PROM THE GROWGES PROMINAL. THE MISSIONARIES.

It is certainly true that the Supreme Court has decided in favor of these man, od against the State of Georgia.

For the information of persons of other States, and per adventure to refresh the collection of some in this, we will prentine, briefly ; that the legislature, of Georin December, 1930, enseted (with cerdo here.) "that all white men who should he residing on the Cherokee Territory on or after the first of the ensuing March, without a licence from the Governor, should, if they continue there, each take an orth to support and defend the Constiand sprightly demean himself as a citizen thereof, pain of confinement in the Penifestiory not less than four years.

Certain Missiouary preachers continued to reside there after that date, and were found to exert the most active and formidable influence with the Indians, in induc-Government of Georgia to go away ; but would not. They would swither leave the State, nor submit to its laws; but remaincourse, presented, convicted and sentenced, as they coubtless, wished to be-Even after their sentence they were offered a pardon if they would promise obedience to the laws in future .- They refused to do this; and were committed to the Pententiary, where they now are.

The cause was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The State of Georgia, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, refused to appear before it. The Missionaries, have decided in their favor ; declaring as we understand, that the law of Georgia, under which they were convicis unconstitutional; and that we have no right extend our laws beyond the Cherosee line.

We give to-day in another column, a sketch of the decision, copied troin the National Intelligencer; and it may be that the Editors have misapprehended, or insufficiently stated in this brief and hasty analysis, the nature and extent of some of the grounds assumed by the Court. The Court is made to say that " by the Constitution, exclusive power belonged to the United States to receive cession of Indian funds and to make treaties with them." They are reported to assert, as a historical fact, that France, Spain, and Great Britan have uniformily recognized the Indian tribes to be in no respect under the power of the Europeans, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations; and the right of preemption in gtant experience; and in the teeth of some their own decisions,

The abstract in the Intelligencer is very brief, and we presume is not pretended to be parfect .-- We shall soon see the decision at full leagth.

There can be no two minds on this point among the people of Georgia; but they will have abundant time for calm reflecsion and full delibration. Nothing like force will or can for a long time be in operation, if indeed ever; and we devoutly tional Intelligencer. hope and are inclined to believe it never over to this mandate can hardly reach d no doubt in that peaceable firm and at fault to determine. eady manner, which heat becomes the We hope that the people of Georgia mity of a great State, in the fulfilment of its high duties on so momentous and viry, as important to the Union and to the we will do, calmly and quietly, and meet consequences without fear, and without just reproach.

We have no time to look up cases that may indicate the course to be pursued by preme Court, when it learns that Georgia dealines a diamemberment and artition of its territory. We happen to nave before us, the Virginia case of Hun-tures Pairflax, when their attention was rather invited to the modus operands of coercing a sovereign State; but the court declined to consider it.

Court of Appeals of Virginia upon a judg-mentin that court, against the right claimand the judgment of the Court of Appeals printed for the was coversed, and the cause remanded, The bill by was reversed, and the cause remanded, and the Court of Appeals below were re-roaquired to cause the original judgment and which had been reversed in that Court, to after the cause the cause the original judgment and which had been reversed in that Court, to after the cause remanded, be carried into due execution. The Court dered to of Appeals, when the cause came back to Severa them, resolved, that the appellate sower of the Supreme Court of the Vallet States. Appeared to the Supreme Court of the Vallet States. the complete jurisdiction of the Supreme was taken u the constitution; and that the proceedings Fersyth, to

again before the Supreme court of the Uni- ster, took partted States in a case in which the judgment of the court below drew in question, ate adjourned. from a state Court."

"The judgment of the Court of Appeals in Virginia, rendered on the mandate in of the Bank, was resumed. the cause, and denying the appellate juris- The subject was debated by Mossrs diction of the Supreme Court was rever. Beardesley, Root, and Bell. sed, and the judgment of the District Court | The amendment of Mr. Root, provi in Virginia, which the Court of Appeals ding that the committee shall be chosen tutition and laws of of the State of Georgia in Virginia had reversed; was affirmed. by ballot, was rejected by the following

Whether the Supreme Court had au- vote, Year 88, Navy 92. therity to issue the compulsory process of Mr. Wayne then submitted an amend the cause, seemed to think that the Su- the third Monday of Dec. next. Mr. Bur the State. They were requested by the preme Court, in the exercise of its appel- ges proposed to amend this amendment. no compulsory control over the state trib- the House adjourned. ed in defiance, feeling it, as they said, to unale. The court itself gave no intimabe their duty to do so. They were of tion of an opinion, whether it could or could not lawfully resort to compulsory or restrictive process, operating in personam upon state tribunals; and it was no doubt deemed discreet not t. assert more authority constitutionally ested in the court. than was necessary the occasion."

We must submit the following letter just received, from a man whose opinion tened to in Georgia, with affectionate and confiding interest.

Washington, 8th March, 1832. DEAR SIES-The people of Georgia will receive with indignant feelings, as they ought, the recent decision of the Supremo Court, so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights. Those the people will treat In the House of Representatives, the it however, as becomes them; with moderation-dignity and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unburt by what will prove to be a brutum fulmen. The Judges know you will not yield obedience to their mandates, and they may desire pretexts for the enforcement of them, which I trust you will not give. The perform all his Constitutional duties; but he will not lend himself to party, to perform more. He will, if I mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union; and if the blow be aimed equally at him and at the discoverors to purchase to their soil. of the common enemy. The jurisdiction Still more startling is the proposition as claimed over one portion of our population independence of State Governments had and in both cases they will be sustained by honest men of the country; whom a just and wise conduct will rally to our Banner -for the rest we care nothing.

Dear Sirs, very respectfully years, G. M. TROUP.

FROM THE FEDERAL UNION.

Case of the Missionaries .- Por a brief of the singular decision of this case, we refer our readers to an article from the Na-

The state of our own feelings, and the will be. The Judge of the Western Circuit abscene of the decision itself, induce us to will probably in due time and in due form, reserve a full and free expression of opinreceive a copy of the decree, ordering him ion upon this momentous subject for the to reverse the aforesaid decision. The present. We will say, however, that we were unprepared for such a judgment, a Supreme Court within its present term from such a Court: If the views detailed the next term commences on the 2d by the Intelligencer be a faithful syuopsia nday in January of next year. In the of the opinion, it appears, to our minds, to rim the judges of the State will con-be at this place; the legislature, fresh in the case of the Cherokee Injunction. in the people, will hold its annual ses- How two such clashing decisions could so ; and all will proceed deliberately, rapidly follow each other, we are utterly

will reflect calmly and coolly on this vital subject-that they will not suffer their tal a subject. The State has now a part passions and their prejudices to get the to act, that is to be distinguished in histo- better of their sober judgment. The subject requires coolness-deliberation-firmworld. Much, we may say all, depends ness. But whatever course is determined on herself's and it is obvious, that the on-let it be pursued with the dignity and ss of passion, the more of weight and decision which become, men who know strength, will be in her position and her their rights and the proper manner of susmovements. What we believe right, that taining them. Under the direction of Andrew Jackson and Wilson Lumpkin we have no apprehensions of a correct issue, to this question.

Of the New-York memorial, we will al. so speak bereafter.

CONGRESSIONAL ANLYSIS.

IN SENATE-March 8.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, was this day considered and agreed to:

"In the case of Fairflax vs. Hunter, a port of the select committee of the British derfully it has succeeded!

The United States, was awarded to the Court of Appeals of Virginia upon a judgment in that court, against the right claims. The appendix:

The Liverpool and Manchester railand without the appendix:

and without the appendix:

The Liverpool and Manchester railand without the appendix of the append Resolved, that 2000 copies of the rethe Senate.

of Ohio, Indiana,

dice in relation to that court, and they, the representation of fractions exceeding a consequently, declined obedience to its moiety of the ratio. A long debate was mandate. A writ of error was awarded ed, in which Messra. Clayton, Porsyth, upon this refusal, and the cause came up Hayne, Foot, Tazewell, Marcy, and Web-

Without taking any question, the Sen-

and denied the validity of the statute of . In the House of Representatives, the the United States, authorizing air appeal consideration of the resolution of Mr. Clayon, of Georgia, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs

mandamus to the State Courts, to enforce ment, that a select committee be appointed the judgment of reversal, was a question to make sundry inquiries, in the recess which the court did not think it pecessary Congress, touching the general manageto discuss or decide, and one of the judges, ment of the Bank of the United States, in the sepparate opinion which he gave in with instructions to report the result of late jurisdiction, was supreme over the but before the Speaker had decided whe parties and over the case, but that it had ther the latter proposition was in order,

WASHINGTON MARCH 10.

In the Senate, yesterday the Vice Pre adent communicated a letter from the Se cretary of the Torasury, transmitting a statement of the affairs of the I miled states Bank, for the months of January and Febcuary, 1832. Several petitions and memorials were presented, among which was one by Mr. Webster, from the citizens of somersel, Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slaverywithin the District of on all great occasions will always be he Columbia. After passing a number of bills from the House, the Senate took up the Apportionment Bill; and Mesers Holmes, Silstee, White, and Sprague sue convey debated Mr. Forsyth's resolution to amend Mr. Webster's Admendments-No question was taken, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank was resugged, and a further amendment was proposed by Mr. Burgess, for the appointment of a committee to examine into the charges, and report upon facts thereon, by the 2d monday in April. Mr. Barstow inoved Chief Magintrate of the United States, will the reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day, on the proposition of Mr. Root to appoint the committee by ballot; and the reconsideration was ordered, by a vote of 98 to 93. The amendments of Mr. Wayne and Mr. Burges, were ordered to be printed; and the hour expiring, the subus it would be ungenerous, by an improv. ject was deferred till to-day. The reident act of ours, to make him the wictim mainder of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others which was finally rewe understand it to be stated, "that their may very soon be asserted over another; ported by the committee to the House without amendment. Mr. Dickson moved been constantly upheld." It is difficult to the fanaties of the North-very soon to strike out the enacting clause, but the suppose the Court assumed these positions, in the face of conin the face of history! in the face of conand if in the last resort we need defenders; Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, renewed his catur, and the residue of the \$100,000 to the heirs of the commanding officer of the squadron, and the officers and crew of the ketch Intropid; and upon this the aves noes were taken, and the motion was rejected, aves 73, noes 102. Mr. Pearce also renewed his amendment to grant \$20,-000 to Mrs. Decatur. and \$10,000 to the heirs Commodore Decatur; but it was rice. ... aves 80, noes 95. The bill was ultimately rejected on a division, by year and navs, by a vote of ayes 78, noes 95 .--The House then, at half past 4 o'clock, ad-

> We are indebted to a correspon ent in Liverpool for the following interesting article on the Liverpool and Manches Cour. & Eng. ter Railway :-LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER

RAILWAY.

The perfection to which this mode of transportion has arrived, considering its ecent introduction, is truly surprising, as well to the mechanic, as to the casual observer, for the facility and power of the beautiful locomotive steam engine, moveng on its almost fractionless path, with ts lengthened train of treasures, have exceeded the expectations of the most scientific, delighted the speculative, and astonished all ranks and conditions who have witnessed them.

The earliest account we have of railways is of those of the Newcastle mines; they were made of wood in the year 1670, to facilitate the work of horses; thence June arward they were gradually adopted. In 1790, although there was scarcely a railway in the extensive mining concerns of Wales, yet in 1812 there was at least 150 miles in length there, and more than 30 miles of railway under ground. But now in the different parts of Wales only, there are 500 miles of railway; a very many in Scotland, and in England also.

Steam was first suggested as a moving

executed; but in consequence of the magtinue the Cumberland pificent scale it is wraught upon, and the improvements contemplated, its cost will he second time, and prove to be enormous. Yet, notwice, and on, the bill was ording that height of scale and outlay, its profits of return will be very large prove to be enormous. Yet, notwithstan-

This railway, according to the first plan, terminated at Edge Hill, near Liverpool, at an area cut in the rock 40 feet deep, from which the passengers emerged out that portion of Mr. very inconvenient. A bandsome tunnel, of

in the Supreme Court were covers non ja: | Webstor's amendment which provides for jis therefore about to be driven to the con- | FROM THE SINGERS' OF PARMEES' JOURNAL. tre of the town, that is, to the present hay market, which shall have an easy inclimation, be well lightned, and have its temperature at all times equal to the atmosphere for the use and purposes of the passengers only; and this it is calculated may be affected for a principle sum equal to that whose interest is now annually consumed by the cost of the inconvenient and

> The "locomotives," or steam engines employed on the way, are increasing in number and demand; the coaches and was gons attending in their trains sre very sumerous and the effect of their swiftly moving motion, and regularity is most pleasant to the passenger, now, as the rattling wheels echo through the chasins on the deep cut rocks, or, as they swillly glide over the picturosque embankments, or as they gently undulate in even velocity over the level mosses. Goods are frequently forwarded by night when the "pi lot engine" going before, can at once give light, and conduct them on in safety.

The snows or frosts in winter, are found to have no retarding effect, and this is a great triumph gained over the ice clad slow canal. Accidents, as on all roads, will occur occasionally, but in this way the average, considering the number travelling, is far smaller than that of the high road; guard rails are however to be placed close to the iron rails, on embankments and on bridges:-self acting "breakers" are to be put to the wheels and every precaution taken to prevent any sad occurrence.

It has been before mentioned, that several branch rail ways from other places oin this, and it has recently been determined, that the one intended to be formed from Birmingham, shall join this one by it will be 10 miles, or to Manchester it will be 24, and from Warrington to Birmingham 74 miles. This latter rail way at an estimated cost of 1,000,000 is calculated to pay 14 per cent, as the business is expected to be prodigious for the iron manufactured in Staffordshire and the neighborhood is said to be 270,000 tons, the coal raised 2,409,000 tnns, the pottery 29,060 tons, and the different or various merchandise 200,000 tons or more, all which are passed per annum between the places.

The junction of such a line, will necessarily bring an almost overflowing increase of business to this of Liverpool and Manchester; but such is the rapidity and ca. pability of conveyance, that Stephenson calculates from the experience of only the present limited number of engines, and the average of having only hitherto passed engers daily, that he will, on the compleother arrangements, be enabled with ease, equal degree of heat, which must be furto take by this railway 10,000 tons of ther aided by turning the charge and exgoods, and 10,000 passengers daily.

of travelling by this conveyance was worn concluded when the sulphureous smell is vellers would take place—this however is not the case; on the contrary, it has gradually increased, as you will perceive from the annexed official statement-from this you may also judge of the permanently beneficial results the undertaking promises not only to the community but to the shareholders. The shareholders have on ly divided 41 pr. ct. for the last half years ividend, that sufficient funds may be left for the contemplated improvements. The 100% shares are now at 209%.

Tons of Goods. During the half year ending 30th June last, there were conveyed between Manchester and December last, sent - . 50,284

Increase Goods for Bolton and other parts of the road during the half year endending 30th of June for the Ditto ditto half year ending 81st Deg. Coals to Liverpool for the half year ending 30th June Do. do. ending 31st December

Being an increase of 25,847 tons, or 50 sity, which deprives us of his rvices, at per cent. upon the last, as compared with this particular juncture is outaffairs, but the preceding half year. Passengers entered in the company's book during the half-year ending 80th

Ditto ditto ending 31st December last heing .

Increase Being upwards of 33 per cent, increase for the last six months beyond the first six months of the year, and upwards of 235 per cent. increase on the travellers between the towns during the corresponding months previously to opening the rail-way. As respects the revenue, this has in

reased, of course, very considerably. The revenue from coaches for half-year ending 30th June was . . . 43,600 7.5 Ditto ditto for half year ending 31st De-

58,229 5 0

. 14,628 17.7 The revenue for merchandise for half-year ending 30th June was . - 21,875 0 1 Ditto for last helf-year . 31,035 18 4 The Convent question is now before

cember last

The revenue from seal for half-year end. you might be great service to the West, ing 30 June was 218 6 0 and to the sole State, in bringing it to a Ditto ditto for last half-year 692 10 7 | conclusion

Gentlemen: Observing in your paper of the 29th ult. some quercies respecting the treatment of the auriferious ores of the you withdraw, we fear this country. I am induced to offer the following desultory remarks.

Ta reply to the first, I should say much epends upon locality. The quartz in he lodes of this country is either massive, granular or collular, and according to its tructure the treatment of the same, in preparing for the stamps, varies.

Supposing the quartz to be massive with its auriferious minerals disseminated throughout; the object is to prepare it by artificial means for pulverization to a given quantity in the shortest time, and to be enabled to exercise the greatest economy. In this case, the means employed would be calcination, by which mode the coherent chrystaline character would be destroved, the rock become soft and separate, our Fellow Townsmen, addressed to me a and of course the stamping rendered com-

If the quartz be granular, assuming the appearance of sand-stone by means of the aroxide of iron inclosing the grain, such as is found in a vein at Moore's Mine in lified at this flattering evidence of the road Lincoln county, also in some formations in will, and centinued confidence of my fal-Habersham, Ga.—which veins are singu- low-citizens;—I am the more so, coming larly and interestingly characterized by as it does from those who have known the large portion of silver contained in so long, and who are so intimately acthe large portion of silver community actions, public, and them—in this case the particles of quartz quainted with all my actions, public, and are naturally loosened, and calcination is private. While on the one hand I am thus unnecessary, being ready for each blow highly gratified, on the other, I experience of the stamps to take direct effect.

Cellular quartz, with regard to this uestion,-not mineralogically-may be subdivided into two kinds; what is commonly called " Honeycomb," and another of a spongy description, resembling pumice stone. These cells are either empty or filled with argillaceous solution, the way of Warrington, whence to Liverpool divisions of which being of a brittle nature, require not the aid of enkination for their reduction. Some species of "Honey. comb" are based upon massive quarts of such solidity as not to be separated by manual labor; in consequence thereof calcination would render the separation sim-

Sen. 2n & 3p.

The object of roasting ores containing sulpherate of iron or pyrites, is to cause the evaporation of the component parts of sulphur, which otherwise would operate against proper amalgamation : for this the neat must be strong enough to effect that purpose. This process can be carried in to effect either in the open air or in furnaces. The latter way is decidedly the best, but requires the pyrites to be stamped fine. Ores prepared in this way would get rid of their volatile substance under 500 tons of goods, and one chousand pas. from 500° to 600° Fahr. Care should be taken in charging the furnace, in order tion of the new passenger's tunnel, and that every particle may be exposed to an posing a new surface to the free access of It was expected that when the novelty the oxigen of the air. This process is

TO BE CONCLUDED.



PEAT JUNTIUSA RUAT CUBLUM 要可提及要求監察 數。

MARCH 26, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON OF TENNEMER.

BURTON CRAIGE is a Cadid ate to represent the Borough of Saligury, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

It will be seen from the following cor respondence that our late Represitative, Mr. Fisher, declines at present wing us in the State Legislature. In common with the great majority of his flow-citi-5,308 tons, sens of the borough, we regregie neceswe trust that he may, at son future day, again adorn our legislative fill with his talents and his usefulness. He carries with him, in his retireent, the well wishes of his townsmen fonis prosperity and happiness:

> Februa, 20th 1832. To CHARLES FIER, Esq.

It being currently eported in Town that you intend to deepe a re-election to

There are a niber of reasons why it s desired that y should not, at this time, decline.

The present ms to be a very important period in a concerns of our State. the People; afrom the interest you have 9,210 18 4 always taken the subject, we Believe

Besides is, there are still other importhe unfinished business, thence they were taken down into the Making a total increase upon the last half next Section in all of which your experiment. A handern touch the preceding, the preceding, the form the convention, from the nest section of Mr. Town, by Omnibuses, which were found year, as compared with the preceding, there exill other important that will come before the chancellor Harper of S. C. and Prefessor out that portion of Mr. Town, by Omnibuses, which were found year, as compared with the preceding, there exill other important that will come before the chancellor Harper of S. C. and Prefessor out that portion of Mr. Town, by Omnibuses, which were found year, as compared with the preceding, there exill other important that will come before the chancellor Harper of S. C. and Prefessor out that portion of Mr.

Your public gourse and political

ples have met our warmest appearant though we have many respect zens, we believe there is a n who can units the voice of one in the same degree with yourself. If you agree to offer, we believe, as heretofore there will be no opposition to your re-election. Your mocere friends,

SAMUEL LEMLY, Committee Saliebury, 23d Feb. 1832. GENTLEMEN :- The letter, which you as a committee on behalf of a nember given to it the most respectful considers

It would be worse than uncendid in me not to acknowledge how much I feel grata corresponding regret that it is utterly out of my power to comply with you wishes.

There are those among you, who will recollect, when I consented to other, previous to the last election, it was with the understanding, that it should be my last session, for some time. - With this yes I have made all my arrangements, and cannot now change them without serious injury to my private interests, and with out violating my engagements with others.

My business is such, as will require my occasional absence from home for some time to come, and indeed I expect to be absent from the State, during the weeks that the next legislature will be in Se

For these reasons, the connection which has so long, and so harmoniously existed between us, as representative, and constituents, must now terminate, for a time a Please to communicate the contents of

this letter to the citizens in whose behalf you act, and assure them that I shall cherish with the warmest feeling of gratitude, this new evidence of their friendship and confidence, as also the many acts of kindness and support I have heretofore recened from them. Your sincere friend, CHARLES FISHER.

COL. SANCEL LENLY, Committee,

We are authorized to announce John & Mermy as a candidate for the office of Shejiff at the ensuing election.

The Hon. Mr. Wilkins, now a Benator in Congress from Pa. who was nominated bythe Harrieburg Convention for Vice Pesident, has accepted of the nomination, Sall we of the South give Pennsylvania, massuming Pennsylvania, her choice, & hall we run a Southern man?

We have several articles on hand which we are reluctantly compelled to defer up. till our next.

We refer the reader to the first form of our paper for an account of the concorns of the P tersburg Railroad count ay. On our second page will be found an interesting article upon the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, furnished the editor of the Cou. & Enq "he s Liverpool correspondent. When we of North Caroling, fall in with march of improvement which is now so visible is other parts of the world? Shall we despair of succeeding in our grand un dertaking in constructing a railroad through the centre of the State, when we have so many encouraging examples before us? No, let us rise up in our ma josty and say, that we will succeed, and nothing can prevent us from succeedings Shall the humiliating reflection always continue that we are behind all our sisters in Physical improvement, or shall we boldly step forward determined pros tend with the foremost ? Wher is the pride of Carolina ? Has it bent down under the weight of our oppressions, or dots it only slumber?

We would respectfully call the attention of the reader to two articles in our paper of to-day; one from the Georgia the Legislature, we we been appointed paper of to-day; one from the Georgia as a Committee in half of a large, and cournel, the organ of the late administrarespectable numbers our fellow-towns. tion of Georgia or of the Troup party; men, to call upon y, and solicit you to the other from the Federal Union, the er-represent our Borgh in the next Gener-gan of the present administration, or of the Clark party. They will see that upon the Cherokee question there is no difference of ophion. Tent all parties unite in denouncing the decision of the supreme Court-and speak of it as a matter out of the jurisdiction of that court, the constitution of the U.S. having given the States jurisdiction in all criminal eases.

> OF We have had on hand for som time the "supplemental memorial" of the Free Trade convention, from the near of