

**PUBLISHED**  
**ROSBURY**  
 Terms of subscription...  
 cents, per annum, if paid in advance...  
 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, beside some small change; among the notes were two of \$5 and three of four of \$2, and the others are not recollected. 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.—the other of \$55.50, according to the best recollection; a note on Daniel Blanton for Elizabeth Wilkins for \$15 with a credit of five dollars; a note on Granderson Blanton due Green Blanton for \$10 with a credit of five dollars; a note on Mrs. B. Palmer for \$15; a due bill on Elizabeth Wilkins for \$27; and other papers, a book which is an old grant made to Mathew Gaty for holding of land. A drove of negroes were coming down Cane Creek on the day of the loss, & it is thought some of them may have picked it up. Any person who may find said pocket book or any of the papers and return them to the subscriber shall be well rewarded. All persons are hereby warned against trading for said notes or papers.  
**RUBEN WILKINSON**  
 Rutherford, March 8, 1830.

**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. He hopes strict attention and proficiency in his business; will entitle him to a reasonable portion of the public patronage. His shop is at the house recently occupied by Mr. Eyan Brown.  
 Rutherford, Feb. 15, 1830. 1tf

**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.**  
 Lincoln, N. C. March 9, 1830. 34f

**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,**  
 March 1, 1830. 3f

**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,—which will comprise a session of little upwards of ten months. A vacation of one month will be given in August. The course will comprise, in the English Department, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and a preparatory course of Mathematics; viz: Lacroix's Algebra and Legendre's Geometry; in the classical, the Latin, Greek and French languages with Ancient History, Geography and Metaphysics. The instructor will be generally during the day with his pupils, save a sufficient time for exercise and recreation; so as to assist and instruct them both in the preparation and execution of their lessons. As he regards his school to be permanent, and believes the advantages of an education, and the facility of acquiring it increased by pursuing a regular and systematic plan, 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. He would be glad if those who intend to favor him with their patronage, would immediately apprise him of their intentions, for if the size of the school will justify it he will employ an assistant, so as to have the French Language taught by a native Frenchman. Those who may not be acquainted with the subscriber, he would refer to Thomas W. Gilmer, Rice W. Wood, V. W. Southall, James W. Saunders, Henry T. Harris, Dr. Ch. Cooke, Thomas J. Randolph, Philip P. Barbour and Wm. F. Gordon. Board in general families, can be obtained in Charlottesville from eight to ten dollars per month.  
**TERMS FOR A SESSION OF TEN MONTHS.**  
 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:  
 Subpoenas, Administration Bonds, Constables Warrants, Appeals Bonds, Judgments and Executions, Prosecution Bonds, Writs, Marriage Licences, Executions, Witness Tickets, Sheriff Deeds, Deeds of Bargain & Sale, Apprentices Bonds, Guardians Bonds.  
 All orders for blanks, show bills or job printing, of any description, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, upon new and hand-made paper, on the most reasonable terms.

...sides great...  
 ...ertain the...  
 ...the country a...  
 ...ced in the keep...  
 ...They have, there...  
 ...time as their other...  
 ...mination of such fac...  
 ...with the subject, as...  
 ...most attention...  
 ...The causes whic...  
 ...ments, in the con...  
 ...Indians, which are...  
 ...tion of the Govern...  
 ...general views her...  
 ...inary remark...  
 ...which have...  
 ...appear to...  
 ...compacts, ...  
 ...flicting, ...  
 ...some of...  
 ...eral...  
 ...variet...  
 ...char...  
 ...pre...  
 ...ed...  
 ...P...  
 ...as applicable to the...  
 ...maxims and principles, whic...  
 ...ed by reason and authority: 1st. ...  
 ...gagements or compacts are entitled to p...  
 ...in the observance of them. 2d. Stipulations, im...  
 ...possible 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 voluntary...  
 ...waived, are to be compensated. 3d. The first duty...  
 ...of every government is to protect the rights & p...  
 ...romote the prosperity of its own members; yet, the...  
 ...rights and interests of others, of whatever charac...  
 ...or condition, are not to be wantonly restricted...  
 ...nor in any case wholly disregarded.  
 ...The application of these principles to the com...  
 ...pelling 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 resi...  
 ...dence, 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 per...  
 ...petuating 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 represen...  
 ...tations 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 benev...  
 ...olent individuals and societies, who have manifes...  
 ...ted scarcely less talents than perseverance in re...  
 ...sisting the views of the government. Whether...  
 ...those who have been thus employed, can claim...  
 ...to have been the most judicious friends of the In...  
 ...dians, remains to be tested by time. The effect...  
 ...of these indications of favor and protection has been...  
 ...to encourage them in the most extravagant pre...  
 ...tensions. They have been taught to have new...  
 ...views of their rights. The Cherokees have de...  
 ...creed 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, with...  
 ...in whose limits those tribes are situated, have de...  
 ...termined, by the exercise of their rights of jur...  
 ...isdiction 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 au...  
 ...thority by the States has been remonstrated a...  
 ...gainst by those who control the affairs of the Indi...  
 ...ans, and application has been made to the Federal...  
 ...Government to interpose its authority in defence...  
 ...of their claim to sovereignty. As the course pur...  
 ...sued by the President, in regard to this applica...  
 ...tion, appears to the committee to have been found...  
 ...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 encour...  
 ...agement 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 pre...  
 ...tensions 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 material to be adverted to, in...  
 ...any regular order. The Indians can be admitted...  
 ...to exercise 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 may 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 ac...  
 ...knowledged 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 inter...  
 ...nal and domestic interest of a community, is not be...  
 ...lieved to be inconsistent with the most absolute sub...  
 ...jection in every thing which concerns its exte...  
 ...relations and connexions with the rest of...  
 ...The communities founded by Rapp and...  
 ...the bosom of these States, in...  
 ...stood, property was enjoyed, a...  
 ...established and respected among...  
 ...different from the practice a...

...compatible with...  
 ...To govern turbul...  
 ...ans by regular law, administered...  
 ...form, was impossible. To impose s...  
 ...as were in the power of the Government...  
 ...cute, was all that practical people would attempt...  
 ...and, therefore, what ordinary legislation, and the...  
 ...regular administration of justice could not effect...  
 ...the colonists sought to supply by gratuities, and ap...  
 ...pealing to whatever sense of the obligation of prom...  
 ...ises the habits of the Indians permitted, for the ob...  
 ...servance of such rules of intercourse, between them...  
 ...and the white population, as were agreed upon, in...  
 ...friendly conference and treaties. These treaties...  
 ...were, therefore, but a mode of government, and a...  
 ...substitute for ordinary legislation, which were from...  
 ...time to time dispensed with, in regard to those...  
 ...tribes which continued in any of the colonies or...  
 ...States until they became enclosed by the white po...  
 ...pulation. This transition from the practice of con...  
 ...ciliating by treaty, to that of controlling by regul...  
 ...laws, has taken place, it is believed, with the...  
 ...tribes in the old States except Georgia; and in some...  
 ...of the new, as in Maine. It is true that the legis...  
 ...lation in most of the States, has been simple, and...  
 ...intended rather for the protection than the restrai...  
 ...of the Indians. The tribes thus brought within...  
 ...the ordinary jurisdiction of the States, are indulg...  
 ...in the enjoyment of their ancient usages, so far as...  
 ...such a license is found compatible with the peace...  
 ...and good order of society; and whatever restraints...  
 ...have been imposed for any purpose, seem, in gener...  
 ...eral, to have been adopted to their condition, with...  
 ...a humane discrimination. When the Indians were...  
 ...wild and turbulent, all that was required from them...  
 ...was, that they should respect the lives and propert...  
 ...of the whites. When they ceased to be hunters...  
 ...and became surrounded by white population, their...  
 ...trade was no longer worth any thing; and being...  
 ...without energy, in any of the employments of peace...  
 ...they had but little to contribute to society, and, of...  
 ...course, the duties exacted from them were simple...  
 ...and easy. Indeed, the principal part of the legis...  
 ...lation concerning them, in any of the States, has...  
 ...been designed to save them from a state of gener...  
 ...al and helpless pauperism. By reason of the gener...  
 ...al indulgence allowed in the practice of their an...  
 ...cient habits and usages, and their exemption from...  
 ...the ordinary burdens of the State, the action of the...  
 ...Government upon them, would, of course, only be...  
 ...come palpable to the observation of the public, in...  
 ...the trials, and sometimes in the executions which...  
 ...have followed, for the breach of criminal laws.—...  
 ...These circumstances of their situation appear to...  
 ...have led some to suppose, that a portion of the an...  
 ...cient independence of these tribes still remained...  
 ...which the States in the exercise of their jurisdiction...  
 ...could not affect. The committee, upon this point...  
 ...concur in the opinion of the Supreme Court of New...  
 ...York, expressed in a case in which this question...  
 ...incidentally arose, and which the distinguished...  
 ...Judge, who delivered the opinion of the court, de...  
 ...clared that he "knew of no half way doctrine on...  
 ...this subject." A State either has jurisdiction or...  
 ...it has not. The authority which can rightfully pun...  
 ...ish for offences against the public peace and mor...  
 ...als, and which from the Indian tribes the exercise...  
 ...of a part of their ancient usages, is competent to a...  
 ...bolish the whole. The principle upon which jur...  
 ...isdiction is assumed, does not admit of division.  
 ...More than its due effect is often given to the...  
 ...circumstance of the actual independence which all...  
 ...the Indian tribes once enjoyed, and which many...  
 ...yet enjoy, within the territorial jurisdiction of the...  
 ...United States, in forming an opinion of the right of...  
 ...the appropriate sovereignty, where it finds it exp...  
 ...edient, to bring them under the dominion of its laws.  
 ...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 ac...  
 ...knowledged 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 inter...  
 ...nal and domestic interest of a community, is not be...  
 ...lieved to be inconsistent with the most absolute sub...  
 ...jection in every thing which concerns its exte...  
 ...relations and connexions with the rest of...  
 ...The communities founded by Rapp and...  
 ...the bosom of these States, in...  
 ...stood, property was enjoyed, a...  
 ...established and respected among...  
 ...different from the practice a...