

*Cherokee Government*—In the *New Echota Gazette*, we find a full account of the organization of the new Cherokee Government and the Message of the principal chiefs of the Nation to the General Council.

The formation, by a people rescued from a state of barbarism, of a government, republican in its foundation, and having for its objects the extension of civilization by the promotion of a system of moral and literary instruction, is, and deserves to be, regarded as a phenomenon in the political histories of the times. Such is the government instituted by the Cherokees. Whether, in the character and capacity of this people, there is a sufficient guarantee for the continuance of this political system, we have not sufficient knowledge to enable us to determine; and as to the other question, whether the barriers which nature, education, and habit, have created between the red race and the white citizens, by which it is encompassed, may not be so immutable and impassable as to prevent the protracted existence of a government of this character, we leave it for time and circumstances to disclose.

After the organization of the two houses, the National Committee, comprising sixteen members, and the National Council, containing twenty-four members, a code of rules was adopted, evidently framed from the rules which governed the proceedings of our Congress. The first business appears to have been the election of officers, under the new Cherokee Constitution. John Ross and George Lowry were elected principal Chiefs for the term of four years. Their message is certainly quite a sound, sensible, business-like paper, treating of topics nearly allied to the best interests of the nation, and creditable to its enlightened authors. In the early part of their document, the chiefs take occasion to say, what we wish would be oftener repeated by the executive officers of some of our States, that "The public press deserves the patronage of the people, and should be cherished as an important vehicle for the diffusion of general information, and as a no less powerful auxiliary in asserting and supporting our political rights."

Mention is also made of the Treasury—a National Academy at New Echota—the charity schools—the Judiciary system, and other topics of minor consideration. The message also combats the arguments advanced by Georgia to sustain her demand upon the United States, for the appropriation of the Cherokee lands within her territory, and indicates a determination not to surrender the lands, rendered dear to them by possession, and the reminiscences attached to it.—*Journal*.