* would have no opposition—not that we feared opposition—no such thing.—But that hope has vanished. He is to be opposed, it seems; and with a degree of bitterness, which we did not altogether expect. Are those who manifest this spirit of intemperance apprised of the ease and effect with which the war may be carried into the enemy's country, by merely repeating what they themselves have asserted over and over again? We are not disposed, however, to do it at present. Concerning the individual who heads the opposition we are not disposed now, to say any thing more than to repeat what was said a few weeks ago by

our neighbour, the Recorder;—that before they can expect any body to vote for Col. Campbell, they must cleanse him of the blots and stains they themselves have fixed upon his political character.—*Geo. Journal.*