SOUTHERN RECORDER.

BY SANTLAND & GRME. MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1828. No. 47, or VOL. IX.

☞ The Recorder is published weekly, on Broad-street, between Wayne and Jefferson, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Four Dollars, if not paid before the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the usual rates. Those sent without a specification of the number of insertions, will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly. Sales of Land and negroes, by Administrators, Executors, or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court-house of the county in which the property is situate.—Notices of the sale of land must be given in a public gazette sixty days previous to the sale; of negroes, forty days, previous to the day of sale. Notice of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner, forty days previous to the day of sale. Also, notice to the debtors and creditors of an estate must be published for forty days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell land, must be published for four months.

All business in the line of Printing, will meet with prompt attention at the Southern Office.

LETTERS (on business) must be post paid

☞ HENRY B MERSHON, we are authorised to say is a candidate for Receiver of Tax Returns for Baldwin county, at the election in January next.
December 6 45—4t

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN R SMITH, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Baldwin county, at the ensuing election in January next
October 7 37—tf

BOOKS

A VARIETY OF LAW AND *Miscellaneous Books*

FOR SALE at reduced prices, at Mr. Edward Johnson's Bookbindery, opposite the Recorder Office.
November 22 43—tf

SADDLE MANUFACTORY

BY SMITH & WRIGHT,

AT THEIR OLD STAND, THE

GOLD SADDLE,

NEARLY OPP SITE THE UNITED STATES' HOTEL, *AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.*

WHERE you can purchase good Saddles Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Collars, Hames, Spans, Trunks, Valises, Portmanteaus, &c. Hog skins, Skirting, Saddle, Harness and Sole Leather. Also, Bits and Stirrups of every description and at the lowest prices.
November 3 41—12t

James Berry,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he continues to

Repair Watches & Clocks

at the Shop lately occupied by Mr. *Templeton Reid*, with whom for a number of years he worked in the business. A journeyman. Orders will be thankfully received, and executed with care and promptness.

Reference may be made to Col Rich'd Blount and the Rev. Charles Williamson in particular, and the citizens generally of this place.
Milledgeville, June 28 22—

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, under the firm of

BEALL & MILLER.

They will attend the Superior courts of the Southern tiers of Houston and Bibb of the Flint, and Jones of Wilkinson of the Ocmulgee Circuit.—One of them may at all times be found at their office, Burton's Twiggs county, Georgia, where communications addressed to them on business will receive proper attention

ROBERT A. BEALL,
STEPHEN F MILLER
Marion, November 22. 44—3t

Law Office.

THE undersigned has removed to, and in permanently located at the new town Columbus, in Muscogee county, where he may at all times be consulted when not engaged upon the circuit. He will regularly attend the sittings of the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee circuit.

ULYSSES LEWIS.
Jan 14 50—nowtf

To the Heirs of Lewis Dewit, deceased, to wit: Lewis Gilstrap John Wallace Epps Wallace, Edna Sykes, and the Guardian of Eleanor Dewit and James Hays:

YOU will please take notice, that after the expiration of ninety days, I shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of Pulaski county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for a division of the real and personal estate of Lewis Dewit, late of Pulaski county, deceased.

ZILPHA DEWIT, one of the heirs.
October 10 38 3m

ON or before the twenty-fifth day of December, 1829, I promise to pay Edward Garland or bearer, twenty-five dollars, value received.—Date not recollected.

(Signed) SIMEON DURHAM

On or before the 25th December, 1829, I promise to pay Theophilus Dean or bearer, $ 10, value received.

(Signed) ANTHONY JOHNSON.

On demand I promise to pay Theophilus Dean or bearer, $3 50 cents, July 1828.

(Signed) JOHN B. FITTS.

On or before the 25th day of December next, I promise to pay John Dean or bearer, $ 1137 50 cents, value received, this 12th August, 1828.

(Signed) THOMAS B. WHITE.

On or before the 25th December, 1829, I promise to pay John Dean or bearer, $1087 50 cents, value received, August 13th, 1828

(Signed) THOMAS B. WHITE.

GEORGIA, *Jones county.*

Personally appeared before me in Upon Court, Theophilus Dean, who being sworn, saith that on the 30th day of August last, he was in possession of the original notes, of which the above and foregoing are substantial copies, that there were no credits on the same day and hereto, the same were lost out of his possession, and are now lost, so that he cannot find the same.

THEOPHILUS DEAN.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me in open Court, this 27th October, 1828.

F. SIMS, Clk.

On motion, it is ordered, that the several makers of the said notes, and all persons interested therein, show cause at the next term of this Court, why the copies aforesaid should not be established in lieu of the lost originals aforesaid

A true copy taken from the minutes of Jones Superior court, this 28th October, 1828

FREDERICK SIMS, Clk.
November 8 46tw

A CARD.

THE Winter term of the Sparta Female Academy will commence the second Monday, 12th January next. Besides those engaged the last year, Mr Twiss will be associated in the instruction and superintendence of the Academy. The building will be improved, the Library, Chemical and Philosophical apparatus enlarged, and the institution placed on a more permanent basis.

TUITION.

Primary Departments,	$ 16 00
Junior Class,	24 00 per year
Senior Class,	32 00
Music,	60 00

Lectures in Mineralogy, Botany and Chemistry, a separate charge of $3 each, per term.

Drawing, Painting, French and Spanish, a separate charge.

Board, $ 10 per month.
Sparta, December 1 45—3t

Madison Academy,

MORGAN COUNTY.

THE Scholastic exercises of this institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of Mr Thomas Williams, a graduate of Yale College, who is highly recommended to the trustees as a person well qualified to instruct youth in the various branches of an Academic education.

Madison, December 4. 45—4t

Windsor Hill Select School.

THIS Institution, formerly under the superintendence of Miss Ann Andrews, will be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in January, 1829, under the conduct of the subscriber, who has removed with his family to Windsor Hill, near Wrightsboro', Columbia county, with the design of rendering this School a permanent Establishment.

The objects proposed to be effected by their establishment, and this once flourishing private Seminary, are the following:—To reduce the expense of pupils to meet the exigencies of the times—to remove children and youth to a distance from temptation and the poisonous influence of vicious example—to substitute a family economy with reserved and well regulated manners and obedience, for the severer methods of discipline usually practiced in public schools.

To effect the first—Board and Tuition have been reduced much below the ordinary rates—to effect the second, a *site has been selected for the School so secured from the village as to render a prohibition of all intercourse, except of necessity, practicable*—to effect the third, arrangements have been made with Dr. B Gibson, in whose premises the school will be opened, to admit into his family all pupils from abroad; where the same attention will be paid to their morals, habits and comfort, as to those of his own children, and where they will be continually under the eye of the Preceptor.

RATES OF TUITION, BOARD, &c.

Reading, Orthography, and Analysis of the English Language, per session,	$ 6 00
Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, & Rhetoric, per session,	9 00
Algebra, Euclid, Surveying, Logick, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry & the Latin, Greek and Italian Languages, per session,	14 00

Board, including room, fuel, lights, beds, and washing, will be furnished by H. Gibson at $ 40 per session, each session to continue five months.

N. B. All young gentlemen of unexceptionable character, who are in a course of preparation for the Ministry, in either the Methodist, Presbyterian or Baptist Churches, *will receive their tuition gratis*

Although the School is designed principally for males, a class of Misses under Female tuition at age will be received and taught, in addition to the usual branches, Needle Work, Painting, and Music if desired.

From the liberal patronage afforded the subscriber at Crawfordville, he hopes, by exclusive attention to his School, with the above arrangements connected with it, to merit a favorable remembrance by a liberal public

ELIJAH BAYLY.
Windsor Hill, Columbia county, Nov 9 41—6t

JACKSON ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be opened, rain or shine, first Wednesday in January next. The male department under the personal superintendence of My Walter I. Knight, in whose literary & scientific acquirements the Trustees have the utmost confidence. He has taught several years in Academies in the State of New-York with great success, and has brought with him the most satisfactory testimonials of his exemplary and moral character.

The Female department will continue under the direction of Miss Susan Rhea, the present instructress. Miss Rhea has, during the course of her experience, given ample evidence of her talents and abilities in the business of teaching, and very great satisfaction to her patrons.

The Academy is situated on a delightful eminence in the village, four miles North of the Indian Springs Spring, in as healthy a section of country as any in the State; the moral and religious state of society in Jackson is of such a character as to render it a suitable and desirable residence for youth. The Trustees solicit the patronage of the people of the low country who take the Mineral Spring a place of resort from disease during the summer months, and recommend the Institution with confidence to the patronage of an enlightened public generally. Board can be had in respectable families for $6 per month

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WILLIAM V BURNEY, Sec'y.
Dec. 13 46—eowtf

The Editor of the Macon Telegraph will please insert this notice in his paper twice a month for two months, and forward his account to the Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Aaron Tomlinson, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the estate is indebted, are requested to render in their accounts duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

R. L. GAMBLE, Adm'r.
November 17 43—6t

JULIUS C. ALFORD

HAVING *permanently* located himself in Covington, Newton county, will attend to the PRACTICE OF LAW at home, and the adjoining counties.
November 8 41—6t

GEORGIA, Jones county.

WHEREAS Stephen Bevins applies for letters of dismission from the estate of John Bevins, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted—Given under my hand this 7th of May, 1828

R. A. GREENE, c. c. o.
May 10 26tw

MISCELLANY.

Sufferings from Famine.—There was lately living at Frankfort in Germany a lady who resided in Manheim, when that place was besieged and taken by the French. The following account of his sufferings was taken from his mouth, and as nearly as possible in his own words.—During the progress of the siege, and when the firing become so frequent as to render exposure in the streets dangerous to the inhabitants, the cellars of the houses became the only secure places of refuge. To the cellars most of the people betook themselves with such provisions as they could. These cellars being strongly arched over, it was a rare circumstance that a bomb, after falling through the roofs and floors had force enough left to penetrate them. The particulars of my sufferings are now to be detailed, retreated to his cellar, which was connected by another at the other end of the building by a vaulted passage, occupied by his two female domestics and a boy named Ernest. About the centre of the vaulted passage was a flight of stone stairs, leading to the kitchen above. One morning, the firing from the besiegers seemed to rage with uncommon violence; the earth shook with the explosion from the batteries; and the boy Ernest left his master, to see what the terrible loudness of the fire indicated. He had hardly time to make his egress from the vaulted passage, when a noise and crash equal to the loudest thunder involved the master in dust and darkness. A load of rubbish choaked up the doorway, extending some feet within the entrance of the room. A shell had fallen upon the house and exploded in the arched passage at the entrance of the cellar, making its inmate a prisoner. The remainder of the story we present in the language of the relator:

When I had a little recovered from my surprise, I found the entrance hermetically sealed against ingress or egress; and what was, in my circumstances, equally dreadful, a tinder-box, candles, and a little store of provisions, which were just without the cellar door, in an excavation in the wall of the passage, were lost. I might have crawled thither from my mattress and secured them, but the masses of stone piled on each other forbade the most distant prospect of hope from any exertion of my own. I threw myself back in an agony of despair. In the confusion which reigned without, I must remain forgotten. All the horror of my situation came upon me at once, and my heart died within me. To add to my misfortune, my candle was nearly burnt out; with what feelings did I watch its glimmering in the socket, as the last flesh was the arrow of death passing through my heart. I now wept like a woman amid the darkness of my unseen abode, that was, as far as I could judge, my charnel vault. Death from hunger was before me, and the sickness of sufferings. The dull and as it were remote sound of the guns from without, so different in intensity from what had lately been, told to me that the musketry was not discharged, and that some world must be very considerable. I felt my heart shrink up at the discovery of my situation. The hours lingered into ages; but it was long before the feeling of hunger affected me—so much was my mind occupied with apprehensions for the future, and filled with hopes and fears of continual ebb and flow. In groping round me I found two stale crusts of bread and some water yet remained in a vessel by the side of my mattress. Both I used voraciously, yet at every mouthful my apprehension for the future increased, and a hundred times did I feel around me for some superfluous scrap of food. I had, I thought, no alternative but to die Why should I fear to do so?—hundreds, perhaps, thousands, were at the same moment dying above, but a short distance from me, in the violence of angry passions, and with horrible lacerations. I should go out from life like a taper; and most probably the pains of such a death had been greatly exaggerated. Such were my self comforters—refuges from despair.

I soon found a sensation of emptiness come over me, bordering upon faintness, similar to what many people feel who delay a meal to a very late hour. It appeared to me that my eyes were weak, and I fancied if I had had light near me that still I could have seen nothing distinctly. This sensation was accompanied by a tremor of the eyelids and swimming in the head. I tried to relieve myself by giving way to sleep, the inclination for which came at times very strongly over me, but I could not gain more refreshment than a restless doze imparts, and this was always cut short by some horrible vision, that prevented its affording me the least benefit. Now I thought I was seated at a splendid feast, where all that could attract the palate and delight the senses was before me. I was surrounded by the rest viands—nay actually lifting the envied morsel till it touched my mouth, and its flavor was in my nostrils, when I was awaked by some hideous phantom snatching the untasted morsel from my shrivelled lips and dashing it away. Sometimes I found myself in a delicious island, where the finest fruits grew in nature's prodigality; but on tasting them, they were nauseous and sickening, resembling ashes; and if I sought to relieve my thirst from the pure limpid streams that ran in crystal among the luxurious scenery, I found them changed into bitter blood. Every thing seemed to combine to mock my sufferings and edge my tortures. I was afflicted by spasms and twitching sensations internally, as if the viscera were drawn together and expanded too suddenly.—Hollow, aching, gnawing pains, as if my vitals were torn with pincers, frequently assailed me, but seemed to diminish in force from repetition. I strove with all my might to bear my with patience and resignation; and at times I subdued my bodily pain with my mind's energy, but alas! such periods were of momentary duration. Drowsiness generally accompanied the cessation of pain, but it was only to make me start from hideous visions and tantalizing dreams. It seemed as if no recollection of my past life—no images but such as would distress me to the utmost, such as my mind, were ever recalled; such as they were, they appeared horribly vivid and true, torturing me like fiends, & rendering my mind an instrument of pain, horrible as that where the worm dies not, and the fire is not quenched.

That absolute weakness which is the fruit of inaction in general, did not come over me for some days. It is true I had no opportunity of trying my strength; and I knew not what effect my recent accident might have on my frame, in rendering it less or more capable of resistance to the approach of hunger. My mind seemed to me first susceptible of the advance of suffering, for my memory was very quickly impaired.—My mind recollection seemed in disconcerted links, or united with what had not the remotest affinity to each or either, as is often the case in a feverish dream. A strange restless uneasiness of spirit at first accompanied my bodily torment, ending in deep depression of mind, and sighing. I poured forth my prayers to God, incessantly; but they seemed to give little or no consolation.—Instead of being followed by resignation, (I am speaking of the early part of my suffering,) I felt inclined to murmur the more at my destiny, and to task the justice of the Almighty in proclaiming me to such a doom. Then my feeling would be converted into keen regret, or rather torment, for my murmuring. The prospect of death added weight to my mental anguish, and suddenly summoned before me, enlarging darkly in bulk, the sins of my past life, until they arose to be inaccessible barriers to the hope of eternal glory, when my miserable existence on earth should have closed. I always rate the mental torment I endured on this occasion as equal to the bodily, during the time the body preserved the consistency of its functions. Afterwards the mind sunk down with it into a species of apathy no apprehension could rouse. In that dreadful state I demanded of heaven if my terrible sufferings would not propitiate my sins—whether heaven that had so perversely ordained my lot would pity me, would not balance it against offences towards its majesty! Thus I prayed or murmured. Reason seldom aided me. I was the victim of suffering's impulses, and my mind cast upon wild fancies, enjoying no repose.

The stage of my trial soon had its end; I had no mode of computing time, for the hands of my watch were invisible from the darkness; I knew not that I had counted just after I had finished the last drop of my water. The absence of this beverage, though I had made it last me as long as I could, produced a rapid change in my sensations. Instead of hunger, I began to be fainter and more weak, and my limbs grew painfully cold. Shiverings now and then came over me; and my mind, contrary to what had happened before, seemed to partake of the sensations of the body. I was conscious of delirious at home, and of demoniacal dreams, but at intervals I was more composed, and suffered little pain, but inexplicable debility. The viscera seemed to me diminishing, and my energy in them extinct, feeling like a dead mass, and as if those of a dead disembowelled animal had been placed within me instead of my own. My giddiness of head increased, together with languor and all

REPORT ON FLORIDA BOUNDARY.

Mr. Howard, from the joint committee on the State of the Republic made the following Report:

The Joint Committee on the State of the Republic, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's communication, which relates to the dividing line between Georgia and the Territory of Florida, have had the same under consideration, together with the accompanying documents—and after an attentive examination of the subject, Report—

That the Executive conformably to a resolution of the last session caused the Report then made, to be laid before Congress, and in further compliance with the request of the Legislature, opened a correspondence with the President of the United States, in which the claims of Georgia to her legitimate and constitutional boundary were zealously and ably asserted. The report made to the Senate of the United States, by the judiciary committee, recommended the postponement of the subject until the ensuing session. That to the House of Representatives was drawn to a more definite conclusion, by resolving "as the opinion of the committee that in running the boundary line between Georgia and Florida, the point designated by the commissioners under the third article of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain, ought to be the termination of the line from the junction of the Chattahoochie and Flint rivers." This Report was not acted upon: the subject consequently is yet to be discussed and decided. Your Committee reposing full confidence in the General Government, and deeply sensible of the inviolability of Georgia's claim, cannot but express their disappointment that the committee should, upon the evidence before it, have hesitated to recommend the repeal of the act of Congress of 1826, or such a modification of it as would have enabled the President to empower Commissioners, in conjunction with this government, to run and mark the line agreeable to the rights of the parties—And still more are they surprised that reasons should have been sought after, and arguments employed, on which no just inference against our claim can be sustained. The whole argument used by the Committee charged with this matter has for its foundation, and arises out of the mistake of Mr. Elliott and the Spanish Commissioner, in designating the North branch as the true source of the St. Marys. This mistake is the key-stone of the whole arch; it is from this that they say the North prong was called St. Marys, and ought to be so considered; it is this that led them into the error of declaring that the Commissioners of the two governments were appointed to settle and decide a contested question of boundary, and because this mistake was not detected before the line was about to be run, the acquiescence of Georgia is presumed and urged as an argument against her claim.

It is a fact admitted by all parties, and which forms the very essence of this controversy, that the line between the Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers, and the head of St. Mary's river, was to be there traced and marked by the Commissioners appointed under the third article of the Treaty with Spain. From that article they derived their powers, and, by a reference to it, it will appear that they were not plenipotentiaries, but merely ministerial agents acting under orders, to run and mark the line according to the stipulations of the 2d article of the Treaty, which is in the following words—"The Southern Boundary of the United States, which divides their territory from the Spanish Colonies of East and West Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Mississippi, at the northernmost part of the 31st degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be drawn due East to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Chattahoochie—thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint—thence straight to the head of St. Marys river, and thence down the middle thereof to the Atlantic Ocean." From the Mississippi to the Chattahoochie they executed their commission according to the stipulations of the Treaty—The remaining part of their duty assigned them, they neglected to perform; and whatever agreement they may have made by virtue of the powers invested in the third article, cannot be reasonably insisted upon as authority for varying the true line: as the article, in its most enlarged construction, does not extend so far as to justify the running of the line in any other direction, or from and to any other points, than those designated in the 2d article. The point of departure and the terminating point are both fixed by the 2d article, and it is provided in the 3d, specially, that the commissioners should run and mark from and to those points—The points referred to are, from the junction of the Chattahoochie and Flint rivers to the head of the St. Marys river—and not to mound A or mound B, or to any other indefinite place to be fixed upon at the Commissioners' discretion. As the proceedings of those Commissioners prove, they (with propriety, your Committee beg leave to cite the whole article under which they acted, to wit—"In order to carry the preceding article into effect, one Commissioner and one Surveyor shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natchez, on the left side of the river Mississippi, before the expiration of six months from the ratification of this convention; and they shall proceed to run and mark this Boundary according to the stipulations of said article—they shall make plats, and keep journals of their proceedings, which shall be considered as part of this convention, and shall have the same force as if they were inserted therein." It is charitable to presume that the Judiciary Committee did not examine minutely the provisions of this article, or they would not have exposed their judgment to impeachment by asserting, that "the Commissioners of the two Governments were appointed *to settle and decide a contested question of Boundary.*"

There is no discretion conferred in this article. If their plats and journals were to have the same force as the convention, they were nevertheless obliged to be in accordance with its stipulation. If, therefore, Mr. Ellicott, agreed, as is insisted upon, that one mile north of mound B should be as far south as the line which we run should approach, it is very palpable that he exceeded his authority, even though he may have made a plat of mound B, and journalized the Agreement. He was not sent there to make an agreement defining a point to which the line should be run at some future time; but to run and mark the line between points already described. If permitted to vary the stipulation of the Treaty, he could with as much propriety and equal justice, have fixed upon a point fifty miles further in the interior of Georgia. The question is, did the Spanish and American Commissioners run and mark the line from the junction of the Chattahoochie and Flint rivers to the head of the St. Marys river, as they were directed to do? No: they ran no line at all between those points! What did they do? They agreed that the line should be at some future time, and by some other persons to a certain other point different from that fixed by the Treaty!!! The Committee, who have claimed this extraordinary power for the Commissioners, place themselves in an inextricable dilemma, as they not only consider themselves authorised to overturn the Treaty they were appointed to carry into effect—but likewise, assume *for them the right* to bargain away the soil and sovereignty of a sovereign State, who could not under her obligations to the Union, interfere in settling the boundaries of the United States, though on that line of it she was more immediately concerned than the Government of Georgia—So far from those Commissioners being justified in the exercise of the power which they arrogated—your Committee, next to the loss of the liberties of their own State, would regret to see the time, when the government of the United States should become so forgetful of the limitations of her prerogatives, as to assume the power of ratifying a treaty with any foreign nation, by which the least portion of the soil of a state should be taken from her without her consent.

The United States is bound by the Constitution to protect us from invasion—Upon the supposition then, that the line had been run and marked agreeable to the report of the Spanish Commissioners, and had been sanctioned by the government, by a ratification of the treaty, it would have imposed upon her the disagreeable alternative of breaking the treaty with Spain, or abandoning her obligations to the confederacy. If Florida were yet a Spanish Provice, Georgia would have a right to require the United States to perform her sacred engagements, by driving from our soil the freebooters who invaded—"*To provide for the common defence*," is one of the principal objects of our political association; and could the United States humiliate themselves upon our application to have our soil and our sovereignty restored to us by pleading that they had ceded it to Spain, and therefore could not interfere—Such a disregard of her obligations would be productive of the worst of consequence, as it would destroy all confidence in the protection of the Constitution. It is not expected, now that the Federal Government is the proprietor of Florida, that it can be unmindful of the declaration in the Constitution, that "no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or *parts* of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned." Has the legislature of Georgia ever given her consent in any manner, that, that portion of the state should be detached and set apart to assist in the formation of another State? The foregoing allusion to the obligations of the General Government, to the Union, we thought it advisable to make, because it does not appear from the report made to the house of representatives that the committee themselves consider Ellicott's mound to be the head of St. Marys, but they seem to doubt it, and we introduced it because Ellicott and the Spanish Commissioner agreed that it should be so, and that the Georgia Commissioners in 1819, concurred in the designation; from which circumstances it had the appearance of being the head of St. Marys; and because of that reputation, it should be considered the true head or source of the St. Marys'—This though not precisely their language, is the amount of their argument.—Your Committee conceive that they have most conclusively prove that the American and Spanish Commissioners have acted extra-officially in making mounds and agreements not provided for by the Treaty, and by reputation, and hearsay evidence, those acts, is too vague to require serious examination.

In regard to the acquiescence of Georgia, the facts cited in the report to Congress, prove that no Commissioners in our old state were deceived. If Georgia had considered the act of the United States and Spain as decisive and final, she would not have deputed commissioners to have made an examination. The very deputation shows that she considered the decision admittedly, that she had a right to be heard in settling her own boundary. She did not though send those Commissioners to make a final settlement of her boundary. She could only confer such power when the United States was ready to join her in the commission. They were sent merely upon an exploring tour, for the satisfaction of the State, on a disputed point. The United States were under no obligation to abide by an opinion formed—How then can the United States, upon any principle of reciprocity, contend that Georgia should be forestalled by an opinion as to an isolated fact, to which they held themselves free to agree or disagree? The authorities of Georgia, in the extent to which it has been given, only proves that she was then, as she is now, and ever will be, while she respects the rights of others as she does her own, willing to be governed in the running of that line by the true point. She desired then no more than she believed to be her right; and from the evidence then in her possession, she supposed the point fixed upon, by Ellicott, was the true point. She contends now for no more than later developements incontestibly prove to be her own.

Your Committee feel authorized by the facts, to deny that Georgia has ever acquiesced so far as to agree that the line should be run to Ellicott's mound; there has been no definite act of the State by which the matter has been settled, or considered settled, by either party. It is true the Commissioners before mentioned thought was at the source of the river, upon whose information the Governor's opinion was then predicated, all of which was mainly owing to the confidence reposed in the previous examinations of Mr. Ellicott.—They were not however, associated with Commissioners of the U. S. to settle the boundary—they were acting merely exparte in the search of information, whose report, if correct, would not have bound the United States, and if erroneous, cannot bind Georgia: neither this nor any other act conclude either party, because the parties never have acted in conjunction, consequently the true head of the St. Mary's has always been debatable, and from the limited information as to the topography of the country, it was obliged to remain so, until Commissioners were duly appointed by the parties to run and mark the line. The arguments of the Committee, that the North prong was called the St. Marys, and therefore "intended in the several state papers show recited," to which they place the greatest importance, is based upon the same mistake of their own agent; for from the evidence adduced by them, it appears that Ellicott was the first who gave it the name of St. Mary's to exclusion of the other branches; and by an assumption of their own, they deprive the Southern branch of a name. This argument cannot avail even upon the principle which they were forced to admit in their illustration, until it merits for the South prong different from St. Mary's, shall have been established, and that too known to the King of Great Britain, when the boundary of Georgia was described; as it is clear by the Commission to Gov. Wright, that it was intended by the Royal Government to extend the Eastern boundary of Georgia to the most *Southern stream* of St. Mary's, and thence to the head thereof. The river took its name at the disembogulement—of course, all streams emptying in the South were Southern streams of that river; to the head of the most Southern stream is the point at which the Eastern line determines; for it is in a subsequent clause that the South boundary of Georgia is described to be "thence Westward as far as our Territories extend by the North boundary line of our Provinces of East and West Florida."

By this commission, all previous boundaries of Georgia were revoked and determined. To this then, we are to look for our geographical limits, and fortunately for us in this exigency, it describes that stream of the St. Marys to be, the head or source for which we are contending, and with an accuracy that can no longer be misunderstood. It is probable that the course of the river was not accurately known: from which it is inferred, that it was the intention of the Royal Commission that Georgia should extend as far South as the *most Southern stream*, and to the head thereof, or that part of the description would not have been incorporated in the Eastern boundary. It is reasonable to believe that the most Southern stream was meant, and not the stream at the disembogulement, which was between Amelia Island and the main, which is one of the mouths of the St. Marys. It could not have applied to the Provinces of Georgia and Florida were at that time under the same regal government, and Amelia was not then, nor has it at any time since been considered as belonging to Georgia. It then did not mean the Southern stream at the mouth of the river, it must have meant, the Southern stream higher up the river. It is from this charter that our Legislature conceived themselves authorised in 1783 to declare our boundary to be "from the head of the Apalachicola, where the Chattahoochie and Flint rivers meet, in a direct line to the head or source of the *Southernmost stream* of the St. Marys river, and along the course of said stream to the Atlantic Ocean"—Which furnishes additional evidence that the South prong was known at that day, to be the head of the river. If the Southern stream were not ascertained to lead to the source of the river, there would be more reasonability in our argument of difference of opinions upon the subject: as in that event, the boundary acknowledged by Great Britain in the Treaty of '82, and provided for us by the Treaty with Spain in '95, would vary from that described by the regal commission of '64, and our act of '83—But when all these documents agree that the *head* of the St. Marys is one of the points by which the boundary was to be regulated, and the rights conveyed in the charter of Georgia are not violated—it does it not require a tenacity of opinion, approaching obstinacy in error, to insist upon a deviation? It is not expected that Congress will be led by sophistry to the support of any reputation, claim, or opinion. These questions then result—If the line were to be run to the point agreed upon by the Commissioners, under the 3d article of the Treaty with Spain, would it run according to the boundary described for us in our Charter? According to the boundary which is secured to us in the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain? Which is provided for us in the treaty of '95, with the Spanish Government? which our act of Cession recognizes? And more than all which our Constitution consecrates?

Your Committee cannot believe that when the subject is fully investigated by Congress, that the Federal government will be so unmindful of justice and her obligations to one of the confederacy, even upon the hypothesis that she could succeed, as to claim an advantage which is derived solely from the negligence and error of her own agent—They therefore beg leave to recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is desirable to the State of Georgia, to have the Boundary Line between her and Florida, run and marked as specifily as will meet the convenience of the United States.

Resolved, As the act of Congress of 14th May, 1826, providing for the running and marking that line, requires it to be run and marked to the point designated as the head of St. Marys, *by the Commissioners*, appointed under the third article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States and Spain of 27th Oct. 1795; and as that line is not, in the opinion of Georgia, the true boundary that Congress be earnestly requested at the present session, to repeal the aforesaid act, and to pass another, authorising the line to be run and marked according to the provisions of the 2d article of said Treaty.

Resolved, That should Congress refuse to make any provision for running the aforesaid line in conjunction with the authorities of Georgia, that the Governor be authorised and requested to appoint Commissioners, to be accompanied with a competent Surveyor and Artist, to run and mark the line according to the stipulations contained in the 2d article of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, of the 27th October, 1795.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr. *Grove*, the Senate reconsidered so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the agreement of Senate to the report of the committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvement, on the report of the Commissioners of the Oconee Navigation Company.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Edmund Glascock and John Turpin, securities of Thomas Handley, Tax Collector of Richmond county.

To incorporate all religious denominations in this State, and exempt from taxation all lands whereon churches are, or may be erected.

To amend the additional oath required by law to be taken by all officers, civilend military, to prevent the offence of duelling.

BILLS REJECTED.

To authorise Justices of the Inferior courts throughout this State, to remit fines and forfeitures where judgment is had thereon.

To vest in Stephen M. Ingersoll & Co. their heirs and assigns, the right to erect a bridge across Ocmulgee and Oconee river.

For the relief of Edward H. Hall.

To remove intruders on lands reserved as fraudulent.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

BILLS PASSED.

To allow indulgence to the renters of fractions in the late acquired territory.

To provide for the better disbursement and application of the Poor School fund, and to point out the mode of accounting for the disbursement of the Academy and Poor School funds.

To repeal an act to cede jurisdiction over lands acquired by the United States, for the purpose of erecting fortifications in this State, passed on Dec. 1826.

To increase the punishment on all cases of Penitentiary confinement, and to alter the punishment inflicted upon free persons of color for the inveigling of slaves.

To authorise the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgment of deeds, &c. in other States.

To authorise the Governor to issue a Grant to the Methodist church to a lot in the town of Columbus, for religious purposes.

To fix the times of holding the Superior courts of the Northern circuit.

Monday, Dec. 15.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorise the Inferior court of Newton county to convey to the Trustees of Newton county Academy at Covington, a part of the land heretofore purchased for county purposes, for the purpose of erecting an academic edifice thereon.

To survey and dispose of all the unsold islands in the Ocmulgee river, adjoining the counties of Monroe and Jones.

To alter and change the times of holding the land courts in the several counties in this State.

To authorise certain Commissioners to raise by lottery $5000, for the purpose of building a court-house, jail, and an academy for Sriven county.

To define the Military powers of the Governor of Oglethorpe state, and to authorise the appointment of a staff to the Commander-in-Chief.

To grant to Jonathan Thomas and his associates, the right of cutting a canal from the Altamaha to Sapelo river, with certain privileges.

To change the time of holding the Superior courts in the Chattahoochee circuit, and to fix the time of holding the Inferior courts in the counties of Randolph and Campbell, and to provide for the organization of the counties of Lee, Randolph, and Campbell.

The following bills of the House of Representatives were also passed, viz:

To change the time of holding the Inferior court of Oglethorpe county.

To authorise the Trustees of the Madison county Academy to raise by lottery $500, for the benefit of said Academy.

To abolish the right of survivorship in joint tenants in this State.

To amend the road laws of Chatham county.

To carry into effect the petition of John J. Groves and Elizabeth Hand, Guardians.

BILLS REJECTED.

To authorise the Justices of the Inferior court of DeKalb county to remit certain forfeitures.

For the relief of John Stewart of Oglethorpe county.

To amend the militia and patrol laws of this State—Yeas 21—Nays 39.

To prescribe the duty of the compiler of the laws and resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of this State since the year 1819.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The Senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. *Wilson*, refering the Penitentiary system to the people for an expression of their opinion upon its continuance, and on agreeing thereto, the Yeas were 35—Nays 34—The President of Senate voting in the negative, the resolution was disagreed to.

The Senate took up the bill from the House of Representatives to establish a Bank at Milledgeville, to be called and known by the name and style of the General Bank of Georgia—to appropriate moneys, Bank stock, and other securities, to form the capital stock of said Bank, and to incorporate the same.

Mr. *Cooper* of Columbia, moved to strike out the following words in the 2d section, viz:—"the shares owned by the State in the Bank of Augusta, in the "Planter's Bank, in the Bank of the State "of Georgia, and in the Bank of Darien." On this question the Yeas were 34—Nays 37.

On motion of Mr. *Crawford* of Columbia, to add after the words, "and all other debts and moneys at any time due "the State," the words, "and the State "House, the Arsenal, Arms, Penitentiary "establishment, and Cherokee lands when "obtained"—Yeas were 4—Nays 64.

On motion of Mr. *Crawford* of Columbia to strike out in the 3d section of the report, "and all its dividends arising from "stock in other Banks"—Yeas 32—Nays 38.

Mr. *Branham* moved to strike out in the 4th section the word "three," before Directors, and insert five in lieu thereof—Yeas 33—Nays 36.

The 5th section being under consideration, Mr. *Jones* moved to strike out "fifty thousand dollars," as the amount of the Bond to be given by Directors, and insert in lieu thereof one hundred thousand dollars, which motion prevailed—Yeas 45—Nays 25.

The 11th section being under consideration, Mr. *Branham* proposed to add, after the concluding word thereof, the words "and neither the Governor, for the time "being, or any member of the present or "future Legislature, shall have the greatest "credit in said Bank, either as principal or "indorser," and on agreeing thereto, the Yeas were 30—Nays 41.

The 12th section being read, Mr. *Crawford* of Columbia, proposed to strike out the words, "its capital" and insert the words, *its specie, and notes of specie paying Banks, in its vaults.* On agreeing thereto, the Yeas were 33—Nays 36.

The 17th section being under consideration, Mr. *Dyson* proposed to strike out the words, "that a general statement of "the transactions of said Bank," and insert the following—*and that a minute and detailed statement of the transactions of said Bank, including the names of the debtors of said Bank, and the amount that each is indebted*—and on motion to agree thereto, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 33—Nays 36.

The report having been taken up by sections, amended and agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed—Yeas 39—Nays 32.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Bird, Blair, Brown of Troup, Bryan, Cobb, Collins, Crawford of Hancock, Eazard, Falwood, Groves, Hall, Hatcher, Hendrick, Holloway, Knight, Mathews, McBrayer, McDaniel, Manner, Phillips of Jasper, Phillips of Walton, Porter, Power, Powell of Rabun, Remson, Scarborough, Sellers, Shackelford, Shaw, Shropshire, Smith, Wilson, Williams of Baldwin, Williams of Bulloch, Wimberly of Twiggs, Worthy.

NAYS—Messrs. Battle, Branham, Brown of Camden, Burton, Clower, Crawford of Columbia, Hardney, Hines, Jones, Jourdan, Leonard, Lucas, McCrimmon, McDougald, Manner, Mayes, Powell of McIntosh, Ray, Reeves, Rogers, Scarlett, Sheffield, Smith, Spann, Tait, Tillman, Thomas of Wilkes, Thomas of Clark, Wells, Wimberly of Houston, Woolfolk, Wooten.

BILLS PASSED.

To appoint Commissioners to select a site for the permanent seat for the county of Marion, and to make permanent the same.

To alter in part an act in relation to the public roads in Camden county.

To reduce the amount of the Sheriffs bonds in this State, so far as respects the county of Dooly.

To repeal the act creating the office of Topographical and Civil Engineer.

For incorporating the Presbyterian and Baptist Church in Greenville.

To authorise the Clerk of the Inferior court of Columbia county to advertise estray sales in the Constitutionalist.

To amend the act regulating the General Elections in this State, so far as respects the county of Habersham.

To amend the act establishing district elections in the counties of Telfair, Early, and Appling, so far as respects the county of Telfair.

To regulate district elections in the counties of Walton, Fayette, Pike, Cowetas, and Hall, and to punish those who may attempt to defeat the same.

To authorise the Trustees of the Lawrenceville Academy in Gwinnett, to raise by lottery $5000, for the benefit of said Academy.

To change the names of certain persons therein named, and to legitimatize the same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr. *Gordon*, the House reconsidered so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the rejection of the bill to enable free people of color to draw land in the late land lottery, on account of their husbands being absent from the State, to sell and convey the same in the same manner as fame sole.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Billups* in the chair, on the bill for changing the manner of punishing convicts in the Penitentiary, and for the better regulation of the same—and also for adding to, and amending the Penitentiary building, and appropriating money for the same—Yeas 66—Nays 58.

The House passed the bill, and ordered it to be sent forthwith to the Senate, ordering the territory within the limits of the State, and occupied by the Cherokee Indians, to the counties of Carrol, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Hall, and Habersham, and extending the laws of this State over the same; and for the purpose of securing to the Indians residing therein, after the June, 1830, the enjoyment of civil rights.

Monday, Dec. 15.

BILLS PASSED.

To impose, levy and collect a tax for the political year 1829.

To appropriate moneys for the support of Government for the year 1829.

To change the manner of appointing officers and agents of the Penitentiary, and to establish the salary of the Physician thereof.

To regulate the time of holding the Superior courts of the Eastern circuit, so far as respects Effingham and Chatham.

For the relief John Hale.

To authorise the Governor to issue to Vincent A. Pratt of Warren county, a grant for a certain undrawn lot of land, in the 1st district Muscogee county.

To amend the 1st section of an act amending the estray laws, so far as to authorise and compel the Clerks of the Inferior court of Wilkes county, to advertise in the Washington News.

To amend the act granting certain powers to the Commissioners of Pilotage, and for further preventing the obstructions of the Savannah river.

To amend, alter and provide for the building of an Arsenal in the city of Savannah.

To authorise David Terrell to erect a Mill-Dam across Flint river, in the county of Crawford, on his own land, upon certain conditions.

To authorise Justices of the Inferior court in the several counties of this State, when sitting as a court of Ordinary, to exempt Executors, Administrators, &c. from making returns in certain cases.

To reduce the amount of the Sheriffs bonds in Marion county.

To authorise the Inferior court of Jefferson county to levy an extra tax for the purpose of building a Jail for said county.

To prevent the giving possession to the purchasers of the State interest in lands sold in pursuance of an act passed 24th Dec. 1827.

BILLS REJECTED.

To provide for the compensation of Grand and Petit Jurors in the several counties in this State—Yeas 42—Nays 53.

To appropriate money for the improvement of the Great St. Illa river.

To appropriate money to improve the navigation of the Chattahoochee below the falls.

To compel persons contracting, by themselves or their agents for Cotton, to take the same after it shall have been delivered at any Ware-house by direction of the purchaser, and to point out the manner of appointing agents for the purchase of Cotton.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

BILLS PASSED.

To protect the frontier settlements of this State, from the intrusion of the Indians of the Creek Nation.

To amend part of the 19th and 21st sections of the militia laws, so as to permit the Company officers to uniform in Homespun, and to alter the present mode of notifying defaulting officers to counts of enquiry.

To incorporate the Justices of the Inferior court of Richmond county, to enable them to hold slaves and other property, for the purpose of performing work on the public roads in said county, &c.

To authorise the Governor to issue a Grant to Allen R. Stephens for a certain fraction.

For the improvement of the Public Roads in this State.

To lay off and add part of the county of Houston to the county of Pulaski.

To explain and render more certain the provisions of the 2d section of the act more effectually securing the probate of wills, limiting the time for Executors to qualify, &c.

To amend so much of the Judiciary act of 1799, as relates to affidavits of illegality.

To grant relief to the purchasers of town lots in the town of Macon, and to the purchasers of four acre lots near said town, so far as to extend the time of payment.

For the relief of purchasers of fractions, lots and islands, in the late sales of fractions; and for the relief of purchasers of the State's interest in lands which have been condemned as fraudulently drawn.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

On motion of Mr. *Howard* of Baldwin, the House reconsidered the bill providing for the improvement of the public roads in this State—Yeas 63—Nays 39.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorise and require the Jailor of Richmond county, not to receive prisoners into the Jail of said county, and for other purposes.

To amend the act more effectually to protect and protect the possession of personal property, and to prevent taking possession thereof by fraud or violence, passed 25th December, 1821.

To authorise and require Administrators de bonis non, and the estates of deceased Administrators to be brought to be seize fascias, and made defendants—also to prescribe the mode of effecting services of orders of court taken against Executors, &c. who are all-ged to be insolvent, nging he estates they respectfully represent.

To provide for taking the census in certain counties in this State—and to authorise the Governor to pay said counties their distributive share of the Poor School fund.

Bills of Senate, passed, viz:

The bill to add a part of the county of Hancock to the county of Talialferro.

To establish election districts in the county of Talbot.

To alter the time of holding the Superior and Inferior courts of the county of Baldwin.

To repeal the act ceding jurisdiction over lands acquired by the United States for the purpose of erecting fortifications in this State, passed in 1826.

To incorporate Smithville Academy in Early county, to appoint Trustees for the same, and to make valid the acts of the Commissioners.

To establish and incorporate the Medical Academy of Georgia.

To authorize the Clerk of the Superior Court of Lowndes county to transcribe the records of said court, and to legalize the same.

To incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Jacksonsboro'.

To amend the additional oath required by law to be taken by all officers, civil and military, to prevent the offence of duelling.

To authorize the Justices of the Inferior courts of Hancock, Elbert, Richmond, and Burke counties, to provide and establish Asylums for the invalid poor of said counties.

To alter the 5th, 7th, and 12th sections of the 1st article, and the 1st and 2d sections of the 3d article of the Constitution of the State—Yeas 100—Nays 12.

To incorporate all religious denominations in this State, and exempt from taxation all lands whereon Churches are or may be erected.

BILLS REJECTED.

To enable P. L. Sims and T. H. Kenan to complete the records of Hancock and Baldwin superior courts.

To incorporate the Bank of Columbus—Yeas 56—Nays 49.

To authorize the appointment of Commissioners, to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c. in other States.

To exempt from the lien or operation of Judgments, cotton, all other agricultural products, delivered and paid for in the regular course or channel of trade in all cities, towns, &c. and to protect the purchasers thereof in certain cases.

To authorize and require a certain class only, who have qualified, to be made parties to suits in law or equity in the courts of this State.

To repeal the 2d section of the act of the public laws of this State—Yeas 58—Nays 62.

The House took up the reconsidered bill for changing the manner of punishing convicts in the Penitentiary, and for the better regulation of the same—also for adding to, and amending the Penitentiary building, and appropriating money for that purpose.

Mr. *Hilliard* moved to lay said bill on the table for the remainder of the session—upon which motion the Yeas were 51—Nays 68.

The question being then read, making an appropriation to carry into effect the object of the bill, Mr. *Sturges* moved to strike out said section, which motion prevailed—Yeas 57—Nays 54.

The first section having been stricken out, said bill was then ordered to be laid on the table for the remainder of the session.

The Recorder.

MILLEDGEVILLE:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1828.

A strong Protest against the Tariff act has passed both branches of the General Assembly.

The Legislature is on the eve of adjourning, and recession will eminate in a day or two, if it does not close this evening.

On Monday last the Governor communicated to the Legislature, the following letter from Judge Shorter, resigning the office of Judge, to which he had been recently elected:

FAYETTE, 12th Dec. 1828.

Sir—Painful and peculiar circumstances, not necessarily to be here enumerated, have conspired many to believe that my election to the office of Judge of the Superior Courts in the Ocmulgee Circuit, was effected by the use of unfair and improper means. I am unwilling to hold the office under such circumstances to have said line drawn, and therefore, in justice to myself and my friends, I now, through you, resign the office into the hands of those who bestowed it upon me.

Respectfully &c.

(Signed) C. SHORTER.

His Excellency John Forsyth, Milledgeville.

On Thursday the two branches of the Legislature proceeded by joint ballot to the election of a Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, when THOMAS W. COBB was elected.

1st Ballot		21 Ballots.	
Cobb,	98	Cobb,	105
Saffold,	64	Saffold,	88
Rockwell,	21	Rockwell,	4
Shorter,	14	Shorter,	6
Scattering,	4		

On Thursday last, the following gentlemen were elected by the Legislature Bank Directors on the part of the State, viz:

For the State Bank—Wm. B. Bulloch, Mordecai Myers, George Schley, and Abraham B. Fannin.

Planter's Bank—John H. Morel & Elias Fort.

Bank of Darien—James Troup, Philip R. Young, William Frazier, James Dunwoody, and Anson Kimberly.

On the 10th inst. the House of Representatives of the U. States refused to consider, by a vote of 122 to 51, a resolution offered by Mr. Weems of Maryland, on the subject of the Tariff. The Washington papers are doubtless correct in viewing this as a most decisive indication, that a large majority of the House have set their faces against taking up the Tariff question at the present session of Congress.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

The following Report and resolutions, laid on the table of the House of Representatives by Mr. IVERSON, on the 12th inst. have been subsequently agreed to in both branches:

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution directing a committee to enquire whether the Cherokees are now in possession of any land formerly the property of the Creeks, and ceded by them to the United States for the use of Georgia, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to Report:

That by an examination of the Treaty held and concluded on the 22d March, 1818, between the United States and the Creek tribe of Indians, it is hereby ascertained, that a portion of said tribe ceded to the whites a certain tract of country lying within certain boundaries designated by said treaty, the northern part of which was a line running from Suwanna old town, on the Chatahoochee, to the head of the Appalachee River. By reference to the treaty of the 8th July, 1817, between the Cherokees & the General Government, it is also ascertained, that said tribe ceded, by said treaty, a portion of their lands lying north of said line and east of the Chatahoochee. From which it would clearly appear, that as late as 1818, the Suwanna old town on the Chatahoochie was the point on said River to which the boundaries of the Creeks and Cherokees extended. The one having ceded lands north, and the other south of that point. By reference to the other treaties with said tribe, entered into by the United States, it appears that the mouth of Will's Creek on the Coosa River, was the established point of boundary between said tribes on that river. The most rational conclusion from these facts is, that the established boundary between said tribes west of the Chatahoochie was a line connecting the two points above designated, viz: the Suwanna old town, on the Chatahoochie, and the mouth of Will's Creek, on the Coosa River. In confirmation of this conclusion, your committee have received information from Gen. D. B. Mitchell, former Creek Agent, that a boundary had been established between said tribes running from Suwanna old town as aforesaid, immediately west of the Hightower River at a place called Sixes old town—thence down said river to the mouth of Will's Creek; that such boundary was agreed upon and established between said tribes, by a convention or treaty held many years ago, to which the United States was a party, and which was ratified and recognized by the General Government as the permanent boundary line between said tribes. Your committee are confident, from all the evidence which they have received, that the fact is susceptible of proof, not only from the report made to the General Government by Colonel Hawkins, formerly Indian agent, but by the testimony of living witnesses, that such was the established boundary of said tribes between said rivers, Coosa and Chattahoochie, and the only one ever recognized and ratified by the Government of the United States.

Your committee are aware of the fact that by a subsequent agreement or convention between said tribes, in 1821, another, and a different boundary was attempted to be established, running from the Standing Roost on the Chatahoochie in a straight line to the mouth of Will's Creek. But this line was agreed upon and run by the Indians themselves without the assent or authority of the Government of the United States was no party to such agreement, nor have your committee understood that it has been recognized or ratified by the general government. It is therefore, your opinion, that the Creek tribe had no right, according to the Constitution of the United States, and laws of Congress, to cede any portion of its territory to the Cherokees, by any arrangement, treaty or negotiation, to which the United States was not a party.

The convention of 1821 between said tribes being thus clearly and unquestionably null and void, the whole of the territory lying south of the long established and permanent boundary between said tribes, first above described, east of the Alabama line, is now the rightful property of Georgia; for by the treaty of 15th November, 1827, made by the Creeks with the United States, all the lands north of and claimed by the Creek Nation of Indians, not heretofore ceded, and which, on actual survey, should be found to be within the chartered limits of Georgia, were ceded to the United States for the use of Georgia. It is a fact admitted on all hands, and well ascertained, that the territory thus described does lie within the chartered limits of Georgia.

Under these considerations, and with these views, your committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized and requested to adopt the most efficient means to procure all the information, and evidence in his power, in relation to the true boundary line between the said tribes of Indians.

Resolved, That should the fact be sufficiently established in his opinion, that the proper bounds of said tribes of Indians, at the time of making the treaty with the Creeks of Nov 1827, was the one first above described, beginning at the Suwanna old town and extending thence down the Coosa River, and thence to the mouth of Will's Creek on the Coosa, that he be instructed to take immediate steps to cause the same to be ascertained, run and marked, in such a manner as he may deem most advisable.

Resolved, That as soon as said line shall be run and marked, that his Excellency the Governor be instructed to request the President of the United States to have removed immediately, all and every Indian whether Creek or Cherokee, who may be found residing within the territory aforesaid.

The following is that part of the Report from the Department of War (alluded to in the President's Message) which recommends a change of policy towards the Indian tribes living within any of the States:

"While on the subject of Indian affairs, I should feel that I did not discharge my whole duty, were I to neglect to call the attention of the Government to the expediency, if not the absolute necessity, of more clearly defining, by legislative enactment, the nature of the relations by which we are to stand allied to the Indian tribes; and, especially, to prescribe what, as between them and ourselves, shall be the reciprocal rights, duties and privileges of government, over the vast tracts of country which they claim and inhabit.

At the commencement of our present Government, these tribes with a few inconsiderable exceptions, occupied a country in the interior, far beyond the range of our population, and our relations with them were the simple ones which exist between remote and independent nations, or they were rather the relations of war; and most of our intercourse with them was carried on through the officers of the military stationed along our frontier posts; and it was probably, to the posture in which we then stood in regard to them, that the War Department was first indebted for the superintendency of Indian affairs. Since that period, our white population, in its rapid and irresistible progress to the West, has been sweeping past and around them; until now, a large proportion of these tribes are actually enclosed within the organized and settled parts of our States and Territories. In the mean time, we have been entering into treaties with them, not of peace merely, but of property, of interpurse and trade; and have actually contracted between them and ourselves, most of the complicated relations which appertain to the municipal state, without, however, having fixed the boundaries of that territory by which these relations shall be controlled.

While some of our citizens, who are the advocates of primitive and imprescriptible rights, in their broadest extent, contend that these tribes are independent nations, and that we have no jurisdiction over the property and government of the territories they occupy, others consider them as mere tenants at will, subject, like the buffalo of the prairies, to be hunted from their coverts and driven off, at will our interest or convenience to take possession of it. These views of their rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust; but the misfortune is, that the intermediate line has never been drawn by the Government. Nothing can be more clear, to one who has marked the progress of population and improvement, and is conversant with the principles of human action, that these two systems will not be permitted to hold the reservations on which they live within the States, by their present tenure, for any considerable period. If, indeed, they were not distributed in their possessions by us, it would be impossible for them long to subsist, as they have heretofore done, by the chase, as their game is already so much diminished, as to render it frequently necessary to furnish them with provisions, in order to save them from starvation. In their present destitute and deplorable condition, they are constantly growing more helpless, it would seem, not only to the right, but the duty of the Government, to take them under its paternal care, and to exercise, over their persons and property, the salutary rights and duties of guardianship.

The most prominent feature in the present policy of the Government, as connected with these people, is to be found in efforts that are making to remove them beyond the limits of the States and organized Territories.

A very extensive tract of country, lying to the West and North of the Arkansas Territory, remarkable for salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and profusion of game, has lately been set apart for the colonization of the Indians. Liberal pecuniary inducements have been offered by Congress to emigrants, and many have already embraced the offer. But the ultimate success of this project has been greatly endangered, and may yet be defeated, by the operation of another prominent measure of Government, which, although intended by its most humane advocates, even comes in direct conflict with the plan of Colonization.

The annual appropriation of $10,000 to the purposes of educating Indian children, and employing agents, and mechanics, has had the effect to draw to almost every Indian reservation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a considerable number of missionaries and teachers with their families; who, having acquired, principally by the aid of this fund, very comfortable establishments, are unwilling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians; and thus, we have found that, while the agents specially employed by the Government for this purpose are engaged in pursuading, by profuse distributions of money and presents, the Indians to emigrate, another set of Government agents are employed, more secretly to be sure, but not with less zeal and effect, to prevent such emigration.

These remarks are not intended as a personal reflection on the missionaries and teachers, which belong to the pious and respectable *patrons* of these benevolent institutions, who, no doubt, are disposed to lend a ready support to every humane measure which the Government may think proper to adopt in favor of these depressed people; but are rather intended to show the natural and unavoidable tendency of the system itself to counteract the leading policy of the Government.

It the project of colonization be a wise one, and of this I believe no one entertains a doubt, why not shape all our laws and treaties to the attainment of that object, and impart to them an efficiency that will be sure to effect it?

If our policy be to emigrating Indians as choose, it continue, as heretofore, to devote themselves to the chase, in a country where their tribe will we amply rewarded. Let those who are willing to cultivate the arts of civilization be formed into a colony, consisting of distinct tribes should invite, and connected by general laws, which shall reach the whole. Let the lands be apportioned among families and individuals severally, to be held by them as freeholders by which we hold ours, with perhaps some temporary and wholesome restraints on the power of alienation. Assist them in forming and administering a code of laws adapted to a state of civilization. Let the $10,000 appropriation be applied, within the new colony exclusively, to the same objects for which it is now expended; and add to it, from time to time, so much of our annual and ample contributions as can be thus applied without a violation of public faith.

In regard to such Indians as shall still remain within the States, and refuse to emigrate, let an arrangement be made with the proper authorities of the respective States in which they are situated, for partitioning out to them, in severalty, as much of their respective reservations as shall be amply sufficient for agricultural purposes, and let the residuary proportion be assigned in size to the number of Indians, to remain in common, as a refuge and provision for such as may by improvidence waste their private property; and subject them to the operation of laws of the State in which they reside. Let the remainder of the reservation be paid for by those who hold the paramount right, at such prices as shall be deemed, in reference to the quality of the soil, and the expense incurred in make of lands reasonable; and the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of those of the tribe who emigrate, after their establishment in the colony, or to be divided among those who may be there, and those who remain, as justice may require.

It may, perhaps, be fairly doubted whether the $10,000 appropriation (independently of its tendency to prevent emigration) produces, under the circumstances in which it is now expended, any useful results. These schools, it is true, impart to a certain number of Indian youths so much information, and so far change their habits, as to inspire them with all the passions and desires of civilization, particularly the passion for accumulating individual wealth, peculiar to a state of civilization; and then these half educated men are turned loose among their respective tribes, without any honorable means of satisfying the desires and wants which have been thus artificially created. The lands of the tribe being common and uncultivable, they have no motive to cultivate and improve them.—They are destitute of wealth to attract their ambition, and the only and usual means of gratifying their cupidity for money, is, by employing the advantages acquired by their education to appropriate to themselves more than their just share of the large contributions annually made by the Government: and in this way, they, with some few honorable exceptions, render, not only themselves, but the very art to they are more than dead letters, and are referred to the law containing these prohibitions, so wise and salutary, and are assured that an effort of the Court will be wanting to make it, is restricting, and if possible, entirely prevailing, a practice so notorious. The relation which subsists between master and slave—the relation which subsists between the white and half-blood, leave to embezzle the property of his master; and the want of moral obligation, of a sense of religious obligation, and of public opinion, as attendant on the condition of a slave, have obliged the Legislature to prohibit all trading with them, except for certain specified articles, the usual manufacture of their own hands, and except under particular circumstances, which you will find in the act of the 19th December, 1828, to which you are referred. Permit me to call your attention to the 4th section of this act. I do not know what may be the practices of the owners of tippling shops in this county, but so far as my observation has gone in other places, they too often give ardent spirits to slaves, of the worst habits of slaves, and to profligate violations of the Sabbath.

As crimes in the last resort of civil camps, your powers are greater, and your duties more onerous than any which devolve upon you as a Grand Inquest. From your body, parties litigant have a right to demand a Jury of Inquest, to determine the matters in dispute between them, and by your oaths you are to render verdicts in all cases "according to equity and the opinion you entertained of the evidence, without fear or affection to either party." From these verdicts there is no appeal. They are final and conclusive, and such circumstances should arise as to induce the Court to grant a new trial. That your verdicts are final, is of itself a considerable motive to call for the utmost care and vigilance in your investigations: but there is an additional reason for your strictest scrutiny and attention, arising out of the principles upon which you are to proceed. You have sworn to determine according to equity and the opinion you entertain of the evidence. That you are to be governed by the principles of equity, therefore, technically speaking, differs from law, as far as those principles can be made to apply, I must believe, or believe that the Legislature have disregarded the oath in special oath for you, having no meaning whatever—For if equity in this oath mean only natural justice, or mere opinion of, we must suppose that the Legislature intended to substitute some arbitrators, which is inconsistent with the idea of a Court governed by fixed rules and principles.—Supposed it to have meant at all, but that it was inserted as mere verbiage, & to round off a sentence, and you suppose the Legislature to have run into the absurdity of prescribing the common form of an oath, which in the substance remains the same precisely as the oath of a petit jury, who, though sworn to give true verdicts according to evidence, are yet governed by law, and judges of the weight of evidence; or as it is expressed in the oath of a special jury, have determined according to the opinion they entertain of of the evidence. I cannot therefore attach to the word the bare idea of natural justice, for that would be absurd; nor can I reject it altogether as meaningless, for this would be to alter a law by construction. I am forced, therefore, to give to the word equity, such meaning as that all the parts of the oath may take effect, and which is in accordance with the sense and well received rule of construction, *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*. This construction necessarily brings before the Court principles and well received rule of construction, *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*. This construction necessarily brings before the Court principles and well received fact; for the principles of equity by which you are to be governed, are not in opposition to law, but consistent with it, and are as well settled and understood as the strict rules of law themselves. Nor does any difficulty grow out of this construction—for though Jurors cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the strict rules or principles which obtain at law and in equity, it is the duty of Judges to instruct them upon each particular case, what the law is, as applicable to given facts. And, gentlemen, while I have the honor of presiding in Courts, it will always afford me pleasure, as I consider it my duty, so to instruct, for as it shall be in my power, in the performance of theirs.

There are other subjects to which Grand Juries have sometimes turned their attention, which, though not a part of their duties, they I have not considered altogether inconsistent with it. I mean the notice they take of the measures of Government, and of the abuses they may discover in any department of it. Selected as the Grand Juries are from the most virtuous and intelligent of our citizens, any expression of their opinions on such subjects should ever be and always are received with great respect and attention. Will you permit me, therefore, to make some observations of the imperfections which experience has shown to exist in our Judiciary System, if that indeed can be called a system which consist of eight distinct, independent courts of Judicature. Perhaps, if we could have some supreme tribunal for the correction of errors in law, retaining our Superior courts as they are, with the admirable special jury trials, no people could have a more certain assurance of speedy and strict justice. The course of decisions and practice would become settled and known, and vexatious delay, and consequently much expense would be saved to suitors. So much has been said on this subject within a few years, and so well, that I need have reflected on it. My motive in bringing it before you is, that a question of so great importance as this may be kept constantly in the public eye; that errors and the confusion and uncertainty in decisions and practice which is found in the several judicial districts, may meet the proper, and a better, but only corrective.

It is of the first importance, gentlemen, to a discharge of our common and of our several duties here, that we mutually aid and assist each other. We all have our duties, though we have different offices assigned us. For myself, I can assure you it shall be my constant aim to render every assistance and facility in the performance of your laborious duties in my power; and I venture to hope, that I shall not be disappointed in relying on your help and support in the dispatch of business.

Letters from Luther Blake, Esq. agent on the part of the United States, for the settlement and adjustment of the Indian tribes East of the Mississippi, have been politely handed us by a gentleman of this place—Mr. Blake writes from the Rocky mountains, on the Turkish of one hundred of 40 Chiefs, well mounted and armed, who have travelled with him 2550 miles—The Chiefs are delighted with the treatment received from them by the Government, if their respective tribes will emigrate. We heartily wish success to the expedition.—*Columbus Enq. Dec. 13.*

NEW-YORK, December 6.

On Wednesday, the Electors of this state proceeded to ballot for President of the United States. The result was announced by the President as follows:

For Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee,	20
For John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts,	16

A ballot was then held for Vice President of the U. States. The result was,

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For Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania,	16

The Electors of Massachusetts gave their fifteen votes, for John Quincy Adams, as President, and Richard Rush, as Vice President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Brighton*, Capt. Sesson, arrived last evening from Liverpool, which port she left that place the 1st of November, and a Thursday morning of the 5th.

Many accounts are given of the surrender of Varna to the Russians on the 11th of October. Some of the papers attribute the fall of this place to the treachery of the Turkish officers; but it is clear, it appears that the Captain Pacha refused to capitulate, on any terms, but himself Pacha who had been employed with a fleet of 40 sail of the line, under Admiral Greig, put themselves under the protection of the Russians, the 6th, and the garrison followed the example the next morning. When this remnant was known to the town, all the troops that were under the command of Pacha, left the town, followed by laid down their arms; and during the night of the 10th, under the morning of the 11th they claim the troops, which had refused to surrender to do; to surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the besiegers.

After the garrison had in this manner dissolved itself, the Captain Pacha, who, with those that remained faithful to him, had fortified himself, was pressed to be allowed to retire accompanied with 300 men in the corps under Omer Vrione. The Kergaya replied that he could not allow the Pacha either take the road by way of Provat, or embark for Bourgas. Upon this, Depuisi came from the camp and requested permission to deliver the keys to the Kergaya.

There are also accounts of the operations before Shumla, dated 8th ult.

It is, in my opinion, worse than useless to impart education and the arts to the Indians, without furnishing them at the same time, with appropriate subjects on which to employ them."

CHARGE

Delivered by JOHN HOLT *to the Grand Jurors of Jefferson county, at the late Term of the Superior Court, and published at the request of the Grand Jury.*

Mr. FOREMAN,

and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury;

Reference upon the business for which you have been convened, it is made my duty to address you on the nature of the services you have to perform, which are of a very high and responsible character, and derive additional importance from certain considerations, which, though somewhat of a political kind, should never be lost sight of by courts and juries. Of all the institutions of our free & independent state none has been more highly or more justly prized than the trial by jury. In that country from which our ancestors fled, this institution, if it have been derived, though without the benefit of a written Constitution, it has ever been considered as a fundamental principle of government and adhered to, as the surest guarantee of the rights and liberties of the subject. With us, it is incorporated into the Constitution, and forms a part of that compact by which courts even the Legislature itself. The extreme caution and vigilance with which this right has been guarded, proves the wisdom of the founders of our government, and their clear foresight of the dangers to which it might be subject, and of the means best calculated to preserve the people from the inroads of corruption and tyranny arising from its corruption. The Judiciary is that department of government which most immediately acts upon the people. It is to that they look for protection from wrong and injury, and redress, and the preservation of their dearest rights and privileges: it is that which redresses their private grievances, & arrests the arm of the oppressor. If that remain pure, the people are safe, though every other be corrupt, and the experience of ages proves that the people remain free and independent, and that no power or wealth, or reckless ambition have poisoned the streams issuing from that only legitimate source of power. Hence, the importance of organizing the tribunals of the country, that the people themselves should form an important and essential part of them. In the organization of our Judicial tribunals (particularly in some respects) the attention which has been paid to the juries and their peculiar arrangement, is entitled to the highest praise—and in the Grand Jurors, this remark particularly applies, and is felt by every one who has reflected at all on the subject. By one law, gentlemen, your duties are those of a Grand Inquest on the criminal side of the Court, and of special jurors for the trial in the last resort, of all causes of a civil nature, whether law or in equity. The general oaths you have taken, clearly indicate to you this division of your duties, and also the manner in which you are to perform them. As a Grand Inquest, "you shall diligently enquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge or shall come to your knowledge, touching the present service." From this you learn, that your duties are not confined to those things alone, which are brought before you by bills of indictment, but you are under an obligation to present whatever shall come to your knowledge touching the present service; which service is the enquiry into all offences against the penal laws of the State committed within your county, to the end that the offenders may be brought to trial and punishment. This obligation to enquire and present, you should always remember from this time, and does not relate back to any former period of your lives; yet, there is a moral duty resting on every citizen to see that the laws are duly executed, and to report whatever which it seems to me Grand Jurors should not disregard, unless in cases of a light and trivial nature. Your oaths, in this respect, require you will or not take notice of offences which heretofore shall have come to your knowledge, rests entirely in your own discretion. Of all offences which come under your cognizance in action, you are "diligently to enquire." This diligence is the more necessary, as all examinations before you must be made without delay, and consequently much expense would be saved to suitors. So much has been said on this subject within a few years, and so well, that I need have reflected on it. My motive in bringing it before you is, that a question of so great importance as this may be kept constantly in the public eye; that errors and the confusion and uncertainty in decisions and practice which is found in the several judicial districts, may meet the proper, and a better, but only corrective.

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There are also accounts of the operations before Shumla, dated 8th ult.

The papers contain but little other political intelligence of importance.

Parliament was further prorogued to the 18th of December.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.

We continue to have a steady demand for Cotton; the sales during the past week, are 7000 bags, at full prices, 300 of which have been taken on speculation.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A letter from Hamburg of the 25th of October, received by a gentleman in this city, dated the morning a courier arrived, bringing the news that the army of the Danube had forced, and is relaying Choumla, has been beaten by the Hungarians that Varna capitulated on the 11th of October.

The packet ship Brighton, Capt. Sesson, left Liverpool the 1st of November, and Thursday last, which arrived at this port on Sunday last, from Hamburg.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 17.

THE TARIFF.

The long debated question, was, on Monday last, brought to a close in the House of Representatives, and has terminated in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make one solemn protest against the unconstitutionality and oppressive operation of the system of protecting duties. Also, to have such protest against the passed system recorded on the journals of the Senate of the United States; and to make a public exposition of our wrongs, and of the remedies within our power, to be communicated to our sister States, with a request that they will co-operate with this State in procuring a repeal of the Tariff for protection, and an abandonment of the principle; and if they be not repealed, to co-operate with us in such measures as may be necessary for arresting the evil.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be raised to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

The above resolutions were carried—Ayes 96—Noes 20.

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Orrey, Wardlaw, Lagare, Preston, Hayne, Elliott and R. B. Smith.

The *Central Bank* bill, the most important of the present session of the Legislature, has been passed, the House having agreed to the amendments made in Senate. The salaries of the President and Cashier were reduced to $1600, and of the Directors to $750 each.

The important military post of Varna, which has been surrendered by the Turks to the Russians, is a town of European Turkey, situated, on the Black Sea, 144 miles North of Constantinople.

DIED, suddenly, on Friday evening the 12th inst. Mrs. JANE GREEN, wife of Dr. William Green of this place—a truly pious lady, and highly esteemed by her acquaintance.

An Election

WILL be holden at the Court-house, on Saturday the 3d of January next, for an Intendant and Four Commissioners for the town of Milledgeville, for the year 1829.

WM. Y. HANSELL, Intendant.

December 20 47—21

Lafayette Hall, Milledgeville.

LOOK AT THIS!

"Let any alone, it will punish itself"

I AM told it has been generally reported that my charges are enormous, and more extravagant than any other house in Milledgeville, and which report has operated much to my injury. I beg leave therefore, to present to the public, a statement of my charges, to show that the report is false, and that I charge, to some one that has run off without paying their bill. My charges are as follows:

Man and horse per day,	$2 00
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Dinner,	50
Supper,	37 1-2
Lodging,	12 1-2

I return my thanks to my friends and the public for past favors, and hope to merit still a continuance of their patronage, and request if any have been charged above those prices since the first of November last, to present their bills, and their money shall be returned.

C. WILLIAMSON.

December 16 47—tf

Female Education.

The Scottsboro' Female Academy,

Under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. ROBERT C. BROWN,

WILL recommence the second Monday in January next, where opportunity is afforded for young ladies to acquire every branch of a solid and elegant education.

The location of this seminary presents the much to be valued blessings of health and retired situation. To meet the pressure of the times, and to ensure a permanency of arrangement, the price of tuition, (in case the pupils are entered for the year,) is reduced much below the usual rates, placing within the reach of those, whose parents are in moderate circumstances, the delightful adornment of scientific Drawing and Painting, the polite, and now almost necessary knowledge of the French language, and the enchanting accomplishment of Music, while the solid branches of education will not be neglected, and the elevation of thought sacrificed to the shrine of superficials.

Board (at eighty dollars per year) can be obtained in the family of the principal or in the neighborhood, where the young female pupils will be treated with parental tenderness, and every effort made to regulate their morals, so that the mind may be formed with proper views of time, and recreation, and to promote health and improvement.

TERMS.

Pupils entered for a year, may study all the English branches of English education, the French language colloquially and grammatically, Drawing and Painting, Music, for the year $ 80 00

English studies alone,	$ 60 00	Senior Class	90 00
		Senior Class	80 00

In every case half to be paid in advance, and half at the end of the year.

If pupils enter for less time than a year, the following are the rates of tuition:

Junior Class, per quarter,	$ 18 00		
Senior Class,	20 00		
French,	8 00		
Music,	12 50		
Drawing,	8 00		

Reference may be made to His Excellency *John Forsyth*, Col. *Seaborn Jones*, *Robert Crawford*, Esq. Dr. *Samuel Hopkins*, Col. *Wm. Cabaniss*, Rev. *Dr. Brown*, &c.

A GREEABLE to an order of the hon. court of the inferior court of Morgan county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, on the first Monday in March next, will be sold at the Court house door in the town of Madison.

All the Real Estate

of John Worthington, late of said county, dec'd, which he died possessed of, to wit: Lot of Land, No. 89, in the 5th district Morrow county, now Pike county—the entire lot of land in Indian Court-house. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT PEARMAN, Adm'r.
ISABELLA WORTHINGTON, Adm'rx.

December 18 47—tds

ALL be sold at the Court House in Fayette county, on the first Tuesday in January next, the following property, to wit: Lot of Land No. 1 in the 2d district of Fayette county (Jones) Hypothecated to secure a part of the real estate of Thomas Jones, Esq. for the benefit of Wm. Jones, Jun. dec'd.

December 18

SHERIFFS' SALES.

Washington Sheriff's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court-house in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

One sorrel Stud Colt, levied on as the property of William M. Barnett, to satisfy a fi fa issued under the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John Wickers vs said Bennett, property pointed out in said mortgage fi fa.

SHERROD SESSIONS, Sh'ff

Oct'b r 29

Laurens Sheriff's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court-house in the town of Dublin, Laurens county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Nine Negroes, namely, Abraham, Lucy, Charles, Lelia, Cudy, Grace, Harry, Bethia, and Eliza, levied on as the property of Thomas D. Bacon, to satisfy a fi fa in the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Samuel S. Lewis, Executor of Thomas D. Bacon, deceased—property pointed out by John Bacon.

Also—7 History United States, 9 Morran's Reader, 9 pair black silk gloves, 3 pair black cotton stockings, 5 shawls, 6 finger rings, 2 gross needles, 1 box ribbon, 2 pair ladies' shoes, a quantity of flies and traps, 2 large bottles salt peter, pots and ovens, shovel and tongs, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all levied on as the property of Powers & Dougl as, to satisfy a fi fa in the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Henry C. Forpit.

CHARLES S. GUYTON, Sh'ff

October 15

Laurens Sheriff's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court-house in the town of Dublin, Laurens county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

One lot of land, No. 262, in the 22d district of Wilkinson, now Laurens county, adjoining Richard Bufloe and others, levied on as the property of Jeremiah Parkhurst, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Richard Barlow.

Also—One Fraction, containing seventy acres more or less, adjoining Barnet Burrell and Daniel Shiver, levied on as the property of Alexander Outlaw, to satisfy three fi fa issued from a Justice's court, two in favor of H. Moreman and one in favor of Charles Moreman—levy made by a constable and returned to me.

MOSES GUYTON, D Sh'ff

November 26

WASHINGTON SHERIFF'S SALE—Will be sold, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court-house, in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

One negro man named Jerry, levied on as the property of Sylvia Coker, deceased, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Arlin Coker, administrator, vs the executors of Sylvia Coker, deceased.

25 acres pine land, more or less, adjoining Dupree and others, on the Ohoopie, levied on as the property of Abigail Brantley, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of George Prince vs. Abigail Brantley and Edwin Brantley.

Two negro girls named Sarah and Phebe, taken as the property of John Mathis, to satisfy sundry fi fa in favor of Jesse Prosser vs. Jesse Daniel and John Mathis—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

150 acres land, more or less, on the west side of the Big Ohoopie, adjoining Rains and others, taken as the property of Jeremiah Walker, to satisfy two fi fa in favor of Owen Fountain and Luke T. Meacks vs. said Walker—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

200 acres land, more or less, adjoining Mrs. King and others, taken as the property of Elizabeth Chastean, deceased, to satisfy sundry fi fa in favor of Ellis Barrow, guardian, vs. the executors of Elizabeth Chastean, deceased—property pointed out by Enoch B. Smith—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

SHERROD SESSIONS, Sh'ff

December 3

Washington Sheriff's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in February next, at the Court-house in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

Zolphia and her child, Ardelissa, levied on as the property of Abigail Brantley and Edwin Brantley, to satisfy a fi fa issued under the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of George Mason vs. said Abigail Brantley and Edwin Brantley—property pointed out in said mortgage fi fa.

SHERROD SESSIONS, Sh'ff

December 3

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court house in Dublin county, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the State's half of

Lot of Land, No. 10,

in the 17th district of originally Henry, now De Kalb county, it being the North half of said Lot, containing 109 acres, the same being fractionally drawn.

WILLIAM B. MALONE, D. Sh'ff

November 22

POSTPONED SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court house in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

One negro man named Harry, 30 years old, levied on as the property of John Harden, to satisfy sundry fi fas in favor of Harden—property pointed out by said Harden.

One negro man named Jerry, taken as the property of Dana Coker, to satisfy sundry fi fas vs. said Coker; levied on and returned to me by a constable.

SHERROD SESSIONS, Sh'ff.

December 3

A GREEABLE to an order of the honorable the Inferior Court of Greene county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in January next, within the usual hours of sale, in the town of Greenesborough, Greene county,

Two Tracts of Land,

one on the waters of Ogechee, containing 144 acres, more or less, adjoining Wm. Cone, James Pollard and others—the other on the waters of Little Ogechee, adjoining Micajah Bidell, Elisha Hunter and others, containing 202 1-2 Acres, more or less. Also, EIGHT SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. Sold as the property of Thomas Hicks, deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MICAJAH BIDELL,
ROGER Q. DICKERSON, } Adm'rs

October 23 tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in January next at the Court House in Waynesborough, Burke county, in the usual hours of sale, ONE THOUSAND ACRES of

Prime Oak and Hickory Land

in said county, with one hundred acres under good fence, a comfortable frame dwelling and other buildings of convenience, an excellent well of water, and the lands generally well watered, adjoining lands of Col Henry P. Jones, Col. Thomas Jones, dec'd and the Heirs of Wimberly—Sold for the benefit of the Heirs by order of Court. Terms cash.

FRANCIS JONES,
BETSY JONES, } Adm'rs.
to the estate of James Jones, dec'd

October 20 tds

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in January next, in the town of Crawfordville,

A Negro Woman,

named Isabel, and her child Abby. Terms cash.

JOEL G. TERRELL.

December 3 45—4t

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first tuesday in February next, at the Court-house in Colston, Jefferson county,

166 2-3 Acres of Land,

be the same more or less, sold as the property of Lucie H. Pitman, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

GEORGE S. M HALBERT, Adm'r.
On hearing and with the Will annexed.

November 26 tds

A GREEABLE to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Greene county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at the Court-house in Greene county,

465 Acres of Land,

be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining lands of Edmondson, Thomas and others. Also, in the same day, will be sold at the Court house in Hancock county, LOT No. 124, in the 4th district formerly Franklin county now Bibb, it being the residue of Graves Sawyer's land in Greene county, dec'd—Terms made known on the day

WILLIAM GREER,
H. L. WILKINSON, } Adm'rs.

November 24 tds

Guardian's Sale.

BY order of the honorable Inferior court of Washington county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at the Court house in Sandersville, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

Lot of land, No. 217, 3d section, 3d district, originally Irwin, now Jefferson county. Terms cash.

JACOB BARNS, Guardian.

Washington county, N v 17 tds

Will be Sold,

ON the first Tuesday in February next, between the usual hours of sale, on the Public square, in Monticello,

202 1-2 Acres of Land,

more or less, being the land lot of land whereon James Sharp resided at the time of his decease, in Jasper county—to satisfy the order of the Inferior court of said county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. M. PEARSON, and }
WILLIAM SHARP, } Adm'rs

November 25 tds

A GREEABLE to an order from the honorable Inferior court of Morgan county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold, at the Court house door in Madison, in said county, on the first Tuesday in January next,

LOT No. 186, in the 15th District

of originally Baldwin, now Morgan county, containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less, late the property of Moses Speer, deceased. Also, on the first Tuesday in February next, at the Court-house door in Hillsboro, in the aforesaid county,

LOT 57, in the 12th District

of said county, containing 220 acres, being the real estate of Moses Speer, deceased. Sold for the benefit of the heirs. Terms on the day of sale.

FRANCIS KIRBY,
of Moses Speer, dec'd

October 4 tds

A GREEABLE to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Jefferson county, will be sold, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court house in the town of Perry, in Houston county,

Lot No. 11, in the 10th District

of said county—sold as the property of Benjamin E. Whitaker, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

On the first Tuesday in February next,

At the Court-house in Louisville, Jefferson county, one

Tract of Pine Land

in said county, belonging to the estate of said deceased, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, adjoining Houston and others—sold for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

DAVID E. WHITAKER, Adm'r

November 1 tds

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in January next, in Madison, Morgan county,

A Negro Man,

about forty years of age, by the name of John, the property of John Pratter, deceased—Sold agreeable to an order of the honorable Inferior court of said county. Terms cash.

R. LEONARD, Adm'r

November 22 tds

Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLE to a order of the Inferior court of Baldwin county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold, on Wednesday the 31st day of December next, at the plantation of the late Henry E. Mays, in Washington county, near Sandersville, 3 horses, one mule, two yoke of oxen, some stock cattle and hogs, one good wagon and gear, one ox cart and harning utensils, one feather bed and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, some corn and fodder, one saw gin and running gear. Terms of sale—all sums of $5 and under, cash—all over $5, credit until the 25th December, 1829. Notes with approved security. On the same day, the PLANTATION will be RENTED to the highest bidder for the ensuing year.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Adm'r

November 16 tds

Will be Sold,

AT the Court-house in the town of Monticello, Jasper county, on the first Tuesday in January next,

DAVE NEGRO BOY

by the name of Cesar, agreeable to an order of the Inferior court of said county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of James Sharp, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. M. PEARSON, and }
WILLIAM SHARP, } Adm'rs

November 16 tds

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the first tuesday in January next, will be sold, at the Court house in the town of Milledgeville, the

BUILDINGS AND LOT

lying on 41-acre street, the property of John Marion and Elizabeth Marion.

JOHN MARLOR, Surviving Copartner

October 25 tds

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Jasper county when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold at the court house in Loe county on the first Tuesday in February next, lot of land No. 30, in the 33d dist. of Lee county, it being part of the real estate of Burwell Greene, late dec'd.—Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms on the day.

NANCY GREENE, Adm'x.
JOHN M. KING, Adm'r.

Nov. 28 45—6th

Will be Sold,

ON Tuesday, the 6th January next, at the late residence of Banks Goolsby, dec'd, in Oglethorpe county, the following PROPERTY—viz:

20 & 30 Likely Negroes,

stock of all kinds, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder and oats, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

KIRBY GOOLSBY,
ISAAC GOOLSBY,
MANOAH BOLTON, } Ex'rs

September 25 tds

NOTICE—My wife Mary having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn all persons from giving her any credit or trading with her on my account, as I will not pay—or be bound for any of her contracts.

JONATHAN DAY.

Newton county, Nov. 26, 1828. 45—3t

ON Monday, the 29th of December next, will be sold at the late residence of Aaron Hudson of Jefferson county, deceased,

The Personal Property

of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, stock of cattle and horses, one road wagon and gear, cart and gear, plantation tools, about 1000 bushels of corn and a quantity of fodder, and other articles too tedious to mention. And on the same day, will be hired for the year 1829, the Negroes belonging to the estate of the deceased, and a part of the Land rented. Terms of sale—all sums under $10, cash—over that sum, usual notes with approved security.

R. L. GAMBLE, Adm'r.

November 17 tds

LAND TO RENT.

HAVING failed to rent at public outcry, the plantation belonging to the estate of Fleming Grantland, dec'd in the upper part of Baldwin county, will be rented to the highest private contract. This plantation is a good one, containing about 130 acres of cleared land, the greater part of excellent quality. Apply to

S. GRANTLAND, Adm'r.

Milledgeville, Nov. 6th, 1828.

Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order issued by the honorable Inferior court of Twiggs county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court House in the town of Hartford, Pulaski county,

Three Negroes, viz:

Sebora a boy about 17 years old, Ginny a woman about 18 years old, and her child, say 5 months old, 1 seventy gallon still, 1 good silver watch, gold chain and key, 1 house, saddle and bridle, 1 shot gun, 1 feather bed and furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to name; sold as the property of John Cardin, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec'd. Terms made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES CARDIN, Adm'r.

November 3 tds

ON the first day of January next, will be sold, at the late residence of Alexander Moore, deceased, in Gwinnett county,

All the Personal Estate

belonging to said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cows, oxen, and other cattle and an ox cart, hogs, corn and fodder, and other articles too tedious to mention. At the same time and place will be rented, the Plantation whereon the said deceased resided, and a number of NEGROES HIRED to the highest bidder. Terms made known on the day of sale

JAMES GILBERT, Adm'r.

October 23 tds

Will be Sold,

ON Monday the 22d of December next, at the late residence of Asa C. Alexander, late of Twiggs county, dec'd, one Jack, horses, mules, cows, oxen and calves, hogs, sheep, goats, cows & soldier, oats, 1 road wagon, 1 two wheel carriage, 1 set of blacksmith tools, household and kitchen furniture, the Negroes to be hired for the next year, the Plantation to be rented for the next year—the plantation tools to be sold, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM PEEK, Adm'r.

November 1 tds

Will be Sold,

AT the Court-house in Monticello, Jasper county, on the first Tuesday in February next, half of

Lot of Land, No. 77,

in the 13th district of said county, whereon John Muskey now lives—sold as the property of Jasper Muskey, deceased, by order of the honorable the Court of Ordinary of Jasper county.

JARREL BEASLEY, Adm'r.

November 12 tds

Executor's Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last Will and Testament of John Garrett, deceased, will be sold on Saturday, the 20th day of December next,

Two Tracts of Land,

whereon the said dec'd lived at the time of his death, both lying on the waters of the Appalachy river, well improved and in good order for cultivation. Those who wish to purchase land may do well to call and view it. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

H. GARROTT, Ex'or.

Morgan county, November 10 tds

Will be Sold,

IN Covington, Newton county, on the first Tuesday in January next,

A NEGRO MAN

named Jerre, belonging to the estate of Joel Flanegan, late of said county, deceased—Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

FRANCIS KIRBY, } Adm'rs
THOMAS BABER, }

November 10 tds

Will be Sold,

AT the Court-house in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, on the first Tuesday in January next,

A Tract of Land,

situate in said county, adjoining Wright and others, containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less. Also, a NEGRO MAN named Jim—sold in order to make a division between the heirs of Lemuel Alcock, deceased, being the real estate of the said Lemuel Alcock. Terms of sale made known on the day.

SIDNEY ALCOCK, Adm'r.

November 2 tds

AGREEABLE to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Washington county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold in the town of McDonough, Henry county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the usual hours of sale,

Lot No. 25, in the 11th District

of said county, it being a part of the real estate of Thomas Gilmore, late of Washington county, deceased—Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

JOHN GILMORE, Adm'r.

November 3 tds

UNDER an order of the Inferior court of Gwinnett county, when sitting for ordinary purposes will be sold, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court-house in Lawrenceville,

THE NEGROES

belonging to the estate of Isaac Pace, deceased—sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms on the day.

JOHN PACE, Adm'r.

November 7 tds

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of Christopher Baker, deceased, in Gwinnett county, on the first Thursday and Friday in January next,

All the Personal Property

of said deceased. (Negroes excepted,) consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, a market wagon, plantation tools, household furniture, &c. &c.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL BAKER,
WM. BAKER, } Adm'rs

November 7 tds

AGREEABLE to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Washington county, when sitting as a Court of Ordinary, will be sold on the first Tuesday in January next, within the usual hours of sale, in the town of Sandersville,

104 Acres of Land,

on the waters of Ogechee, adjoining Newsom and others, it being all the real estate of Alexander Boyd, late of Washington county, deceased—sold for the benefit of the heirs. Terms made known on the day of sale—Resold for a noncompliance of terms of sale.

DANIEL HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 4 tds

Will be Sold,

ON Wednesday, the 7th day of January next, at the late residence of Moses Speer, of Morgan county,

All the Perishable Property

belonging to said deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, and one yoke of oxen, the household and kitchen furniture—also, one Cotton Gin, plantation tools, and other articles too tedious to mention—Sold for the benefit of the heirs. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale

FRANCIS KIRBY, Adm'r
of Moses Speer, dec'd

October 29 tds

All the Perishable Property

belonging to said deceased, consisting of horses, cows and calves, hogs, household and kitchen furniture—also, one Cotton Gin, plantation tools, and other articles too tedious to mention—Sold for the benefit of the heirs. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold Terms made known on the day of sale

A. CARSON, Adm'r.

August 23 3m

HIRING.

WILL be hired on Monday the 29th inst in Eatonton, for the ensuing year, the negroes belonging to the orphans of Robert Iverson, dec'd.—Terms as usual

A. CARSON, Guardian.

December 10 46—2t

FOUR months after date application will be made to the Inferior court of Pulaski county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell lot number 19, in the 23d district of originally Montgomery now Telfair county, for the benefit of the orphans of Enoch Simpson, deceased

JEPTHA SIMPSON, Guardian.

Dec 6, 1828 w4m

THE undersigned was robbed on the 6th inst. at or near Mr. Robert Whitfield's, in Washington, of a black Morocco Pocket Book, about half worn out, with several promissory notes of his, and several other papers, viz: one note for $ 26 each, given by Capt E. B. Smith and Patrick Smith, security in the same, given on the 21st day of November, 1828, payable 12 months after date; one promissory note given 21st day of November, 1828, by Allen Smith, with Capt. E. B. Smith, security, for $ 13 17-100, payable 12 months after date; one note for $ 20, given 21st November, 1828 by D. V. Farmer and Capt E. B. Smith, security to the same, payable on the 25th December 1829; one note given by Jefferson P. Miller and Capt. E. B. Smith, security, for $ 9 68 3-4, payable 12 months after date, given on the day of Nov. 1828; one note given by Joseph Harrison, dated 20, given on 21st day of November, 1828, William Turner security, payable 12 months after date; one for $ 6 25, given by Dennis Wilson of Jefferson county, all payable to William C. Wylly or bearer. I forwarn all persons from trading for said notes.

WILLIAM C. WYLLY

December 10 46—3

GEORGIA, Coweta county.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Abraham Roberts, a Justice of the Peace for said county, Jesse Simmons, and after being duly sworn, deposed and saith on or about the 1st of October, 1828, that he was then living on the plantation of James Powell, on Waite Oak creek, in the first district of said county, and that, prior to said plantation a small Bay Indian Poney, a horse about 4 feet high, branded with S. on the left shoulder, and a scotch mole not on the right shoulder, with a small star in her face, toited before me that this man appeared to be worth $ 18, by Henry Morgan and John Benton, October 11th, 1828.

A ROBERTS, J. P.
HENRY PAULEY, C. C.
By William A. Hicks

November 17 44—3t

Rich Lots of Land For Sale.

NOS. 118, 11th Troup—194, 3d Coweta—227 32d Lee—96, 14th Carroll. Apply to

JAMES FIELDS

Swainsboro', Emanuel co. Nov. 8 42—6t

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY

ON Friday, the 10th of October, 1828, will be published by *T. K. Greenbank*, No 64 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of AMERICAN SCENERY, as follows:

1—A view of Beck's Shed 7 wer, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.

2—A view of the Light House on Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.

3—A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the surrounding.

4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.

5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery

6—View of Lemon Hill near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.

7—The Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.

8—View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna

9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's creek, Luzerne county Pa.

10—View of the Lower Falls of Solemon's creek.

11—View of the Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson.

12—View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each Plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be issued to the second in subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the rate of One Dollar for the Twelve copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any person who is disposed to act as agent, who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers, and remit ten dollars to the Editor, shall receive further copies free. The very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers have put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by a second, if the first two plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Address,

T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64, Spruce Street, Philadelphia

☞ Any Editor who will insert the above a few times, and forward a copy of his paper containing the advertisement, directed "Saturday Bulletin, Philadelphia," shall receive a copy of the Views, immediately on their publication.

OXEN LOST.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation, near Shirlon, Twiggs county, some time last Spring,

A Pair of Oxen,

the one a YELLOW DUN, and the other DARK SPECKLED, with black sides. Both have had their horns sawed off, the dun ox has had his ear over-bit and under-bit in each ear, leaving the ear somewhat in the shape of a pail handle. I am not certain but one of their ears is cropped, my impression however is, that there is no crop in either ear—this brand not recollected. The above described Oxen strayed from my plantation in June or July 1826, as it passed my plantation. I do not recollect the name of the man of whom I purchased, but think he informed me that he resided in either Telfair or Irwin county. Either it is more than probable the Oxen have gone. A liberal reward will be paid on their delivery to my Overseer in Twiggs county, or any information in regard to them will be thankfully received, by

E. HAMILTON

Milledgeville, October 10 37—tf

BLANKS

Of various kinds for Sale at this Office.

MACON BRIDGE.

ON TUESDAY the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be exposed to sale in Macon, to the highest bidder, the BRIDGE across the Ocmulgee River at Macon, together with one acre of land on the eastern side of the Ocmulgee river, to be used as one of the footmen; and the privilege of using so much of Fifth or Bridge Street, on the western bank as may be necessary for the other buttment of the Bridge.

The purchaser will be required, on the day of sale to pay to the commissioners one fifth part of the purchase money in Cash or current bills of chartered banks of this State, and to give Bond with two or more approved sureties for the payment of the residue in four equal annual instalments

WM. HAMAN,
C. S. STROUD, } Comm'rs.
O. H. PRINCE, }

Oct. 25 40—w9m

NOTICE.

INTENDING to close my administration on the estate of my deceased brother Fleming Grantland as soon as practicable, and at any rate in the course of the next year, timely notice is given to all indebted to said estate for the rent of land and hire of negroes, previous to last year, that payment must be made by the first of December next, or suits will be commenced at the Superior court of January succeeding.

S. GRANTLAND, Adm'r.

August 23 8m

Administrators' Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Newton county, when sitting as a Court of Ordinary, will be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, in the town of Covington, Newton county,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT

in the town of Covington, whereon Joel Flanegan lived at the time of his decease. At the same time will be sold in the town of McDonough, Henry county, LOT OF LAND, No. 54 in the 12th district of Henry county, all sold as the property of Joel Flanegan, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors of said deceased

THOMAS BABER,
FRANCIS KIRBY, } Adm'rs

November 18 tds

Will be Sold,

AT the Court-house door in Dublin, Laurens county, on the first Tuesday in February next,

ALL THE NEGROES

belonging to the estate of John Barlow, dec'd, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of the county of Laurens, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said estate.

JAMES BARLOW,
RICHARD BARLOW, } Adm'rs

November 10 tds

CAUTION.

WHEREAS some person on or about the 22d of September last, applied for, and took out the Plat and Grant for No 156, in the 4th district of Troup county, drawn by the subscriber, with an intention, no doubt, to defraud some innocent person. The public are hereby forwarned and cautioned against trading with any person for said Lot, or any trespassing thereon in anywise, as said lot of land has not been transferred, and the law will be enforced against any person or persons trespassing thereon.

ANTHONY G. SMITH
Crawford county, Nov. 26, 1828 45—4t

NOTICE.

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Laurens county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the Negroes that belong to the estate of Elkanah Loften, late of Laurens county, deceased.

ETHELDRED THOMAS, Adm'r

August 22 w4m

Four months after date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Pulaski county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, to leave to sell all the real estate of Robert Hodges, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

JOHN J. HODGES, Adm'r

October 7, 1828. 4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Baldwin county, for leave to sell a part of the real estate of John H. Smith, deceased, late of said county.

BENJAMIN L. LESTER, Ex'or

September 6 w6m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Jones county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one Tract of Land, No. 3, in the 5th district of Monroe county—it lad as the property of Elizabeth Kolb, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

JOHN DUMAS, Qualified Administrator

October 4 w4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Baldwin county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Mrs. Harriett E. Rives, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Adm'r.

September 4 w6m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Montgomery county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of James MacLeod, late of said county, deceased.

WILLIAM ALSTON,
JOHN MacARTHUR, } Adm'rs

September 2 w4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Jones county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one Tract of Land in said county, adjoining Lowe and Duncan, Cedar creek, a negro woman and child—sold as the property of Elizabeth Kolb, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

JOHN DUMAS, Adm'r

October 4 w4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Montgomery county, for leave to sell the real estate of Francis Peabody, late of said county, deceased.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Adm'r

September 19 w6m

FOUR months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Baldwin county, while sitting as a court of Ordinary—to sell a negro man named Jerry, the property of Susan V. M. Calhoun, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec'd.

WM. H. CALHOUN, Adm'r

Dec 3' w4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Laurens county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a Negro Man, belonging to the estate of Hosea Stanley, late of said county, deceased.

JAMES STANLY, Sen. Guardian

September 19 w6m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Hancock county, sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one tract of land in said county, belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Greer, deceased; and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

COLIN WOOD, Adm'r

August 22 w6m

GEORGIA, Washington county.

Superior Court, September Term, 1828.

JOHN WICKERS,
WILLIAM M BENNETT } RULE NISI for foreclosure.

UPON the petition of John Wickers, filed in court on the twenty-seventh day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, a citizen of Washington, William M. Bennett did make, execute, and deliver to said John Wickers, on the 29th day and year aforesaid, whereby he mortgaged to the said John Wickers, a certain tract of land, situate, lying and being in said county, on the waters of Williamson's creek, adjoining Watkins and Bradley's on the East, Bennett's (Deborah Wickers) on the South-east, Griffin on the South, and Williams's others on the West, containing eight hundred acres pine land, more or less, and which said mortgage was executed for the purpose of securing the payment of a promissory note made by the said William M. Bennett, payable on the 29th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seventh day of February, for the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and the interest thereof, to John Wickers or bearer, or order, on the first day of December next, at the place of residence of the said John Wickers, in the town of Sandersville, in said county, and that the said William M. Bennett, in the said mortgage, covenanted that he would pay the said John Wickers, or bearer, the said sum of money aforesaid and the said interest thereof, on the said day and place, and in default of the payment of the said sum of money and interest of the said debt, aforesaid and the said application in this Court, shall be paid on the said Wickers, or bearer, the said John Wickers, or bearer, shall have a Rule Nisi, for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, to the said mortgaged premises, or the equity of redemption in and to the said premises: It is on motion, ordered, that the said William M. Bennett, do pay the said sum of money aforesaid and the said interest thereof, on the application in this Court, shall be paid on the said John Wickers, or bearer, the said John Wickers, or bearer, shall have a Rule Nisi, for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, to the said mortgaged premises, or the equity of redemption in and to the said premises: It is on motion, ordered, that the said mortgaged premises, or the equity of redemption in and to the said premises, be foreclosed and barred, and the said John Wickers, or bearer, shall have a Rule Nisi, for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, to the said mortgaged premises, or the equity of redemption in and to the said premises, and the said John Wickers, or bearer, shall have a Rule Nisi, for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, to the said mortgaged premises, or the said equity of redemption in and to the said premises, and the said John Wickers, or bearer, shall have a Rule Nisi, for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, to the said mortgaged premises, or the said equity of redemption in and to the said premises, be foreclosed and barred