SOUTHERN RECORDER

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☞ The Recorder is published weekly, on Monday evening, between Wayne and Jefferson, at Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Five 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, and 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 persons in the line of Printing, will meet with prompt attention at the Recorder Office.

Letters (on business) must be post-paid.

THE WAY TO WEALTH.

As many have inquired,

The following article is not printed at this time, because it is new, but little known, but to give a fashion to the excellent maxims which it contains. It has been repeatedly published in America, in England, and on the Continent; and it will not be in danger of being forgotten, until *industry, frugality, and domestic economy*, shall cease to merit respect. If Dr Franklin never written any thing besides this piece, it would have been sufficient to rank him among the first benefactors of mankind. It is to be regretted that the valuable maxims which it contains, are not universally known; and more so, that where they are known, they are not more generally reduced to practice.—*Pail. Albion.*

I have heard, that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed: for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of Poor Richard) annually now a full quarter of a century, my brother-authors in the same way (for what reason I know not have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my conscience give me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length, that the people were the best judges of my merit; for they buy my works; and besides, in my travels, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one or other of my maxims repeated, with "As poor Richard says" at the end on't. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority: and I own, that, to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.

Judge then how much I have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at a neighbour's merchants' goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean, old man, with white locks, "Pray, father Abraham, what think you of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we be ever able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up, and replied—"If you'd have my advice, I'll give it you in short: 'For a word to the wise is enough: and many words won't fill a bushel,' as poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering round him, he proceed as follows:

"Friends, (says he) and neighbors, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let me hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; "God helps them that help themselves," as poor Richard says, in his Almanac.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments, or amusements that amount to nothing.—"Sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life." "Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears; while the key used is always bright," as poor Richard says. "But dost thou love life; then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of," as poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep! Setting that "the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave," as poor Richard says, "If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality," since, as he elsewhere tells, "Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough, always proves little enough." Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. "Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy," as poor Richard says; and, "he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him." "Drive thy business; let not that drive thee;" and, "early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We make these times better if we bestir ourselves. "Industry need not wish," as poor Richard says; and, "He that lives on hope will die fasting." "There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands; or if I have, they are smartly taxed;" and, as poor Richard likewise observes, "He that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honour:" but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we are industrious we shall never starve; for, as poor Richard says, "At the working-man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter." Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter; for, "Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them," says poor Richard. What though you have found no treasure, nor have any rich relation left you a legacy? "Diligence is the mother of good luck," as poor Richard says; and, "God gives all things to industry: then plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep," says poor Dick. Work while it is called to-day; for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow; which makes poor Richard say, "One to-day is worth two to-morrow;" and farther, "Have you something to do to-morrow, do it to-day."

"If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master, be ashamed to catch yourself idle," as poor Dick says. When there is no much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your gracious king, be up by peep of day: "let not the sun look down, and say, inglorious here he lies!" Handle your tools without mittins: remember, that "the cat in gloves catches no mice," as poor Richard says. It is true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects; for, "constant dropping wears away stones, and, 1y diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable; and, little strokes fell great oaks," as poor Richard says in his Almanac, the year I cannot just now remember.

Methinks I hear some of you say, must a man afford no time for his leisure?" I will tell thee, my friend, what poor Richard says: "Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour." Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as poor Richard says, "A life of leisure, and a life of laziness, are two things." Do you imagine that sloth will afford you more enjoyment than labour? No: for, as poor Richard says, "Troubles spring from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease: Many without labour would live by their wits only; but they break for want of stock:" whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures, and they'll follow you; the diligent spinner has a large gown; and, now I have a sheep and a cow, everybody bids me good morrow;" all which is well said by poor Richard.

But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, as poor Richard says,

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family.
That throve as well as those that settled be."

And again, "Three removes are as bad as a fire;" and again, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;" and again, "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send." And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

And again, "The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands," and again, "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge;" and again, "Not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open." Trusting too much to others' care, is the ruin of many; for, as the Almanac says, "In the affairs of the world, men are saved not by faith, but by the want of it." But a man's own care is profitable; for, saith poor Dick, "Learning is to the studious, and riches to the careful, as well as power to the bold, and heaven to the virtuous." And farther, "If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself." And again, he advises to circumspection and care, even in the smallest matters, because sometimes "A little neglect may breed great mischief;" adding, "For want of nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost; being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail.

So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, "keep his nose all his life to the grind-stone, and die not worth a great at last."

Great Natural Phenomenon.—The following account of the fall of several meteoric stones near Nashville, is taken from the Nashville Whig, of the 19th May.—"The phenomenon is not very uncommon, either in Europe or the United States, but the size of these stones, greatly exceeds any of which we remember to have read. Philosophy has accounted with some satisfaction for the existence of the meteoric stone. Analysis has detected no ingredient in its composition unknown to the chemist, but the stone itself is believed to be originated only in the atmosphere or clouds. The materials in a fluid state, and floating in the atmosphere, are supposed to be suddenly conglomerated by a particular state of the electric fluid, and when disengaged from the operative cause, that report is produced which accompanies the descent of the stone to the earth. All hear the mark of a fiery origin. The vulgar formerly called them thunder stones, and one was supposed to accompany each flash of lightning, and to be the agent of its execution. We wish they may not be prophetic of hot or fiery times, when Gen. Jackson, in whose neighborhood they fell, is made President.

Richmond Whig.

Meteoric Stones.—An occurrence took place in this vicinity on the 9th inst. which deserves to be publicly noticed. Some large stones fell with immense velocity in Sumner county, about 15 miles from Nashville, and sank into the earth with great force. One of them weighing between five and six pounds, fell upon the farm of the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a respectable gentleman, whose son was in the field at the time, and saw it as it descended with a loud noise through the air. On striking the ground it produced a great concussion, and sank several inches below the surface of the earth. The other which descended about the same time, fell upon a hard grass lot, and buried itself 10 or 12 inches in the ground. It is said to weigh about twelve lbs. The noise resembling that of thunder or distant cannon, was distinctly heard 10 or 12 miles from the spot where the stones fell, and by some probably at a still greater distance. We presume the stones will be brought to Nashville, and submitted to an analysis, in order to ascertain the peculiar nature of their composition.

☞ Since writing the above, Mr. Peter Ketring, a gentleman of high respectability and undoubted veracity, has called upon us with the following communication from his father-in-law, the Rev. Hugh Kirkpatrick, which confirms, substantially, the statement given above, with some additional details.

To the Editor of the National Banner.

I will now give you a statement, as correct, as is within my power, respecting a Phenomenon which has taken place in my neighborhood. In doing this, I will confine myself to facts, and submit them to philosophers to explain.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. about 4 o'clock, P. M. the day being as clear as usual, my son and servants were planting corn in the field, they heard suddenly a report similar to a cannon, which was continued in the air, resembling that of a battle, the firing of cannon, or muskets by platoons, & the beating of drums. Some small clouds made a terrific appearance with a trail of black smoke, from which some (no doubt) a number of stones, with a loud whizzing noise, fell and struck the earth like that of a ponderous body. One of these stones my son heard fall about fifty yards from where he was. In its descent to the ground, it struck a pawpaw tree about 3 inches in the stump, and tore it to pieces like lightning, by which means he immediately found the spot, and there saw the stone, about eight or ten inches under ground, which weighed five pounds and a quarter; Mr. James Dugger was present, and states that the stone was cold, but had the scent of sulpher. On the same day, and about the same time, my son-in-law, Mr. Peter Ketring, with his hands, was in a field about one mile distant, when a stone fell which weighed eleven pounds and a half. This took place near him, his wife, and three other women. A number of respectable men were present when it was found and taken up; it was sunk 9 inches under ground. I have seen one that fell at Mr. David Garret's on Station Camp, and part of one that fell at Mr. John Bone's. I have also heard of one more that has been found. The stones are perfectly similar, glazed with a thin black crust, and bear the marks of having passed through a body of fire and black smoke. Many gentlemen have been excited within a few days to come to my house and see them, and say they never saw any before. At the request of some gentlemen I took them to Gallatin on Monday last, which was the first day of our County Court, where they were shewn publicly. I design to send the largest of them to Nashville in a few days. Yours respectfully,

HUGH KIRKPATRICK.

Drake's Creek, Sumner co., May 16, 1827.

We have seen and examined the stone picked up by Mr. Kirkpatrick. It is of a very singular character, and shall receive a more particular description hereafter.

Persian Heroism.—Twelve men had been robbed and murdered under the walls of Shiraz. The perpetrators of this atrocious act escaped for a long period, be discovered; but Kerreem Khan deeming this occurrence so deeply injurious to that impression of security and justice which it was the labor of his life to establish, commanded the officers of justice to persevere in their search till the offenders were detected, threatening them and others who had heard the cries of the murdered men with vengeance, unless they effected a discovery, which he considered essential to his own security. After some months had elapsed, it was discovered that a small branch of Kerreem Chan's own tribe of Zend, at that time encamped near Shiraz, were the murderers. Their guilt was clearly proved, and all who had been actually engaged in the murder were sentenced to death. Powerful intercession was made that some at least should be pardoned, but the prince had vowed every man should suffer, and their being of his own favorite tribe made him more inexorable. They had be said, brought disgrace on him as their sovereign and as their chief, and could not be forgiven. When the prisoners were brought before him to receive sentence, there was a youth amongst them about twenty years of age, whose appearance interested every spectator: but their anxiety was increased to pain when they saw the father of this young man rush forward and demand before they proceeded to the execution to speak to the prince.—Permission was granted, and he addressed him as follows: "Kerreem Khan, you have sworn that these guilty men shall die, and it is just; but I, who am not guilty, come here to demand a boon of my chief. My son is young, he has been deluded into crime; his life is forfeited, but he has hardly tasted the sweetness of life; he is just betrothed in marriage; I come to die in his stead: be merciful! let my old worn out man perish, and spare a youth who may long be useful to his tribe; let him live to drink of the waters and till the ground of his ancestors!" Kerreem Khan is stated to have been greatly moved by the old man's appeal: he could not pardon the offence, having sworn on the Koran that all concerned should be put to death; and with feelings very different from our ideas of justice, but congenial to those of a chief of a tribe, he granted the father's prayer, and the old man went exulting to meet his fate. While all around were filled with pity, his son, still and distracted, rushed forward and in imploring the prince to reverse his decree, to inflict on him that death which he merited, and to save the more valuable life of husband, devoted, and innocent parent.

Sketches of Persia.

Sir John S. Copley.—This gentleman, who has now advanced by his own industry and ability, from the court of Pleasure to the Woolsack and the Peerage, was born in Boston. His father was the celebrated painter, whose works are to be seen in many public and private places in this city and vicinity. The son is said to have fixed his eye upon the first law office in the kingdom, at an early period, and to have constantly kept that object in his attainment. A person who knew him in England, when he first commenced the practice, informed us some years ago, that no solicitations of friends, no allurements of pleasure, could induce him to leave his office until after the hour of ten, even on Sunday evening: and on that evening only, could his family and friends have the gratification of his company.

Boston paper.

A marriage had lately been agreed upon between the son and daughter of two respectable tradesmen in the city of Aix: the banns had been proclaimed, the contract drawn up, and the bridal day was a lone wanting. On the day when the sacramental monosyllable was to have been pronounced, it was found that the bridegroom had withdrawn from the happy state which awaited him, upon which the father immediately proposed to substitute in his place another son living in this city. The young lady's family not having any objection to the arrangement, the ceremony was soon done, and a new contract drawn up in which the name only in the contract consisted in the substitution of one christian name for another. The new bridegroom arrived, but, upon being introduced to his intended, expressed a decided preference for her sister, who, from parents anxious to unite the families one way or another, agreed to have a new contract drawn up, and this extemporaneous marriage (*marriage impromptu*) is expected to take place very shortly.

From this transaction, however, a law suit is likely to arise. The notary, it appears, demands to be paid for the drawing up of the three contracts, whereas, the two families maintain that as there is to be but one marriage, there ought to be but one contract paid for.—*French Paper.*

FROM THE ROCHESTER TELEGRAPH.

The fate of Genius.—A son of the muses (not a favorite) was committed to jail on Friday last under the vagrant act. He had put a pathetic advertisement soliciting charity, into the paper and went begging about the streets for several weeks, dividing his *leisure* hours between Bacchus and Apollo. To a question of the magistrate, whether he laboured for a living, he said, he relied mainly upon his intellectual gifts; that he called at people's houses and wrote *poetry to order* upon any and every given subject, and that many people paid him two and four shillings for as many lines. Hereupon the counsel for the poet remarked that it was not expected of the muses to sing to perform; and other than *mental* labors, that his client was a genius, who trimmed the midnight lamp, uttering "*thoughts that breathe and words that burn,*" while the unpoetic world reposed in the arms of Morpheus. The gentleman then produced a paper, setting forth that "*Isaac Hellman, Poet and Schoolmaster,*" had got out of the Poor-house, and proposed to turn beggar for a living. Upon intimating a willingness to give "*his honor,*" a specimen of his skill in poetry, the court observed that sober prose would answer his turn full as well. Not being able, however, either in poetry or prose, to get clear of the charge of vagrancy, the magistrate committed him committed, in defiance of his assurance that he had "*descended from a long line of honorable ancestry,*" and that both his health and his palate were too delicate to "*feed upon the vapours of a dungeon.*"

Quiet dullness often calls itself religious; but of conscience it has none. It keeps under regulation the already sober passions; but as to running the active principle in us, we mean religious nothing. Religious principle is of little value indeed, if it merely keeps us in the slavish fear of going notoriously wrong, without spurring us on to right action. It was not for an end so poor and disproportionate the Divine Being created us, and stamped upon our minds his own image. It was not for this that he has called us to the hope of a better inheritance. It was to rouse us to act well, his and for him: to translate us from the dominion of fear to the empire of hope: from passive submission to active service: from paw to love, and from death to life: up to this beautiful idea should we endeavor always to lift our minds. We may faint and fall short; but our motives and principles are stronger than ourselves.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE ATTAKAPAS GAZETTE.

THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.

The county of Attakapas, in this State, is rapidly advancing in the cultivation of Sugar. The crop of last year is nearly 2000 hogsheads, and upward of 100,000 gallons of molasses; and while the cotton planters of other States are running in debt, and going behind hand, the sugar planters in Attakapas are making from two to three hundred dollars to the hand, and are making fortunes rapidly.

The value of our sugar and molasses, by an exact calculation, amounts to upwards of $200,000, viz: 2632 hhds. at $70 per hhd. & 105,250 gallons molasses at 15 cts. per gallon. This sum of $200,000 must be divided by 755, the whole number of hands employed in making it, and it gives $265 as the average amount made by each hand employed in the cultivation of sugar, on all the sugar plantations in the Parish. This estimate includes all ranks and classes of planters, including good and bad, idle and industrious, careful and careless. Many of these planters are new beginners, and made only half a crop, and many of them made several bales of cotton in addition to the sugar. The average of the production, per arpent, including both rattoon and plant cane, is nearly two hhds. to the arpent, the parish through, viz: 1490 arpents of cane, and 2632 hhds. of sugar. The number of sugar establishments is 58.

Let us compare the cultivation of sugar with the cultivation of cotton, under the three different heads of capital, income, and health.

Experience has fully demonstrated to us, that the whole apparatus which is necessary for a sugar plantation, including mill, kettles & buildings, need not cost the planter any more than is usually expended for a cotton gin. A cotton gin, including the building, generally cost about $1500.

The cost of the sugar apparatus, varies with the size of the concern. Col. Lockett's apparatus which can make about 50 hhds. of sugar, cost for the mill and kettles, and setting up, only $200, and the building cost nothing in money, being made of logs and pieux, and put up entirely by the labor of his own negroes. It is a secret which we have fully developed, that the goodness of the sugar has nothing to do with the elegance and costliness of the buildings in which it is manufactured. Magnificent buildings, however pleasing to the eye, do not improve the quality of the sugar. As good sugar is made in log or frame buildings, as in the most costly fabrics which pride ever erected. Indeed some of the best sugar which we ever remember seeing, was manufactured in a palmetto camp.

The cost of the sugar apparatus may be estimated as follows, the planter putting up the buildings within himself by the labour of his own hands:

No. 1—TWO TO EIGHT HANDS.

One set kettles,	$ 80
Live oak mill,	25
Grates,	20
Ladles and skimmers,	9
Setting kettles,	40
	$173

No. 2—TEN TO TWENTY HANDS.

One set kettles,	$ 150
Live oak mill,	30
Setting kettles,	80
Grates,	40
4 small coolers,	16
Molasses cistern,	10
Ladles and skimmers,	9
	$345

No. 3—TWENTY-FIVE TO FORTY HANDS.

One set kettles,	$ 200
Patent mill,	800
Setting kettles,	200
Grates,	120
Twelve coolers at $6,	72
Molasses cistern,	80
Mill house,	200
Boiling, &c.	200
Ladles, &c.	18
	$2190

The capital invested in land is extremely moderate, and may be estimated at ten dollars the arpent or French acre. The best sugar lands may now be purchased at ten dollars the French acre, and lands of inferior quality for six or eight dollars. Our lands, when new, are too rich to produce sugar advantageously, and to adapt them to the cultivation, it is necessary to reduce their fertility by three or four crops of corn. One half of our country is really cleared in our lands, and spread out by the hand of nature into meadows or prairies, and the cultivator has neither trees, bushes, stumps, nor roots to contend with, & in fact, he has nothing else to do, in establishing a sugar plantation in the prairies, but to put up his fence and set his ploughs a running. Those who possess sufficient enterprize to contend with the woodland, have a much heavier task to undergo, in chops, *log rolling*, burning, grubbing, &c. But they will eventually be well paid for their labor, as we have learnt by experience, that the woodland, when subdued, brings larger crops than the prairies, and that the rattoon lasts longer, and produces a greater crop of sugar.

The produce of our lands may be estimated in favorable years at two hogsheads to the acre in the prairie, and three hogsheads to the acre in woodland. This quantity is considerably more than the lands on the Mississippi yield, and yet those lands sell for a hundred dollars the acre, superficial, and ours sell for only ten dollars the acre. The quality of our sugar is generally considered as superior to theirs, and our country is much healthier than the river. On the Mississippi, the planter can raise neither horses nor cattle, nor sheep nor hogs. All of the above must these be purchased, and they are indispensable and very costly; but our prairies furnishing abundant pasturage, we are enabled to supply ourselves with stock of every kind and description, and without any cost.

The healthiness of the country of Attakapas, is satisfactorily accounted for by its position, as it lays to the windward of all great swamps and morasses, and it is perpetually fanned by the sea breezes.

Owing to the difficulties which exist in our inland navigation, by Plaquemines, and the penurious spirit of our legislature, in not improving it, our trade is rapidly bursting forth into new channels, and eventually will pass by New-Orleans entirely, and centre in New-York or in Philadelphia.—We have lately enjoyed the cheering sight of four sea vessels, appearing at one time in our bayou, and taking in cargoes of sugar for the northern market, and these sea vessels have brought return cargoes of dry goods to the amount of many thousand dollars, which has been purchased by our merchants upon better terms than such goods are usually obtained from N. Orleans. The upper parishes will no doubt, also divert their trade into this new northern channel, unless our inland navigation is permanently and substantially improved so as to secure a safe and uninterrupted communication with N. Orleans, during the counter part of the year. It is estimated that a canal might be cut, fit for steam-boat navigation, for a few thousand dollars, which would open a new route by Lafourche and Barataria; or the present route by the Bayou Plaquemine might, for a similar sum be so much improved, as to afford a safe and convenient navigation for eight months in the year. Without some effectual improvement is immediately made in our inland navigation, the trade of Attakapas and Opelousas will be certainly and irremidably lost to New-Orleans; the sea route from Attakapas to those places being at all times practicable and open, and attended with fewer difficulties than the sea navigation of either of those places to New-Orleans. The insurance from Attakapas to New-Orleans, though only 200 miles distance, is estimated at as high a premium as the insurance from Attakapas to New-York, which is a distance of nearly 2000 miles. What more convincing proof can we possibly have of the deplorable state of our inland navigation, and the enormous risk thereby incurred.

With respect to income, of all the productions to which labor is applied, cotton is the most perishable and the most precarious. It is very difficult to pitch the crop and set it in growth. As it advances the caterpillar lays in wait for it, or when it blossoms, heavy rains, or perhaps a hailstorm attacks it. When the bolls put forth, one half of them drop off, the natural victims of either drought or rain. Perhaps the rust appears and withers the plant in its prime; or the rot bursts forth like a pestilence, and destroys at once, all the hopes of the planter. What is a crop of cotton but a series of disappointments.

Sugar presents a prospect the very reverse of this. The crop is certain. It grows off nearly as vigorously, and is almost as easily cultivated as corn. It is liable to no diseases, and it sets at defiance both rain and drought. The price is steady and regular, and more certainly converted into cash, than any other commodity. Having the home market secured to us by our revenue laws, sugar enjoys all the emoluments of monopoly; and it is not liable to be depreciated by the fluctuations of foreign policy. The income of the sugar planter may therefore be considered as steady and certain.

The following are some of the best crops of sugar which we have made during the last season.

Mr. David Robbins, without any negroes of his own, by his own personal labor and a little occasional hiring, made fourteen and a half hogsheads of sugar. His hired labor cost him about a hogshead and a half; and having neither mill nor kettles of his own, he paid four hogsheads for manufacturing it, leaving nine hogsheads of sugar as the net proceeds of his own individual labor. Two brothers named Hartmans, made, the year before, by their own individual labor, 22 hhds. of sugar, having mill and kettles of their own. John Carson, three hands, 19 hhds. Kilkish Roberts, 4 hands, 30 hhds. Benjamin Bordy, 2 hands, 15 hhds. Rice and Foot, 7 hands, 43 hhds. Peter Gordy, 5 hands, 28 and a half hhds. Hartman, 4 hands, 27 hhds. J. Muggah, 7 hands, 33 hogsheads. Morris Dugle, 3 hands, 40 hhds. Joseph Berwick; five hands, 28 hhds. Estate of Murphy, 7 hands, 57 hhds. Rufus Nicholson, six hands, 48 hhds. D. Sparks, five hands, 30 hhds. W. Jackson, 40 hands, 175 hhds., some of which weighed 1500 lbs. Estate of Thomas, 45 hands, 143.—John Wilkinson, 8 hands, 32 hhds. Estate of Lacy, 14 hands, 40 hhds. Estate of Theall, 5 hands, 18 hhds. J. B. Theall, 6 hands, 20 hhds. Jerry Bernard, 6 hands, 30 hhds. W. Lockett, 7 hands, 47 hhds. Dupre, 13 hands, 52 hhds. Honore Carlin, 14 hands, 44 hhds. Basin Carlin, two hands, 8 hhds. J. Garrett, six hands, 21 hhds. N. Kemper, 4 hands, 24 hhds.—Pierre Robinet, 3 hands, 13 hhds. Michael Gordy, 15 hands, 76 hhds. Roberts & Cook, 8 hands, 36 hhds. F. H. Rentfroe, 15 hands, 72 hhds. Saml Rice, 10 hands, 46 hhds.

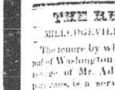
In all these cases, the planters made sufficient corn to supply their own plantations, and many of them made some surplus also; and we must add, about 40 gallons of molasses to every hogshead of sugar. We may therefore calculate, that the planters generally made an income of

from two to three hundred Coolies to the hand, for every negro employed in the cultivation of sugar.

With respect to health. Cotton is only to be picked out by persevering and never ceasing exertion. With the overwhelming dews which fall in August, you may at almost any week wade through the Bayou, as commence Cotton picking at day break. Every plant is loaded and bending under its dewy burthen, and as you squeeze yourself between the stems of cotton, your clothing acts as a sponge, and it imbibes and drinks up the redundant moistures, and by breakfast time, you are completely wet through to the skin—a number of fevers are the consequence all day long to the scorching sun, letting your wet clothing dry upon your backs as it can. Perhaps a more certain expedient than this to generate fever, could not be contrived by the ingenuity of man, and its complete success is verified by the great number of fever cases, on all cotton plantations. The continuation of cotton necessarily occasions a perpetual exposure during the whole year, to the intense and scorching rays of a vertical sun. These scorching rays of a vertical sun. These scorching rays of a vertical sun. These

public instruments wd.' It were authentic cated; and when seals came into use, the custody of them was considered as that of the Crown. The mere delivery of the Kings seal, or the taking it away, is all no more than that is used in creating or unmaking a Chancellor, the office of the highest weight and power subsisting in the kingdom. The first Chancellor in the kingdom was appointed in the reign of Edgbert, the Conqueror, and a 4th only one William the Conqueror, and a 4th only one except. It was enjoyed by ecclesiastics only, and it was called Keepers of the Great Seal of England, when such offices were called Keepers of the Great Seal. From the time of Sir Thomas More's appointment, when took place in the reign first mentioned. Thomas was appointed Chancellor, Bishop Fox, Bishop of Durham, Bishop Wolsey, Bishop of Winchester, Bishop Gardiner, Bishop Tunstall, Bishop Thirlby, Bishop Heath, Bishop Bacon, Bishop Williams, Bishop Westmorter, in the time of James. The Chancellor is a Privy Councillor by office, and Speaker of the House of Lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all Justices of the peace throughout the kingdom. When Peter Gerbrand was Chancellor, the Chancellor was an ecclesiastic, he has Keeper of the King's Conscience. Chancellor. He is also visitor of all Colleges of the King's foundation. He is patron of all livings under 20 pounds a year in the King's book. He is the general guardian of all infants, idiots and lunatics, and has the supervision of all charitable institutions in the kingdom. He takes precedence of the Lord Chancellor, except the Royal Family, and all others except the Archbishop of Canterbury. He declared treason by statute of Edward III to slay the Chancellor in his house, and doing his office. In the year 1683, there were Commissioners appointed for executing the office of Lord Chancellor.

This is a mistake. The Lord Chancellor is not necessarily Speaker of the House of Lords. Lord Cambden held that office, but no such office is held, was never a Chancellor.—*Ed.*



THE RECORDER.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JUNE 25, 1827.

The tenure by which the *National Journal* of Washington City, secures the patronage of Mr. Adams, his cabinet, and partizans, is a service in recommendation and defence of every act of the administration, whether right or wrong, and an unceasing disparagement of all those who are some of they will not permit them to join in a chorus of adulation to a President, whose political principles are decidedly adverse to those of the Constitution; and many of whose measures are at once newise and unjust. For this service, which is altogether slavish in its nature, the *National Journal* seems to be peculiarly adapted—for it is a task requiring no entire *abnegation*, instead of the exercise of an independent spirit and a contempt rather than a strict observance of truth and justice. In the course of its vocation, the *Journal* has traduced and slandered Georgia and her public servants the subjects of abuse and misrepresentation; and in one of its late numbers we find an article surcharged with malignant spleen towards Governor Troup and Mr Forsyth. It becomes the duty of the former as Chief Magistrate of the State, and of the latter as a Representative in Congress, to defend the rights of Georgia under the Treaty of the Indian Springs, against the efforts of the Administration to oust her of them. This duty was discharged with zeal and ability by each in his proper place; and hence the vituperation lavished upon them by the *National Journal* for their "*feelings, principle and action*" in reference to the Creek Contract. The purpose of the administration to set aside the treaty, so as to defeat the vested rights of Georgia, being wholly unprecedented in the history of the Government, and unauthorized, and unauthorized by the Constitution which defines and limits the powers of that government, was *alone* sufficient, not only to excite a spirit of legitimate resistance, but to justify much side of feeling and resentment. It becomes there whose duty it was to guard the rights and interests of the State from encroachment. Lukewarmness upon the subject, either in word or action, would have furnished the consummation of the wrong intended, and would have rendered have been unexcusable in the authorities of Georgia, even if there had been nothing odious and aggravating in the means employed, or insulting in the deportment of the Agents employed to effect the object of the President. But when the authorities of the State, and particularly its Chief Magistrate were subjected to the insults of a Special Agent on the one hand—and the Nation, it may be, on the other—and the Nation, it may be, on the other—and the Nation, it may be, on the other

Monthly Notices.

GEORGIA, Newton county

Court of Ordinary, May Term, 1827.

IT appearing to the Court that Wm. H. Morrow, while in life, made and executed to Thomas Clock and John Stokes his certain bond for titles in and to the land, hereinafter mentioned, bearing date the 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, more or less, and that said William H Morrow has departed this life without making titles to said land agreeable to said bond, or making provision therefor by Will—and it also appearing to the Court that David Morrow is sole administrator of said William H Morrow, it is on motion ordered, that all persons having any valid objections to said administrator's executing said titles, be and appear at the Court of Ordinary of this county, which shall sit next after the due publication of this rule, then and there to make them, in default thereof, this Court will then and there proceed to pass a rule absolute, directing said administrator to execute titles agreeable to said bond and the statute in such cases made and provided, and that this rule be published in one of the public Gazettes of this state, once a month for three months.

A true extract from the minutes, this seventh May, 1827.

Lambeth Hopkins, c. c. o.

May 12, 1827 — m3m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Oglethorpe county when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell our tract of land containing 113 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in the county of Oglethorpe, joining Aaron Wilks and John Patmon, belonging to the estate of Lewis Sheduth, late of said county, dec'd—for the benefit of the heirs.

JOEL COLLEY, Acting Ex'r.

February 17, 1827 — m6m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Hancock county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell that part of the real estate of Richard Ship dec'd, which belongs to the children of Wm Hardwick, being two thirds of said real estate.

GIDEON HAGOOD, } Ex'ors
R. P. HARDWICK, }

December 18, 1826 — m9m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Greene county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of James Woodruff late of Greenesborough, Greene county, deceased

LUCRETIA WOODRUFF, Adm'rx.

January 18, 1827. — m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Justices of the Inferior court of Oglethorpe county, for permission to sell all the real estate of Berry Arnold, dec'd—sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec'd

DAVID OWEN, Adm'r

November 24, 1826 — m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Laurens county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell No 99 in the 18th district of Henry county, now DeKalb county, to be sold for the benefit of James H. Donaldsey, minor.

BENJAMIN MIMS, Guard'n

November 6, 1826 — m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Putnam county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Thomas Davis, dec'd, with the exception of the widow's dower, for the purpose of making a division.

JOEL HURT, Adm'r

December 1, 1826. — m9m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Washington county, when sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of William Vickers, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

SOLOMON R VICKERS, Adm'r

December 9, 1826 — m9m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable Court of Ordinary of Wayne county, to leave to sell the real estate of Robert Leach, lying in said county.

Lewina Leach, Adm'x.

March 30, 1827 — m9m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Jackson county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of John Thornton, dec'd, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

CLAIBORNE SMITH, } Adm'rs
PENELOPE THORNTON, }

April 14, 1827 — m9m

In Pulaski Superior Court, December Term, 1826.

ANNIS PRICE, } DIVORCE.
vs.
DANIEL PRICE }

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff in the foregoing case, that the defendant is not to be found in the county aforesaid—On motion, ordered, that the defendant appear at the outcry of this court and make himself a party thereto, or that said cause will proceed ex parte—And it is further ordered, that this rule be published once a month in some public Gazette in this state, until the next term of this court, which said publication shall be considered as service on said defendant.

I Certify that the above is a true copy from the minutes of the Superior court, February 14th 1827.

Wesley Yarbrough, Cl'k

February 24, 1827 — m6m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Court of Ordinary of Hancock county, when sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Wiley Griggs, late of said county, deceased.

PETER HERRIN, Adm'r

In right of his wife

December 18, 1826 — m9m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Jackson county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one half of the Mill Lot, 5th district Fayette county, seventy acres, namely, Aggy a woman and her children Maloney, a girl, Judy, a girl, Peronett, a girl, Amy, a girl, and Betty, a boy, it being part of the real estate of John Lambert, late of said county, deceased—sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said estate.

JOHN FLANINGAN

March 1, 1827 — m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Jasper county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of William Avery, dec'd

E. PRICE, Adm'r

March 17, 1827 — 7—m9m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Jackson county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one hundred and fifty acres of land, be the same more or less, lying in the county of Jackson, and on the waters of Mulberry creek, belonging to the estate of James Wallace, dec'd—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

REUBEN WALLACE, Adm'r.

January 18, 1827 — m9m

To all whom it may Concern.

KNOW YE, that nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Scriven county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Jacob Sheppard, late of said county—for the benefit of the creditors, and for the purpose of effecting a division between the legatees of the said deceased

JOHN R SHEPPARD, } Ex'ors.
HARVEY SHEPPARD, }

Scriven county, Nov. 14, 1826 — m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Laurens county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a lot of land, No. 95, in the 7th district of Fayette county—sold for the use of the heirs of Jonathan Pope, deceased.

JONATHAN PARKER, } Guard'n
JONATHAN MINTON, }
GEORGE W. DANIELL, Ex'or.

November 6, 1826 — m9m

Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Hancock county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of John Pugh, dec'd, consisting of a tract of land lying in the county of Hancock on the waters of Shoulderbone creek, adjoining William Hodges and others, containing 200 acres, more or less—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of Joseph Clay, dec'd

BENJAMIN CHAPPELL, }
THOMAS CHAPPELL, } Ex'ors
JOHN CHAPPELL, }

January 8, 1827 — m9m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Oglethorpe county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Isaac Simmons, dec'd, consisting of two tracts of land, both on the waters of the South fork of Broad river, one adjoining Pleasant Webb, containing 263 4 acres more or less; the other adjoining David Barnett, containing 108 acres, more or less—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Vinson B. Simmons Adm'r

May 12 — 15—4m

Notice.

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Greene county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Isaac Conyers, late of said county, deceased—for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Francis B. Wilson, } Ex'ors
Abraham Greer, }

April 21 — 12—4m

Four months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Greene county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Rose Conyers, consisting of 370 acres of land in Greene county, and 202 1 2 acres in Henry county.

BENNETT H. CONYERS, Adm'r

February 15, 1827 — m9m

FOUR months after date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Washington county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell twenty-seven of 202 1 2 acres of land, that I and Upson own in equal moieties, lot 188 in the 10th district originally Monroe, belonging to the orphans of Levi Horton, dec'd.

SARAH HORTON, Guard'n

March 8, 1827

Four months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of M McCorquodale, late of Washington county, deceased.

JOHN LAWSON, Adm'r.

March 9 — 4m

Four months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Newton county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Willis Williams, deceased.

Elisha Williams, Adm'r

May 19 — 4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Laurens county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate that belongs to John Hay, Martin Hay, William Hay, Seaborn Hay and Sarah Hay, orphans of David Hay, deceased

JAMES HAY, Guard'n for orphans

June 1, 1827 — 18—4m$2 50

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Newton county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Willis Williams, deceased.

Elisha Williams, Adm'r

May 19 — 4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Laurens county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate that belongs to John Hay, Martin Hay, William Hay, Seaborn Hay and Sarah Hay, orphans of David Hay, deceased

JAMES HAY, Guard'n for orphans

June 1, 1827 — 18—4m$2 50

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Morgan county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell two tracts of land, one No. 50, in the 1st district Dooly, and one No. 256, 14th district Dooly, as the property of Richard M. Gilbert, deceased

A FITZPATRICK, Adm'r

June 1, 1827 — 18—4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Jackson county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Thomas Ewing, late of Alabama, deceased.

SAMUEL BARNETT, Adm'r

May 26 — 17—4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Newton county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the Negroes belonging to the estate of Joseph Bagley, late of Newton county, deceased.

CHARLES COURSEY, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH BAGLEY, Adm'rx.

June 5 — 18—4m

FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Greene county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the interest of Jackson Sayers, minor, dec'd, in the tract of land whereon David Sayers, sr. dec'd, lived—for the benefit of the legatees.

THOMAS G. JONES, Adm'r.

June 15 — 20—4m

SHERIFFS' SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in July next,

IN the Court House in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

2 negroes, Esther and her child Lizzie, levied on as the property of Isaac Buck, to satisfy a fi fa issued under the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Arabella Jones vs. Isaac Buck—property pointed out in said mortgage fi fa.

2 negro children, one named William the other Martha, levied on as the property of Daniel McNeil, to satisfy a fi fa issued under the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of Elizur Lathrop vs. said McNeil, property pointed out in said mortgage fi fa

Sherrod Sessions, D. Sh'ff.

April 25.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in July next,

AT the Court House in Dublin, Laurens county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property to wit:

350 acres of land, more or less, on the Oconee river, adjoining Lawson and others, levied on as the property of Samuel A. Plummer, to satisfy a fi fa in favour of the Bank of Darien, vs. Samuel A. Plummer & Joseph L. Plummer, security on the stay of execution—the land pointed out by Joseph E. Plummer.

Also, 515 acres of land, lying on Big Creek, adjoining Hightower and others, whereon Henry Culpepper formerly lived, levied on as the property of Henry Culpepper. One tract of land No. 257 in the 22nd district originally Wilkinson now Laurens county, levied on as the property of Micajah Culpepper. One tract of land No. 240, in the 18th district of originally Wilkinson now Laurens county, levied on as the property of Jacob Culpepper—levied and to satisfy a fi fa in favour of Joseph Jones of the Inferior Court, for the use of the county of Laurens, vs. Alfred Thompson and his securities, Jacob Culpepper, Henry Culpepper and Charles Powell.

Also, one house and lot in the town of Dublin, Laurens county, whereon John Guyton died and formerly lived, to satisfy sundry fi fas in favor of the Administrators of William Bush dec'd, vs. John Guyton, Adm'r of James Berry dec'd, levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Also, one negro girl, in the county of Sarah, about ten years old, levied on as the property of Sampson Boswell, to satisfy sundry fi fas in favor of Abraham Shiver, vs Sampson Boswell and others, levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Ira Stanley, Sh'ff.

May 17 — 17—tds

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in July next,

AT the Court house in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

The one seventh part of six hundred acres pine land, more or less, adjoining Lemuel Howard and others, taken as the property of James W. Howard, to satisfy a fi fa in favour of Hilery Hooks vs. said Howard and John R. Howard—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

John Gilmore, Sh'ff

May 26

WILL BE SOLD,

IN the town of Crawfordville, Taliaferro county, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the lawful hours of sale,

100 Acres of Land,

more or less, adjoining John I. Bowie, Alexander Beanett and others, levied on as the property of George Hixson, whereon said Geo. Hixson now lives, to satisfy the cost on two executions obtained in Oglethorpe Superior court, Reuben Winfrey, vs. George Hixson.

J. D. GRESHAM, D. Sh'ff.

May 25

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in July next,

AT the Court-house, in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

One sorrel horse, 6 cows and yearlings and one forty saw mill, levied on as the property of Lewis Davis, to satisfy a fi fa in favour of Martin Brooks, survivor, vs. said Davis.

100 acres pine land, more or less, adjoining Veal and others, 50 acres pine land, more or less, adjoining Lawson and others, 500 acres pine land, more or less, adjoining Bolland and others, 150 acres pine land, more or less, on Cedar Creek, 100 acres pine land, more or less, adjoining Cleaton and others, and one year old colt, all levied on as the property of Abner M. Rutherford, to satisfy a fi fa in favour of S Perry & A Low, & Co. vs. said Rutherford

500 acres of pine land, more or less, whereon Jane Frizzle now lives, and one negro mansamed Ben, all taken as the property of Jane Frizzle, to satisfy sundry fi fas in favour of Hilery Hooks vs. said Frizzle and John Wicker—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

142 acres pine land, more or less, adjoining Mills and others, taken as the property of Isaac Lewis, to satisfy a fi fa in favour of W. W. Culbs. vs. said Lewis—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

One negro man named Jim, taken as the property of John Low, to satisfy a fi fa in favour of the Administrators of Abram Elson, dec'd, vs. John Low, William Felids and Benjamin Barwick—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

570 acres pine land, more or less, on Limestone creek, adjoining Brooks and others, four negroes, Mason a woman, and her child at breast, Jonnet and Caroline, all taken as the property of Lewis Davis, to satisfy sundry fi fas in favour of James Brooks vs. said Davis and Britton Jordan levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Sherrod Sessions, D. Sh'ff

May 23

POSTPONED SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in July next,

AT the Court-house in the town of Sandersville, Washington county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

250 acres oak and hickory land, more or less, on the Ohoopie, adjoining Fields and others levied on as the property of Joseph J. Fish, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Daniel Coker vs. said Fish and William Fish

100 acres pine land, more or less, on Lamar's creek, adjoining Massey and others, taken as the property of Hugh Gibson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of William Johnson vs Hugh Gibson and William Waller, one property pointed out by B. Trotmon—levied on and returned to me by a constable.

SHERROD SESSIONS, D. Sh'ff.

June 7

Postponed Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the Court house in Dublin, Laurens county, on the first Tuesday in July next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Seven negroes, viz: Charles, Lidia, Quash, Harry, Titus, Abram, and Lucy, all levied on as the property of Thomas D. Bacon, to satisfy a fi fa issued on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John B. Bacon, Executor of Thomas F. Bacon deceased, vs. Thos. D. Bacon; said negroes pointed out by John B. Bacon, Ex'r.

IRA STANLEY, Sh'ff.

March 28

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Morgan county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Thomas Wilkerson, late of said county deceased

DAVID G. HARDWICK, Adm'r

Morgan county, Feb. 10, 1827 — m9m

Administrators' Sales.

PURSUANT to an order of the Inferior court of Monroe county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the court house in said county, on the first Tuesday in July next, Lots Nos. one hundred and four, one hundred and five, and part of one hundred and six, of the fifth district of said county.

Also, one half acre lot, in the town of Forsyth, adjoining Major Yarbrough's property being a part of the real estate of Thomas Pinckard, late of said county deceased.

Also, will be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, at the court house, in the town of Greensborough, Greene county, a tract of land in said county, adjoining Broughton, Heard & Edgar, containing four hundred acres more or less, being also a part of the real estate of said deceased.

Also, on the first Tuesday in September next, will be sold, at the Courthouse in the town of Madison, Morgan county, two-thirds of a tract of land, in said county, containing 202 1-2 acres, known and distinguished as lot No. two hundred and twenty, in the twenty-third district of originally Baldwin, now Morgan county, belonging to the estate of said deceased.

Also, on the first Tuesday in October next, will be sold at the Courthouse in the town of Monticello, Jasper county, two thirds of a tract of land in said county, containing two hundred two and half acres, known and distinguished as No. one hundred and thirty three in the sixteenth district of originally Baldwin, now Jasper county, also a part of the real estate of said deceased. Persons wishing to purchase would find it will do well to avail themselves of the opportunities here presented. Terms will be made known on the days of sale.

Cyrus Woods, Adm'r
of Thomas Pinckard dec'd

April 24th. — 13—tds

Notice.

TWO hundred acres of land, more or less, in the county of Greene, adjoining the tract of land in said county advertised to be sold by the above advertisement and one third of the tracts in Morgan and Jasper, being parts of my dower in the estate of said Thomas Pinckard, deceased, will be sold, on the respective days, and at the places named in the foregoing advertisement for the sale of the property in Morgan and Jasper counties, by the Administrator on said estate.

Sarah Pinckard.

April 24. — 13—tds

Will be Sold,

ON Friday, the 29th of June next at the house of John J. Bird, in Dooly county,

250 head of Beef & Stock Cattle,

the property of John Ingram, deceased, of Jefferson county. Terms of sale made known on the day.

David Ingram, }
William Fountain, } Ex'ors.

May 12 — tds*

Will be Sold,

On Saturday, 30th June next,

AT the house of Jane Hays, at the property of Matthew D. Perry, late of Greene county, dec'd, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention—sold to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the creditors of said dec'd. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will render their claims in properly attested.

HINTON CRAWFORD, Adm'r

May 17 — 16—6t

Administrator's Sale.

GRANT'S to an order of the honorable the Inferior court of Twiggs county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold, on the first Tuesday in July next, at the Court house in Marion, Twiggs county.

All the Real Estate

of Olive Tison, deceased, consisting of Two Lots of Land, Nos 202 and 273, in the 25th district originally Wilkinson, now Twiggs county; also, 81 acres, more or less, it being one-fifth part of two lots of land, numbers not known, in the 24th district originally Wilkinson, now Twiggs county, the place whereon Josh Tison, late of Twiggs county, deceased, formerly lived. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Oliver, Adm'r.

April 7 — tds

Will be Sold,

ON the first Tuesday in July next, between the usual hours, before the Court-house door, in the town of Perry, Houston county, 101 No. 24, in the 9th district—Sold by order of the honorable the Inferior court of Twiggs county, as the property of James Shannon, deceased.

JER POWELL, Adm'r.

April 19. — 12—tds

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on Friday the 29th day of June next, at the late residence of Willis Williams, deceased, in Newton county, all the *PERSONAL PROPERTY* belonging to said deceased.

Elisha Williams, Adm'r.

May 8 — tds

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isham A. Sheffield, late of Early county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, will please present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.

Richard C. Spann, Ex'or.

May 22 — 17—6t

Postponed Sale.

GREEABLE to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Greene county, will be sold, at Court house in Greensborough, on the first Tuesday in July next, two likely

Young Negro Men,

Tom & Manuel, the property of James H. Nickelson, deceased. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS W. GRIMES, } Adm'rs
JOHN C. NICKELSON, }

June 5 — tds

Postponed Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order of Inferior court, sitting for ordinary purposes, of Twiggs county will be sold on the second Monday in September next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Telfair county,

201 5-10 Acres of Land,

No. 274, adjoining Fletcher and Wilcox, and one lot of land containing 40 1-2 acres of pine land, No. 287, adjoining Wilcox and Walker, belonging to the estate of Mitchell Griffin, late of Telfair county, dec'd—sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Adm'r.

June 6 — tds

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 28th July next,

IN Monroe county, at the late residence of Archibald McMillon, dec'd, the

Personal Property

of said deceased, consisting of 30 head beef, and 90 head stock cattle, a small stock of hogs, one house and cart, corn and fodder, household furniture, and various other articles, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale

JAMES ALSTON, Adm'r.

June 6 — tds

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hamilton, late of Newton county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, will please present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law.

GEORGE K. HAMILTON, } Ex'ors
CADER HAMILTON. }

June 6 — 20—6t

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday the 30th day of June next, at the late residence of Samuel Thompson, of Newton county, deceased, the whole of the *PERSONAL PROPERTY* belonging to said deceased.

John Thompson, Adm'r.

May 7 — tds

ON Saturday, the 30th day of June next, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Zachariah Sheffield, deceased, all the *PERISHABLE PROPERTY* of said deceased—for the benefit of the heirs of said dec'd.

Jacob Sheffield, Adm'r.

Montgomery county, May 8 — tds

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at the house of Mary Roberts, on Saturday the 21st July next,

All the Personal Property

of Dennet H Taylor deceased. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

BAXTER TAYLOR, Adm'r.

Jones county, May 12 — 18—tds

LAND LOTTERY LIST.

FROM an examination of the Land Lottery Lists, published here, we are convinced that reference to them for particular lots of land, must be attended with very great inconvenience. These Lists are, notwithstanding, arranged in the best manner possible, under the circumstances attending their publication. It has occurred to us that, *after the drawing is completed*, a List may be published obviating all the inconveniences found to exist in the present ones. This is the plan of it:—

We will begin with the *Third Section*, or Troup County, and bring the name and number of the *first District* in that Section, and arrange the lots in that district in numerical order, from one to the last number, *describing the quality of the land*, and opposite to each one, we, or, and his place of residence. We will then pass to the *Second District* of that Section, and give the same information with regard to it, and so on, through all the Sections, Districts and Lots. A List arranged on this plan, it seems to us, must present many facilities and advantages to the public.

It is obvious to every one, that such a work cannot be commenced before the completion of the drawing. If sufficient encouragement is offered, it will then be published with all possible expedition, and sent by mail, in sheets, to the subscribers.

For the whole List (in advance in all instances) $3. 00
For any Section, separately, (in advances also) 1. 00
All communications must come *post paid*.

Cumnk & Ragland.

April 2 — 9—tf

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Edward Cannon, late of Greene county deceased, are requested to render them in—agreeable to law, and those indebted to said deceased, will please make immediate payment to

JOSHUA CANNON, Adm'r.

May 7 — 15—6t

H. J. HARWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LOCATED at the Court-house in Muscogee county, (now at Wm. C. Osborn's,) may there be consulted on professional business—In addition to the counties of the Chatahoochee Circuit, he will practice in the Western counties of the Flint Circuit. It is probable that many cases may be taken from Troup and Coweta, in dubiously drawn, to all such cases his prompt attention will be given, and the most energetic measures successfully pursued in their prosecution. He will attend to the collection of all fi fas against persons moving to the new purchase or fortunate drawers in the late land lottery, who may be otherwise insolvent. Communications directed to Thomaston, Upson county, will be immediately received, there having been established a regular conveyance from that place to the Court House in aforesaid county.

☞ The Athenian will give the above a single monthly insertion for three months, and forward the account for payment.

H. H. H.

May 2 — 14—9t m4m

Law Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his Office to Marshall's Ferry, Troup county. He has Maps of all the districts of Troup, and all the valuable districts in Muscogee, and expects to examine all part of the purchase, which will make it to the interest of persons to employ him who wish to return land, as he will generally be able to inform them whether or not the land is worth returning.

Persons bonding executions against drawers, can have them attended to; and in all instances the subscriber will, if necessary, examine the land and see that it is not sacrificed without paying the debt.

He will practice in the several counties comprising the Chatahoochee Circuit. Letters addressed to him at Thomaston, Upson county, will be attended to.

Mansfield Torrance

April 2 — 9—tf

The Subscriber

HAS located himself at the place of holding the Superior and Inferior Courts in Cowetta county, at the house of Jesse Leland and will PRACTICE in the counties of Troup, Carrol, Coweta, Fayette and DeKalb. Any business entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM DANIEL.

Coweta county, May 7 — 19—3t

THE subscriber having settled permanently in Milledgeville, will in future, attend the sittings of the Superior court in the Counties of Putnam, Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson, Twiggs, Bibb and Jones.

R. K. HINES

April 16. — 12—2mrf

Cotton Gins.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform his old customers and friends and the adjacent counties, that he intends early in this month, taking his old stand on Wayne street, near Capt. Jarrat's, for the purpose of

Repairing Cotton Gins.

Having provided suitable materials for the purpose and experienced workmen, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN SMYTH.

N. B. The subscriber has for sale at his stand a Monroe county, NEW GINS, ready for use.

Milledgeville, Sept. 4 — 31—tf

To the Distributees of the estate of L. B. Champion, late of Monroe county, dec'd:

Take Notice,

THAT I shall, on the first Monday in September next, apply to the Inferior court of said county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for an order of division of the said estate, agreeable to law.

Wm. S. Middlebrooks, }
Hannah Champion, } Adm'rs

April 4 — 15—1yr

LAFAYETTE HALL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public and his friends, that he has taken that well known establishment in the town of Milledgeville, and will be in occupancy by the first day of June. His house shall be supplied with the best the country affords; his stables well attended; and from his long experience in that line of business, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their calls. Gentlemen travelling with their families can be well accommodated.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON

May 21 — 17—tf

WASHINGTON HALL,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THIS establishment will be opened on the 26th inst. for the reception and accommodation of Travellers and regular Boarders, under the superintendance of the undersigned. This is a large and commodious building, is situated on the corner of Mulberry and Second streets, fronting the Courthouse Square, and expressly calculated for a PUBLIC HOUSE, being entirely new, three stories high, in an elegant situation for business, immediately at the junction of the Forsyth and Fahnell roads, with all convenient buildings and an extensive Stable.

The Subscribers pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to render such as may call on them comfortable; and from their experience in this line of business, they can but believe that they will give general satisfaction. Their Table, Bar and Stables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

T. H. Moreland,
C. Townsend.

February 19 — 4—tf

TRAVELLER'S REST.

MRS. LIGON,

TWELVE miles from Agusta, on the road to Milledgeville, tenders her acknowledgements to her friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage which she has heretofore received, and solicits the continuance of these favors. Having made several improvements, she trusts her house will be rendered in every way agreeable to the comfort of travellers. Her bar will be at all times furnished with the best of liquors; her table with the best the country affords; her stables are large, airy and commodious, and will at all times be supplied plentifully with provender and attentive and experienced ostlers. Her situation being healthy and good springwater, present an inducement to persons to visit her, who may be disposed to spend the summer months in the retirement of the country.

The following are the rates of charges, to wit:

Boarding and lodging per month,	$14 00
Do per week,	4 00
Do per day,	1 00
Breakfast for Stage passengers	50
Dinner, do	75
Breakfast for other travellers	37½
Dinner, do	50
Supper, do	37½
Lodging, do	25
Horse per month,	14 00
Ditto per week,	4 00
Ditto per day,	75
Ditto per night,	75
Single feed,	37½

April 23. — 12—3t cow12

Drugs & Medicines.

DRS. HOXEY & FLAKE,

INFORM the public that they have JUST RECEIVED from New-York, and are opening in Eatonton, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Genuine Drugs & Medicines,

Comprising nearly every article in the APOTHECARIES' LINE, which they will sell at the Augusta prices, viz:

Alcohol,	Ipecacuanha,
Antimony,	Jodeldide Ink,
Arrow Root,	Jalap,
Lunar Caustic,	Juniper Berries,
Assafœtida,	Liquorice,
Acid Nitric,	Lancets, Evan's Crown,
" Muriatic,	Do. Cases, Mercury,
" Prussic,	Logwood,
" Sulphuric,	Lint,
" Tartaric,	Magnesia,
" Benzoic,	Manna,
Barks Yellow,	Musk,
" Red,	Mace,
Balsam Copiva,	Madder,
" Tolu,	Nutmegs,
Barbadoes Tar,	Nipple Shells,
Burgundy Pitch,	Oil Anise,
Calomel,	" Castor,
Catsup,	" Olive,
Cloves,	" Lamp,
Cantharides,	" Croton,
Cream Tartar,	" Wormseed,
Chalk,	" Wintergreen,
Cubeba,	" Roses,
Copperas,	" Lavender,
Castile Soap,	" Rosemary,
Court Plaister,	" Pennyroyal
Digitalis,	" Sassafras,
Ergot,	" Lemon,
Ginger,	" Cloves,
Glue,	" Pepper Mint
Glass Funnels,	" Cinnamon,
Graduate Measures,	" Amber,
Gum Opium,	Prussian Blue,
" Gamboge,	Pumice Stone,
" Guiacum,	Pearl Ash,
" Asafœtida,	Phosphorus,
" Ammoniacum,	Quinine,
" Galbanum,	Quicksilver,
" Arabic,	Rhubarb,
" Camphor,	Rotten Stone,
" Myrrh,	Rosin,
" Tragacanth	Spirits of Nitre,
" Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
" Shellac,	Sal Epsom,
" Xino,	" Rochelle,
" Sang Draconis,	" Nitre
" Aloes,	Seidlitz Powders,
Indigo,	Soda Powders,
India Rubber,	Sponge,
Iodine,	Verdigris,
Ink Powder,	Venice Turpentine
Ivory Black,	Zinc.

Also—Pbials, Glass and Composition Ointment, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Syringes, Performery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Eatonton, Geo. May 15 — 16—tf

100 Dollars Reward.

Notice Brands, for marks may be altered.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber sometime during the months of July, August or September last, about 30 HEAD OF LIKELY YOUNG STOCK CATTLE, branded with the figures seventy-eight (78,) the most part of which were marked with two crops in one ear and one split in the other, and the remainder with two splits in one ear and a smooth crop in the other. Any person delivering said cattle to me, or giving me information so that I get them, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, or if stolen, I will give a reward of 100 Dollars for the delivery of the cattle, together with the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons stealing said cattle.

ANGUS McLEOD

Montgomery co., Ga. Feb. 22 — 4—cow4m