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## THE STAR. North-Carolina State Ganette. "Published, weekly, by AWRENCE & LEMAY.

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cis from Governor Gilmer's Meanage, to the Logislature of Georgia an

ent number of persons who have okee terrilory in in possession of the Cherokas territory in the of gold, in defiance of the authority of Sister to the initiary of the public proper-ad the fights of the Indiana, has made it easily that you should be assembled ther sconer than the time appointed by for the meeting of the Legislature. In the early part of the year, Golf was measured in great quantifies in the Indian m of the Che

in the early part of the year, Gold was overed is great quantities in the indian is. The act of 1829 baving fixed upon first of June, as the time when the issue is to be extended over that part of the e, all persons seemed to consider them-es at liberty, in the mean time, to appro-te as much of its mineral riches to them-es as possible, the whole community he-e very much excited. The profiles of a constraint in actioning for Gold, where e engaged in scatching for Gold, wer orted to be very great. The love of gain ried to be very great. The love of gain, its one of the strongest passions, became lated to excess. All classes of people, specially the idle and profit site, pressed the mineral region, with the hope of as-ing great weath with little labor. The ands of persons thus collected together, persted upon by motives which lead to of the disorders of society, and freed these restraints which the laws impose the exit disputions of men, exhibited a a the evil dispositions of men, exhibited a se of vicious indulgence, violence and d, which would not have been televited d, which would not have been tolerated a moment if the means could have been 1 to prevent it. The Indian right of spansy was wholly disregarded. The In-is themselves were not even permitted to an equal enjoyment of the riches of earth, which circumstances had thus time made common to all. The Che e government, of the importance of proved utterly powerless to protect any to or punish suy wrongs. The magnitude he evil was such, that it became a matter consideration, whether the Legislature and not he called together to provide for ame proper remedy. At this time the for the removal of the Cherokees beyond Mississippi, was depending before Coo-ss. The government withe United States , for the first time, carnestly endeavoring product the context of 1820. The more , for the first time, earnestly endeavoring specule the contract of 1820.— The man-propused was believed to be the only citcal one, consistent with buinanity, to Indiana, and justice to Georgia. Unfor-ately for the country, the opposition to the ministration determined to make the pro-ed removal of the indians a party question. ed removal of the indians a party question, e facts connected with the subject were nd to be so far removed from the know-ge of the people, as to affuid ample op-riunity for the instruments, of party strife mislead the public judgment. It was con-ared proper not to call the Legislature rether, until the result of this extraordinary aggle in Congress was known. A hope aslso entertained, that when the laws of and be disposed to respect their authority in such would probably have been the case in not a large number of the persons enga of in searching for gold been from other ites — Their refusal prevented the ope ence of the people of this State. Before formation was received of the passage o the enforcement of the non-intercourse s, removed all persons, whether from this other States, as intruders upon the Indian ads. Although the most confident opinion a entertained that the United States' propriid no such authority, its exercise was so armade to it. The correspondence with a made to it. The correspondence with a President and War Department, will ex-lin more fully the opinion and policy of the, becutive upon this subject. "The calling the Legislature together at a unusual time, is so inconvenient to the subbes and concurrence to the member ers, and so expensive to the people at the design of doing so was relinquished, in the belief that it might not be necessary the first of June, the laws of the Stat e declared in force over the Cherokee try by public proclamation. A distinct melamation was at the same time issued, sclaring the right of the State to all the old, and other valuable minerals, in its un-mated lands occupied by the Indians. The split thus asserted was supposed to be es-ulinised by the customary law of all the Eu-opean nations, who made discoveries, or smed Colonies on this Continent, by the fee mple or allodial title which belongs to the late, to all lands within its limits, not already to all fands within its innits, not already anted away; and the absence of all right in a Indians, they never having appropriated a mineral rights of the earth to their own i. Immediately after the issuing of this relamation, a competent and faithful agent

which Governments are organized "Your attention is requested to be given, as early as possible, to the passage of such law, as you may suppose most effectual, for the removal of the persons at present upos the public lands so reting for gold, as well as to prevent any future entries thereon for that purpose. Such is the tempting nature of this employment that highly penal enact-ments will be necessary to effect this object. Very few would engage in it, if it expassed them to confinement for years in the Peni-tentiary. As the evil to be prevented is of a great magnitude, and requires an immediate remedy, it will be expedient that the provi-siom of whatever law you may pass, should sions of whatever law you may pass, should be few and of obvious uccessity, and operate as scon as possible. No doubt is entertained of the submission of the citizens of this State, to the requirements of any law which may be passed, out as a great number of the intruders have been from other States, and said to have heen of lawless character, and to have evinced the disposition to set at defiance the power of the disposition to set at defance the power of the State, it may be necessary to authorise the use of the militia for its enforcement. The great value of the gold mines, renders it prop er, that you should not only provide some other means for securing them from trespans, but also to render them profitable to the State. They are found throughout the Territory oc-current by the discussion but of the market cupied by the Cherokees, but, of the greates value in the section between the Chestatee & Blowsh rivers. That part of the country is so broken and inaccessible, so near the boundary of the State, and the means of enforcing the laws so difficult to be commanded, that neither of those objects can be properly effected, without taking possession of the mines.— To do this in such mander as to have them wrought profitably and safely to the State, and at the same time to gnard the In-dian right of occupancy from violation, it may be necessary to obtain an accurate survey of the whole country. By doing this those tracts which contain gold may be ascertained. and leases made with more certainty of con-bring the tenants of such within their bounds, and of distinguishing between the rights granted to the tenants of those tracts which may be occupied by Indians, and those with out that incumbrance. This measure may also he neccessary to enable this State to

ascertain with certainty, the number of the Indians within its limits, the extent of their be continued any longer, consistently with the right of jurisdiction which has been assu med by the State. It becomes therefore an imperative duty to afford to the Cherokees improvements, the quantity of their unoccu pied lands, the places which had been uccu pied by emigrants, the residence of white perof the towns and their population, with variou ctments, the same protecti other information of the same character, all of om intrusion which they formerly received which must be known, in order that approfrom the United States. which must be known, in order that appro-priate laws may be passed for the govern-ment of our Indian people. No doubt is en-tertained of the right to survey the entire Cherokee territory, if such measure should be considered expedient. The rights of ju-risdiction and soil are essential attributes of " It is also due to our Indian people that that provision in the law of 1829 should be repealed, which prevents Indians, and the de-cendants of Indians, from being competent witnesses in the courts of the State, in cases where a white man is a party. The present law exposes them to great oppression, whilst its repeal would most probably injure no one. Attempts have been made to strip them of government, and were acquired by the State apon the acknowledgment of its indepen dence, sovereignty and territorial limits, by Great Britain. These rights have never been relinquished. For, although the jurisdiction of the States, is restricted by the constitution, their property by forged contracts, because of the impossibility of defending their rights by the testimony of these who alone can know them. And although the moral feelings of from operating upon a few specified objects, and persons, yet it is unlimited in all other reour frontier community has been too correct to permit such infamous proceedings to ef fact their ends, yet the character of our legis spects: and the constitution contains a special provision that it shall not be construed to the fact their ends, yer the character of our rights of lation for justice, requires that the rights of these department people should not be ex posed to such danger. Our judges are qual prejudice of the claims of the States, to terri tory. Various cessions of these rights of soil and jurisdiction over Indian tribes, and the territory which they occupied, have been made by different States, to the United fied to determine upon the competency of witnesses, and our Juries to weigh their cred States, by virtue of which it has created teribility. ritorial governments, and granted the right of " That part of the law of 1829 which dia Norma governments, and gradies the right of soil to individuals. Virginia, Georgia, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, N. Caroli-na and S. Carolina, have made such cessions. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, are exercising the powers of government in consequence of such convey annulled all the laws and ordinances of the Cherokee Government, has been entirely disregarded by the Indians. The chiefs have continued to meet together as a legislative body, have passed laws, and carried on all the operations of Government in the same man-ner as if they really were the represenances. Although the whole extent of this country was in the possession of the Indian tribes when the first settlement was made by ner as if they really were the represen-tatives of an independent nation. I have had no authority to prevent such conduct. Secure the law which repealed all their ordinances and punished their ordinances and punished their ordinances the purpose of preventing emigration, attachthe Colonists, and most of it has been ceded by the Indians in the form of treaties to the Colonists, or the States, yet not one foot of and is believed to be held by the force of an Iand is believed to be held by the force of an Indian title. Each State in the Union, as did every Colonial Government, claims to be the proprieton of all the lands within its limits. The courts recognize no title unless it be de-rived from the State, Colonial or British Go-vernments. Such is also the doctrine of the Suprements. The Indian tribes have on ed no penalty for any other exercise of pow-er. Although ambition is not more censura-ble, when exhibited by an Indian, than a white man, & the situation of the Cherokee tribe rendered it but natural that a strong effort should be made, by those who had by their wealth and intelligence obtained the abso lute control over it to retain their power, yet remments. Such is also the doctrine of the Supreme court. The Indian tribes have no where been considered as forming such com-munities as could be recognized as Govern-ments, and having the power to act nationally. The principal objection, which has been made to the exercise of the right of soil and jurisdiction by the State over the Cherokees, has been drawn from the phraseology of the lute control over it to retain their power, yet it is not therefore the less proper that the State should compel them, by the use of the necessary authority, to desist from their pre-tentions. They have had sufficient notice to do so. Further delay would but encourage disobediences Instead of making their lega-lative, judicial or other pretended acts of Government treasonable, the mildier punish-ment of the Penitentiary will probably be an ample guard against any future ambitious purposes. has been drawn from the phraseology of the treatics between that tribe and the U.S.-If such treaties were to be considered as com-If such treaties were to be considered as our pacts between independent nations, as has been asserted, they would be void, so far as they pretended to limit the sovereign rights of the State. But treaties have been made with the Indian tribes, at all times, since the "The passage of the Indian bill by Con with the Indian tribes, at all times, since the first settlement of this country, without hav-ting been considered such instruments as conveyed political power or rights of technicry. They have been the expedients by which ig-morant, intractable and savare people, have been induced, without bloodsted, to yield up what civilized Governments had the right to posses, by virtue of that command of the Greator delivered to man upon his formation —" be fruitfiel, multiply, and replenish the rest, and subdue it." So far, therefore, as the United States, our sister States, and foreign Governments are concerned, the rights of jurisdiction and soil are perfect, as the function of the State over the Cherokeer, and the iands occupied by them. These rights have, however, their correspondent duties. If you subject the Indians to our " The passage of the Indian bill by Con

tribe who have removed to the West of the Mississippi, has proceeded from the influence of these persons. At the same time that we acknowledge that it would be asjust to compel the Indians to leave the country which they have always occupied, yet be leving that their removal to the West would be advantageous both to themselves and the people of the State, it is proper that you should take away any extrinsic causes which prevent their voluntary action upon this subject. It may however be just as well as expedient to exempt individuals of good character, from the operation of such a gene ral regulation, upon their taking the auth to support the constitution and laws of the State. or giving other security that they will dis charge the duties of citizens of the State The number of white men residing among the Cherokees, within the limits of the State, are estimated at two hundred and fifty, exclu are estimated at two bundred and fifty, exclu-sive, of Missionaries, traders and pediars. About one bundred are living with Indian women: fifty have permits from the Cherokee Chiefs, and one hundred from the Cherokee Agent. Out of the number of fifty-four, whose names, places of residence, and pro-perty are described in a letter from the Agent,

wenty-four are possessed of negro slaves. "The law extending the jurisdiction of the State over the Indiana, coutains no provision prohibiting white persons from entering upon their lands. The Indians will be exposed to continual vexation and disturbance, unless their rights are so secured as to enable them to obtain certain reduces for their violation Hitherto intruders have been kept off their lands by the force of the General Govern ment.—However justifiable the exertion of this power may have been formerly, it cannot

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own internal concerns. "One of the means used by the General Gov-

crament to excente the contrast of 1502, has been by paying individual Cherokees the Juli value of the reinforcement of the Juli by paying references and possessions upon their discrimprovements and possessions upon their entrantical these improvements is possessions when thus paid for become the property of the state. Upon application to the War Department, I have received a schedule of the names of the em-There received a schedule of the names of the em-ignate from this State, with an account of the im-provements left by them, and their value, copies of which are faid before you. It is important that there improvements should be placed in the pos-sensor of eithers of this State as swift as possi-ble, not only for the purpose of preserving them for future disposition, but as the means of more readily enforcing the Laws upon the Cherokees. As it is probable that the President will find that the appropriation makes the locians, may be more uncessfully expended to effect that object, by o-pressing upon individuals, families and towns, then upon the whole tribe through their Chiefs, it will therefore be proper that you should pre-service some general regulations, by which the places left by the emigrants may be immediately occupied by eitizens of the State Many of the houses which have been left by the emigrants have been taken possession of by other Indians. Authority ought to be given to remore such co-suparity ought to be given to remore such co-suparity is a summary way. Others were destroy-ad by order of the principal Gherokee Chief, Jahn Kas, under eircumstances of the most savage crusity to due people, who were in possession. The juris diction of the State had not at that time been extended over the Cherokees. The copy of my letter to the War Departmet upon this sub-ject accompanies this Message. grants from this State, with an account of the im-

of my letter to the War Department upon this sub-ject accompanies this Message. "I The decision of the President, upon the right claimed by the State to the immediate poe-sation of a considerable tract of country, now in the occupancy of the Cherokees, but which was formerly owned by the Creeks, has been less fa-ornable than we might have asticipated, from the clearness of the testimony which was submitted to him. The Secretury of War, in a letter upon this subject, states, that the Commissioner ap-pointed by the President to examine into the facts, in relation to that claim, had reported in favor of a line beginning at the Shallow Ford, ou the Chattahochee, and running South Westwardly, along the ridge as represented in a Map which be had transmitted to the Executive Department, and that the President had confirmed the report and ordered the Cherokees to be removed from the land so assigned to the State. This Map fathe land so assigned to the State. This Map accompanies the other papers submitted to you upon this subject. " The report of Gen. Coffee alluded to in the letter time the Secretary of War, was not receiv-ed until a short time since, and then without be-ing accompanied by the decision of the President. Upon examining the report, it was accertained that General Coffee had never seen any part of the testimony which was taken by order of the last Legislature. A letter was immediately ad-dressed to the President, through the then acting general Coffee's report, and the estiment. " The trast of land from which the Cherokees, have been removed by order of the President, in General Coffee's report, and the evidence which was transmitted to him from this department. "The trast of land from which the Cherokees, inverses to be disposed of in such manner as you may think expedient. The great object to be effected by the State, in the appropriation of its lands, is the increase of its population, and the excitement of its people to industry, and the accumulation of wealth. The lottery system which has been hith-erto adopted, is believed to have been better eal-aniated to attain these ends than the disposition by picture which as been hith-erto adopted, is believed to have been better eal-aniated to attain these ends than the disposition by picture when here a better eal-enties and employment demand labor and wealth, the surplus money in the possession of the peo-ple, can be expended more usefully by them, in improving the lands, and otherwise adding to the riches of the goutary, than if drawn from them to be placed in the public Trensury. It has al-ways been found more difficult to restrain im-proper expenditores arising from s-tult Trensury, that to obtain through the powers which belong to the government the means which may be re-ally required for public purposes. It is report-ed that there are valuable golt mines in the lands to be disposed of --The public interest requires that the lots of hand, which sontain gold should be exempted from distribution by lottery. The brow ledge at the han a contained valuable mines of Gold, would increased the agnosition of the indis by lottery is calculated to excite, has al-ways been the greatest objection to that system. The know ledge that the lan a contained valuable be commission of immershie from a func-mines of Gold, would increases and another inter of Gold, would increases and another in the trenspected would be held out by law, to the commission of immershie from a. Neg-mines of Gold, would increases and imaginary, as well, as real, and innecessary expenditures. In most instinnes, orce the mice suffit being there for general If and charty obtained, Mines are the i cumulation of the people's money in the Treasury. The Government should a them for general and not for individual tage. If they should prove exceedingly ble, the State would thereby be embled lieve the people from taxation, improve roads, render its rivers navigable, and the advantages of education to every class costs. " The law to prevent intersource between free negroes of other countries and the size the State, and to leasen the means, and p share. Neither the danger which the strengt of portions of our commu-ala which renders miscrable the umid, from apprehension of such secured to us from our sister State

property at chinese of this Sinte by tentament the death of relatines in allor Sinte by tentament by emigrants from other States, intending to some objects of this. It is belevised that number of our always is dready fully as great required for our advancement in wealth, as create would but bessen the value of these ready poissessed, and strengthen the proba-of their becoming at some time an oppro-burden to one estimation is solvery in man the States, the imprace of anodar feeling some of the share holding states, attending to be decrement of the alare and increase of it while population, the share of having adve population, the state disproportions great to the free, without the possibility here to of the states are given to manufacturing mechanical at the expense of agricultural in (alwas being in general incompation of any ex-servation of the state for his own use; the owner burstensome, and the anjust revente to the provide a great incompation of any ex-servation is a general incompation of any ex-sorie to the extend increase of agricultural in (alwas being in general incompation of any ex-serve states, but permits every efficient of the source burstensone. It is believed that no benefit result from the re-emission of any ex-serve states, but permits every efficient of stre-eering in a general incompation of any ex-serve states, but permits every efficient of its result from the re-emission of the filter is to be dreadered, but permits every efficient to be dreadered, but permits every efficient to be dreadered of which will be that a match grea-ment of the State for his own use; the o connequence of which will be that a match grea-ter which, from its nature, the interval of non-requires should be confined tons in as possibility of a first which, from its nature, the interval of non-requires through the index for profit, from the efficien-by difficult, because of the invessibility of a first shield. The enforcement ton of the law will be entrende-ly difficult, because of the impossibility of dis-togenshing the under for profit, from the citizen-boying for his own use. If the law wore so al-tered as to stake it a winne to introduce share-into the State, either for use or safe, (with the exceptions already montioned,) and furfailing al-slaves so introduced, in whatever hands they might be found, such law, it is believed, sould be enforced without difficulty. This subject is resonanceded to your consideration, from the conviction that the future prosperity of the State may be deeply affected by the policy which you may be deeply affected by the policy which you may pursue.

may be deeply affected by the policy which you may pursue. "Yarious resolution spassed by the Legisla-tures, of Pennaylaania, Ohio, Varmant, Dela-vare & Connecticut, upon the subjects of the ta-riff, internal improvements, and elections of elec-tors of President and Vice President, have been received from the Chief Magistrates of those States, copies of which are, according to request, subjuited to you. "Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Lou-tions hear after hear received, in which is ax-

Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Lou-isiana have also been received, in which is as-pressed the opinion that the tariff of 1825, is not only constitutional and expelient, but harmleas to the Southern States-Copies of these are also submitted to you, but not without calling your at-tention to the striking illustration which they hur-nish of the selfishness which occasioned and cou-tinues in force the present tariff system. Within the few last years augar cause has become the

men.

p the deep e to pass a said bur, which passly cross the stream. Here our almost brea-less acquaintance' caught hald of an thing which brought the fish to as a den halt, and the fisherman was a bied to averge himself for his tempo ty discomfiture. o pass a samd bar, which

The other case occurred only a few iles above this city. The storgeon is an heat of summer is very sloggish, and The other case occurred only a tex miles above this city. The storgeon in the heat of summer is very sloggish, and will the panting like a hog in the cool-est parts of the stream, regardless al-most of the approach of danger. Our friend found one of these animals 74 feet long in a shallow part of the river, and being "much of a man." thought the could master him by jumping astaide of him, and at the same ipstant clapping his hands into his gills. He jumps d and was successful in placing the fingers of both hands in the fish's gill. Instant-ity the animal darreit down de river like a raceborge, sometimes under the wa-ter, sometimes out. The rider could of this gills, which clasped them like a vice. Fortunately the frights and mi-strike a case of upwards of a quar-ter of a mile, bolted into one of our fiend's own fish traps, and there the spectators, who had pureated on the spectators, who had pureated on the spectators, who had pureated on the spectators, head him, swearing in the most positive manner it was the last storgeon he would ever rive.

Augusta Couriet.

Fimale courage and fortitude. At the time of the first emigration to this country, the females of England were well educated, and had a higher rank well educated, and had a higher rank in the scale of mod, than at any pre-vious age in British listery. This had been effected, in no small degree, by the long and prosperous reign of Queen Eli-zabeth, and her high reputation flor ra-leots and learning.—Fashion has often the same control of the mind, as over the dress and equipage of a people. It was fashionable sturing the reign of this extraordinary Queen, to think women as capable of reasoning upon public affairs as men. Our mothers brought some-thing of the spirit with them. They thing of the spirit with them. They knew from history how much their set had done in the advancement of civiliration and christianity; and here was the finest field to prove that they still had the power and inclination. Naturally generous and enthusiastic, wor have in every age been strached to here and the saint; and have follow the former to the battle field, to bin the former to the battle field, to bind up his wounds, and to sing his praises al-ter victory; and the fatter to the creat and the tomb. The wives of the pil-grims who landed at Plymouth, disco-vered more than Spartan fortivade in braving dangers and in supporting rata-mities. They were well educated wa-

Many instances of female hernis which occurred during the early set ment of the country, are recorded, and should be carafully preserved. Among the most conspicuous was that of Mrs. Hannah Duston, of Haverbill, a plea-sant village situated on the left bank of the Merimack. On the 15th March, 1698, Mrs. Duston was made prisoner by a party of Indians. She was on this day confined to her bed by sickness, at-teoded by her nurse, Mary Niff. Se-ven children, besides a female onfant six days old, were with her. As soon as the alarm was given, her husband sent away the children towards the garrison house, by which time the Indians were so near, that despairing of saving the others of his family, he bastened after his children on horseback. This course was advised by his wife. She thought it was idle for her to attempt to escape. A party of Indians followed him, but the father kept in the rear of his chil-uken and often firing on his pursuers, three and often firing on his pursuers, he kept them back, and was enabled to reach the garrison with his children in safery. The Indians took Mrs. Duston from her bed and carried her off, with the nurse and infant; but finding the little one becoming troublesome, they took her from her mother's arms by force, and dashing her against the tree, ends ed her moans and life together. The mother had followed the Indians until his moment with faltering steps and bitter tears, thinking on the fate of her-self, her babe, and her other children. After this horrid outrage, she wept po more; the agony of nature drank the tear-drop ere it fell. She looked to heaven with a silent prayer for succour, and followed the infernal group with-out a word of complaint. At this in-stant the high resolve was formed in her mind, and swelled every pulse of her heart. They travelled on some distance; as she thought, one hundred and fifty miles; but perhaps, from the course they took, about seventy five. The distance is she thought when broken up but a sbort time, and the cances of the indians were above the upper fails, on the Merrimack, when they commenced their journey to attack Haverhill. A-bove these fails, on an island in the riv-ation fails, on an island in the riv-ation fails on an island in the riv-ating heir rances in order, and by to use they took about seven and in the indians had a wigward, and in string heir rances in order, and by to use the indians had a wigward, and in string heir rances in order, and by to use fails, on an island in the riv-toring the miles up the stream, her ame-much failgued. The Indians took Mrs. Dusten fr her bed and carried her off, with the

the directions to preserve ented, from violation by all he forms of the law and the irrs would sanction. This y attended to; and although of the The spromptly attended to: and although we known that occasionally many persons the engaged in taking gold, yet it was ho d that the efforts of the sgent and the force withat the efforts of the agent and the force the United States' troops, would finally trail in stopping them, if not entirely, at all so far as to prevent the necessity of re-ring to other means: Nor was this opinion langed until it became too late to call a ses-al of the last Legislature. The militia wild have been employed in protecting the this of the State to the gold, and removing the ways the state to the gold, and removing the ways the state to the gold, and removing the ways the state to the gold. this of the State to the gold, and removing one who were trespassing upon that right, the constitution and laws had given me that thority. The haw which attached different in the state of the Cherokee Territory to seve-denuties, so as to include the whole with-the organized limits of the State, contained in prohibition against white persons mingling in the Indian population, or entering upon the lands occupied by them, neither that any worthe State made it cruminal to take mi-mals from such lands. The gold diggers the therefore, neither subject to arrest nor by other criminal process. Under such tremove them by the use of extreme force, hould death have ensued, it would have been met the actors. If orders had not been met to use that kind of force, the employ-ment of the militis would have been worte inues in force the present tariff system. Within the few last years augar cane has become the principal production of Louisians. Of all the ap-plications of labor, that directed to its cultivation, is said to yield to the agriculturiats the greatest profit, and especially to die wealthiest espitalists. Notwithstanding this, the manufacturers of Lou-isians angar receive a bounty of filly per cent, upon all the sugar they make, in the form of a duty of three cents per pound upon the the for-eign article. The value of this bounty to the walthy planters, and the interest they have here taking it, seems to have proved as convincing arguments to the Lagislature of Louisians of the outper of 1802 and 1828. ••• The aclfishness of wealth in this, seems to be taking the place of amblian in the seems to receipt at the ansate of the for-constitutionality of duttrojing fittering its last for anging the seems of wealth in this, seems to be taking the place of amblian in the seems to responde high prices of down the other constructs, and whickey, was to these who voted for the taking the place of amblian in this, seems to be taking the place of amblian in this, seems to and in the manner to be indulging its last for againstion at the expense of justice and the most mered institutions of the country. The measures of the has reasian of Congress give but little, in-disation of a dispession in the government to re-lieve the Southers people of the tribute which the duty upon salt has been reduced, not how ever because it was unconstitutional and partial, bit because its manufacturers were not suffi-ciently numerous to maintain a monopoly, the effects of which were felt by a majority of the

ever because it was unconstitutional and partial, but because its manufacturers were not suffi-ciently numerous to maintain a monopply, the effects of which were felt by a majority of the projee. The duties upon an and coffee have al-no been reduced. The revenue derived from the import upon these articles was drawn more equally from the entire country than the same a-mount from any other source whatever. The effects of this measure will be to extend the time at which the public delt will be paid off, and to fix upon the Southern States the most oppressive part of the present tarif. "The President's zeto to bills passed by Con-gress for the appropriation of money for internal improvements, affords the obsering hopetiat the Federal Gorgenment may be again limited to the exercise of its constitutional powers. "It is perhaps the most singular result at our possible how been so often preserved from violation by the representatives of the people, through the responsibility and patriotisms of our elective Chief Magistrates."

elective Chief Magistrates." "A bold Floridian, who would have though its triffe to take an alligntor, being out fishing resently, discovered a sheal of porpoised, an equipped bins. If with a harpoon, the line is which he fustement at ound his person. Presently a stout one came near, and be "let drive"—the porpoise daved off line a sheat, whiving the poor herpooner through the waves, and he was only avoid by the rope breaking. He should read "The Pilot," and take a few ideas from Long Tom Coffin."

"The shove reminds us of the exploits of two of our acquaintances in Savan-nab river: One of them was a great trout catcher, generally sitting and fishing on a rock in the river with half a dozen rods at a time. One day he fastened his hand line (a large strong line, whose book is thrown off 30 pr 40 yards in the river.) to his leg, finding he multiplicity of his tackie inconven-ient to manage. A large cat beh-weighing 48 pounds, seized the but and before our Scherman was well ware of the fact, he was posting dow the river faster than a few beat aster

icing down of a steamer. Luckily the cat-fish, as her in the execution of it. In the still-much alarmed as its follower, did not ness of the night she arose & went out of

when they reached the place of rest they slept soundly - Mrs. Durion did not alrep. The nurse and on English boy, a prisoner, were apprized of her design, but were not of much use to her in the execution of 1. In the still-