

Terms of subscription... per annum, if paid in... All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, for they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST by the subscriber on the 5th inst. in passing from Patton's Store, in Buckle, to Moore's Store, in Rutherford, a POCKET BOOK, which had in it \$20 in different bank notes... The Pocket Book contained several notes of bank two on Elizabeth Wilkins, one for \$125 as well as and he recollected, there were several credits on the note... RUBEN WILKINSON

DR. D. W. SCHENCK.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rutherford County, that he has established himself as a practitioner of Medicine, in Rutherford County, and has taken the room formerly occupied by Dr. Schieffelin, at Mr. McAfee's; where he may be found: except when engaged on professional or other duties.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

VALENTINE MOONEY informs his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the above business at Rutherford, where he is prepared to receive orders of all descriptions in the line of his business, which he pledges himself to execute with promptness, durability and in the latest and most fashionable style.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH LAYPOLE was bound to me by the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lincoln County, and he the said Joseph having run off from me, I do hereby warn any person from harboring the said Joseph... MARTIN ZIMMERMAN

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS in the town of Rutherford, adjoining the Main street, one Front Lot containing one acre of ground, and is one half the square formerly held by Mrs. Gilbert. Also 31 or 34 acres adjoining the town lands, surrounding the Academy, on which is a field of 8 or 10 acres cleared and enclosed with a good fence. For terms inquire of Mr. Jacob Michal of this town, or the subscriber. ANDREW LOGAN

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will commence his School in Charlottesville, on the 19th day of January next, for the instruction of boys, in the English, Latin, Greek and French languages... He would prefer, as pupils, those boys who will probably complete their scholastic course with him. His course is such as to give boys all the necessary preparation for any of the Colleges or Universities, and especially for the University of Virginia, with an eye to which it has been prepared.

Table with 2 columns: Fee description and Amount. Includes 'For instruction in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics \$35', 'English branches, Latin and Mathematics \$30', 'English branches only \$25'.

GEORGE CARR, Principal. Charlottesville, Va. December 1, 1829.

JOB PRINTING AND BLANKS.

FOR sale at this office the following kinds of Blanks: Administration Bonds, Constables Warrants, Judgments and Executions, Marriage Licences, Witness Tickets, Deeds of Bargain & Sale, Guardians Bonds, Apprentice Bonds, and other legal documents.

They have, therefore, time as their other information of such fact with the subject, as most attention. The causes which, in the colonies, Indians, which are the general views hereinafter remarked, which have appeared to appear to compacts, conflicting, some of the general variety of character, prepared, as applicable to the maxims and principles, which are deduced by reason and authority: 1st. The engagements or compacts are entitled to protection in the observance of them. 2d. Stipulations, impossible to be complied with, either for want of power, or because they involve a violation of the rights of third persons or States, if not voluntarily waived, are to be compensated. 3d. The first duty of every government is to protect the rights & promote the prosperity of its own members; yet, the rights and interests of others, of whatever character or condition, are not to be wantonly restricted, nor in any case wholly disregarded. The application of these principles to the conflicting claims of the Southern Indians, and the States within whose boundaries they are located, the government has, heretofore, sought to evade by encouraging the emigration of the Indians, and making such provision for their permanent residence, west of the Mississippi, as, in the opinion of many of our statesmen, most distinguished for their justice and benevolence, as well as by their talents and experience, promised to increase their happiness, and to afford the best prospect of perpetuating their race. The execution of this policy has been interrupted by causes which threaten to delay it for some time, if not to defeat it altogether. The most active and extraordinary means have been employed to misrepresent the intentions of the government, on the one hand, and the condition of the Indians on the other. The vivid representations of the progress of Indian civilization, which have been so industriously circulated by the party among themselves opposed to emigration and by their agents, have had the effect of engaging the sympathies, and exciting the zeal, of many benevolent individuals and societies, who have manifested scarcely less talents than perseverance in resisting the views of the government. Whether those who have been thus employed, can claim to have been the most judicious friends of the Indians, remains to be tested by time. The effect of these indications of favor and protection has been to encourage them in the most extravagant pretensions. They have been taught to have new views of their rights. The Cherokees have decried the integrity of their territory, and claimed to be as sovereign within their limits, as the States are in theirs. They have actually asserted such attributes of sovereignty, as, if indulged, must subvert the influence, and effect a radical change of the policy and interest of the Government, in relation to their affairs. Some of the States, within whose limits those tribes are situated, have determined, by the exercise of their rights of jurisdiction within their territorial limits, to repress, while it may be done with the least inconvenience, a spirit which they foresee, may, in time, produce the most serious mischiefs. This exercise of authority by the States has been remonstrated against by those who control the affairs of the Indians, and application has been made to the Federal Government to interpose its authority in defence of their claim to sovereignty. As the course pursued by the President, in regard to this application, appears to the committee to have been founded upon a correct construction of the duties and powers of the Federal Government, they would not have considered it necessary to extend their inquiries beyond that part of the message, which recommends the policy of giving further encouragement to the emigration of the Indians, but for the opposite views contained in several memorials, which have also been referred to them. A due respect for the opinions of a number of respectable citizens in various sections of the Union, requires that some notice should be taken of the grounds which have been assumed in support of the pretensions of the Indians, and the obstacles which, in the opinion of the committee, lie in the way of their indulgence by the Government. It is not proposed to examine the various points which will readily suggest themselves to the mind of every person, as a material to be adverted to, in any regular order. The Indians can be admitted to no rights inconsistent with the rights of the States which they inhabit; and the States, on the other hand, can have no rights which necessarily come in competition with any admitted right of the Indians. Whatever views, therefore, which go to shew a right in the Indians, must, at the same time, prove a limitation upon State authority, so far as its exercise tends to defeat that right. The distinction is not always adverted to, between privileges and immunities indulged, and such as are enjoyed as matter of right; between such as are acknowledged by law, and those which are merely tolerated, either because the State, having the right, cannot, or does not care to interfere. The exercise of entire freedom in the regulation of every internal and domestic interest of a community, is not believed to be inconsistent with the most absolute subjection in every thing which concerns its external relations and connexions with the rest of the world. The communities founded by Rapp and the bosom of these States, in which the property was enjoyed, as established and respected among the Indians, is different from the practice...