United States, at this time, manufacture one half the quantity of cotton which Great Britain did in 1816! We possess three great advantages: 1st., The raw material. 2d. Water power instead of that of steam, generally used in England. And 3d. The cheaper labor of females. In England, males spin with the mule & weave; in this country women and girls spin with the throstle & superintend the power loom. And can there be any employment more appropriate? Who has not been delighted with contemplating the clock-work regularity of a large cotton manufactory? I have often visited them, at Cincinnati and other places, and always with increased admiration. The women, separated from the other sex, work in apartments, large, airy, well warmed, and spacious. Neatly dressed, with ruddy complexions, and happy countenances, they watch the work before them, mend the broken threads, and replace the exhausted balls or broaches. At stated hours they are called to their meals, and go and return with light and cheerful step. At night they separate, and repair to their respective houses, under the care of a mother, guardian, or friend. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we behold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devotional attitudes and with pious countenances, offering their prayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of which it is not the least that a system of policy has been adopted by their country, which admits of their obtaining comfortable subsistence. Manufactures have brought into profitable employment a vast amount of female labor, which, without them, would be lost to the country.

In respect to woollens, every gentleman's own observation and experience will enable him to judge of the great reduction of price which has taken place in most of these articles, since the tariff of 1824. It would have been still greater, but for the high duty of the raw material imposed for the particular benefit of the farming interest. But, without going into particular details, I shall limit myself to inviting the attention of the Senate to a single article of general and necessary use. The protection given to flannels in 1828, was fully adequate. It has enabled the American manufacturer to obtain complete possession of the American market; and now, let us look at the effect. I have before me a statement from a highly respectable mercantile house, showing the price of four descriptions of flannel, during six years. The average price of them, in 1826, was thirty-eight and three quarter cents; in 1827, thirty-eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) forty six; in 1829, thirty-six, in 1830, (notwithstanding the advance in the price of wool) thirty-two; and in 1831, thirty-two and one quarter. These facts require no comment. I have before me another statement of a practical and respectable man, well versed in the flannel manufacture in America and England, demonstrating that the cost of manufacture is precisely the same in both countries; and that, although a yard of flannel which would sell in England at fifteen cents, would command here twenty-two, the difference of seven cents is the exact difference between the duties in the two countries, which are paid on the 6 ounces of wool contained in a yard of flannel.

Brown sugar, during ten years, from 1792 to 1802, with a duty of one and a half cents per pound, averaged fourteen cents per pound.—The same article, during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, with a duty of three cents, has averaged only eight cents per pound. Nails, with a duty of five cents per pound, are selling at six cents. Window glass, eight by ten, prior to the tariff of 1824, sold at twelve or thirteen dollars per hundred feet; it now sells for three dollars seventy-five cents.

The gentleman from South Carolina, sensible of the incontestible fact of the very great reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life, protected by the American System, has felt the full force of it, and has presented various explanations of the causes to which he ascribes it. The first is the diminished production of the precious metals, in consequence of the distressed state of the countries in which they are extracted, and the consequent increase of their value relative to that of the commodities for which they are exchanged. But, if this be the true cause of the reduction of price, its operation ought to have been general, on all objects, and of course upon cotton among the rest. And, in point of fact, the diminished price of that staple is not greater than the diminution of the value of other staples of our agriculture. Flour, which commanded, some years ago, ten or twelve dollars per barrel, is now sold for five. The fall of tobacco has been still more. The Kite foot of Maryland, which sold at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred, now produces only four or five. That of Virginia has sustained an equal decline. Beef, pork, every article, almost, produced by the farmer, has decreased in value. Ought not South Carolina then to submit quietly to a state of things, which is general, and proceeds from an uncontrollable cause? Ought she to ascribe to the "accursed" tariff what results from the calamities of civil and foreign war, raging in many countries.

But, sir, I do not subscribe to this doctrine implicitly. I do not believe that the diminished production of the precious metals, if that be the fact, satisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices: For, I think that the augmentation of the currency of the world, by means of banks, public stocks, and other facilities arising out of exchange and credit, has more than supplied any deficiency in the amount of the precious metals.

It is further urged that the restoration of peace in Europe, after the battle of Waterloo, and the consequent return to peaceful pursuits of large masses of its poulation, by greatly increasing the aggregate amount of effective labor, had a tendency to lower prices; and undoubtedly such ought to have been its natural tendency. The same cause, however, must also have operated to reduce the price of our agricultural produce, for which there was no longer the same demand in peace as in war—and it did so operate. But its influence on the price of manufactured articles, between the general peace of Europe in 1815, and the adoption of our tariff in 1824, was less sensibly felt, because, perhaps a much larger portion of the labor, liberated by the disbandment of armies, was absorbed by manufactures than by agriculture. It is also contended that the invention and improvement of labor saving machinery have tended to lessen the price of manufactured objects of consumption; and undoubtedly this cause has had some effect.—Ought not America to contribute her quota of this cause, and has she not, by her skill and extraordinary adaptation to the arts, in truth, largely contributed to it?

This brings me to consider what, I apprehend to have been, the most efficient of all the causes in the reduction of the prices of manufactured articles, and that is, COMPETITION. By competition, the total amount of the supply is increased; and by increase of the supply, a competition on the sale ensues, and this enables the consumer to buy at lower rates. Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals in the same nation, and between different nations. It resembles the meeting of the mountain torrent, grooving, by its precipitous motion, its own channel, and ocean's tide. Unopposed, it sweeps every thing before it; but, counterpoised, the waters become calm, safe, and regular. It is like the segments of a circle or an arch; taken separately, each is nothing; but, in their combination, they produce efficiency, symmetry, and perfection. By the American System this vast power has been excited in America, and brought into being to act in co operation or collision with European industry. Europe acts within itself, and with America; and America acts within itself, and with Europe. The consequence is, the reduction of prices in both hemispheres. Nor is it to argue, from the reduction of prices in Europe, to her own presumed skill and labor, exclusively. We affect her prices, and she affects ours. This must always be the case, at least in reference to any articles as to which there is not a total non-intercourse; and if our industry, by diminishing the demand for supplies, should produce a dimnution in the price of those supplies, it would be very unfair to ascribe that reduction to her ingenuity, instead of placing it to the credit of our own skill and *exerted* industry.

Practical men understand very well this state of the case, whether they do or do not comprehend the causes which produce it.—I have in my possession a letter from a respectable merchant, well known to me, in which he says, after complaining of the operation of the tariff of 1828, on the articles to which it applies, some of which he had imported, and that, his purchases having been made in England, before the passage of that tariff was known, it produced such an effect upon the English market, that the articles could not be re-sold without loss, he adds: "for it really appears that, when additional duties are laid upon an article, it then becomes lower, instead of higher" This could not probably happen, where the supply of the foreign article did not exceed the home demand, unless, upon the supposition of the increased duty having excited or stimulated the measure of the home production.

The great law of price is determined by supply and demand. Whatever affects either, affects the price. If the supply is increased, the demand remaining the same the price declines; if the demand is increased, the supply remaining the same, the price advances. If both supply and demand are undiminished the price is stationary, and the price is influenced exactly in portion to the degree of disturbance to the demand or supply. It is therefore a great error to suppose that an existing or new duty necessarily becomes a component element, to its exact amount, of price. If the proportions of demand and supply are varied by the duty, either in augmenting the supply, or diminishing the demand, or vice versa, price is affected, to the extent of that variation. But the duty never becomes an integral part of the price, except in the instances were the demand and the supply remain, after the duty is imposed, precisely what they were before, or the demand is increased, and the supply remains stationary.

Competition, therefore, wherever existing, whether at home or abroad, is the parent cause of cheapness. If a high duty excites production at home, and the quantity of the domestic article exceeds the amount which had been previously unported, the price will fall. This accounts for an extraordinary fact stated by a Senator from Missouri. Three cents were [illegible] upon a pound of lead, by the act of 1828. The price at Galena, and the other lead mines, afterwards fell to one and a half cents per pound. Now it is obvious, that the duty did not, in this case, enter into the price: for it was twice the amount of the price. What produced the fall? It was *stimulated* production at home, excited by the temptation of the exclusive possession of the home market. This state of things could not last. Men would not continue an unprofitable pursuit; some abandoned the business, or the total quantity produced was diminished, and living prices have been the consequence. But, break down the domestic supply, place us again in a state of dependence on the foreign source, and can it be doubted that we should ultimately have to supply ourselves at dearer rates? It is not fair to credit the foreign market with the depression of prices produced there by the influence of our competition.—Let the competition be withdrawn, and their prices would instantly rise. On this subject, great mistakes are committed. I have seen some most erroneous reasoning, in a late report of Mr Lee, of the Free Trade Convention, in regard to the article of sugar. He calculates the total amount of brown sugar produced in the world, and then states what is made in Louisiana is not more than two and a half per cent. of the total. Although his data may be questioned, let us assume their truth, and what might be the result?—Price being determined by the proportions of supply and demand, it is evident that, when the supply exceeds the demand, the price will fall. And the fall is not always regulated by the amount of that excess. If the market, at a given price, required five or fifty million of hogsheads of sugar, a surplus of only a few hundred might material influence the price, and diffuse itself throughout the whole mass. Add, therefore, the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads of Louisiana sugar to the entire mass produced in other parts of the world, and it cannot be doubted that a material reduction of the price of the article, throughout Europe and America, would take place. Louisiana sugar substituting foreign sugar, in the home market, to the amount of its annual produce would force an equal amount of foreign sugar into other markets, which being glutted, the price would necessarily decline, and this decline of price *would press portions of the foreign sugar into competition*, in the United States, with Louisiana sugar, the price of which would also be brought down. The fact has been in exact conformity with this theory. But now let us suppose the Louisiana sugar to be entirely withdrawn from the general consumption—what then would happen? A new demand would be created in America and foreign sugar to the extent of the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads made in Louisiana, a less amount, by that quantity, would be sent to the European markets, & the price would consequently every where rise. It is not, therefore, those who, by keeping on duties, keep down prices, that tax the People, but those who, by repealing duties, would raise prices, that really impose burthens upon the People.

But it is argued that, if, by the skill, experience, and perfection, which we have acquired, in certain branches of manufacture, they can be made as cheap as similar articles abroad, and enter fairly into competition with them, why not repeal the duties as to those articles? And why should we? Assuming the truth of the supposition, the foreign article would not be introduced in a *regular* course of trade, but would remain excluded by the possession of the home market, which the domestic article had obtained. The repeal, therefore, would have no legitimate effect.—But might not the foreign article be imported in vast quantities, to glut our markets, break down our establishments, and ultimately, to enable the foreigner to monopolize the supply of our consumption? America is the greatest foreign market for European manufactures. It is that to which European attention is constantly directed. If a great house becomes bankrupt, there, its storehouses are emptied, and the goods are shipped to America, where, in consequence of our auctions, and our custom house credits, the greatest facilities are afforded in the sale of them. Combinations among manufacturers might take place, or even the operations of foreign Governments might be directed to the destruction of our establishments. A repeal, therefore, of one protecting duty, from some one or all of these causes, would be followed by flooding the country with the foreign fabric, surcharging the market, reducing the price, and a complete prostration of our manufactories; after which the foreigner would leisurely look about to indemnify himself in the increased prices which he would be enabled to command by his monopoly of the supply of our consumption. What American citizen, after the Government had displayed this vacillating policy, would be again tempted to place the smallest confidence in the public faith, and adventure once more in this branch of industry.

Gentlemen have allowed to the manufacturing portions of the community no peace; they have been constantly threatened with the overthrow of the American System. From the year 1820, if not from 1816, down to this time, they have been held in a condition of constant alarm and insecurity. Nothing is more prejudicial to the great interests of a nation than unsettled and varying policy. Although every appeal to the National Legislature has been responded to, in conformity with the wishes and sentiments of the great majority of the People, measures of protection have only been carried by such small majorities, as to excite hopes, on the one hand, and fears on the other. Let the country breathe, let its vast resources be developed, let its energies be fully put forth, let it have tranquillity, and, my word for it, the degree of perfection in the arts which it will exhibit, will be greater than that which has been presented, astonishing as our progress has been. Although some branches of our manufactures might, and, in foreign markets, now do, fearlessly contend with similar foreign fabrics, there are many others, yet in their infancy, struggling with the difficulties which encompass them. We should look at the *whole* system; and recollect that time, when we contemplate the great movements of a nation, is very different from the shord period which is allotted for the duration of individual life.—The honorable gentleman from South Carolina well and eloquently said in 1824, "No great "interest of any country ever yet grew up in a "day; no new branch of industry can become "firmly and profitably established, but in a "long course of years; every thing, indeed, "great or good, is matured by slow degrees; "that which attains a speedy maturity is of "small value, and is destined to a brief existence. It is the order of Providence, that "powers gradually developed, shall alone at"tain permanency and perfection. Thus must "it be with our national institutions and na"tional character itself."

I feel most sensibly, Mr. President, how much I have trespassed upon the Senate.—My apology is a deep and deliberate conviction, that the great cause under debate involves the prosperity and the destiny of the United States. But the best apology I have, is the friendly indulgence which has been extended to me by the Senate, and for which I shall ever retain sentiments of lasting gratitude, is to proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to the conclusion of a discourse which has not been more tedious to the Senate than exhausting to me.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—CHEROKEES.

REPORT of the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as related to the enforcement of the law making it penal under certain restrictions for white persons to reside within the limits of the Cherokee nation

The committee to whom was referred so much of his Excellency the governor's communication, as relates to the enforcement of the law, making it penal under certain restrictions, for white persons to reside within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, together with the documents in relation to that subject, have bestowed upon the subject, such reflections, and given it such investigation as its importance merits. It does not appear to your committee, so far as the people of Georgia are concerned, at all necessary, to enter into a defence of this matter of the Government. Our people with one accord, your committee believe, approve both the policy and the law and the manner of its enforcements. The policy of the State, toward the Cherokee tribe of Indians—in regard to the unsettled lands within her limits, and particularly in reference to the missionaries who have made themselves obnoxious to the penalty of the act of the last Legislature—has been and still is already the subject of misrepresentation, and the theme of vituperation. We have been represented, as usurping rights, which belong to the Indians, as exercising dominion over a people, free and independent, and as disregarding the sacred character and holy functions of the missionaries of the Cross.

A regard to the moral sense of the people of the Union, and a just respect to the character of the State, your committee believe, require, that upon this subject, facts should be exhibited, and the principles of action, which have governed the State, should be well understood.

By a law of the State, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, all white persons, except agents of the United States, are prohibited from residing within its territory, occupied by the Cherokees, unless authorzed by license from the Governor or his agent, upon taking an oath to support the constitution and laws of this State. The right of the State to pass this law, results as a necessary consequence to the right which she has to the soil and jurisdiction, over the Cherokee lands.—Her right of jurisdiction is co-extensive with her chartered limits, and embraces the persons and things, within those limits. No enlightened jurist of the present day, no one familiar with the custom, which has governed all the States of the Union, who have had Indian tribes within their limits, or who is conversant with the policy of the Federal Government, since the administration of Mr. Monroe, for a moment doubt, the right the State, to extend her criminal laws over the whole of her chartered limits. This is not a vexed question. At all events, its elucidation does not constitute a part of the duty of your committee upon the present occasion.

The reason and necessity of the law, are as obvious as the right to enact it. A leading object with the General Government has been for many years, the removal of the Cherokee Indians West of the Mississippi. This has been held by the most benevolent, and also, the most distinguished of our statesmen, the only means left to the Government, to save the wretched remnants of this once numerous and powerful nation, from moral ruin as individuals, and total extinction of the tribe. Year after year, the tribes within the States, have been seen to decrease in numbers, and to sink lower in crime, depravity and in sin.—The parental arm of the Government, has been extended to their relief, and the Federal and State Governments have united their efforts to remove them from their present habitations, and locate them beyond the Mississippi, there, under the protection of the Government, and free, alike from the crimes and cupidity of the white man, to live in their own peculiar way, the happy and lordly master of the Forest.

It was an object of peculiar interest to Georgia, to acquire a speedy possession of her Cherokee lands. Too long had the government delayed to liquidate the Indian possession. She had become justly jealous of her rights, and her people had become impatient of the restrictions imposed by the delay of the Federal Government to fulfil her treaty obligations. The Cherokee tribe had assumed the attitude of an independant nation; with Government and laws distinct from, and independent of, the State authority.—The discovery of immense mineral wealth, within the limits of the nation, acting upon the avarice and cupidity of men, had brought into the territory, a numerous body of men, lawless, abandoned, and hostile to the policy of the State. These circumstances imperiously asked of the State decisive and prompt action, and on these accounts, she enacted laws, abrogating the Cherokee Government, making it penal to dig gold, and punishing a residence within the territory, unless the resident would take an oath to observe the Constitution and laws of the State.—The exclusion of all white persons from the Cherokee lands, was the dictate of policy and necessity.—It was well ascertained that the efforts of whites, resident in the nation, were directed to a prevention of the removal of the Indians—They dissuaded the Indians from emigrating, encouraged them in their ideas of independence, misrepresented the policy and intents of the Government, and thwarted by all the means within their power, the views of the State. It became necessary, therefore, that the State should abandond her policy and cease her efforts to remove the Indians, or rid herself, of the selfish, and corrupt whites who had settled among them. Hence the passage of the act, making it penal to reside within the limits of the land occupied by the Cherokees, without a license, and without taking an oath to observe the Constitution and laws of the State. The oath and the license, it was thought, would be a sufficient protection of the policy of the State, from any attempts to defeat it, by such as might think proper to remain. To such as were well disposed to the benevolent views of the State the oath would be no stumbling block, whilst it would exclude such as were hostile to her interest & policy. And the fact of permitting a residence there upon such terms, proves that the law was intended to operate upon such only, as were defeating the great objects of the State. Removal of the whites was not so much desired, as the destruction of the influence, which was at war with the interest of Georgia.

It is worthy of remark, that the Federal government, acting "*in loco parentis*" to the Indians, delegated to her Indian agents more power over whites, resident in the nation, than Georgia asks in exercise in the enforcement of her laws, as exhibited by order from the War Department in the following words:—"You are to allow no white person to enter and settle on the Indian lands within your agency, who shall not on entering present to you, approved testimonials of his good character for industry, honesty and sobriety; nor then, without the consent of the Indians And if after permission is given under such testimonials, the person or persons to whom it is given, shall become lazy, dishonest, intemperate, or in any way setting vicious examples before the Indians, exciting against each other, or *inflaming their jealousy*, and *suspicion against the General Government*, or any of its *acts towards them*, or attempting to degrade in their eyes the agents of government, thereby destroying their influence over the Indians by false accusations or otherwise, you will forthwith order such person or persons out of the Indian country." It is here seen, that Georgia, in her sovereign character, and in the exercise of an indubitable right, has scarcely assumed as much power over these persons, as the Federal Government thought proper to commit to her agents, who were to a great extent irresponsible—Both governments had mainly in view the same object, in the suppression of any influence among the Indians, adverse to their benevolent designs towards them, and yet not a few of those who admit and justify the measures of the General Government, condemn and reprobate the law of this State. Your committee are of opinion that when this matter is understood, it will be admitted that all which Georgia has done, was made necessary in order to effect the removal of the Indians.

Let those too who clamor so much about Indian rights, and who weep so much over Indian sufferings, know, that this law was necessary to the protection of the persons and property of the Indians from the violence, the intrigues and corruptions of the whites. Here it is well understood, that white men are the greatest enemies to the Indians, whether in the character of the selfish, avaricious and ambitious resident within their limits, or the character of the political knave, or canting fanatic without their limits. At no time have Indian rights been better protected, and at no time has the Cherokee tribe exhibited more evidence of peace, quiet and protection, than since the extension of our laws over them.—The Georgia jurisdiction has been their shield. Not only so, but the law, excluding the whites, was intended to extend, and does now extend, protection to those who are willing to evade its penalties, by complying with its terms.—The laws and character of the State are a guarantee to such, of more of right, than they ever enjoyed there. By a strange perversion of principle, or a wretched ignorance of facts, a mild and benevolent policy has been corrupted into the veriest despotism—and that law which created a right for the white man in the Cherokee country, which he had not before, and protected him in the enjoyment of it, has been denounced as arbitrary, unjust and unholy. At no time under the intercourse laws, have the Indians been so effectually protected, and at so little cost, as under the laws of Georgia. Your committee have said, that the act of the General Assembly was necessary to carry into effect the benign policy of the State, in reference to the Indians, that it operated as a protection to them, from the rapacity and violence of the whites, and that so far from its being an unwarrantable proscription of them, it actually conferred privileges, which, of right, they have not before possessed. The latter position is made manifest by adverting to the fact, that, before that passage of the act, no white citizen could claim his residence there as matter of right; but, the moment he complied with the reasonable requisitions of the law, he became, *ipso facto*, entitled to such residence, and all the benefits it conferred. It is true, that many were upon the soil at the moment of passing the act, but their residence was assumed, and only tolerated by the State. They were only residents at the sufferance of the State. The missionaries themselves will not deny, but that their condition, in the Cherokee nation, under the jurisdiction of Georgia, was greatly preferrable, to what it was under the dominion of the agents of the United States.

The law which has excited so much feeling among our brethren of the Eastern States, is not partial or exclusive in its operation. The first citizen of Georgia, the most abandoned of the refugee adventurers of gold, as well as the meek and law-abiding Moravian Missionary, are within its provisions—all classes, all grades, and all professions are alike liable to its penalties. Our law in this, as well as all other cases, aims at no individual or individuals, and recognizes no exemptions. And had the most talented, or the most dignified of our sons, resided within the limits of our lands in the possession of the Cherokee Indians, without having taken the oath, the law would have been administered to such an one, with unsparing rigor and unrelenting severity.—Your committee, declare that no objection can be urged against the State, with any propriety, upon the score of its inequality, for the State made all men "equal under the law."

The law of the last legislature, herein adverted to, did not according to its provisions, take effect immediately. The commencement of its operation was fixed, at a time, sufficiently remote to put all persons interested upon their guard; and ample opportunity was afforded, for a knowledge of its existence and of its provisions—No man was entrapped, and all who offended against it sinned against the authority of the State, with a perfect knowledge of the consequence. Most of those persons who were residents of the Cherokee country, either removed from the State or submitted to the requirements of the law. The board of Directors of the United Brethren's mission at Salem, believing that the object of their mission to the Cherokees, under the peculiar circumstances of the State, and the Indians, could not be effected, instructed their missionaries to remove from the country. Acting, as your committee believe, from a sense of respect to the laws and authorities of Georgia, they were unwilling to interfere with her laws or policy. In the conduct of those unobtrusive and devoted missionaries of the Cross, is exhibited in bold relief the pure and sublime principles of our holy religion. Some there were however who refused to comply with the conditions of residence, prescribed in the law. These individuals were either missionaries, or persons who were under their influence and acted under their advisement. The most conspicuous and talented of these individuals are the Rev. S. Worcester and Dr. E. Butler, missionaries of the American board of foreign missions.

These persons had long been coversant with the policy of the General Government, and with the rights as well as the laws of Georgia. The law, to whose penalty they became obnoxious, was known to them. The law had raised within their hearing, its warning voice, and admonished them of their duty; but the Governor of the State, reluctant to enforce upon them, the penalty of the law, respecting their sacred profession, and respecting still more the most holy cause in which they were engaged, kindly and politely, and in the spirit of forbearance, warned them yet again of their crime and invited them away from their ruin. A personal address was made to each of them by his Excellency, and ten days given for their removal—All this did not avail. They not only persisted in their illegal residence, but ventured upon justification of their crime in an address to the Executive of the State. Orders were then given to arrest them, that they might feel the full penalty of our laws "since such was their voluntary choice" They were arrested, tried and convicted and now inmates of the State prison, they suffer the melancholy doom which their perverse obstinacy, or misguided zeal has brought upon them.

What reproach could be cast upon the State for their conviction, and what justification or extenuation can be had for their violation of the laws of the State? None. No man would hesitate to pronounce them the wilful perpetrators of their own misfortunes.—If it be said that they were residents upon those lands by permission of the United States Government, and therefore the State had no right to punnish them, your committee answer that the government of the United States has no power to bestow a right which is adverse to the rights of Georgia, and that this permission was good to them so long as the State acquiesced in it, and no longer, and the enacting of the law, making the residence criminal, is a declaration of the State's dissent to it. If it is said, that their residence was by permission of the Indians, and therefore the State could not make it penal—your committee answer: the Indians, it is true, have a right of occupancy; but this right of occupancy is personal to themselves, and cannot be by them delegated to any person whatever; the refore, their consent to a residence is no justification. The ultimate fee to the lands is in Georgia, and so far as Georgia and all the world (except the Indians) is concerned, she is the absolute unqualified owner. As your committee before remarked, the right of jurisdiction is in Georgia, and of consequence there is no limit to her right of penal enactment. The State owned the lands, and it was perfectly competent for her to prescribe such terms to residence upon them as she deemed fit and expedient. It will not be denied that the state has the right to prescribe such condition to a residence upon the State House Square in the town of Milledgeville, as she may think fit. So far as all the world, except the Indians, is concerned, there is no difference between the title which the State has to her State House square, and her title to the Cherokee lands. In either case, the grant is in her, and can never be divested but by her own act. If it is said that the State did require the missionaries to take an oath, which in conscience they could not take, or suffer the penalty of the law, your committee answer that the State involved the missionaries in no such desperate dilemma. If the oath was taken, it was a voluntary act, and the oath could have been avoided by removal from our limits. If the penalty was suffered, it was a voluntary act, which might have been avoided, either by taking the oath or removing from the limits. The missionaries were left free to choose between the oath, the penalty of the law, and removal; and they chose the penalty of the law. Why then should the State be censured for an act which was the result of the choice, on the part of the missionaries? and which your committee fear was sought by them, either for the purposes of political effect or to exhibit themselves to a sympathizing fraternity, as sufferers for righteousness' sake.

They surely cannot claim for themselves exemption from the operation of the laws of the State by reason of their profession or their vocation. The laws of Georgia interfere not with the religious privileges, or conscientious opinion of men—and the State lends her aid to all efforts, for the dissemination of the truths of revelation. She is the auxiliary of the missionary, in teaching the Heathen the great truths of Christianity; and her constitution and laws are passed upon the principles and doctrines of him who spake as never man spake. Still the law is no respecter of persons—and he who violates it, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Infidel, Mahometan or Pagan, must expect to meet its sanctions and feel its penalties. It is for the missionaries to reconcile their precepts with their practice, and to prove to the world, that the religion which they profess allows, much less encourages, disobedience to laws, insubordination, and resistance to the powers that be. It remains for them to show, that resistance to rightful civil authority is either a Christian duty, or a Christian privilege—that things which are Cæsar's are not to be rendered to Cæsar, and that conscientious scruples can defeat the operation of laws or stay the hand of Government. If the opinion of every subject, as to the constitutionality of the laws under which he lives, can exempt him from their operation, then is Government a mockery, and lawgivers, Judges and Governors, the merest toys to be sported with according to the whims and caprices of individuals. In the letters of these individuals to the Governor, the reason of their refusal to obey the laws of Georgia, is assigned to be, that they did not believe the State had the right of jurisdiction over the country, and believing as they did, they could not do violence, to their consciences by taking the oath. Your committee believe, that scruples as to the oath should have removed all scruples as to their duty to remove. They cannot deny the right of all men, to judge for themselves, of the constitutionality, or propriety of any law; but is a new idea, that the law, as to such an one so judging, is to fail of its effect and become a nullity. Those who do assume this original, natural right, and act upon it, as the missionaries have done, must expect to suffer as they are suffering, the consequences of their rash judgment.

The Rev. S. A. Worcester and Dr. E. Butler, were warned of the existence of the law, they have violated. They were politely invited to remove and time given for their removal. They resisted the authority of the State, and repelled with disdain, the kind offices of the Governor in their behalf. They were arrested, defended by enlightened counsel, tried before a court distinguished for its legal wisdom and its benevolent feeling, and convicted, and sentenced. Still the authority of the State followed them with anxious solicitude to relieve them, still kindness and mercy and forbearance, would have stayed the execution of the sentence. At the Gate of the Penitentiary, they were met with the offer of pardon, upon the easy terms of removal from the territory, or taking the oath. This offer they repelled.—These overtures of mercy they heeded not, and entered the Penitentiary, a living monument of fanaticism, political knavery, or egregious folly. Notwithstanding *all this, things*, Georgia has been ranked among the Despotisms of the East, and her late benevolent, honest and talented Governor, placed among the Nerves, Dionysiuses and Dracoes of infamous memory. From the enlightened, the candid and the pious of all parties and all creeds, the State must receive a judgment, not only of acquittal of error or crime, but of high commendation.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend, and do hereby recommend, to the General Assembly, the printing of forty copies of this report, for each member of the State delegation in Congress, and that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward to our delegation in Congress, forty copies each, of the report.

Read, and agreed to, unanimously.

Attest, THOS. STOCKS, Presid't.
IVERSON L. HARRIS, Sec'ry.

In the House of Representatives, December, 1831.—Read and concurred in unanimously.

Attest, ASBURY HULL, Speaker.
WM. C. DAWSON, Clerk.

Approved, Dec. 24th, 1831.
WILSON LUMPKIN, Governor.

Office of the New York Courier & Enquirer,
Saturday, March 10—2 P. M.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Our news schooner the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, sixty miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick for a London evening paper of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson our regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that day.

The Sampson sailed from Portsmouth on the evening of the 7th February.

A conspiracy of some importance, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down; the debates in the Chambers on the Budget continues, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual. The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of government,—the Chief has been seized and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian Affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. The two governments it is said have held the most decided language to the other powers.—The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor is justified by Leopold's government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged. The Belgian government it is stated in an article from Brussels desirous to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-Resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Captain Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy is very unsettled.

All exportations of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the Exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal. He was dressed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's uniform.

CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

"For some time past, the Carlist party, or persons acting in its name, have been seeking an opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the present government. A system of enlistment had been established, and its exe-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0342.jpg