

the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the People, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the Federal Constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different States, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one State, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the States would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government of the general and usual powers of government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate; and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the Constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants, it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making Internal Improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.

2d. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a State or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction; and

3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class; viz. for light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points certainly present matter of the deepest interest. The first is, however, of much the greatest importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that conflicting jurisdictions of the respective Governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appurtenant to the power in question, if that exists by the Constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments, in the absence of a constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the States to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of power incompatible with State sovereignty, would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with State concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions, and consequent irritations, would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the Confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know, that, notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of Internal Improvement prevailed in the highest degree during the first session of the first Congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Mayaville and Lexington Turnpike Companies, passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the Committees of Internal Improvement, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for harbors and light-houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars. In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government. In addition to these projects, which had been presented to the two Houses under the sanction and recommendation of their respective Committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the Committees, and in memorials to Congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Mayaville and Lexington Turnpike Company as the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak at first, might soon become strong enough to rive the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the People, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the Executive approval. Although, from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject, and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter should be fully understood by Congress, and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further. I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprise Congress, that, in my opinion, the Constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordina-

ry roads and canals within the limits of a State, and to say respectfully, that no bill authorizing such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several departments of the Federal Government in regard to it would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject, my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of Congress have intervened, and no attempt, within my recollection, has been made to induce Congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals, which were formerly multiplied upon your files, are no longer presented; and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decidedly against the pretension, as effectually to discourage its re-assertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction that thus much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have any thing further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character, and prosecuted under State authority, assuming that have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830, and also in that containing my objections to the Mayaville Road Bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I that no such appropriations ought to be made by Congress until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country, that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation. If the People of the United States desire that the Public Treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will concur in an amendment of the Constitution, prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practicable equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the Confederacy. The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our legislation from the pernicious consequences of a scramble for the favors of Government, and in repressing the spirit of discontent which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belong alike to all.

There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbors, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others, have already been stated to Congress. I will now only add that at the first session of Congress under the new Constitution, it was provided, by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed, or sunk before the passage of the Act, within any bay, inlet, harbor, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding when necessary and keeping in good repair the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several States, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our sea-board, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures; to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbors upon our great lakes, as well as on the seaboard. Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An Act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow-citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated, for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without in the slightest degree calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are

not commenced in a proper manner confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and instead of strengthening the bonds of our Confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion. ANDREW JACKSON.

DECEMBER 1, 1834.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.)

Friday, December 5, 1834.

SENATE.
On motion of Mr. Brittain, the Committee on Cherokee Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling that portion of the 400 acres of Public Land which was reserved for the future disposition of the Legislature by the Act of 1819, and which remains unsold.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Laws against Gaming, so as to increase the penalties for a violation thereof by itinerant or professed gamblers, commonly called black-legs, and those who afford them facilities in exhibiting their tables of hazard or other instruments of gaming; and also against keepers of Houses of Entertainment, and others, who exhibit gaming tables or engage in gaming themselves in their own houses; and that said Committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting unusual and barbarous sports, which have a tendency to corrupt the public mind.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Bills presented.—By Mr. Lilly, for the better government of the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county. By Mr. Seawell, to incorporate the Fayetteville Mechanic's Benevolent Society. By Mr. Tatham, to incorporate the Tuckaleechee Smokey Mountain Turnpike Company. Read the first time.

Mr. Daniel submitted a Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to authorize Petitions for divorce to be filed in the Courts of Equity, and of giving to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts the power to issue writs of sequestration upon such petitions, and such other process as the rules of law may warrant in Equity proceedings; and the facts may render necessary.

The bill to restore to credit Joseph Wilson, of Buncombe county, was read the second time, and rejected.

Mr. Outlaw, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred certain papers relating to the ineligibility of Robert Potter, made a report thereon, affirming the right of the sitting member to his seat. The Report was concurred in.

The House again proceeded to the consideration of the Political Resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr. Craige concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Fleming, who, though avowing himself a Jackson man, opposed the passage of the Resolutions. He was succeeded by Mr. Guinn, in favor of their adoption; by Mr. Manly, in opposition to them; and by Mr. Potter, in favor. Mr. Craige now moved an adjournment, which was decided in the negative—75 to 54. Mr. Henderson then delivered his views in opposition to the Resolutions, and a motion for adjournment was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Saturday, December 6, 1834.

SENATE.
Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, presented the following Resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Legislature adjourn on Saturday, the 20th instant, *ad hoc*, and that the clerks make up the estimates.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a bill rewarding persons for taking up runaway slaves, the property of citizens of this State, beyond the boundaries of this State. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The following engrossed bills passed their second and third readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: the bill to incorporate the Germantown Academy; and the bill to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up Roaring River, in Wilkes county.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Foushee presented a bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges. Mr. Clarke moved that it be rejected. The question thereon was decided in the negative by a vote of 68 to 55, and the bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Mauney, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that the name of William B. Lockhart is added to the nomination for Public Treasurer.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of Mr. Potts's resolutions. The debate was resumed, and continued to a late hour; when the House adjourned without arriving at any decision on the subject.

Monday, December 8, 1834.

SENATE.
Mr. Cooper, of Martin, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Joint Select Committee, consisting of four members from each House, be raised, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, Treasurer, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the resolution, by inserting after the word "reducing," the words "or increasing;" which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The following engrossed bills passed their second and third readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill concerning the appointment of commissioners of a public road in Haywood county; the bill to provide for the holding of a Superior Court in Yancey county; and the bill to incorporate the Iredell Manufacturing Company.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the petition of Isabella A. Potter, of Granville county, praying to be divorced from her husband Robert Potter; which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. M'Queen, the Committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislative enactments for the enlargement of the Literary Fund, and to examine the different sources of the public revenue,

for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there be any of its branches which can be safely diverted from the object to which they are applied at present and added to the Literary Fund. Also of providing by law for the attainment of such information as will enlighten the Legislature in regard to the present facilities of instruction possessed by the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Little presented a bill to repeal the several processioning laws now in force in this State; which was read the first time, and passed.

The bill prohibiting Lotteries passed its second and third readings by a vote of 31 to 2, and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dudley presented a memorial, signed by John Waddill, of Wilmington, in relation to the treatment of himself and fellow passengers by the authorities of Nassau. Referred.

Mr. Dudley, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax now levied by law on circus companies.

Mr. Manly presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Newbern, praying the passage of the bill, now before the House, to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern. Read, and laid on the table.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Fleming, a bill authorizing the County Courts of Burke and Yancey to appoint commissioners for laying off roads, &c. By Mr. Tatham, a bill to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up Highwasee, Nottally, and Valley rivers, in Macon county. By Mr. Weaver, a bill for the better regulation of the militia, of Buncombe county. By Mr. Guinn, a bill to repeal part of the Act of last session, better to promote the administration of justice in Macon county.—All which passed their first reading.

The House now proceeded to the unfinished business of Saturday, being the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr. Outlaw having obtained the floor in the discussion, yielded it to Mr. M'Cluskey, who moved that the resolutions lie on the table. The question on this motion was decided in the negative—yeas 58, nays 72. The discussion was again resumed, and continued until a late hour, when the House adjourned without arriving at any decision on the subject. During the debate, no less than five unsuccessful motions for adjournment were made.

Tuesday, December 9, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Lowry presented the petition of Silas L. Heller, an Attorney at Law, of South Carolina, praying permission to practice law in this State. Referred.

Mr. Sherard asked leave to introduce the memorial and petition of the religious society of Friends, convened at New Garden, in Guilford county, in November last, praying the Legislature to repeal all the Acts of Assembly prohibiting the literary instruction of slaves, and also prohibiting all colored persons in this State from preaching, exhorting, &c. Leave being objected to by Mr. Carson, the question thereon was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 39, nays 23. Mr. Sherard then moved that the said memorial lie on the table; which motion was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 14.

Mr. Moye, of Pitt, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a petition on the subject, reported a bill to divorce Isabella A. Potter from her husband Robert Potter; which was read the first, second, and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property, with sundry amendments; when the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Hogan, from the same committee, to which were referred resolutions instructing them to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting owners of slaves from settling negroes upon their plantations without a white overseer; of repealing or amending the Act of 1822, for the relief of honest insolvent debtors; of amending the laws relative to the marriage of infant females; of amending the laws in relation to guardians and wards; and of amending the laws against gaming, reported that no legislation is necessary upon those subjects. The report was laid on the table.

M. Wilson presented resolutions requiring the Secretary of State to compile and prepare for publication the names and grades of all the officers of the Continental line of this State in the Revolutionary war; and directing the Public Printer to publish the same as an appendix to the Acts of this session; which were read the first time, amended, and laid on the table.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to make such examination into the condition of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, as is required by the Act of its incorporation; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Durham presented a bill to legitimate Sarah C. Wm. G. M., and James N. Baxter, of Rutherford; which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn presented a bill concerning the liabilities of Sheriffs for claims put into the hands of themselves or their deputies for collection. Read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Manuey presented a bill to construct a central rail road from the port of Beaufort to the Tennessee line. Read the first time, referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution, proposing that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of resorting to the old system of issuing forty-shilling bills, founded on the faith of the State, with a view to better the Currency. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 85 to 28.

The debate on the resolutions of Mr. Potts was resumed, and continued to a late hour, when the House adjourned without taking any question on them.

From the Raleigh Register of December 9.

State Legislature.—Owing to the very extreme length of the President's Message, and other interesting matters which claim precedence, we are compelled to omit in this paper the usual detail of Legislative Proceedings. We annex notices of the most prominent incidents of the week:

Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes, has been elected Public Treasurer, vice William S. Moon, Esq., who declined a re-election. We published two ballots in our last. On the third, the vote stood: For Patterson, 101; William B. Lockhart,

78. As "the Party" endeavored, with all their might, to rally their forces in this election, they cannot find fault with our claiming the choice of Gen. Patterson as a Whig triumph.

Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, of Bladen, was appointed Principal Clerk of the Senate, vice Gen. Patterson resigned; and Col. Coleman, of Cabarrus, Clerk Assistant, vice Gen. Cowan promoted. Col. Coleman being an Engraving Clerk, his election creates a vacancy in that department, which was filled by the appointment of Maj. Joseph Ward, of Onslow.

On Thursday, the Resolutions instructing M. Mangum, &c., passed the House by a vote of 68 to 57—majority of 12! Two years ago, it was not of moral treason in a number of Assembly members to oppose Gen. Jackson, and now the parties are very nearly balanced, as will be seen by the above vote. In the Senate, if the Resolutions pass at all, the majority will not exceed 5. We submit the above and News on the main question in the House of Commons. There were a number of amendments offered, and various modifications of the original Resolutions proposed, but King Numbers was inexorable. These propositions we shall publish in detail next week. But to the vote:

For the passage of the Resolutions.—Messrs. G. H. Alexander, Allison, Bedford, Beal, Bragg, Brewster, Brown, Byrum, Byron, Canaler, Carter, Cox, Cotton, Daniel, Davis, Deyton, Fort, Foscue, Fouché, Frazer, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, Harwell, Hawkins, Harrison, Hartley, Haywood, Hill, Hodge, Houlder, Hutchison, Iron, Robert Jones, Wesley Jones, Jordan, Jenkins, Kemm, Latham, Lee, Lyon, Marshall, Marsteller, McNeill, McRacken, Perry, Potter, Potts, Powell, Pugh, Reddick, Register, Roebuck, Saunders, Sloan, John L. Smith, Sophia Smith, Stockard, Watson, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Williamson, Wicher, Ziglar, &c.

Against the passage of the Resolutions.—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Bell, Blatchford, Black, Bray, Brunnel, Charles Clarke, Craige, Crump, Dockery, Dudley, Francis Foreman, Graham, Harper, Harrison, Henderson, H. H. Kitterell, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Long, Lonsdale, Manly, Manney, Martin, Matthews, Mullen, M'Cluskey, M'Lean, M'Pherson, Norcum, Ouley, Outlaw, Pender, Penderexter, Rash, Seawell, Smallwood, A. S. Smith, George Smith, Swindell, Tillet, Watson, Welch, Williams of Gre's, Williams of Richmond—57.

A Bill has been introduced in the Senate, the object of which is to do away with the Supreme Court, as at present organized, and restore the old Conference System.

A Bill has passed the Senate, abolishing Lotteries in this State, in every shape and form.

From the St. Louis Republican, of Nov. 15.

INDIAN MURDERS.—AND PROBABLE WAR.—The Steamboat Warrior arrived at this port on Thursday, from Prairie du Chien. We are sorry to learn—as we do by her—that the Indians in that region have again been engaged in hostile action, and that they portend a serious termination. A short time since a party of the Sacs and Foxes attacked a party of soldiers of the Menominee, upon Grant river, and killed three persons. The warriors were, however, (it was stated at Rock Island,) delivered up, by Keokuk, to a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Captain ——. They were put on board of the Steamboat Winnebago, then ascending the Mississippi, for the purpose of being taken to a proper place of trial.

On the day previous to the arrival of the Warrior, Prairie du Chien, another massacre took place by a party of the same tribe of Indians. On an island about three miles above the Prairie, a lodge of Winnebago was established. It was occupied at the time by men and children only. The warriors being about a hunting excursion. Suddenly, the Sac and Fox party made their appearance before the lodge, fired on the Winnebago, and scalped ten of its inmates. One of the Sac warriors lost his life, and that by the hand of a Winnebago boy, about fifteen years of age. The youth was standing in the door of the lodge between his younger brother and sister, when two of the warriors made their appearance, and fired upon them.

Recollecting, instantly, that a gun remained in the lodge loaded, he procured it, and awaited the return of the foe, who had retreated for the purpose of reloading their guns. As soon as they appeared before him, he took aim at one of them, fired, and the bullet sped through the heart of his enemy. He then escaped to the interior of the lodge, made his way for the stream it, and gave information of the massacre, at Fort Crawford. A detachment of troops was immediately ordered out in pursuit of the murderers, but, as far as known, without success.

From the Norfolk Herald.

A BEAR SCUFFLE.—Yesterday afternoon a bear was seen swimming across the Eastern branch of the river, not half a mile above the drawbridge, from Christian's point to the opposite side. He landed among the sedges on the shore of Mr. Bonnard's farm. He was presently beset by a host of dogs and negroes, who made him take to the woods, while they followed close at his heels. The race was terminated very soon, but ever, by brum's climbing a tree, in the act of doing which a sturdy bull-dog gave him a posterior grip with his fangs; but brum did not regard it any more than a flea bite, he continued to climb the tree, dragging the dog after him, until the latter, deeming discretion to be the better part of valor, leaped from the tree, and tumbled to the ground from a height of some four or five feet.

By this time a large crowd of "white spirits of black" had gathered round the tree, and the gentleman aloft was fired at more than twenty times, but the shot being small none of them seemed to take effect. At last a rifle was brought, and after two or three charges, the bear seemed to acknowledge that he was wounded, though not so desperately as to make him drop powerless to the ground;—no, he came very bravely down by the stem of the tree, and as soon as he reached the ground, set off at a brisk trot. But his men-folks were resolved that escape he should not;—so, what they could not achieve by gun-powder, they effected by blows, from clubs, &c.

The fire is never satisfied with wood, nor the ocean with rivers; death with mankind, nor bright-eyed women with lovers.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2nd instant, a Negro Man named JACK.—He is 23 or 24 years of age, about the middle height, rather of a yellow complexion, is a smart active-looking man, but when spoken to has a down-belt, and is a designing fellow. Jack had on, when last seen, a pair of brown homespun pantaloons and a round-about coat.—The above reward will be promptly paid to any one who will deliver him up to the Subscriber.

C. FISHER.

December 6, 1834.

P. S. It has been ascertained that Jack is in the possession of spurious free papers; and it is more than probable he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the Northern States. C. F.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age.

H. FORSYTH.

Statesville, Dec. 13, 1834.

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