speech delivered in the House of Repre-sentatives on the 7th of July, 1842, by Hon. R. L. Gamble, of Georgia, on the subject of a Tariff, both for revenue and

The great length of the speech prevents our publishing it entire, and indeed, our principal design is to let the people see in what light the subject of a Tariff has been viewed by some of the ablest politicians the country ever produced. Men who understood well what were the constitutional privileges of Congress on this subject. Mr. Gamble refers only to Southern Presicommanded the confidence of the South, and cannot be supposed to have protection, would never have been heard of a few aspiring or disappointed politicians, whose private feelings carely learned to gain way to their sense of public duty, and who to give private ends opposed what they themselves a short time previously supported. These took the lead, and a policy of securing to our manufactures the success host of understrappers, who lived only in in the wake. We ask for the remarks of Governments. Besides the reasonableness of sa-Mr. Gamble an attentive perusal:

"Early in our history, the commercial events of the country demonstrated the abpossessing the sole and exclusive power of supplies." laying duties upon imports, and of regulating commerce with foreign nations; thereby securing the support of the Government, and promoting the welfare of the whole Union-hence the origin of the Constitution of the United States. The idea of the general welfare, seems to have occupied volutionary fathers, and to have been coethe preamble of the 2d act passed by the the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, wares, and merchandise, imported," &c. This act was approved and signed by General Washington, the father of his country, on the 4th of July, 1789. The constitutional power of Congress on the subject was not mooted at that time. And James Madison, who has been styled the father of the Constitution, voted in favor of the law. which passed by a large majority.

Mr. Madison, speaking on this subject,

that are most advanced in population, and ripe for dustry among us, and in the extension of our commanufactures, ought to have their particular inte- merce, the value of which is more and more disrests attended to in some degree. Whilst these closing itself to commercial nations, it is to be re-States retained the power of making regulations gretted that a depression is experienced by particof trade, they had the power to protect and cherish such institutions. By adopting the present Con-stitution, they have thrown this power into other hands. They have done this with the expectation

instrument which was his own handiwork, and the effort of his mighty mind, and is a sound, rational, and practical interpretation according to its spirit and letter; which, by a comparison with modern political philosophy, shows the vast superiority of common sense over the metaphysical abstractions of the present day.

Pursuing the subject further, we find General Washington, in his first annual address to Congress, on the 8th January, 1790. using the following language:

"The safety and interest of the people require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military, supplies."

General Washington, in his last address, of the 7th December, 1796, say: "Congress has repeatedly, and not without suc-

cess, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible." My intention is not to enforce, by any

argument of mine, the wisdom and policy of the course pursued by those to whose opinions I refer, but simply to place those opinions (which I know are not within the reach of every man) in contrast with those of the mushroom politicians of the present

In Mr. Jefferson's annual message, of the 15th of December, 1802, he says:

"To cultivate peace, maintain commerce and navigation in their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries for navigation and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts; expand the public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burdens; to keep in all things within our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety; these, fellowcitizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves, in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these the rule of our action, we shall endear to our countrymen the true principles of the Constitution and promote a union and standard of action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety."

In his last annual message, on the 8th of November, 1808, Mr. Jefferson says:

"The suspension of foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have just been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper material and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxalion with us, and of protecting duties an 1 prohibitions, become permanent."

The foregoing are the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, put forth in the most solemn and imposing manner, and recommending to Congress, not only to protect by duties, but | "It cannot be doubted that the more complete

The following is an extract of a peech delivered in the House of Reprecintatives on the 7th of July, 1842, by

If necessary, even by prohibition, the capital our internal resources, and the loss dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be our public plenty. By the increase of our domestic manufactures will the domand for the upon every subject which public duty reupon every subject which public duty re-quired, and whose epinions upon constitu-tional questions every where command the highest consideration.

But, pursuing the subject of Presidential recommendations in relation to this matter, Mr. Madison, in his message of the 5th De-

cember, 1810, says:

"I feel peculiar satisfaction in remarking, that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the ents relating to it, is added a highly interesting extension of useful manufactures, the combined product of professional occupations, and household industry; and indeed it is the experidents, whom, as he says, have always ence of economy as well as policy in these substitutes for supplies heretofore, obtained by foreign commerce, that, in a national view, the change is justly regarded as of itself, more than a recompense for those privations and losses resulting Opposition to a tariff, both for revenue and far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labor by of, even in the South, but for the ambition regulating of commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fall to suggest itself to your patriotic re-

Mr. Madison in his next message of the 5th Nov. 1811, says:

Although other objects will press more imme diately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound they have attained and still are attaining under their smiles, readily and rapidly followed narigation the fair extent of which is at present ving our manufactures from sacrifices, which a change of circumstance might bring upon them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such materials at least us belong to our defence solute necessity of one uniform efficient and primary wants, we should not be left in a government; of one sovereign Legislature, state of unnecessary dependence on external

Mr. M. again, in his message of the 5th of December, 1815, presses the subject as follows:

" In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be supporting manufactures as a measure of which leaves to the sagacity and interest of indimational independence, and promotive of viduals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in all other cases, exceptiyns to the general rule, besides the condia prominent place in the minds of our re- tion which the theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by other nations. Experience teaches val with our existence as a nation. For in that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kind, first Congress which assembled under the that a country may remain long without them, al-Constitution, we find this principle expressly though sufficiently advanced, and in some respects asserted: "Whereas it is necessary for even peculiarly fitted for earrying them en with success. In selecting branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the Uniand the encouragement and protection of ted States from a dependence on foreign supplies, manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, even subject to casual failure. For articles necessary for public defence or connected with the primary wants of individuals, it will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, when the materials for them are exclusively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperty and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."

In Mr. Madison's last messago, of the 3d of December, 1816, in relation to the policy of protecting manufactures, he says:

'Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peach of Europe, and that of the United States There is another consideration. The States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of inular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds in an essential degree from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own that those interests would not be neglected here." tendency, the cause at its present extent cannot This is Mr. Madison's exposition of that be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low or languish too long, may not revive after the causes shall have ceased, and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may occur in which a dependence on foreign sources for indispensable supplies may be among the most serious embarrassments.

Next: In Mr. M's special message to ongress, 20th February, 1815, he says : " But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of ongress than a consideration of the means to reserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European war. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the promp

constant guardianship of Congress." Mr. Madison never failed, upon all suitable and proper occasions, to recommend, and that most earnestly, to Congress, to extend its fostering care to our manufacturing and navigating interests as sources of great national concern and independ-

In point of chronological order, we ome next to the administration of Mr. Monroe, who, in his inaugural address, in referring to various topics of national interest, speaking of manufactures he says:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the ystematic and fostering care of Government .-Professing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries; wells we are thus dependent the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most erious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capitol which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic in its influence, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign bands, would be felt advantageously in agriculture and every other branch of industry.'

Let us see how this principle was inculcated by him in his administration. In his first annual message, of the 3d Dec. 1817, he savs :

Our manufacturers will require the constant atention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge required in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures is of great value. Their preserva-tion, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation."

In the second annual message he says: "The strict execution of the revenue laws, reulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th April last, amending the sever. al collection laws, has, it is presumed secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties which have been imposed upon foreign merchancise for their protection.-Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assum ed greater activity; and, although it is hoped that others will gradually revive and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection, is submitted for your consideration."

dependence of the several parts of the Union on rach other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented."

In his sixth annual message, of the 3d December, 1842, Mr. Monroe thus dis-

courses on the subject : " Satisfyed I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrines in favor of unrestricted commerce, (pro rided all nations would concur in it, and it was not likely to be interrupted by war, which has never occured and cannot be expected,) there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries which impose on us the obligation to cherish our manufactures." In his seventh message, of the 2d December, 1823, Mr. M. says-

" Having communicated my views to Congres at the commencement of the last session, respect ing the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufacturs, and the principles on which it should be founded, I have only to add that these views remain unchanged and that the present state of the countries with which we have the

the pecuniary embarrassments of the country and the depressed state of manufactures. Mr. M. says:

"An additional cause of the depression of these establishments may probably be found in the pe-cumary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted: their manufactures, for the want of a ready and profitable marhave been sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although, from its nature, this practice may be considered temporary or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article is highly desirable to great importance to give encouragement to our protests, and vetoes, for which the Whigs domestic manufactures. In what manner the the domestic manufacturer. It is deemed of evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable in other respects to afford them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress."

most immediate political relations and greatest Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or such as are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country."

In the first annual message of President Jackson, on the 8th December, 1829, in

adverting to this subject, he remarks-"To regulate its conduct so as to promote qually the prospority of these three cardinal interests, (agriculture, commerce, and manufactures,) is one of the most difficult tasks of the Government. And it may be regretted that complicated restrictions which now embarrass the insent, be abolished, and commerce be allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterbut we must ever expect sc/fish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of the provisions require modification. The general rule to be ap-plied in graduating the duties upon the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance a step even beyond this point are controlling in regard to those articles which are of a primary

And on the 7th December, 1830, Gene. ral Jackson, in his annual message, thus sums up his argument in favor of the pro-

essity in time of war.

"The power to impose duties on imports oririnally belonged to the several States. The right o adjust these duties, with a view to the encou ragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power that is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relative to the inspection laws. This authority having thus en-tirely passed from the States, the right to exercise the purpose of protection, does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of their right to foster their own industry and to counteract the most selfish full, why Gov. Hubbard does not comply and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensible power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the anthority on the subject, expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the opininions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiesence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

I have omitted the opinions and arguments of either Northern, Eastern, or Western statesman, or others in high places well knowing the strong and honest prejudices a ntertained by my constituents upon the subject of the constitutional power of Congress over the subject, and have referred only to Southern Presidents, who have always commanded if not the implicit confidence, at least the support of the South; and whose opinions and arguments upon this subject, if fairly presented and calmly considered, will, I believe, remove much of the prejudice now honestly entertained against this policy, and furnish a more conclusive answer than any I could offer to the ad captandum clap-trap arguments of the upstart politicians of the present day."

A FAIR OFFER. - Make a full estimate of you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; f you can't collect, renew your notes every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious; lose no time, waste no idle moments -be very prudent and economical in all things-discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well-be faithful in your duty to God by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night-attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, 'do unto all men as you would be done by.' If you are too needy in your circumstances, to give to the poor, do whatever else you have n your power to do for them cheerfullybut if you can alwrys help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course dilligently and sincerely for seven years, and, if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I wil pay your debts.

THE MESSENGER

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Friday, September 16, 1842.

Congress.

The late session of Congress lasted 269 days. There were 1,098 reports madethere were 610 bills reported, and 299 bills passed. The second long session under Mr. Van Buren's administration lasted 229 days-just 40 days shorter than the late session. At that session there were 716 reports made, 524 bills reported, and 211 bills passed.

These facts we take from the Nationa Intelligencer, and by comparing them w learn how much the Whig majority at the In his third annual message, speaking of late session, deserved the abuse heaped upon them by the Locofoco prints throughout the country, particularly the off reiterated charge that they "were spending the people's money, and doing nothing."-About one hundred private bills, in addition to those passed, were engressed by the ket at home have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and in many instances if the Senate could have acted upon them. Two very important bills passed at the late session, and such as required much time, the Appropriation and Tariff bills, and much time was taken up in the discussion of

From England.

The ship Caledonia arrived at New York on the 2nd instant, bringing both London ommercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. and Liverpool papers up to August the 19th. There has been most terrible riots in the manufacturing districts, particularly at Manchester, Accrington, Blackburn, Halifax, Yorkshire, Wigan, Rockdale, Bolton, Heywood, and Middleton. The troops had been called out and were actively, though not in every place, successfully engaged dispersing the rioters. A council was held by the cabinet ministers, and a royal proclamation issued, ordering all Jusarcourse of nations, could not, by common con- tices of the Peace, Sheriffs, under Sheriffs, and all civil officers to use their endeavors prise, always its surest guide, might direct it; to discover the offenders, and offering a reward of fifty pounds to any one who should apprehend or cause to be apprehended any

The complaints of the rioters in every place was a want of proper wages-a want of

Parliament had been prorogued by the Queen in person. She is said to be in ex-

ing into Windsor Castle, and somebody else had committed extensive forgeriesso ends the chapter of news from that quar-

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN DEMOCRACY .-The notorious insurgent, T. W. DORR, of Rhode Island, has fled to good Democratic New Hampshire, for protection. Gov. King, of Rhode Island, has demanded him of Gov. HUBBARD, of N. H., and has been refused! The bearer of the requisition was informed that Dorr could not be taken from New Hampshire-and that Gov. King, would in a few days receive the reasons in with the request. Over this scene the Democratic papers are crowing loudly. The Plebian, at New York, says, "Thus much for a Democratic Governor, God bless him!" That is, "Thus much for a Democratic Governor," who protects and defends one of the worst insurgents our country has known for many a year.

Or Gov. Jones of Tennessee has called an Extra Session of the Legislature of that State, to meet in Nashville on the 3rd day of October next. The object is most probably, to district the State under the late apportionment by Congress.

O'There is no little commotion among the editors of Georgia about the Central Bank,-what will be the result, whether to make the money better or worse, we can-

SOLEMN WARNING TO BLASPHEMERS .-From an exchange paper, we learn that hay, in Pennsylvania, when a most awful all you owe, and of all that is owing to occurrence took place. The day had been hot and sultry, until a cloud arose and a continued his labor until it began to rain, when becoming angry, he raised his fork, and swore that Almighty God might come and rick hay, for he would not. At that moment a flash of lightning, attracted perhaps by the iron prongs of the fork, felled him to the earth, and when raised up, he

> We have on file, a great quantity of miscellaneous and literary matter, which we are anxious to lay before our readers, and will do so, as soon as we can make room.

> Twenty-two deaths by lightning have been chronicled in the United States the

Periodicals.

The " Magnotia," for September, has een received. We have often expressed our good opinion of this work, which opinion is strengthened upon receiving each succeeding number. In the number before us, we see that Judge Longstheet, decidedly one of the best writers of the South, has commenced a new series of the "Georgia Scenes 'a work which excited so much interest, and afforded so much amusement in the reading world a few years ago .-This alone, we venture to predict, will be worth the subscription price of the work. We are heartily glad that the Magnolia is like to be well sustained.

The " DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, for August, has also just been received .-We have not had time to examine it carefully as yet, but from a hasty glance, we feel assured that the present number is not behind the former ones. It is well worthy

See the communication from Hon JAMES GRAHAM, in anothe column.

Or Dr. Dyorrs "Orgcle of Health," for September, has been received.

J. Q. ADAMS .- This remarkable man has been in the service of his country, for sixty-four years! and will, no doubt, contime as long as health and strength will

There has lately been a public meeting a Charlotte, in this State, to devise ways and means, to erect a monument in that flace commemorative of the declaration of ndependence, which was made in that county on the 20th of May 1775.

ANOTHER WIFE KILLED BY A DRUNKEN HUSBAND .- A man by the name of Rogers , in Otsego county, New York, lately came nome drunk and beat his wife to death with his fist! He is in custody, and we hope will get his reward.

A man in Rhode Island, lately hung himself with a grape vine.

HARD TIMES .- What has brought about the hard times? Bad management of the Government, to be sure. Well, who are to blame for this? The Whigs or Democrats? The Whigs have held the reins of of the authors or abettors of the outrages Government one month only, in thirteen years. The Democrats, and President Tyler, have had them all the rest of the time. This is the true state of the case, and where does the blame lie?

OF We are glad that Hon. K. RAYNER, cellent health, and about to visit Scotland. of this State, thought enough of us to for A man was detected in the act of break- ward us a copy of his speeth, on the veto of the Revenue bill.

> We have received a number of the "Temperance Almanac," for 1843 .-Wish to goodness we had a gross or two of

Texas.

The last accounts from Texas, are any thing else than favorable to the peace of the Republic. A large army of Mexicans were said to be moving towards the Texian frontier. If this be the fact, we should like to know why President Houston disbanded the United States volunteers who were there ready, willing and anxious to assist in placing the infant Republic beyond the reach of danger? For the disappointed volunteers, however, we have little or no sympathy, and in Houston, we have not, nor ever had any confidence. We knew him long, and knew him well, and we should not be surprised if he and Santa Ana understoodeach other now as perfectly as they

A South Carolina paper says, that the treaty that was negotiated between this country and England, by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, does not yield too much to England, " for Mr. Calhoun, voted for ull Paris .-

Comment is unnecessary.

DISTRICTING THE STATE .- Among the duties devolving on the next Legislature, a most important one will be that of laying the State off into Congressional Districts. We have made no calculations ourself, but we understand from those who have, that in all probability it will be so arranged as very recently, a man was at work raking to make seven Republican, and two Federal Districts, and this too, without anything like gerrymandering; that in fact, it would be difficult to lay it off in any other manner. So, in the next Congress, North heavy shower of rain fell. The man had Carolina will in no event be represented by more than two federalists out of the nine members to which she is entitled. The gallant Stanly" and the deserter Rayner may now begin to count their hours-their time is running out, not soon again to be renewed .- Western Carolinian.

Well, this is doing better for our party than was calculated by those who professed to know. We only claimed six out of the nine, giving you Federalists, three, in place of the two you claim.

A New Orleans paper very justly remarks that "three years ago every man was asking himself "how I shall make a fortune." Now the question is more simple-"How shall I support my wife, and A New Idea.

Some wag quotes the remark of Dr. Franklin, that " time is money," says it is true, and asks why we may not take " time" to pay our debts. Guess if he were to publish a newspaper awhile he would come to the conclusion that some people take time enough to pay their debts -and his creditors would be at to think

What has become of the Loco Foco cry of "British Whig." "British Gold." and all that sort of stuff? Who voted for taxing British goods in our ports? the Whigs: Who voted against it? why almost every Loco Foco in Congress !! Yes, the very party whose organs were so lately crying out that the Whigs were bought by British gold, and swayed by British influence, voted on the late Tariff bill just as a British manufacturer would have done had he have been sitting in their place. Voted against it in every shape and

" IE WEATHER .- We have had a spell wouther hereabouts lately-aye, and a title of the hottest we ever felt in Soptember, or almost any other month. One day last week we noticed that the Themometer stood at 90 in the shade, at 3 o'clock P. M. Every-body is complaining of the heat.

THE PROFITS OF A LAW SUIT .- Two persons in middle Virginia, went to law about some rotten eggs which were sold for sound. It was carried from one court to another, until the costs of the suit amounted to about four thousand dollars! A pretty costly lot of ran we should say.

" I'BL DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."-Two years and a half ago, the ground on which the city of Platte in Missouri stands was covered with forest trees. Now it is said there are one hundred substantial dwellings and excellent public build-

We have a most excellent joke to tell on a would-be exquisite of these regions. It is absolutely so good, that we must let it out at least in part. The other day he was at a Camp-meeting not a hundred miles off, and when the collectors waited on the congregation for their contributions, he was standing near some ladies whose attention he no doubt, wished to attract, motioned to one of the collectors to come to him, and with a considerable flourish, threw a good sound, though half worn gun flint into the

"Who upon earth was it?"

Never mind, we may, perhaps, tell his name next time we catch him making suc a display of his wealth and generosity.

OF Vermont, it is said, produces \$1,. 000,000 worth of maple sugar, estimating it at only five cents per pound.

Or There have been several more de. structive fires in Germany. On the 21st of August, a little town called Tambach, was almost entirely consumed. Out of 500 houses, only fifty were left stand-

The salt boilers of Syracuse, lately presented Hon. HENRY CLAY, with thirty barrels of salt, as a token of respect for his public sercices.

Yellow fever is again raging in New Orcans, most fearfully.

[For the "Messenger."]

MR. ROBERTS:- I have at last succeeded n getting an appropriation by Congress, for Commissioners to settle, and adjust the claims of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina. Gov. Iredell, of Raleigh, and Gen. Eaton of Washington City, but formerly of Tennessee, are appointed by the President, the Commissioners. I will endeavor to induce the Secretary of War, to direct the Commissioners to hear and decide those claims in the Western part of my district, among the Indians themselves, on or before the first of October. I presume the Commissioners will be in session in North Carolina. I will be detained in Washington, a short time with a view to procure the appointment of some Government Agent, to emigrate and remove the Cherokees West of Arkansas. This is, probably, the last opportunity the Government will ever make to remove those Cherokees West. I hope all true friends to the Indians, will encourage them to remove now, when the ways and means are furnished and tendered. It is now, or never, out of the Treasury.

That all persons concerned in this subect, my have early and general information in the premises, be pleased to publish this note in the Messenger, and oblige

JAMES GRAHAM.

The following conversation actually took place the other day between two hackmen: "I say, Tom, have you seen Jem lately!" " No, not for a long time-because he's

got the influenzy.' "Well, i'm glad of that, poor fellow for he's been been out of a situation for a time."

The reception of the Whig members of Congress, on their arrival at Philadelphia and New York, by the Whigs of those cities, is represented in our exchange papers as a magnificent offering to disinterested patriotism. The details are too long for insertion. - Augusta Chron.