

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

" Washington, 25th January, 1831.

" I enclose a newspaper from the interior of New-York, [the Ithaca Journal,] containing some pertinent remarks relative to the controversy between Georgia and the Supreme Court. It is gratifying to find the conduct of our State justified by republicans in every part of the Union.

" If I am not mistaken, the time is rapidly approaching, at which the lines of party will be as distinctly drawn as they were thirty years ago, and on principles not greatly different.

" The course pursued by the President on the Indian question, and the subject of Internal Improvement, compels his adversaries either to withdraw their opposition, or place themselves on the ultra-federal doctrines of 1793. This crisis ought not to alarm, but invigorate the republican spirit.

" The opposition having failed to trammel Georgia, through the action of Congress, are now thrown, as their only resource, upon the jurisdiction claimed for the Supreme Court. Every body now admits that the case of Tassels is at an end, and I have no doubt every candid man, acquainted with the subject, will admit that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over it. But their hopes are now placed on the bill in Chancery, a copy of which has been served on the Governor of Georgia. But I do not believe the Court, ready as I am to believe in its disposition by any every color of law to ingulph every thing within the vortex of its jurisdiction, can or will sustain such a case as this. How can the Court, by any sort of reasoning, be brought to consider the Cherokee Nation a " foreign, sovereign and independent State?" This seems to me to be impossible.— But should it be done, I have said, and I shall say again, that such a decision would forfeit *ad claim* to the respect and confidence of a free people."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

" Washington, January 23, 1831.

" The excitement arising from the proceeding of our Governor and Legislature, has very much subsided. The course pursued by Georgia was very much censured by our adversaries—but it was gratifying to find that it was approved by our friends. You will have seen, before this reaches you, the memorial and remonstrance of the Cherokee Delegation to Congress. It has been referred, together with many others from different parts of the Union, to the Committee on Indian Affairs. What report they will make, or whether any, I am not informed. There is no probability, however, that Congress will reverse the decision of the last session, or attempt to interfere with our jurisdiction over the Cherokee country within our limits. Indeed the more this right is investigated by the people, the better satisfied they become that Georgia has exercised no power that does not belong to her. I have just understood that at a large and respectable meeting in Massachusetts, in the district represented by Col. Dwight, two Clergymen of respectability, came out in defence of the bill passed at the last session, providing for the removal of the Indians. You will remember that Col. D. was the only gentleman from his State who voted with us—and I assure you I have never known a vote more conscientiously given. Just before the bill was put on its final passage, he remarked, in my presence, that he preferred Judge Hemphill's amendment (to make an appropriation to have the country to which the Indians were to be removed explored, &c) & therefore voted against the previous question—" But I must now vote directly for or against this bill. It is extremely painful," he added with much earnestness; " to differ from all my colleagues, and from all my political friends, particularly on a question of so much importance; but called on, as I now am, to vote, I must pursue the dictates of my own conscience." Such independence, and such a fearless discharge of public duty, should never be forgotten: and it must be highly gratifying to Col. Dwight to learn that some of his constituents, whom he has so long and so faithfully served, under the guidance of reason and judgment, unbiassed by feeling, are now sanctioning the course which he so conscientiously and so independently pursued, and for which he was so much censured."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

" Washington, 24th January, 1831.

" Such frequent enquiries are addressed to me about Judge Clayton's Review of Mr. McDuffie's Bank Report, and such solicitude expressed to obtain it, I have no doubt I could distribute a considerable number with much advantage to the dissemination of correct principles on the subject.

" If, therefore, you could furnish me with even one hundred copies, I have no doubt I can give them a beneficial direction. I have just given away the only copy I had reserved for my own use to a friend, who will cause its re-publication in the interior of New York. Every indication here and elsewhere in our country, shews that the practical operation of the Federal System is undergoing an elaborate investigation, and comparison with its theoretic principles, and that we are fast tending to the same contest of principle which resulted in the republican triumph of 1800."