

Indian Emigration.—It was announced some time since in the Georgia Journal, that the President had given directions for the opening of an emigration office in the Cherokee Nation, and it was then supposed that before this time it would have been in successful operation. The letters following will explain satisfactorily the reasons for the delay that has occurred. They will also show with what perseverance the Governor has advocated the measure, a measure which we confidently expect will be of great benefit to the State, and which, should it succeed, will redound, as it ought to do, to the honor of the President, and praise and admiration of Governor Gilmer's official acts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, }
Milledgeville, 20th June, 1831. }

SIR: Circumstances have enabled me to collect much information as to the present temper and designs and probable future course of the Cherokees. The great interest felt by the people of this State, in having them removed from its limits, and the contract of 1802 finally executed, has induced me to communicate directly to the President, as much of that information as may possibly be useful to him, in his endeavors to effect that object. Strong hopes were at one time entertained, that if the decision of the Supreme Court should be against the application of the Cherokees for a writ of injunction, to stay the jurisdiction of Georgia, that they would immediately treat with the United States, for the extinguishment of the present occupant rights. It is known that previous to the decision, and during the pendency of the case before the Supreme Court, that all classes had expressed their belief, that such would be the course pursued by them. These hopes have however proved illusory; since that decision the wealthy and influential half-breed Chiefs, have been exceedingly active in persuading the people to continue their present residence, in opposition to the desire of the General Government to extinguish their title, and in defiance of the rights and power of Georgia. These efforts have unfortunately been very successful. This has resulted from the extra-judicial opinions of the Supreme Court, in determining that the Cherokees formed a distinct political society, separate from others, and capable of managing its own affairs, and that they were the rightful owners of the soil which they occupied. Meetings of the Indian people have been called in most of their towns, at which their chiefs have used these opinions to convince them that their rights of self-government and soil were independent of the United States and Georgia, and would be secured to them through the Supreme Court, and the change (which they represent to be certain,) in the administration of the General Government.

From all the information I have received, I