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**L.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**M.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**N.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**O.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**P.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**R.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**S.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**T.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**U.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**V.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**W.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**X.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**Y.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**Z.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**A.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**B.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**C.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**D.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**E.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**F.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**G.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**H.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**I.** James Brown, Wm. Thomas Brown, George Brown, Dr.

**A** meeting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, held on the 24 day of March 1862. It was called to order at 10 o'clock. The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following resolutions were adopted: That all the debts in the town of Washington be opened immediately; and that until they are opened by these parties who have encroached on them by the 15th instant, that after that time, the officers of the town are hereby authorized to have them opened at the expense of such persons so encroaching; and that this resolution be made public by advertisement. And we do further recommend to all persons holding corner lots to place a sign at the corner of the lot.

The Commissioners of the town of Washington and of the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, held on the 24 day of March 1862.

The Commissioners of the town of Washington and of the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, held on the 24 day of March 1862.

**W. M. CROCKER, Secy.**

**April 2, 1862.**

**Oglethorpe County, Superior Court, March Term, 1862.**

**His Honor JUDGE CARNES' CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY at the commencement of the term.**

**Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,** It must be recollected by those who were attendant at the last Superior Court held for this county, that the conduct of some of the citizens were truly exceptionable, and I am sorry that I am constrained to say, that a retrospective view of the disorder which prevailed at that period, must be painful to all such as wish for a regular and uniform establishment of good order, and a total suppression of vice and outrage. Vain and fruitless indeed are the exertions of public functionaries, and to very little account do we bear the burden of supporting government, if the base and degenerate among us are to go on with their lawless and licentious projects without punishment.

We have a government of laws framed by our representatives, who are called annually together for the purpose of passing new ones to meet our exigencies, and revising and amending such as on experience are found not to answer the purposes of their creation, this is done by the wisdom of the State, and the sole end is the happiness and protection of every individual of this community. Why then let it be asked, are not those desirable ends permanently secured? The answer is palpable. There is a want of promptitude and determined exertion on the part of those to whom the peace of the State is committed. The laws themselves are salutary and sufficiently energetic, yet they remain a dead letter without the helping hand of those intrusted with their Executive.

I am inclined to believe that the origin of the disorder which we see prevail in most of the court yards, is to be found elsewhere than at the Superior courts. It accords with experience that men do not grow wicked all at once, they begin to commit small imperious-

nesses, and not being checked by their having authority to do so, they go on until they reach the point of no return. These small vices, and at length vices at the south of human nature, I attribute most of this to a want of circumspection in the magistrates holding district courts, they permit those attending such places, to get into a state of intoxication, and to be insulted in some instances on the seat of justice, and in fact a lack of violence have some of the principles of the law, that justly should be assaulted on the bench.

It is not enough to go to such offenders, but it is necessary to punish them in the inferior tribunals. It is not enough to punish them in the inferior tribunals, but it is necessary to punish them in the superior tribunals. It is not enough to punish them in the superior tribunals, but it is necessary to punish them in the inferior tribunals.

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**Presentments by the Grand Jury.**

We present as a grievance, that the clerk of the Superior court has not paid over to the clerk of the inferior court, the moneys in his hands arising from the sales of essays, nor the books and documents (one book of analysis excepted) relative thereto, a request of him by law.

We present Ferdinand Phinney for a breach of the Sabbath, in making a general practice of removing his property on that day, from his store in this place to his own house, and from his own house here.

We present John Jones and Anna Bryant for living in adultery.

We present Benjamin Griffith and Mary Albert for living in adultery.

We present Alexander Martin and Oily Pope for living in adultery.

We present Wm. Colburn for retailing of spirituous liquors without license.

We present Samuel Barber and John Macwhorter for profane swearing.

We present Robert Lumpkin for profane swearing and disorderly behaviour.

We present as a grievance that a number of persons summoned as jurors do not give their attendance.

We present John Legitt for profane swearing.

We return our thanks to the clerk of the inferior court for the satisfactory statement delivered to us by him of the public money in his hands.

We return our sincere thanks to his Honor Judge Carnes, for his judicious charge delivered to us at the commencement of the present term, and for his assiduous attention to the duties of his office in its progress.

We pray that his Honor's Charge, together with these our Presentments be published.

**JOSEPH BARNETT, Foreman,**  
Wm. Harvie, John Booth,  
James Thomas, Joseph Rodgers,  
Robert Holmes, James Smith,  
Miguel Clark, Thomas Hill,  
Wm. Smith, Wm. Strother,

**Robert Elliott, John Phillips,**  
Thomas Hendon, Abraham Hill,  
Wm. Berry, Isaac Ratney,  
Johna Glais, H. C. Luckie.

The court took into consideration the presentments of the Grand Jury.

Whereupon, It is Ordered, That the Solicitor General act upon each of them as the law requires; and that the whole together with the charge from the court, be published in one of the Gazettes in Augusta, and the Monitor in Washington.

**Extract from the Minutes.**  
**JOHN LUMPKIN, Clk.**

The following particulars of late events in Egypt, are translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from a Paris paper of the 22d January.

**Constitutionelle, 21st December.** The Porte, ever since the beginning of the war, had secretly determined to alter the government of the Beys in Egypt; and to conceal this project until more effectually, every demonstration from the grand Vizier and the captain Pacha were wholly calculated to persuade them of their approaching re-establishment.

After the evacuation of Egypt, seven of these Beys were invited to Alexandria, that they might advise upon the project of their re-establishment; they very readily complied with the request. They were received with marks of the highest distinction; but the Captain Pacha had intimated to them that it was the will of the Porte that they should remain in the country, and that they should be removed to Constantinople, and that they, however, that not only an attempt would be made against their lives, but even their station in the Ottoman empire would not be the less brilliant, as it was the intention of the Porte to preserve their properties, or equivalents, to them, and moreover to invest them with honorable offices.

The same assurances were transmitted to the general in chief Houchef.

The grand Vizier being apprised by an express from the Ottoman general, that he had made sure of seven of these Beys, could all those within his reach be arrested. Measures were so well taken that in less than an hour these late rulers of Egypt were in his power. Two of them only, Menemet Effendi and Aboudiab Bey, were able to make their escape. The first was in Upper Egypt, where he had been sent to levy the poll-tax. His reach, under some pretence, raised a distrust in his mind; and instead of drawing near to Cairo, he had retired to the interior of the country. Aboudiab, entangled in a village near Dgass, being informed of the disgrace of his colleagues, besought himself to flight, but it is not known which way he went. Several other Beys have attempted to make their escape, but bodies of troops stationed at different places, have seized them. Other detachments have been sent in pursuit of the Mamelukes of the two fugitive Beys, some of whom were every day brought in, many have perished in making resistance.

The Grand Vizier held out to the Beys the same language as the Captain Pacha.

This conduct has excited warm remonstrances on the part of the general in chief Houchef, and a new circumstance has determined him to take a still more active part in the cause of the Beys.

The captain pacha had contrived to persuade those in his power to go on board one of his frigates; boats were taking them there, while, during the passage, the Beys began to repent of their great confidence, and to fear

wards violence might be exercised towards them when once on board of the frigates. They commanded the officers who conducted them to turn back; the officers, alledging the admirals orders, refused complying with their demand. Upon which the boys took to their arms to compel them; a conflict ensued, in which four of the boys were killed and three wounded; several of the boatsmen experienced the same fate.

On the 8th instigation of this captain, general Hutchinson having ordered the boats to be fired, addressed the most pointed reproaches to both the grand vizier and captain pasha, and menacingly demanded of the latter to deliver him the three wounded boys.

The Ottoman admiral, in attributing the misfortune that had befallen the boys to their own fault, and to their unfounded suspicions, justified himself in the measures to secure their persons, on the strength of the orders he and the Grand Vicer had received from the Porte, after assurances had been obtained, that the court of London would not interfere in the resolutions of the Turkish government on that head, and that the intentions of Great Britain in sending troops to Egypt were merely to assist in retaking that province, leaving to the Porte the entire management of establishing whatever form of government she might think most suitable.

Since that time, advice has been received of the Grand Vicer having assembled at his residence the boys in his power, and having even contrived to persuade Mehmet Effy Bey to return to Cairo, had succeeded to convince them of the necessity of submitting to the Porte, and has renewed to them the same promises and assurances for the safety of their persons and properties, and of the preferential of a brilliant station for them in the Ottoman empire; and in order to give to his word a more sacred and imposing character, he has sworn to the observance of it on the Koran, which he caused to be brought before him. He performed this action with the greatest solemnity. These measures of the Grand Vicer have been productive of the happiest effect; the plenipotentiaries agreed to renounce Egypt, and to proceed to Constantinople; they have also agreed to their submission by an address to the Grand Signior, which they have signed and forwarded to Constantinople by one of their officers. They have besides announced in writing to General Hutchinson, their voluntary submission to the will of the Porte. The Porte establishes in Egypt the system of Pashas as in Europe; that province will be divided into four Pashalicks.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurs. day, March 13, 1862.

#### INTERNAL TAXES.

Mr. Gaisword. The question is whether we shall strike out carriage. On this limited motion I did not expect to have heard gentlemen go into a full examination of the merits of the whole internal revenue. Having, however, indulged themselves in the inquiry, it seems necessary to follow them, even though my remarks should fail in their application to the carriage tax. It is not true, as stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) that the clergy of New England are paupers; they are not paupers.

Mr. Bacon said he had stated no such thing.

Mr. Griswold. They are not paupers, sir. They are able and willing to pay with cheerfulness their portion of the public burthen. It is not true that Connecticut does not pay her proportion of the carriage tax. The document shows that she does pay her proportion of it, though that proportion is not so high as that paid by Massachusetts. Gentlemen have made it

part of their duty to state that the

We are to state that the modern necessity of the carriage tax is a reasonable tax; and because it is one that is less expensive in collecting, than other taxes.

We are persuaded, that if gentlemen will examine the evidence on the subject, they will find that the credit is due to the carriage tax, for the first million of the revenue of the State. It will be seen that there is no equality of its amount for the eight coming years being to productive, they form a valuable asset. If they refer to the document, they will find that for the three successive years of 1790, 1791, and 1792, the average product of imports, calculated on the present rate of duties, was \$123,000 dollars; they will also find that for the six succeeding years, the average product was \$135,000 dollars. Now, I think it is not fair to estimate the receipts for the eight coming years higher than those of these six years. It is to be observed that these six years included a period of war, when increased the value of our exports rendered the consumer better able to pay, from the high price received for the productions of his labor, and increased the consumption of imports more than in times of peace. It will be evident, that a very large portion of the duty has been done to make up for the fall in revenue, will, in times of peace, fall. There are 30,000 dollars estimated on drawbacks, which arise from duties paid on imported articles afterwards exported from the United States, and which will cease the moment the carrying trade ceases. Will any gentleman say, that in times of peace we shall continue to import articles for the consumption of Europe, the Spanish colonies, &c. This item, from its nature is calculated to cease at the end of the war. It must cease.

Some duties must be reduced. Of wines the average product of the duties for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792 was 317,000 dollars; for the six succeeding years, it was 714,000 dollars. Do gentlemen think this amount will be kept up? During war your duties are able to purchase the ability of the malt decline.

The duty on sugar in three years has risen from 560,000 dollars to 923,000 dollars.

The duty on coffee has risen almost in the same proportion; and if it is not reduced, you will lose by its being smuggled; the temptation will be too strong to be resisted.

You cannot, therefore, calculate upon more than the average of the above six years. Indeed you cannot with safety calculate so high. The Secretary of the Treasury has grounded his calculations on the idea that the consumption of foreign articles will increase with our population, but I totally disagree with him. I will ask you whether you will consume more than you can pay for? I will ask how you will be enabled to pay for it? There is a time of peace when you were able to pay for formerly. Are the European markets, or those of the West Indies increased? If not, it will follow that the consumers of your produce are not increased, though your productions are increased. And this rate of things instead of increasing the consumption of foreign goods, will only tend to increase your manufactures.

Other circumstances too have arisen that have enabled us for some years past to pay for more goods than we can expect to be able to pay for hereafter; viz the funding the national debt, and the selling a large amount of stock abroad. I hope we shall have no more national debts to fund.

If it is not safe to rely upon a higher amount of duties than the average receipt for the above six years, then you cannot rely upon a higher annual receipt for duties on foreign articles than \$135,000 dollars. But suppose you derive \$300,000 dollars from this source. In addition to this fund the Secretary of the treasury calculates upon

of the dividends on bank stock 71,000 dollars. And here you have the whole amount of your revenue, with the exception of a trifling sum from patents, fines, &c. The whole, in the aggregate, amounts to 9,071,000 dollars.

I will now enquire into the expenses for the eight coming years. According to the Secretary of the treasury, we are to pay 7,300,000 dollars on account of the debt. But I will not take his calculation. I will state at 2,000,000, which we must pay—the civil list, 780,000 dollars; it will be understood that this is only what is absolutely necessary—foreign intercourse, &c. estimated at 200,000 dollars—the military establishment, 1,420,000 dollars, as estimated at the opening of Congress, and which is the estimate of the ensuing, and not of the past year, as stated by the honorable member from Virginia.

Mr. Randolph said he did not state it to be the old estimate, but an estimate formed on the old basis.

Mr. Griswold. I took it so. It is not safe to put the expenses of the military establishment for the eight coming years lower than this estimate. Gentlemen ought to consider the situation in which we are placed. They ought to consider our neighbors on the frontiers, and how they are likely to be our neighbors. They ought to consider the situation in which all nations are exposed. They ought to consider the necessity of sending a strong garrison to the posts on the Mississippi. And when they consider all these circumstances, they will agree with me that it is not safe to trust the defense of the country to arrangements that will involve a smaller expense.

At the beginning of the session the expense of the navy was estimated at 1,100,000 dollars; we have since it reduced to 900,000 dollars. On this I have two remarks to make. I ask whether gentlemen are content to acquit this scandalous charge, the said estimate for the eight coming years. How is it made out? By striking off 250,000 dollars appropriated to the building of the ferry boats, and 30,000 dollars for making new yards. What is meant by this? May not gentlemen be well lay down the navy at once. You have not a single dock where a large vessel can be commodiously repaired; and to make such a dock will cost at least 50,000 dollars. It is easy to make a reduction on paper, but we may give the navy of war or give the navy of peace. A few weeks past committed an unlucky mistake called in our law—FORGIVENESS. I prepared to give up the protection of (Alas! all men are liable to mistakes) commerce; and if not prepared, we had better have a tariff, like General Fowler, for the navy, which, indeed, is short of what will be required.

Taking the old estimates, which are the only correct ones, Government can expend annually 10,500,000 dollars. But make a reduction for the face of the military and naval establishments of friends of the people have furnished him 300,000 dollars, which the necessary measures of the government will not of appointment in New York, or in warrant—and the annual expenditure will be 10,000,000—compare with this honor and confidence will be built upon your revenue, which only amount to 9,071,000 dollars.

And in this estimate I have made no allowance for that infinite variety of contingent events that under every government are continually arising. I ask then, if it is safe or proper, to give up the carriage tax, and all the other internal taxes, when they will probably be wanted for the expenses of government?

I am perfectly aware that our finances are in such a state, owing to the great fall with which they were managed under the old administration that we have now three millions of surplus revenue in our Treasury; and that speaks in all next week. Their object is provisions for the army in the West Indies; but they have no money. A conspiracy of the blacks at Tobago, instigated by emigrant creoles, was discovered just in time to prevent its being carried into effect. The discovery is ascribed to Mr. Houston. The

will, we will wait till that period arrives, before we dispend with their branches of revenue or any other.

(To be continued)

From the Connecticut Current. The public have already been informed, that Bill Fowler, otherwise called general Fowler, the bell weather of democracy in the town of Guilford and its neighborhood, has lately had the wisdom to give up his money, leaving it to be converted into what the honorable Superior Court being assured of the fact by the oath of twelve "able, judicious freeholders," have charitably furnished us with a letter of recommendation to the keeper of Newgate, and procured him a handsome establishment in the naval manufactory for two years.

To this information, I beg leave to add two or three particulars, which, in justice to the General and the public, ought to be recorded.

Be it remembered, then, for the honor of the General and his party, that he has been, for several years past, not only a leader, but a teacher, among the democrats—one of the very "chiefest of the apostles" of republicanism; and that the whole mass of democracy in the eastern part of the County of New-Haven, under his instruction and preservation, has been at the head of his party, and of his party.

Be it also remembered, that this General has been, for many years past, an agent of the most violent parties, a dissembler, a sower of dissension among the people. To prove this, I beg leave to make the following short and simple statement: A few years ago, A. C. Clegg of Guilford, a notorious aristocrat publicly, solemnly, and repeatedly declared, that General Fowler was a thief. And in an action of slander, brought by the General to vindicate his character against this scandalous charge, the said Clegg, with the most provoking insinuation, confessed to open court, that he had made the charge, and, adding insult to injury, proved it to be true. Let it also be remembered, that this General Fowler was the first representative from the town of Guilford to the famous Wallingford convention in March last.

And now. Be it further remembered, that this General Fowler, one of the three honorable delegates from that town to the said Wallingford Convention, has within a few weeks past committed an unlucky mistake called in our law—FORGIVENESS. I prepared to give up the protection of (Alas! all men are liable to mistakes) commerce; and if not prepared, we had better have a tariff, like General Fowler, for the navy, which, indeed, is short of what will be required.

P. S. As it is important, that the people should be informed of all occurrences, intimately connected with the triumph of reason and republicanism. I beg and pray, that the republican printers in the United States would insert the same in their useful papers.

A letter from a member of Congress, received at New-York has the following important intelligence.

"This day the French Consul informed me that a French fleet of twenty five sail of the line, may be expected in the Chesapeake in all next week. Their object is provisions for the army in the West Indies; but they have no money."

A conspiracy of the blacks at Tobago, instigated by emigrant creoles, was discovered just in time to prevent its being carried into effect. The discovery is ascribed to Mr. Houston. The



SATURDAY APRIL 24, 1862.

## Law Scripture.

THE late act of Congress apportioning the Representatives of each State at the ratio of one for every thirty-three thousand, allows this State four after the third day of March, 1863. It appears to be the prevailing opinion that although we are to have two additional members, yet it requires the interposition of this State by an act or resolution of the Legislature, to authorize and give authenticity to the voting for more than our former number. The act of the 14th of February 1793, under which the electors have heretofore given their suffrages, has the following appropriate clause, (viz.) "That at the general election which shall be held for members of the General Assembly on the first Monday in October one thousand eight hundred, and at every second General Election thereafter, the electors at such elections shall vote for members to represent this State in the House of Representatives of the United States." By which it appears that the law does not designate the two heretofore sent under the former act of Congress, but was wisely left open so as to embrace any additional number that might accrue under the census then contemplated to be taken. Our election law thus appearing to be complete, we may proceed at the next General Election to vote for our full quota of Representatives.

## BRUTUS.

## To the EDITOR.

A Divine not long since in the hearing of a number of your readers, said, in the course of his sermon, "That the first day of man's life being the seventh from the creation of the world, was the Sabbath, which was orderly observed by the anti-diluvian people."

It has long since been acknowledged by divines, for scripture will not warrant them in believing any thing to the contrary, that the days of the Patriarchs

was there made to man as an institution bearing the slightest resemblance to setting apart as holy, a periodical portion of time, until the passing of the children of Israel through the wilderness. At this time they were commanded to gather a double portion of manna on the morning of every sixth day, and to abstain from any provision of the kind on the seventh. Soon after this, the Sabbath was instituted according to the fourth law of the Mosaic decalogue.

These institutions happened many years after the flood.

We all acknowledge, that the seventh day from the beginning of time, was hallowed, and consecrated for divine purposes. But we pointedly deny, that ever it was styled kept, as sacred, by mankind, during that space of time which elapsed before the deluge; nor for many years after. If the divine is able to substantiate his assertions, as true in this instance, we will give him all the credit of an original thinker; or he must certainly procure aid from some carapalight of whom no man, but him self, has ever heard. This we do not think probable.

Further, he said, that the Sabbath now observed was the day which could be made appear, as devolving in orderly succession, from period to period, after intervals of six days, from the day first consecrated; (i.e.) 7th after time. This unequivocally and peremptorily gives the poor Jew the lie; as well as all who lived from the setting of Canaan to the resurrection of Christ. We believe the divine in this case, arrogated to himself the knowledge of things, entirely out of the circle of human knowledge, and for this reason we will not be so foolish as to ask him upon what he grounded his calculations. When we consider that his data were conceived in the womb of supposition, we can but believe his deduction to be the offspring of the probability of error in his conjectures.

Divines should never preach themselves, other men, but Christ; other vices the object of their mission will be but lamely effected. They should not imitate on the

for the fire side; established to France the possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to execute the articles of the anterior treaty; and to employ their respective power in the adjustment of the differences therein mentioned.

E. H. CUMMINS.

For the Monitor,

And moreover Job continued his address in his own words as follows:

WHEN we look around for Solomons in the House, our eyes constantly meet with Jeremiahs, who leave argument and betake themselves to prophesying evils to the nation in case this law is repealed.

It would not be wonderful indeed if some deluded people should come into Congress half to have their fortunes told.

As I have no faith in dreams, witchcraft or necromancers, this kind of logic has no weight with me.

Our political ship has been in a tempestuous sea, and when it was found that there was no other way of saving the vessel, surely all the Jonahs must be cast overboard. Rest easy my friends, for you may be landed on dry ground after a time, and when you are sufficiently chastised by the rod of experience you may be fitted to preach to the people of Niriva again.

It seems as though the gentlemen's tongues were hung in the middle. When the British treaty was on the anvil, the constitution was like wax, or the potters clay, it could say any thing, mean any thing and do any thing. It was a whiskeyjug for the western boys, or it was a dungeon for a babler. But now it is solid marble.

In former times it was said that the constitution itself must give way to necessity. We now hear it from the same mouth that it will not bear a saving construction.

It is said by some we will carry justice to every man's door. Are gentlemen aware that they are carrying law into every man's house. Multiply Physicians and the number of patients will increase; multiply courts, and you will multiply Lawyers, of course increase lawsuits.

The suggestion published some time ago that Louisiana or the Floridas was ceded to France, was founded on the 5th article of a treaty signed between France and Spain in the words following:

"As this treaty derives its

justice, by which the King cedes to France the possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to execute the articles of the anterior treaty; and to employ their respective power in the adjustment of the differences therein mentioned."

The bill repealing the internal taxes has passed both houses of congress.

It may appear surprising that in the present rage for economy which prevails in the Federal Government that the salaries of all the officers should be raised upwards of 40 per cent. It is stated that the bill passed the lower house on the 26th of March where, by the secretary of state who formerly had 3,500 dollars is to receive 5,000, all others in proportion; and a resolution is pending for raising the wages of the members of congress.

## Short Sales

Will be Sold, On the first Tuesday in June next, at the court house in Franklin county, at the usual hours.

ONE Negro woman named Phillis, and her child Sally, taken as the property of Melachi Jones, Junior, to satisfy Eldridge Hargrove.

ALSO one Horse taken as the property of Samuel Loughrigan, to satisfy a demand of the State.

3800 Acres of land in Franklin county, lying on the waters of Broad River surveyed for, or in the name of Richard Call, adjoining Phillips, Darden, and Saunders at the time of survey. Also 1837 acres in said county, surveyed in the name of the said Call, on Garrett's River, adjoining P. Williams' land on one side, Charles Yearby on another, and on all other parts by vacant land at the time of survey, so will more fully appear by plats of the same, which may be seen on the day of sale, taken as the property of the said Richard Call deceased, to satisfy Thomas Carr, pointed out by the plain. Conditions Cash.

H. TERELL, Sheriff. April 13, 1862.

LOST or MISLAID. A Note of \$100 given by Benjamin Smith Esq to the subscriber, dated the first of June 1861, and payable the first of June 1862, for four hundred and fifty six dollars and twenty two cents. Any person who finds the same and will deliver it to me shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS C. RUSSELL. April 11. Collector's Office.

Will be Sold, On Saturday the first day of May next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, EIGHTY three acres of land in said county, on Fishing creek, adjoining J. Davis, granted to W. Smith taken as the property of Parry or Polley Scudder. Tax 16 cents. The same being advertised for sale the 15th of April, was postponed to the first of May.

G. WINGFIELD, T. C. April 24.

# SHARK.

Will stand at my plantation, seven miles from the town of Washington, Wilkes county, the ensuing season, and cover at fifteen dollars each mare, and one dollar to the groom. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away, or their notes for twenty dollars payable the 1st of January next. The dollar to the groom to be paid when the mare is brought. The season will commence on the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of September, 1862. Good pasture gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. However, every possible care shall be taken to prevent either.

SHARK is the property of Brigadier General Washington of Charleston, and is as full blooded a horse, and has performed as well on the turf as any horse has ever done in America. His pedigree and performances having been advertised in the Augusta, and several other public prints last season renders repetition unnecessary.

A. SIMONS.

## NOTICE.

To the proprietors of the following tract of land or their agents, which is in default for the taxes of the years 1877, '78, '79, and 1880. [sic]

Three hundred acres of land, on the waters of the north fork of the Oconee adjoining Samuel Gardner, and sold by three fresh bidders as the third quality, taken as the property of John Stephens grantee. But unless the taxes due are settled up, on or before the 1st day of July next, said land will be sold on that day at Jackson court house, to the highest bidder.

WILLIAM POTTS, T. C. J. C. January 29, 1882.

## NOTICE.

NINE months from the date of application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell 287 1/2 acres of land, to the same more or less, whereon Robert McKinnon deceased formerly lived, joining Capt. Ralston. Granted to Samuel Ramsey; the property of said deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

WILLIAM MILTON, } Admr's  
J. H. SMOLEY, }

Sept 15, 1881.

GEORGIA.  
Wilkes Superior Court, O. C. Term, 1881.  
Thomas Grant

John Hudgins, } Petitioner to Foreclose  
Mortgage.

It appearing to the court, that the said John Hudgins had mortgaged a tract of land situate, lying and being in the county of Wilkes and State of Georgia, containing one hundred acres, on which creek, lying land of Moses Walker, for the better securing and more effectual payment of one hundred and twenty five dollars, and eighty cents, besides interest.

On motion of Charles Tait, Attorney for the Plaintiff, it is ordered, That the said sum of money with the interest and cost be paid into court within twelve months from the date hereof, or in default thereof, the equity of redemption to the mortgaged premises will be barred and foreclosed. And it is further ordered, That a copy of this rule be published in one of the public Gazettes of this State, or served on the Mortgagee or his Attorney at least nine months previous to the time when the money shall be directed to be paid.

True copy from the Minutes.  
DAVID TERRELL, Clk

## NOTICE.

AFTER nine months application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes county for leave to sell 150 acres of land on Clarke creek, joining Benj. Smith, the real estate of John Brownhead late of said county deceased; for the benefit of

GEORGIA.  
Wilkes Superior Court, O. C. Term, 1881.

ON the petition of Thomas Lacey, stating, that being possessed of a bill of sale signed by Amos Whitehead, for one Negro, to John H. H. H., which said bill of sale was by the said John H. H. H., assigned to the said Thomas Lacey, which said bill of sale is either lost or mislaid.

It is ordered, That the said bill of sale be established as directed by the act, on the said Thomas Lacey, and being a notice as the said act requires, for the space of six months in one of the public Gazettes of this State; unless cause be shown to the contrary within the said six months, or other matter shall appear to the court against the same.

True copy from the Minutes.  
DAVID TERRELL, Clk

GEORGIA

At a court of Ordinary held in and for the county of Wilkes on the 9th day of March, 1882.

ON the petition of William Brown, stating that John Horn sen deceased, gave a bond in his life time to make titles to a tract of land described by a copy of his bond filed in the clerk's office, and that the said John Horn departed this life without executing titles.

All concerned are hereby notified that after the expiration of three months if good cause is not shown to the contrary, the court will direct the Administrators of said deceased, to make titles to said land in terms of the said bond safe made and provided.

True copy from the Record.  
DAVID TERRELL, Clk

## Notification to Tax Collectors.

THAT Execution will issue against all Tax Collectors who are in arrears and do not make a full settlement at the Treasury on or before the first day of May next.

EDWIN MOUNGER, Treasr.  
Jas. MERIWETHER, Comp. G.  
Treasury Office,  
Louisville, March 20, 1882.

ALL Clerks of Courts who have not made returns and paid the tax into the Treasury according to the Statute suits commenced prior to the first day of January last, are requested to do so immediately, otherwise information will be lodged against them as the law directs.

EDWIN MOUNGER, Treasr.  
Jas. MERIWETHER, Comp. G.  
Treasury office  
Louisville March 20 1882.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that after nine months application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell 175 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Clarke creek Wilkes county, adjoining Joshua Callaway and William Maheba, it being part of the real estate of Richard Reynolds late of Wilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, } Admr's  
J. H. SMOLEY, }

Oct 6 20 1882.

## NOTICE.

AFTER the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court for the county of Wilkes, for liberty to sell a certain house and lot in the town of Washington in said county it being the real estate of William M. Williams deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Z WILLIAMS, Acting Admr.  
October 22, 1881.

## NOTICE

NINE months after date hereof application will be made to the Inferior court of Franklin county for leave to sell two hundred eighty-seven and half acres of land, the property of John

NOTICE.

BE it known that nine months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Oglethorpe county, for leave to sell a certain tract of land in said county, on the waters of Broad river, containing four hundred and twenty-eight acres, joining Canterbury, Martin and others; being the real estate of Philip Wagner deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec.

Wm. G. GILBERT, Admr.  
March 2, 1882

## NOTICE.

THAT after nine months from the date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes county for leave to sell 350 acres of land, be the same more or less, lying in Greene county, on the Oconee river, adjoining Permillion and the Academy land, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Wm. McHoney late of Wilkes county deceased.

MARY MEHONEY, Admr's  
March 6.

GEORGIA.

ON the petition of Aquila Burroughs stating that being possessed of a bond; made and given to him by William Thompson of Columbus county, for four thousand pounds weight of Augustin inspected Tobacco, and that it is either lost or mislaid.

Ordered, That the said bond be established on the said Aquila Burroughs's publishing a notice as the said act requires, for the space of six months in one of the public Gazettes of this State, unless cause be shown to the contrary within the said six months, or other matter shall appear to the court against the same.

True copy from the Minutes.  
DAVID TERRELL, Clk

## Smith's Sale.

## Will be sold,

At Lincoln Court house, on the 1st Tuesday in May next, the following property, VIZ.:-

ONE likely negro woman by the name of Chany, and child, she child not named; taken as property of Peter Goodwin deceased, to satisfy an execution of John Moses.

Conditions Cash,  
ROBERT HUGHES, Shgr.  
March 21.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Sunday night the 14th inst. of January, a Negro boy about ten years old by the name of DANIEL, country born, of a yellowish complexion, and has an impediment in his speech, is apt to stutter, and has a fear in his forehead. Any person who will secure the boy to that I get him again, shall receive fifty dollars reward, and for the thief I will pay one hundred dollars.

JAMES PRITCHETT.  
Georgia, Hancock county, March 5.

## PUBLIC SALE,

In pursuance of an order of the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county

## Will be Sold,

At the Court house in Wilkes county on the first Tuesday in July next,

TWO hundred and thirty six acres of land on Little river, bounded by Edward Gresham and James Turner; the real estate of George Heard deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN RAMBY, Admr.  
April 10

## ALL KIND OF

SHARP'S SALE

## Will be Sold,

On the first Tuesday in May next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, at the usual hours.

THREE House and Lots in the town of Washington, one known in the plan of the town by No. 31, bounded by Smith and Brooks, the others No. 21 and No. 23, bounded by Griffin, Boggs and others, all bounded on Main Street, taken by virtue of an execution David Hildhouse to the Plaintiff and pointed out by the Plaintiff.

ALSO

SIX hundred acres, more or less, in Wilkes county on Little river, including the tract whereon Lemuel Hudson now lives, taken by virtue of two executions in favour of Lewis C. Rayson and Godfrey Hartfield against the executors of Micajah Williamson deceased, pointed out by the Plaintiff's attorney

TWO hundred and sixty acres of land whereon Raddy Jarrot now lives, lying in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Pope and others, taken by execution at the instance of his executor the governor against said Jarrot for the use of Ann Springer, and pointed out by the defendant.

At 2 o.

At the same time and place,

## WILL BE SOLD,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, lying in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Long creek, taken by execution at the instance of Thomas Hudson and Spencer Kunnels, adjoining Ambley and others.

As the above being advertised for sale on the first Tuesday in April, was postponed to the first Tuesday in May, JOHNSON WELLBORN D. S.  
April 2 1882.

## Collector's Sale,

## Will be Sold,

On Saturday the first day of May next at the Court house in Jackson county the following property, belonging to the estate of John Garbham, deceased in to by Micajah Williamson, administrator of the estate of said Garbham.

FIVE hundred and five acres of land granted to John Garbham, adjoining Gorham, and Walker Richardson—575 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining Gorham—575 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining James Brunt—750 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining Joseph Ryan—575 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining Gorham—630 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining Gorham—1000 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining J. Walton—900 acres granted to Gorham, granted to Gorham—150 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining Ward—400 acres granted to Gorham, joining Harrison—900 acres granted to Gorham, joining L. Marbury—5000 acres granted to Gorham, adjoining Gorham.

Part of the above lands lie in Clark county on the waters of Cedar creek, and Jackson county on Currie's creek, Sandy creek, the South fork of Broad river waters and the Oconee water.

WM POTTS, T. C.  
February 22.  
Court of Ordinary Wilkes, March term, 1882.

ON the petition of Joseph Wherry, in answer of Benj. W. Moseley, stating that Jacob M. Clendon gave a bond in his life time, to make titles to a tract of land described by a copy of the bond annexed to the petition, and that the said Jacob M. Clendon departed this life without executing titles.

All concerned are hereby notified that after the expiration of three months, if good cause is not shown to the contrary, the court will



[Payable half yearly]

[NUMBER 380.

It was reported in London on the 7th of April, with more confidence than the general fear would allow it to merit, that the American government had offered mediation between England and France; and that Mr. Norvell had arrived at L'Orient in the C. fr., as the bearer of a proposal.

was effected. It was stated that Mr. Monroe is charged with dispatches to Mr. Pinkney; but that he waits at L'Orient until he hears from our minister at Paris how this offer of mediation has been received.

LONDON, March 28. Some dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, at Paris were received yesterday by Mr. Pinkney: they were brought by a Mr. Paterlin, who came through Holland; they do not announce the arrival in France of Mr. Monroe; nor do they, as it is said here, in any respect, relate to the subject of the embargo. By a passenger in the last packet, we are informed, that the laying on of the embargo took place in consequence of the British orders in council, which certainly found their way out in the *Augulla*, which carried Mr. Monroe, and were by that gentleman transmitted, without delay, to the president; who, in concert with a few of his friends in the senate, advised the adoption of the measure. It was not in consequence of any private-mercantile advices.

March 30.

Five hundred gun boats have already been built in the Dutch ports, at the requisition of the French government, and the utmost activity prevails in getting them ready for sea.

Mr. Nourie, who is the bearer of dispatches from America, may be hourly expected.—The *Ofage*, on board of which he and the messenger for Paris embarked, was spoken with off L'Orient, by a vessel arrived at Guernsey.

April 2.

The squadron destined for the Baltic, and so long detained at Portsmouth, by contrary wind, failed on Wednesday. The sailing of the *Osage*, at such a moment, shows the urgency of its object.

The *Orion*, *Salsette*, and *Daphne*, have stores and provisions on board sufficient for a foreign station, from which it is inferred that these ships are for a special service.

Sir Samuel Hood failed from the Downs for the Baltic yesterday, in the *Centaur*—the other ships going upon the same destination only wait for pilots.—The force in the Downs is increasing daily; two more seventy-fours and a sixty-four arrived there on Thursday. The *Triumph* and *Implacable* passed Portsmouth yesterday—they are all destined for the Baltic.

We have received further particulars of the negotiation between France and Denmark, respecting the equipment of a fleet of French vessels to be manned by Danish sailors. Bonaparte made the first overtures and proposed, that the required number of Danish mariners of every rank, from the admiral to the cabin-boy, for twenty sail of the line, should repair to the several ports of France, and navigate them home; but they were still to remain in the service of France. This however was flatly refused, even by the government of Denmark; and the Danish officers and men openly refused to fight under any other than the Danish flag. Measures were then taken to render the project as little repugnant as possible to the national feelings of the Danes. It was proposed that the vessels should be sold to Denmark; and should proceed from the ports of France to Copenhagen. Under such circumstances, it is highly probable that the treaty will be finally completed, and that means will be

found to gratify the sense of resentment which the Danes feel against this country, without offending their notions of national independence and honor.

The *Moniteur* of March 23d, contains the intelligence of the march of the Russian troops into Finland, and the arrest of the Russian minister at Stockholm, with the sealing of his papers, &c. It adds the following remarks:—"Such an outrage on the rights of nations, which is known only to barbarians has roused the indignation of the whole world. Of what does the king of Sweden complain? That Russia has declared war against him! More than six months are passed since Russia intimated to him that all the principles of neutrality had been broken, and that his alliance with Britain could not be suffered, so that that must necessarily follow.

April 4.

Several transports came into the Downs yesterday, and some horse ships have been ordered to fall from the river as quick as possible. From the number of flat bottomed boats that are landing at Deal, not less than 100, it is supposed that another expedition is preparing—other boats are nearly completed which are to carry cannonades.

Some accounts have been received from the French coast, which speak of a fresh assemblage of troops on the heights of Boulogne. The huts which form the encampment in that neighborhood, appear to have been newly painted, and their number considerably increased within the last month; the flotilla in the harbor, however, remains in statu quo.

Accounts from the Tagus state that the officers of the Russian fleet are anxious to leave that uncomfortable station, could they do it with safety.

The Russians had suffered greatly from the want of necessaries of all kinds. Junot had forbidden any supplies being sent to them; nor had they been enabled, for some time, to procure from the stores in Portugal an ounce of provision of any kind. In the mean while, the inhabitants of Lisbon were reduced to the necessity of making bread of peas, beans, and all the inferior sorts of grain, which, when mixed together, were scarcely eatable; and even of this kind the supply was scanty.

Several councils had been held on board the Russian squadron, to consider of the measures to be pursued at such an emergency. At one time it was proposed that the Russian fleet should put to sea consisting of nine sail of the line and a frigate, and risk an engagement with the British; but on reflecting that every one of their ships were damaged in their masts, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. Besides this, the crews, for want of proper nourishment, were in a very sickly state.—The plan that had met the sense of the majority, and which it was supposed would be adopted, was that of laying up their ships in the Tagus, and marching their crews over to St. Petersburg. The French at Lisbon were not on friendly terms with the Russians.

April 5.

Marshal Brune has retired from the army, and is living in disgrace, for not having possessed himself of the island of Rugen previous to his attack on Stralsund, by which

means the retreat of the King of Sweden from that fortress would have been prevented.

Bonaparte has left Paris for Spain.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

(A London paper.)

PEACE WITH AMERICA.

The question of most general interest is, what is to be our future connection with America—are we to have peace or war?

It is to be feared upon this subject, the public feeling, under the management of party, and the fermentation of somewhat of the old *leaven*, is in a dreadful state of irritation—what is the vulgar cry?—Let us have war with America! It will punish her infidelity, destroy her commerce, cripple her future attempts at rivalry, and throw her back a whole century in her national growth.

She has been dieted from the imbecility of her intancy to her present mature strength, upon the industry and manufactures of England. She has no wealth but the wealth of merchants; no civil sustenance but what she draws from us. Let us make her feel our supremacy, and confess our power, by this pressure upon her necessities.

An American cannot shiver or cluthe himself without the aid of Sheffield or Manchester. Without the warmth of our fleeces he must be racked with rheumatism and agues. Have we not a whole continent in check?

Is it possible that America could subsist independent of the clothiers of Yorkshire?

Such is the popular cry: it is the old delusion, a scion from the same old stock of prejudice which originally sent us these colonies.

In every crisis of danger and difficulty we have never hesitated to speak the truth—we pronounce it therefore now, with a confidence which we trust will not be deemed immodest, as it has no other source than an ardent feeling for the good of our country.

Peace with America, a close conjunction of interests, a confederacy of friendship, a family compact and union, is the most desirable of all possible events that could occur in G. Britain at the present moment.

The war has now ceased; and, as far as the conflict of armies is concerned, the sword is sheathed. The continental confederacy is split and bulged to its last timber; and in that state of decomposition and wreck, that no dexterity can promise itself to put it again together.

There is but one power on the continent of Europe; and but one power upon the sea—the Leviathan of the land, and the Leviathan of the waters.

In this state of things, America is, beyond a doubt, the third and next great power of the world—She has grown to it by her industry and under the encouragement of heaven, and we cannot prevent it.

A nation of eight millions of people, upon a boundless continent, with two immense oceans rolling on either side, which connect it easily with every part of the world that is not their own; such a nation, in the present state of things, is a political phenomenon. From habit, from common growth, from reciprocal descent, from a prejudice arising from wants and habits of the same sort, she belongs to us,

and making but of her own fully emancipate her.

Such a nation in this war can neither cripple nor throw back. Destroy her trade, and you do an essential service to her, but an irreparable injury to herself. She is a continual resource in nothing to her; we must not think every national good to be found only in the price current.

The mercantile interest of America, forms but a small part of the interest of the whole. There is an interest of the soul, as well as the sea. She encourages them, because she lives and profits by their industry; but she still hates the hate, and is guarded against the well known selfishness of their feelings.

In a national consideration she would care as little for the ruin of her merchants, as you would.

She knows that it is not the sea but the land, that produces wealth; and the merchant of America, who is scarcely more than a laborer or a carrier of the goods of other nations, does little good (while his capital is thus employed) for the permanent wealth and benefit of his country.

Destroy the traffic—cut off America from your supplies, and you drive her to the substitution of her own industry and ingenuity—you force her upon ways and means of her own: you strike at her latent qualities; and if she once learns to supply herself (and necessity will quickly teach a lesson, upon which fortune and providence have never failed to smile) your market and future traffic with her will be lost to you forever. She will have matured out of her own, and your customer will prove your rival.

Peace with America will certainly give us the continuing benefit of the one; a war will but make them away, and supply her with the future means of doing without them.

Let us then have peace with America, and though the whole continent be flung against us, she can give us all the raw articles we want, and consume them all when we have worked them up.

We want nothing from any other. The tar, hemp, turpentine, and iron of America, are ten times cheaper and better than those of the Baltic.

BOSTON, May 6.

SPAIN—NEW KING!—Last evening arrived the ship *Thomas*, Capt. Menton, in 54 days from Palermo. On the 1st April spoke the brig *Prudent*, Crocker, 21 days from Bordeaux, who informed that Bonaparte was in Madrid—had deposed the king of Spain, and placed his son, the prince of Asturias, on the throne. The prince of peace was decreed to lose his head.

The French fleet was lying at Porto Ferraio in Elba. Capt. M. spoke Admiral C. Ringwood, off Palermo, in pursuit, with sixteen sail of the line. Two Russian men of war were with them in Ferraio.

It was the intention of the Emperor to obtain all American property in France, until the result of his declaration of war between the U. States and England should be known.

A New-York paper states, that since the embargo, a schooner loaded with flax-seed sailed from thence, and arrived in Ireland, where it sold at a profit of 10,000 dollars.



SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

COMMUNICATED.

FOURTH OF JULY.

IT has frequently happened that the previous meeting which is necessary to the celebration of this Anniversary, has been so long delayed, as not to allow sufficient time for the requisite preparations. The clergyman and the orator are usually and very properly called to assist at such solemnities, but it is unreasonable to request of them to discharge such offices without a convenient time to prepare themselves.

Ten o'clock, next TUESDAY morning, at the Court House, is proposed to the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, by some of their fellow-citizens, as a convenient time and place to meet and agree upon such arrangements as may be necessary to be made at present.

June 4, 1808.

John Barron, esq. & col. Edward Haden, have been appointed justices of the Inferior court of Chatham county, vice, John H. Morell and A. S. Bullock esqrs. removed.

KNOXVILLE, (T.) May 14.

We understand that two companies of militia from West Tennessee, have been ordered out, and are now on duty on our frontiers, in order to protect our citizens from the depredations of the Indians who are becoming extremely troublesome.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Capt. Barry, who arrived at this port on Sunday, from Madeira, which island he left on the 9th of March, informs us, he read in the French papers at Madeira, that the emperor Napoleon had created Talleyrand King of Portugal.

May 13.

The Collector of this port, has advertised for a vessel to go to Rio Janeiro and to touch at St. Salvador, with permission to take American citizens passengers.

We understand that it is the intention of government to send a special envoy to the Prince Regent at the Brazils, to congratulate him on his safe arrival in that country, and to form a commercial treaty with him.

May 16.

We stop the press at 2 o'clock this morning to announce the following intelligence.

Arrived ship Connecticut, Lovett, 36 days from St. Lucar. Capt. Lovett informs, that the Prince of Peace was beheaded on the 5th of April, and that prince Ferdinand was proclaimed King on the 7th—that Bonaparte was momentarily expected at Madrid with 50,000 troops—that St. Lucar was blockaded by 8 or 10 sail of the line, and that provisions were very high—four 15 dollars and rising.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Savannah, capt. Franklin, in 45 days from Amsterdam, which port he left on the 25th March by permission of the Dutch government. In her came passenger Mr. Rittenhouse, the bearer of dispatches from Gen. Armstrong our minister at Pa-

ria; he set off yesterday morning for the seat of government.

May 12.

The opinion of the Court Martial, in the case of commodore BARRON, is published at great length in the last National Intelligencer. The court pronounces not guilty on three charges—guilty on one. The following is the sentence:

That the said commodore James Barron is to be suspended from all command in the navy of the United States, and this without pay or official emoluments, of any kind, for the period and term of FIVE years from this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

JOHN ROGERS, Pres't.  
WM. BAINBRIDGE,  
HUGH G. CAMPBELL,  
STEPHEN DECATUR, jr.  
JOHN SHAW,  
JOHN SMITH,  
D. PORTER,  
JOSEPH TARBEEL,  
J. JONES,  
JAMES LAWRENCE,  
CHARLES LUDLOW.

LITTON W. TAZEWELL,  
Judge Advocate.

The above sentence has been confirmed by the President of the United States.

We understand that the proceedings in the other cases submitted to the Court-martial at Norfolk, have not been yet received.

In the Bixith packet, Queen Charlotte, from Falmouth, arrived at New-York on the 6th inst. were passengers, col. M'Neal & J. Burn esq. of S. Carolina. Mr. Burn is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of state; and col. M'Neal who is the new British consul for Louisiana, has dispatches for Mr. Erskine.

It is asserted, that ninety-one failures have taken place at New York, in consequence of the embargo, for the enormous sum of Six millions, five hundred and five thousand dollars.

The Ohio Gazette of the 27th April, states, that Blannerhassett has been arrested, and given bail to appear at Chillicothe, to answer to the indictment found against him in January last, for a misdemeanor.

MARRIED.

In Cumberland county, (V.) on the 28th of March, CHRISTOPHER B. STRONG, esq. Attorney at Law, of Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) to Miss LUCY A. WOODSON, daughter of Miller Woodson, esq. of Cumberland county, (V.)

DIED.

In Savannah on Monday the 23d ult. after a lingering illness, AUGUSTUS BALDWIN esq. of this city, Attorney at Law.—Aug. Centinel.

The Rev. Francis Cummins is expected to preach at the Academy, on the 3d Sabbath in this month.

DOCT'RS. ASBOTH & POPE

INFORM the inhabitants of Wilkes, that they have formed a connection in the practice of PHYSIC, in the town of Washington.

May 28, 1808.

LAW-OFFICE.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the firm of GRIFFIN & CAMPBELL, beg leave to inform those who may be inclined to employ either or both of them, that the one or the other may be found regularly at their office, for the discharge of business. They intend practicing in the Superior courts of all the counties in the Western circuit, (Franklin excepted), also in the counties of Greene and Baldwin—and in the Inferior courts of Wilkes, Lincoln, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Hancock and Warren.

JOHN GRIFFIN,  
DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL.  
Washington, June 4, 1808.

Mr. GRIFFITHS

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Washington, and its vicinity, for their hospitality, polite treatment, and for the great encouragement he has received from them, in patronizing his Dancing-Academy—likewise to the young Ladies and Gentlemen, (his pupils) for their behaviour, and respect paid to him; and decorum they kept, in said Academy.

Mr. GRIFFITHS has commenced another quarter, this week, at the usual place and days, (every Friday & Saturday during three months.) No entrance money will be required from those that have attended the first quarter, and but eight dollars, instead of ten, to be paid at the expiration of the first quarter;—and ten dollars from those who have not been Mr. G's scholars, four of which must be paid at the entrance of a scholar, and six at the end of the quarter.

Mr. GRIFFITHS flatters himself, that nothing will be wanting on his part, in that polite accomplishment, towards those youths entrusted under his care.

Mr. GRIFFITHS' first quarterly Scholar's Ball, will commence this evening, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Minton's. Parents of the scholars are humbly requested to attend without any further ceremony or invitation.

June 4th, 1808.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the fifth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

THIRTY acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Moore, granted to Smallwood; taken as the property of John Irwin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

Also

Two hundred and forty-nine acres of land in Wilkes county, on the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell, granted to Walker (2d quality) improved, now in the occupancy of Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property of William Stark, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due, 38 dollars 14 cents.

Also

One part of a lot of land, in

the town of Washington, improved, and occupied by Robert Kelley, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 2 dolls. 41 cts.

Conditions call:  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 25th day of June next, at the Court-house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

ONE Billiard-table, maces, &c. taken as the property of John Royle, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 75 dollars 22 cents.

Conditions call.

JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder.  
On Saturday the 16th day of July next, at Bennett's mill, on Sugar creek, in Morgan county,

THE personal property of Reuben Bennett, deceased, consisting of cattle, hogs, corn, stiles, one shot gun, and a number of tools, together with many other articles tedious to mention.

Also

At the same time and place

WILL BE RENTED,

Until the first day of January next,

THE said mills on Sugar creek, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging—together with the lands and tenements of the said estate.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

STEPHEN EVANS, adm'r.  
June 2, 1808.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county;

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in August next, at the court house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock,

Two hundred acres of land in said county, adjoining Thomas Grant and David Ellington; being part of the real estate of John Wilkeson deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms of sale, made known on the day.

THOMAS GRANT, adm'r.  
May 28, 1808.

GEORGIA, Franklin county.  
By Frederick Beall, clerk of the court of ordinary for said county.

WHEREAS Elisabeth Taylor and Timothy Terrell hath applied for letters of administration on the estate of Richard Taylor, late of said county deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to shew cause (if any they have) within thirty days from the date hereof, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1808.

Frederick Beall, &c.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

## WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1865, 1866, and 1867, together with costs—viz.

**Forty-three** acres of land lying in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Little creek, adjoining Hubbard Harris; taken as the property of John Warnock, to satisfy his tax for the years 1865 and 1867—tax due 1 dollar 66 1-2 cents.

**Sixty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, granted to Rufus Jones, and adjoining Reice Watkins; taken as the property of David Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 38 3-4 cents.

**Thirty-two** acres of land, lying in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Smith and others; taken as the property of William Burks to satisfy his tax for the years 1866 and 1867—tax due 75 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land, in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Thomas B. Dorley and granted to Rufus Jones—taken as the property of James Jones, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 93 3-4 cents.

**Ninety-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining Zadock Barnett; taken as the property of James Huckabay, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 68 3-4 cents.

**Fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Matthew Kinley, and granted to William McCree; taken as the property of James Bowden, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 43 3-4 cents.

**Eighty-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Safford Blake; taken as the property of William Bohannon to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 41 3-4 cents.

**One hundred and twenty-seven** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Josiah Jordan and granted to Richard McCree; taken as the property of William Owen sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 74 3-4 cents.

**Two hundred and fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining W. Lumpkin and granted to W. Duke; taken as the property of Thomas Arnold to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 4 dollars 28 1-2 cents.

**Eighty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Isaac Oaks, and granted to J. N. Nab; taken as the property of Joseph Gilliam, to satisfy his tax for the years 1865,

1866, and 1867—tax due to dollars 15 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Reuben Radford; taken as the property of John Hinson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 75 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Walker and others; taken as the property of Samuel Stewart, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 1 dollar 5 cents.

**One hundred and six** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Thomas Good; taken as the property of William McCree, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 9 dollars 47 3-4 cents.

**Three hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Barnett; taken as the property of Reuben Radford to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 3 dollars 12 1-4 cents.

*Conditions cash.*  
JACK LUMKIN, T. C.  
April 30, 1868. 9w.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*Will be sold,*  
At the court house in Clark county, on the first Tuesday in June next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz:

**Eight** barrels and on half of corn, one stack of fodder, and one coat pattern of superfine broadcloth with trimmings; all levied on by virtue of an attachment against James Wains in favor of Zadock Cook.

**Two hundred** acres of land, lying and being in Clark county, on Cedar creek, originally granted to Walker Richardson wherein Richard and Alex. new heirs, adjoining A. Ramey and others; executed as the property of Burke Dean, to satisfy an execution in favor of Edw. Palmer.

**One hundred and thirty** acres of land lying and being in the county of Clark on Wild-cat creek, originally granted to John Freeman, adjoining John Elder and others; executed as the property of Obadiah Prior to satisfy two executions in favor of John Smith and Alexander Halletts, and John Dubois & William Tigner.

**One hundred and fifty** acres of land lying and being in the county of Clark on McNorris creek, originally granted to William Blunt, adjoining Hadson and others—Also, one hundred and fifteen acres of land lying and being in Clark county, on the waters of Rose creek, originally granted to M. Gilton, adjoining Robinson and others.—Also, one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying and being in the county of Clark, on Barber's creek, originally granted to Horatio Marbury. All levied on as the property of Robert E. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Henry Thomas, and pointed out by the defendant.

*also*  
**Three hundred** acres of land lying and being in Clark county, on Rice creek, originally granted to Michael W. Wainston, adjoining Wain and others, being the plantation whereon Sanford L. Rigley now lives; executed as the property of Samuel Bridgewaters to satisfy an execution in favor of Daniel Allen against said Bridgewaters and Thomas Wood.

*also*  
**Thirty-five** acres of land lying and being in the county of Clark, on Wild-cat creek, originally granted to John Freeman, adjoining Kellere and others; executed as the property of Joseph Carter, to satisfy an execution obtained in the magistrates court in favor of William Richards against said Carter, and returned to me by Samuel Heard constable.

*also*  
**Two hundred** acres of land lying and being in the county of Jackson on K. d. Lane creek, originally granted to William Rols, boundaries unknown—Also, one other tract of land containing one hundred and seventy acres, be the same more or less, lying and being in the county of Clark, on the waters of the Middle Fork of Osage river, adjoining Atkins and others, it being part of a large survey originally granted to John Pope; executed as the property of Joseph Laurence to satisfy an execution in favor of Benjamin Hathorn, indorsee of David Brown, and pointed out by the defendant's agent.

*also*  
**One** walnut chest of drawers, one large brown bay gelding with a large white spot in his face, his hind feet white, supposed to be eight years old; all executed as the property of Richard Dickens, to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. & Felix Gilbert.

*also*  
**Fifty** acres of land, lying and being in the county of Clark on McNorris creek, originally granted to Webber, adjoining D. W. and others; executed as the property of Allen Ristby, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Glatsfer the use of James Barber, and pointed out by the defendant.

*also*  
**Three negroes**, viz. Pegg, Rachel and Charles, which said negroes were levied on as the property of Preston Runnels, during the life of his present wife—and two hundred acres of land lying and being in the county of Clark on the waters of Call's creek, adjoining T. Dickens and others, it being part of a large survey originally granted to Preston Runnels, and executed as the property of said Runnels, to satisfy sundry executions.

*Conditions cash.*  
JOHN SILMAN, Sheriff.  
May 4, 1868.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber has several convenient Rooms to rent in the town of Washington, Wilkes county.  
Wm. SANSON.  
April 2, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
AT THIS OFFICE  
O'KELLY'S APOLOGY.  
In practicing against the  
MAGISTRATES of the County of Wilkes.

# SHERIFF'S SALE.

## WILL BE SOLD

On the first Tuesday in June next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz:

**Three hundred** acres of land be the same more or less, situate in Wilkes county on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Robert Tombs and others, now in the occupancy of Arthur M. Charlton, with the improvements thereon; to satisfy an execution against John Ringo.

*also*  
**Two hundred and fifty** acres of land, lying in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Williams' creek, granted to Silas Dixon and Deborah, adjoining the widow Irwin and John Moore; it being the same tract whereon Edward Moore now lives, (with the improvements thereon) levied on as the property of said Moore, by virtue of an execution in favor of the administrators of Silas Dixon, deceased, against said Edward Moore and Charles R. Carter—pointed out by said Moore. Also, 200 acres of land in said county, on the waters of Hick creek, adjoining Nathaniel Jackson's land, and others; taken by virtue of said execution, as the property of Charles R. Carter, and pointed out by said Carter.

*also*  
**Two hundred and fifty** acres of land, situate in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Williams' creek, granted to Silas Dixon and Deborah, adjoining the widow Irwin and John Moore; it being the same tract whereon Edward Moore now lives, (with the improvements thereon) levied on as the property of said Moore, to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of Silas Dixon deceased, against Edward Moore and Thomas Price—pointed out by Ly Edward Moore.

*also*  
**Three hundred** acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Wilkes county on the waters of Little river, adjoining the widow Gilliam and others; it being the same tract whereon Evan Price formerly lived, with the improvements thereon; taken to satisfy an execution against William Telford.

*also*  
**One negro woman** by the name of Edy; taken to satisfy an execution against Arthur M. Charlton.

*also*  
**Three negroes**, viz. one likely negro man by the name of Conett, and one likely negro woman by the name of Harri, and her child Harri; levied on to satisfy an execution in favor of David Meriwether against James Monfort and James Muling.

*also*  
**One man's saddle and bridle**, taken by virtue of an execution as the property of Vincent Harrison, junior.

*Conditions cash.*  
WILLIAM JOHNSON, D. S.  
May 4, 1868.

**FOR SALE.** At this Office.  
Justice's warrants and executions; CONSTABLE's bail bonds together with all kinds of blanks in Courts of ORDINARY.

On Saturday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1865, 1866, and 1867, together with costs—viz.

**Forty-three** acres of land lying in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Little creek, adjoining Hubbard Harris; taken as the property of John Warnock, to satisfy his tax for the years 1865 and 1867—tax due 1 dollar 66 1-2 cents.

**Sixty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, granted to Rufus Jones, and adjoining Reice Watkins; taken as the property of David Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 38 3-4 cents.

**Thirty-two** acres of land, lying in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Smith and others; taken as the property of William Burks to satisfy his tax for the years 1866 and 1867—tax due 75 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land, in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Thomas B. Dorley and granted to Rufus Jones—taken as the property of James Jones, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 93 3-4 cents.

**Ninety-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining Zadock Barnett; taken as the property of James Huckabay, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 68 3-4 cents.

**Fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Matthew Kinley, and granted to William McCree; taken as the property of James Bowden, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 43 3-4 cents.

**Eighty-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Safford Blake; taken as the property of William Bohannon to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 41 3-4 cents.

**One hundred and twenty-seven** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Josiah Jordan and granted to Richard McCree; taken as the property of William Owen sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—tax due 74 3-4 cents.

**Two hundred and fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining W. Lumpkin and granted to W. Duke; taken as the property of Thomas Arnold to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—tax due 4 dollars 28 1-2 cents.



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## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

### WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1805, 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz.

**FORTY-THREE** acres of land lying in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Halling creek, adjoining Hubbard Harris; taken as the property of John Warnock, to satisfy his tax for the years 1805 and 1807—tax due 1 dollar 66 1-2 cents.

**Sixty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, granted to Ruffell Jones, and adjoining Reice Watkins; taken as the property of David Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 38 3-4 cents.

**Thirty-two** acres of land, lying in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Smith and others; taken as the property of William Burks to satisfy his tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 75 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land, in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Thomas B. Dorley and granted to Ruffell Jones—taken as the property of James Jones, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 93 3-4 cents.

**Ninety-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining Zadock Barnett; taken as the property of James Huckabay, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 68 3-4 cents.

**Fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Matthew Findley, and granted to William M'Cree; taken as the property of James Bowden, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 43 3-4 cents.

**Eighty-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Scifmons Blake; taken as the property of William Bohanan to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 41 3-4 cents.

**One hundred and twenty-seven** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Josiah Jordan and granted to Richard M'Cree; taken as the property of William Owen sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 74 3-4 cents.

**Two hundred and fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining W. Lumpkin and granted to W Duke;

taken as the property of Thomas Arnold to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 4 dollars 28 1-2 cents.

**Eighty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Isaac Oaks, and granted to M'Nab; taken as the property of Joseph Gill jun. to satisfy his tax for the years 1805, 1806, and 1807—tax due 10 dollars 15 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Reuben Radford; taken as the property of John Hinson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 75 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Walker and others; taken as the property of Samuel Stewart, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 1 dollar 5 cents.

**One hundred and six** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Thomas Cood; taken as the property of William M'Cree, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 9 dollars 47 3-4 cents.

**Three hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek adjoining Barnett; taken as the property of Reuben Radford to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 3 dollars 12 1-4 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
April 30, 1808. 9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALES.

### WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 23d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz.

**ONE** hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) lying in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Humphrey Tomkins, taken as the property of James M'Ghee, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 62 1-2 cents.

**Two hundred and fifty** acres of land, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Richard Gregory, sen. the property of Richard Gregory, junior; taken to satisfy the tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 3 dollars 67 cents.

**Sixty-five** acres of land, the property of John Hawks, lying on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining

John Allor; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

**Thirty** acres of land, the property of Charles Wilder, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining the widow Houle, taken for the tax of the years 1806 and 1807; tax due 1 doll. 18 1-2.

**Fifty nine** acres of land, the property of Charles Dunton, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Hubbard; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

**Eighty seven** and a half acres, the property of John Angle, on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Mark Raglan; tax due 52 3-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land, the property of John Rutledge, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Gresham, senior; tax due 1 doll. 48 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land, the property of Ambrose Jones, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Isaac Williams, taken for the tax of the year 1807; due 54 1-2 cents.

**Two hundred** acres of land, the property of John Oliver, on the waters of Beaver-dam creek, adjoining Elijah Echols, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 89 1-4 cents.

**One hundred and fifty** acres of land, the property of Hawkins Bullock, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Mary Bullock, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 2 dolls. 81 1-4 cents.

**Fifty-five** acres of land, the property of Kerby Lanckford, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Alexander Gordan, taken for the tax of 1807; due 55 1-4 cents.

**Fifty** acres of land, the property of Aaron Davis, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Sherwood Davis, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 46 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land, the property of James Jones, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Seamour Lee, taken to satisfy his and Mary Jones' tax for the year 1807; due 69 3-4 cents.

**Two hundred** acres of land, the property of James Williamson, on the waters of Little river, adjoining James Northington, taken for the tax of 1806 and 1807; due 2 dolls. 90 1-2 cents.

**Fifty** acres of land, the property of Champion Davis, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining John Ford, taken to satisfy his tax for the year 1806; due 37 1-2 cents.

**Fifty** acres of land, the property of Chasity Ogle, on the waters

ers of Big creek, adjoining M. Barnett, taken to satisfy the tax for the year 1807; due 26 3-4 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
May 14, 1808. 9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

### WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 25th day of June next, at the Court-house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

**ONE** Billiard-table, maces, &c. taken as the property of John Rorie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 75 dollars 22 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 4w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

### WILL BE SOLD.

On Friday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

**THIRTY** acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Moore, granted to Smallwood; taken as the property of John Irwin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

**Two hundred and forty-nine** acres of land in Wilkes county, on the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell, granted to Walker (2d quality) in proved, now in the occupancy of Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property of William Stark, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 38 dollars 14 cents.

**One part** of a lot of land, in the town of Washington, No. 6. well improved, adjoining William Sanborn and Mrs. Revier, now in the occupancy of Robert Luckie; taken as the property of Bernard Kelley, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 2 dolls. 41 cts.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 9w.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**THE** above reward will be given to any person who will lodge my negro man Major in Wilkes jail, or return him to me, or produce satisfactory proof that he has taken his life.

Archibald B.  
Hancock county,  
May 20, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county for leave to sell one third part of a moiety of a tract of land, lying and being in said county, containing two hundred acres (be the same more or less) adjoining Col. Holman Freeman and William Mallory, esq.—And one other tract of land, lying and being in Franklin county, containing one thousand acres, on Nelson's creek, adjoining Payne and Nelson; being part of the real estate of Drury Williams, deceased;—fold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

JONATHAN WEBSTER,  
acting executor.

Sept. 5, 1807.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes county for an order to sell 200 acres of land, in said county, adjoining Duncan Bohannon and others, on the waters of Newford creek; being the real estate of William Richardson, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

WM. RICHARDSON, adm'r.  
September 12, 1807.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell the real estate of John C. Pinkstone, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs and creditors.

WM. M. RAIN, } adm'r.  
SILAS STARR, }

Sept. 28, 1807.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the inferior court of Wilkes county for leave to sell one tract of land, in Baldwin county (5th district); and one other tract in the county of Greene, adjoining Samuel Harper and others; being the estate of John Billingslea, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs and creditors.

ASA ATKINS,  
JAMES BILLINGSLEA,  
administrators.

October 3, 1807.

# NOTICE.

THAT after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of the county of Greene, for leave to sell one tract of land lying in the county of Wilkes, on Beaverdam creek, containing 600 acres, more or less, adjoining Wright and Mclear.—Also, a lot of land No. 293 in the 9th district in the county of Wilkes.—Also, one other lot No. 978 in the 15th district in the county of Baldwin. All being part of the real estate of Joel Early, deceased,—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

PETER EARLY,  
JEREMIAH EARLY,  
DAVIS GRESHAM,  
ARCH'D. GRESHAM,  
Executors.

5, 1807.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof application will be made to the Inferior Court of Elbert county for leave to sell 100 acres of land, part of the real estate of Richard Gatewood, deceased; the said land lying in Elbert county, on Dove's creek—for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

JOHN GATEWOOD, ex'r.  
Oct. 14, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two hundred acres of land, lying in said county, on little river, adjoining Griffin's mill, being the real estate of John Mafon late of said county deceased, and fold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

NANCY MASON, adm'x.  
November 2, 1807.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of the county of Oglethorpe, for leave to sell all the real estate of William Hay, deceased,—viz.

920 acres of land in the county of Jackson, on the north fork of Oconee river, joining count d'Eitapp's land;

450 ditto, Jackson county, on N. E. Oconee, whereon Samuel Hay now lives;

565 ditto, Middle Fork Oconee river, whereon Wm. Arner now lives;

7 acres Elbert county, on Savannah river, joins Nehemiah Howard;

150 acres, Franklin county, joins said Hay and vacant;

107 do. do. do. N. E. Broad river, joins Bryant Ward;

50 acres do. do. joins Walton and vacant land;

292 acres do. do. waters of Tugalo.

All fold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

GILBERT HAY,  
Surviving executor.  
Washington, 5th Jan. 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county for leave to sell one hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) in said county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Subtrine Irwin and others, it being the real estate of William Lea, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs and creditors.

AQUILLA BURROUGHS,  
JOSEPH HENDERSON, sen.  
Executors.

January 15, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell all the real estate of William Hendricks deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased.

ELIZABETH HENDRICKS,  
Administratrix.  
March 12, 1808.

# NOTICE.

THAT after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of the county of Wilkes, for leave to sell the following lands, viz.—one tract in Oglethorpe county, containing one hundred and eighty acres, joining Hill and Smith; also, two thirds of the tract whereon the subscriber now resides, in Wilkes county on Clark's creek, joining Stone, Cunningham and others—being the real estate of Henry Joffey deceased. fold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

MARY JOSSEY, adm'x.  
January 29, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Greene county, for leave to sell one tract of land lying in the 10th district of Baldwin, known by lot No. 174, containing two hundred two and an half acres, more or less. Also,—one tract of land lying in Greene county, on the waters of Big Beaverdam creek, adjoining Wingfield, Harris, & others, containing one hundred acres, more or less; it all being part of the real estate of Philip Hunter, deceased, to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased.

ELISHA HUNTER, adm'r.  
February 19, 1808.

# NOTICE.

BE it known that after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Oglethorpe county, for leave to sell the real estate of Adam Simmons deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors, in conformity to the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

ADAM SIMMONS, adm'r.  
March 17, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two tracts of land, belonging to the estate of the rev. John Springer, dec.—viz. one tract of land in Hancock county, containing five hundred acres, on Little-Ogechee river, adjoining maj. Boyle and others.—The other tract in Pendleton district, South Carolina, containing six hundred and forty acres—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

ANN SPRINGER, ex'x.  
SOLOMON GREEN, ex'r.  
February 20, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Lincoln county, for leave to sell a tract of land in the 9th district of Baldwin county, known by lot No. 86, being the whole of the real estate of William Monterief, deceased, and fold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

THOMAS MONTERIEF, adm'r.  
March 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

BE it known, that after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inf. court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 327 acres, lying and being in the county of Wilkes on the waters of Harden's creek, adjoining Jacob Lew. is sen. and others; two hundred of the above land granted to Duncan M'Cowen, and one hundred twenty-seven acres granted to Peter D's. mock—being the real estate of James Fenney deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

JAMES PATTERSON, ex'r.  
March 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell a lot of land in the first district of Wayne county, No. 267; it being part of the real estate of Davis Saxon, late of Wilkes county dec. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

OBADIAH EDGE, adm'r.  
POLLY SAXON, adm'x.  
March 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

BE it known, that after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Greene county, for leave to sell one acre and an half of land, on Town creek, in said county, being the whole of the real estate of Isaac Wright deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased.

EZEKIEL ROLSTON, adm'r.  
April 9, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two hundred and thirty acres of land in said county, on Broad river adjoining Benjamin Taliaferro and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Henry Carleton deceased.

LUCY CARLETON, adm'r.  
April 22, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from this date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes for leave to sell one tract of land in the 10th district of Baldwin No. 165—and one other tract in the 10th district of Wilkes No. 290; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of David Evans, deceased.

MARY EVANS, adm'x.  
ARDEN EVANS, adm'r.  
May 7, 1808.

AFTER nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Inferior court of Clark county for leave to sell lot No. 124, in the 14th district of Baldwin county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Joshua Browning deceased.

MARGARET BROWNING ex'x  
WILLIAM BROWNING, ex'r.  
May 24, 1808.



# MONITOR.

Three Dols. per ann.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) PRINTED WEEKLY FOR SARAH HILLHOUSE.

[Payable half yearly.]

VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1868.

[Number 322.]

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD;

On Thursday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of 10 and three o'clock, at the Court House in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1866 and 1867, together with cuts—viz.

**T**WO hundred two and an half acres of land in Baldwin county (when returned) known by lot No. 202 and 4th district; taken as the property of Leonard Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 11 dollars 70 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 and 16th district; taken as the property of Reuben Radford, administrator of John Davis, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 81 and 25th district; taken as the property of Joseph Hobbs, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 135 and 24th district; taken as the property of William Martin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 120 and 1st district—also, one other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said county, known by lot No. 97 and 3d district; taken as the property of Needham Sorrels, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 1 dollar 7 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 227 and 5th district—also, 100 acres of land in Clark county, adjoining Radford Ellis; all of said property taken to satisfy William Bartles' tax for the year 1866—due 82 1-2 cents.

Also

150 acres of land in Elbert county; taken as the property of Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 1 dollar 40 1-2 cents.

Also

21 4-5 acres of land in the county of Wilkes, adjoining Burroughs; taken as the property of Champness Arnold, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 43 cts.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 150 and 19th district; taken as the property of Benjamin Hadnett, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 1 dollar 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 42 and 23d district; taken as the property of John Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 212 and 8th district; taken as the property of Thomas Polley to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 71 and 16th district; taken as the property of William Burks sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 158 and 24th district; taken as the property of Thomas Angle to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 82 and 16th district; taken as the property of Jesse Carrell to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 70 and 12th district; taken as the property of Aaron Phillips, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 39 cents.

Also

400 acres of land in Wayne county, known by lot No. 337 & 1st district; taken as the property of John L. Moody, to satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 69 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 61 and 10th district; taken to satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for the year 1867, also for the tax of Moore dec. and Francis Penn—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 103 and 23d district; taken as the property of David Battie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 10 and 13th district; also, one other lot in said county, known by No. 464 and 7th district; taken as the property of Eliha Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinton county, known by lot No. 39 and 24th district; taken as the property of George Elliott, to

satisfy his tax for the year 1866—due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.

June 11, 1868.

9w.

## DISSOLUTION.

**T**HE Co-partnership under the firm of

CULBERTSON & STOVALL, dissolved by mutual consent, on the 27th ultimo. All persons who have any claims against the said firm, will call on Peter Stovall for settlement, and those who are indebted thereunto, will also call on him immediately, and make payment, or liquidate their accounts.

WM. P. CULBERTSON,  
PETER STOVALL.

Wilkes county,  
June 9, 1868. 3tp.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**C**HASED from Augusta on Thursday morning last, 26th May, a DARK GREY MARE, four years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high, shod all round, her mane has lately been pulled and trimmed, and when she went away, it was braided, she has a long tail, white at the end, and has never been docked; there is a fore upon her back occasioned by the saddle, and her right eye has some appearance of a film growing over it.—She was seen in Washington, Wilkes, on Monday evening last—Whoever will take her up and deliver her at the Augusta Book Store, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.

Augusta, June 2, 1868. 3t.

## LAW-OFFICE.

**T**HE subscribers having entered into co-partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the firm of GRIFFIN & CAMPBELL, beg leave to inform those who may be inclined to employ either or both of them, that the one or the other may be found regularly at their office, for the discharge of business. They intend practicing in the Superior courts of all the counties in the Western circuit, (Franklin excepted,) also in the counties of Greene and Baldwin—and in the Inferior courts of Wilkes, Lincoln, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Hancock and Warren.

JOHN GRIFFIN,  
DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL.  
Washington, June 4, 1868.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**T**HE above reward will be given to any person who will lodge my negro man Major in Wilkes jail, or return him to me, or produce satisfactory proof that they have taken his life.

ARCHIBALD MARTIN.

Hancock county,  
May 20, 1868.

## On Vulgarity.

A vulgar, ordinary way of thinking, acting, or speaking, implies a low education, and a habit of low company. Young people contract it at school, or among servants, with whom they are too often used to converse; but, after they frequent good company, they must want attention and observation very much, if they do not lay it quite aside; and indeed if they do not, good company will be very apt to lay them aside. The various kinds of vulgarisms are infinite; I cannot pretend to point them out to you; but I will give some samples, by which you may guess at the rest.

A vulgar man is captious and jealous; eager and impetuous about trifles; he suspects himself to be slighted; thinks everything that is said meant at him; if the company happens to laugh, he is persuaded they laugh at him; grows angry and testy, says something very impertinent, and draws himself into a scrape, by shewing what he calls a proper spirit, and asserting himself. A man of faith, does not suppose himself to be either the sole or principal object of the thoughts, looks, or words of the company; and never suspects that he is either slighted or laughed at, unless he is conscious that he deserves it. And if (which very seldom happens) the company is absurd or ill-bred enough to do either, he does not care two pence, unless the insult be to griefs and plain as to require satisfaction of another kind. As he is above trifles, he is never vehement and eager about them; and, wherever they are concerned, rather acquiesces than wrangles. A vulgar man's conversation always injures strongly of the lowliness of his education and company; it turns chiefly upon his domestic affairs, his servants, the excellent order he keeps in his own family, and the little anecdotes of the neighbourhood; all which he relates with emphasis, as interesting matters. He is a man-gossip.

Vulgarity in language is the next, and distinguishing characteristic of bad company, and a bad education. A man of fashion avoids nothing with more care than this. Proverbial expressions and trite sayings are the flowers of the rhetoric of a vulgar man. Would he say, that men differ in their tastes; he both supports and adorns that opinion, by the good old saying, as he respectfully calls it, that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." If any body attempts being smart, as he calls it, upon him; he gives them *tit for tat*, *aye*, that he does. He has always some favorite word for the time being; which, for the sake of being often, he commonly abuses. Such as *vastly* angry, *vastly* kind, *vastly* handsome, and *vastly* ugly. Even his pronunciation of proper words carries the mark of the bad company with it. He calls the carnation *car-nay*, he is obliged not obliged to

He goes to *war*, and not *to* *war*, such a place. He functions all the hard words, by way of ornament, which he always mangles. A man of fiction never has recourse to proverbs and vulgar aphorisms; unless his favorite words or hard words; but takes great care to speak very correctly and grammatically, and to pronounce properly; that is, according to the usage of the best companies.

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handedness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education and low company; for it is impossible to suppose that a man can have frequented good company, without having caught something, at least, of their air and notions. A new-raised man is distinguished in a regiment by his awkwardness; but he must be impenetrably dull, if, in a month or two's time, he cannot perform at least the common manual exercise, and look like a soldier. The very accoutrements of a man of fashion are grievous incumbrances to a vulgar man. He is at a loss what to do with his hat, when it is not upon his head; his cane (if unfortunately he wears one) is perpetual war with every cup of tea or coffee he drinks; destroys them first, and then accompanies them in their fall. His sword is formidable only to his own legs, which would possibly carry him fast enough out of the way of any sword but his own. His cloaths fit him so ill, and constrain him so much, that he seems rather their prisoner than their proprietor. He presents himself in company like a criminal in a court of justice; his very air condemns him; and people of fashion will no more connect themselves with the one, than people of character will with the other. This repulse drives and sinks him into low company; a gulph from whence no man, after a certain age, ever emerged. *Lord Chesterfield.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, April 12.

The honorable admiral Berkely struck his flag on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, and came to London.

Ministers have received dispatches from our fleet off Cadiz, bringing an account of the most serious disturbances having taken place at Madrid. The people alarmed at the prospect of want, and learning from every part of the kingdom, that the grain was bought up for the use of the French, (for we understand the French do not *sieve*, but *lay* from the farmers, under a threat however, that if they conceal or keep back from the market, it will be confiscated) there is an actual insurrection, but the people have no one to direct their efforts—and the consequence will be a horrible and useless effusion of blood.

The following instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday evening:—

(COPY)

“George R.

“Instructions to the commanders of our ships of war, and privateers: given at our court at Windsor, the 11th day of April, in the forty-eighth year of our reign.

“Our will and pleasure is, that you do not interrupt any neutral vessel laden with lumber and pro-

visions, and going to any of our colonies, islands, or settlements in the West-Indies or South America, to whomsoever the property may appear to belong, and notwithstanding such vessel may not have regular clearances and documents on board; and in case any vessel shall be met with, and be in her due course to the alleged port of her destination, an interdiction shall be made on one or more of the principal papers of such vessel, specifying the destination alleged, and the place where the vessel was so visited: And in case any vessel so laden shall arrive and deliver her cargo in any of our colonies, islands or settlements aforesaid, such vessel shall be permitted to receive her freight, and to depart either in ballast or with any goods that may be legally exported in such vessel, and to proceed to any unblockaded port, notwithstanding the present hostilities or any future hostilities which may take place; and a passport for such purpose shall be granted to the vessel by the governor, or other person, having the chief civil command in such colony, island or settlement. G. R.”

April 15.

Yesterday both houses of parliament adjourned, the lords for a fortnight, the commons till Tuesday week.

April 16.

Accounts received from Holland within this day or two, state, that the French government had at length succeeded in the negotiation for placing at its disposal a certain number of Danish fiamen, to man the ships at Flushing and other ports in the channel, and that 8000 of them had commenced their march for these parts of the coast. There is certainly nothing to prevent such of the Danish sailors as may have been at Holland and Belgium, but there are precisely the same obstacles in the way of those who are in Zealand, as there would be to the passage of a large military force from Holstein to that island. If 8000 or any considerable number of fiamen can pass the Belt unopposed, there is no reason why Bernadotte may not transport his army across the passages with as little difficulty.

April 17.

A convention has been signed between Denmark and France, by which 12,000 Danish troops are to act with the French army destined against Sweden, under the command of a French general—another body of Danish troops under the command of a Danish officer, is to be employed in the Swedish expedition, and is now assembling in Zealand. This convention, it is further stated, stipulates that no French or Spanish troops are to be quartered in Holstein.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port from Liverpool, ship Dryade, capt. Barker. She left Liverpool on the 20th April, and brings London papers to the 14th ult. from which the editors of the New-York Gazette have made extracts:

Capt. Barker informs, that the American packet-ship Olage, capt. Duplex, which arrived at L'Orient on the 22d March, had not arrived in England as late as the 18th of April; and that the general opinion in England was, that she had been seized by order of the French government, and not a syllable had

been heard from her since her arrival at L'Orient.

Capt. Barker further states, that petitions against the orders in council were pouring in from all quarters of England; and that two of the ministers who were in favor of them, had altered their opinion, and were about to bring forward a motion for their repeal. And it was the general opinion in Liverpool, that the orders would be rescinded.

American produce was in great demand, and daily on the rise, particularly cotton.

We observe it stated in one of the London prints, as from unquestionable authority, that within the district of one of the cloth-halls in Leeds in Yorkshire, a decrease of 29,998 pieces of broadcloth, has taken place in the woollen manufacture, principally during the six months preceding the first of April.

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

The editors of the New-York Gazette say, they have seen a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, to the owner of the Dryade, stating that the British ministry had been already convinced, that the orders in council, had not been productive of any single advantage which had been expected from them—and the writer observed, that in his opinion, the day of the orders being rescinded, was not very distant.

The house of representatives of the Orleans territory on the 10th of March passed a resolution—yeas 14, nays 6—“that after the expiration of the session, the seat of the legislature shall no longer continue in the city of New-Orleans.”

Cardinal Messenger.

BOSTON, May 23.

By ship New-Glen, capt. Hincley, in 31 days from London, we have received our regular file of papers to the 19th of April.

The chancellor of the exchequer laid before parliament on the 11th ult the annual budget of taxes.—The total of the sums required to meet the expenses of the year is the small sum of forty-eight millions, six hundred and fifty-three thousand, one hundred and seventy pounds sterling!

The destination of the Rochfort squadron, was still a matter of uncertainty in England.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

The fortifications at Governor's Island progress very rapidly. Between 3 and 400 men are kept constantly employed on the works. The genius of col. Williams united with the superior mechanical abilities of messrs. Hilliard and Soyder, has rendered this fortification in point of strength and elegance, equal to any perhaps in the world. They are at present occupied in the erection of a circular tower, which from its situation, will be of great advantage in case of attack, being placed on a point of the Island, from whence it can command the Narrows, and in fact, the whole of the Channel. It will be completed in about three months.

At Hellows Island also, they have commenced the erection of a

star, which will be of great service, and the chains are forging, which are to be affixed to blocks to be sunk in the Channel. When the works are all completed, the general complaint that our harbor is defenceless, will we hope cease, as whatever nature and art can furnish, will be supplied,—it will be placed in a posture of defence superior to any in the U. States.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Capt. Tyler arrived at Boston from Gibraltar, informs, that the British had taken possession and commenced a fort on an uninhabited rock, called Parsley-island, situated under Apes Hill, a little west of Ceuta, on the Barbary coast. Preparations were making for an attack on Ceuta, and it was reported the Moors were to assist in the attack. There were some rumors that the French squadrons were out in the Mediterranean, and a lookout was kept for them at Gibraltar, under an expectation that they might intend to pass through the Straights.

SAVANNAH, June 9.

By the several arrivals yesterday, we have been favored with late papers from New-York and Philadelphia, containing London dates to the 19th of April, being eleven days later than we have before seen.

No one can mistake the motives of the British in issuing his majesty's instructions to his armed vessels. These instructions are evidently intended to encourage and aid affected American citizens in carrying on an illicit and villainous traffic with the British West-Indies, in defiance of the laws of their country. It will be a source of heartick satisfaction to every real American if their object should be defeated by the vigilance of our naval officers.

WASHINGTON-CITY, May 25.

We have received the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of captain Charles Gordon, which shall appear in our next. They conclude with the sentence that capt. Gordon be privately reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 20.

The valuable merchant mill, the property of William Richards, esq. of Falmouth, was on Tuesday night destroyed by fire. The night was unusually calm, which circumstance, added to the united exertions of the citizens of Falmouth and Frederickburg, prevented the destruction of the two adjoining mills, tobacco ware-house, (which were within from 30 to 60 feet) and probably the greater part of the town. It is feared that the fire was communicated by some vile incendiary.

NASHVILLE, April 12.

Indians.—On Sunday the 3d inst. a heavy loaded prongue ascending the Tennessee river, was attacked a few miles from the mouth of Duck river, by ten Indians, supposed to be Creeks, who were painted black. The whites returned the fire, which was continued for some minutes with undaunted bravery on both sides—but the boat people finding themselves unable to contend with a superior force, in a confined situation, pushed off from shore and dropped



down the river to Richland settlement. Their loss was three killed and three wounded. The wounded men we are informed, are in a fair way of recovery, although one received seven, and another three wounds.

The Indians were immediately pursued by sixteen men, who have not been heard from.

Mr. Helm states, that as he passed through the Chickasaw nation, he was told that the Creek nation had determined to go to war with the whites, and that the sixth town of the Choctaws had joined them.

A party of the Creeks had been in the Old-town for some time persuading the Chickasaws to go to war; and he was cautioned to take care of the Cherokees, as it was believed they would join the Creeks.

When he arrived at the Cherokee nation, he found them holding their war-dance; their warriors wore red beads, carried knife tomahawks and scalp, but offered no violence to any of his party. The Chickasaws appeared friendly, and said if the Whites would send an army, they would assist to drive off the Creeks and Choctaws.

*Kentucky paper.*

By a gentleman directly from Vermont, we are informed, that in an attempt of the inhabitants to take a large raft to Montreal, contrary to the Embargo laws, they were resisted on Lake Champlain by two sloops belonging to the government—when an action took place, in which 14 or 15 men were wounded. The raft made its escape and proceeded to its place of destination.

*Utica Patriot.*

Since the embargo, above three hundred families have moved from New-York to Philadelphia. The greater fertility of Philadelphia from foreign assault, and its superior advancement in manufactures, will give it that ascendancy over New-York, which years of commercial prosperity will scarcely be able to restore. While rent has fallen here twenty-five per cent. it has advanced in that city one-third; and it is also a fact, that within the two last months, more houses have commenced building in Philadelphia, than during the same period since the revolution.—*N. Y. paper.*

In consequence of the favorable construction of the Milan decree, of Bonaparte, American vessels have been released that were carried into French ports and their cargoes have been sold at an immense profit to American owners; several of those released vessels have arrived in the U. States, one of which the *Augustus of Salem*, has cleared, it is said, 150,000 dollars.

*Boston Democrat.*

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew to a mercantile house in New-York, dated May 5.

"I am this day informed from Antigua, that the governor has forbidden the Americans collecting any old debts—or any shipments being made on their account. You may rely on the information being correct."

Worthy of imitation.—The Legislature of Vermont have resolved to appear at their next session, clad in the cloth of American manufacture.

It is with pleasure that we inform our fellow-citizens, that the Upper Battery of Fort Johnson is now ready for mounting the ordnance, & the Lower Battery in a state of forwardness. We venture to say, the plans of said Battery are well laid, and the workmanship done in a substantial and neat manner, and will, without doubt, when finished, do credit to Maj. M'Comb, who planned the work, and Mr. John M. Frazier, the master carpenter, who carried the same into effect.

*City Gazette.*

Extract of a letter, from an eminent physician in Philadelphia, received at Charleston.

"The small-pox has got in amongst us in the natural way; but vaccination has gained much ground. Several have died of the small-pox. But an evil has happened from the same physician both inoculating and vaccinating. Two children in one family meant to be vaccinated, were inoculated by the lancet not being clean, and both died and were this day buried."

Mungo Park.—This enterprising traveller, who was generally supposed to have been murdered, is said to have gone from Africa for the West-Indies. He was, however, the only member of his party who survived.

*London paper.*

The fanatic spirit of the French court gave rise to the celebrated edict of Nantz, expelling the Huguenots or protestants from the dominions of France, in the reign of Louis the 14th. France at this period was the first manufacturing nation in Europe, but her artisans and manufacturers, who were principally protestants, sought an asylum in the more genial climes, where the spirit, if not of liberty, at least of toleration existed. Great-Britain in a great measure owes her manufacturing and commercial glory to this circumstance. More than a century has passed away, and France has hitherto not been able to recover from the effects of this short-sighted policy. The maddened thirst for naval dominion has given rise to the late unprincipled and unjustifiable orders of the British council in November last, violating the rights and threatening the independence of neutral nations. This short-sighted policy of the cabinet of St. James is likely to become as beneficial to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the U. States as the edict of Nantz was to that of Great-Britain.—*For like causes produce like effects.*—*American.*

It frequently happens that the best effects are produced from the worst intentions. The British orders of council have given rise to a national spirit in America, to become as well the manufacturers as the consumers of her own raw materials. The suspension of trade in neutral bottoms, while it proves the *alma mater* of the American tradesman, is likely to inflict a deadly blow on the manufacturing towns of Great-Britain. It is certain that the nation who wishes to maintain its independence and at the same time be a commercial people, must also be a manufacturing and agricultural one. The U. States, have hitherto lost sight of the grand object, and for years have been endeavoring to grasp the

carrying trade of the civilized world. The present posture of affairs has fully evinced the state of dependence resulting from such a spirit, and an important era is likely to happen in the commercial history of the country from a state of the things unexpected and unsought for. Baltimore first set the example of raising a manufacturing society with adequate capital; Philadelphia followed; and Peterburgh (Va.) is found in the train. The Peterburgh, (Va.) manufacturing society have unfolded the objects of their institution in a constitution, comprising twenty articles relating to its government and operation, and have appointed a committee of four persons, who have addressed the public in handsome and appropriate language on the benefits and necessities of such an institution.

We cannot but approve, in the highest strains of eulogy, this patriotic manufacturing spirit which so generally pervades our common country. Since the manufacturers of Great Britain have raised her to the highest pitch of commercial glory, to will her orders in council and the subsequent Milan decree of the French emperor, raise a spirit of rivalry in the American hemisphere which from the short-sighted policy of the British cabinet, must eventually terminate in the ruin of the trading towns of that ill-fated island and its dependencies.

*Ibid.*

#### [CIRCULAR.]

Treasury Department, May 13. SIR,

FINDING that a much more rigid construction has been put in some of the districts than in others, on that part of the circular of the 6th instant which relates to the transportation of flour and other provisions from one port of the Chesapeake, to another port on the waters of the same bay; it is proper to state, that it was not hereby intended to convey an opinion that such transportation was without any exception whatever, and a sufficient cause of detention.

Amongst those exceptions may be reckoned the following:—

1. The usual intercourse on the same river, though that river may include several districts, should not be interrupted.

2. Towns and districts which have usually received their supplies of certain articles of provisions from other districts on the waters of the bay, should continue to receive their usual supplies.

3. Flour, &c. purchased by persons residing in another district, previous to the receipt of the above mentioned circular, may be taken to the district where it is owned.

4. Planters and others should be permitted to send their produce to that city or district which has been their usual market, or to which they have usually sent it as a remittance.

In order to guard against possible evasions, special bonds of the form B. may, when thought necessary, be required in the above mentioned cases, before the vessel is suffered to depart; and it must be fully understood, that even in those above mentioned cases, which in a general view do not appear suspicious, it will still be your duty to detain the vessel whenever, from any cause whatever, you may have reason to believe that there is an intention,

directly or indirectly, to evade or violate the embargo laws.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

ALBERT GALEATIN.

John Shore esq. collector, Petersburg.

#### DUEL.

We are just informed that about ten days ago, a duel was fought with rifles at 15 yards distance, between Thomas Lewis, Esq. (son of col. Andrew Lewis) and Mr. M<sup>r</sup>. Henry, all of Montgomery county (V.) Both at the same instant were shot through the body. The aim must have been as deliberate as deadly, for the wounds relatively were not more than 2 inches apart—Mr. Lewis fell dead upon the spot—Mr. M<sup>r</sup>. Henry survived but a few hours.

*Lynchburg Star.*

#### EPIGRAM.

Th' embargo our produce holds  
fast in its paw,  
And our state legislature embargo  
the law—  
The first stops our trade—but the  
last as you'll see,  
May justly be call'd, the rogue's  
jubilée.

*Augusta Herald.*

MARRIED, On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Abraham Marshall, REUBEN HILL, Esq. Attorney at Law of Clark county, to the truly amiable and well accomplished Miss LUCY LAMAR, of Columbia county.

*Augusta Chronicle.*

DIED, A few days ago, of the dropsy, DANIEL PRICE, Esq. of this county.

— In Scriven county on the 22d ult. Mr. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, aged 120 years; and singular as it may appear, for the last forty years, he has had but one fit of sickness.

*Louisville Gazette.*

A meeting of the citizens of Wilkes is requested at the court-house at ten o'clock, on Saturday next.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, &c.  
ATHENS, June 8, 1808.

THE Public Commencement will be held at this place, on the 4th day of July next. I request the Board of Trustees to convene on the day preceeding the Commencement, when a Sermon will be delivered, addressed to the Candidates for Degrees.

The young Gentlemen who graduated in 1805, and wish to receive the honor of the second degree, are requested to attend the Commencement.

The public exercises will be performed in a spacious new Chapel built for the use of the University, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Trustees at their meeting in July 1807.

J. MEIGS, President.

#### BROUGHT TO JAIL.

ON the 14th inst. a negro man by the name of PETER, who says he belongs to one James Asby of Lincoln county. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD WORMAN,  
Jailor, Wilkes county.

June 18, 1808.

# COLLECTOR'S SALES.

## WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz.

**F**ORTY-THREE acres of land lying in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Falling creek, adjoining Hubbard Harris; taken as the property of John Warnock, to satisfy his tax for the years 1805 and 1807—tax due 1 dollar 66 1-2 cents.

*also*  
Sixty acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, granted to Rufel Jones, and adjoining Reice Watkins; taken as the property of David Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 38 3-4 cents.

*also*  
Thirty-two acres of land, lying in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Smith and others; taken as the property of William Burks to satisfy his tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 75 1-4 cents.

*also*  
One hundred acres of land, in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Thomas B Dorley and granted to Rufel Jones—taken as the property of James Jones, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 93 3-4 cents.

*also*  
Ninety-five acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining Zadock Barnett; taken as the property of James Huckabay, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 68 3-4 cents.

*also*  
Fifty acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Matthew Findley, and granted to William M'Cree; taken as the property of James Bowden, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 43 3-4 cents.

*also*  
Eighty-five acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Sefloms Blake; taken as the property of William Bohanan to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 41 3-4 cents.

*also*  
One hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Josiah Jordan and granted to Richard M'Cree; taken as the property of William Owen Ilen, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 74 3-4 cents.

*also*  
Two hundred and fifty acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining W. Lumpkin and granted to W Duke; taken as the property of Thomas Arnold to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 4 dollars 28 1-2 cents.

*also*  
Eighty acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Isaac Oaks, and granted to M'Dab; taken as the property of Joseph Gill jun. to satisfy his tax for the years 1807,

1806, and 1807—tax due 10 dollars 15 1-4 cents.

*also*  
One hundred acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Reuben Radford; taken as the property of John Hinton, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 75 cents.

*also*  
One hundred acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Walker and others; taken as the property of Samuel Stewart, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 1 dollar 5 cents.

*also*  
One hundred and six acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Thomas Good; taken as the property of William M'Cree, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 9 dollars 47 3-4 cents.

*also*  
Three hundred acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek adjoining Barnett; taken as the property of Reuben Radford to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 3 dollars 12 1-4 cents.

*Conditions cash.*  
**JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.**  
April 30, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

*WILL BE SOLD,*  
On Saturday the 23d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz:

**O**NE hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) lying in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Humphrey Tomkins, taken as the property of James M'Gehee, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 62 1-2 cents.

*also*  
Two hundred and fifty acres of land, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Richard Gregory, sen. the property of Richard Gregory, junior; taken to satisfy the tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 3 dollars 67 cents.

*also*  
Sixty-five acres of land, the property of John Hawks, lying on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining John Alor; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

*also*  
Thirty acres of land, the property of Charles Wilder, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining the widow Houle, taken for the tax of the years 1806 and 1807; tax due 1 doll. 18 1-2.

*also*  
Fifty nine acres of land, the property of Charles Dunston, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Hubbard; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

*also*  
Eighty seven and a half acres, the property of John Angle, on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Mark Raglan; tax due 52 3-4 cents.

*also*  
One hundred acres of land, the

property of John Rutledge, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Gresham, senior; tax due 1 doll. 48 1-4 cents.

*also*  
One hundred acres of land, the property of Ambrose Jones, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Isaac Williams, taken for the tax of the year 1807; due 54 1-2 cents.

*also*  
Two hundred acres of land, the property of John Oliver, on the waters of Beaver-dam creek, adjoining Elijah Echols, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 39 1-4 cents.

*also*  
One hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Hawkis Bullock, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Mary Bullock, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 2 dolls. 81 1-4 cents.

*also*  
Fifty-five acres of land, the property of Kerby Lanckford, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Alexander Gordan, taken for the tax of 1807; due 55 1-4 cents.

*also*  
Fifty acres of land, the property of Aaron Davis, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Sherwood Davis, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 46 1-4 cents.

*also*  
One hundred acres of land, the property of James Jones, on the waters of Groye creek, adjoining Seamour Lee, taken to satisfy his and Mary Jones' tax for the year 1807; due 69 3-4 cents.

*also*  
Two hundred acres of land, the property of James Williamson, on the waters of Little river, adjoining James Northington, taken for the tax of 1806 and 1807; due 2 dolls. 90 1-2 cents.

*also*  
Fifty acres of land, the property of Champion Davis, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining John Ford, taken to satisfy his tax for the year 1806; due 37 1-2 cents.

*also*  
Fifty acres of land, the property of Charity Ogle, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining M. Barnett, taken to satisfy the tax for the year 1807; due 26 3-4 cents.

*Conditions cash.*  
**JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.**  
May 14, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

*WILL BE SOLD,*  
On Saturday the 25th day of June next, at the Court-house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

**O**NE Billiard-table, maces, &c. taken as the property of John Rorie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 75 dollars 42 cents.

*Conditions cash.*  
**JOHN DARRICOTT,**  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 4t.

**FOR SALE,**  
at this Office,  
**DR. RUSH'S INQUIRY**  
into the effects of  
**SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,**  
upon the Human Body.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

## WILL BE SOLD.

On Friday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

**T**HIRTY acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Moore, granted to Smallwood; taken as the property of John Irwin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

*also*  
Two hundred and forty-nine acres of land in Wilkes county, on the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell, granted to Walker (ad quality) improved, now in the occupancy of Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property of William Stark, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due, 38 dollars 14 cents.

*also*  
One part of a lot of land, in the town of Washington, No. 6. well improved, adjoining William Sanfom and Mrs. Revier, now in the occupancy of Robert Luckie; taken as the property of Barnard Kelley, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 2 dolls. 41 cts.

*Conditions cash.*  
**JOHN DARRICOTT,**  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

*WILL BE SOLD,*  
On Friday the 25th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

**T**WO hundred two and an half acres of land in Wilkes county, fourth district, third quality, granted to A. Garrett; taken as the property of Mary Garrett, to satisfy her tax for the year 1807—due 721-2 cents.

*also*  
Thirty three acres of land, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining I. Eaton, granted to William Oliver; taken as the property of Hopkins Daniel, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 doll 38 cents.

*also*  
One hundred and six acres of land second quality, and two hundred and fifty ditto, third quality in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining Pearson, granted to Downs; taken as the property of Benoni Hanford to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 5 dolls 8 3-4 cents.

*Conditions cash.*  
**JOHN DARRICOTT,**  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

# NOTICE.

**T**HE subscriber has several convenient Rooms to rent in the town of Washington, Wilkes county.  
**WM. SANSON.**  
April 2, 1808. 1t.



# MONITOR.

Three Dollars per ann.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) PRINTED WEEKLY FOR SARAH HILLHOUSE.

Payable half yearly.

VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1808.

[NUMBER 384.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 23d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz:

ONE hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) lying in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Humphrey Tomkins, taken as the property of James M'Ghee, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

Two hundred and fifty acres of land, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Richard Gregory, sen. the property of Richard Gregory, junior; taken to satisfy the tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 3 dollars 67 cents.

Also

Sixty-five acres of land, the property of John Hawks, lying on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining John Ailor; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Also

Thirty acres of land, the property of Charles Wilder, on the waters of Log creek, adjoining the widow Hole, taken for the tax of the years 1806 and 1807; tax due 1 dollar 1-2.

Also

Fifty one acres of land, the property of Charles Dunfion, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Hubbed; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Also

Eighty ten and a half acres, the property of John Angle, on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Mark Hagan; tax due 52 3-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of John Rutledge, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Gresham, senior; tax due 1 dollar 48 1-2 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of Ambrose Jones, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Isaac Williams, taken for the tax of the year 1807; due 54 1-2 cents.

Also

Two hundred acres of land, the property of John Oliver, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Elijah Chols, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 89 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Hawkins Bullock, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Mary Bullock, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 2 dollars 81-4 cents.

Also

Fifty-five acres of land, the property of Kerby Lanckford, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Alexander Gordan, taken for the tax of 1807; due 55 1-4 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Aaron Davis, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Sherwood Davis, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 46 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of James Jones, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Seamour Lee, taken to satisfy his and Mary Jones' tax for the year 1807; due 69 3-4 cents.

Also

Two hundred acres of land, the property of James Williamson, on the waters of Little river, adjoining James Northington, taken for the tax of 1806 and 1807; due 2 dollars 90 1-2 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Champion Davis, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining John Ford, taken to satisfy his tax for the year 1806; due 37 1-2 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Charity Ogle, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining M. Barnett, taken to satisfy the tax for the year 1807; due 26 3-4 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
May 14, 1808. 9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court House in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806 and 1807, together with costs—viz:

TWO hundred two and an half acres of land in Baldwin county (when returned) known by lot No. 284 and 4th district; taken as the property of Leonard Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 11 dollars 70 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 and 16th district; taken as the property of Reuben Radford, administrator of John Davis, to satisfy said Davis' tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 81 and 25th district; taken as the property of Joseph Hobbs, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot

No. 135 and 24th district; taken as the property of William Martin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 120 and 11th district—also, one other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said county, known by lot No. 97 and 3d district; taken as the property of Needham Sorrels, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 1 dollar 7 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 217 and 5th district—also, 100 acres of land in Clark county, adjoining Radford Ellis; all of said property taken to satisfy William Battles' tax for the year 1806—due 82 1-2 cents.

Also

150 acres of land in Elbert county; taken as the property of Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 40 1-2 cents.

Also

214-5 acres of land in the county of Wilkes, adjoining Burroughs; taken as the property of Champness Arnold, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 43 cts.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 150 & 18th district; taken as the property of Benjamin Hodnett to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 3 dollars 90 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 42 & 23d district; taken as the property of John Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 212 & 8th district; taken as the property of Thomas Polley to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 71 & 16th district; taken as the property of William Burks sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 158 & 24th district; taken as the property of Thomas Angle to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 & 10th district; taken as the property of Jesse Carrell to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 70 & 12th district; taken as

the property of Aaron Phillips, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

490 acres of land in Wayne county, known by lot No. 337 & 1st district; taken as the property of John L. Moody, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 69 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 63 & 10th district; taken to satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for the year 1807, also for the tax of Moore dec. and Francis Penn—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 108 & 23d district; taken as the property of David Battie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 10 & 2nd district, also, one other lot in said county, known by No. 464 & 7th district; taken as the property of Elitha Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 39 & 24th district; taken as the property of George Elliott to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

## GEORGIA.

At a Superior Court held in and for the county of Wilkes, on the fifth day of May 1808.  
Present his honor Charles Tait.

THE petition of John Darracott, having stated that he had in his possession a receipt given by John Matthews, late Supervisor, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which has been lost or destroyed, so that it cannot be found, and the said John Darracott having filed in this office, a copy of said receipt, together with the usual affidavit in such cases,

On motion of Ebenezer H. Cummings, counsel for petitioner,  
It is Ordered,

That the said copy be established in lieu of the original receipt, said to be lost—the said John Darracott first publishing this rule for the term of six months in some one of the public gazettes of this state, requiring all persons concerned, to be and appear at the next Superior Court, and shew cause (if any they have,) why this rule shall not be made absolute.

True copy from the Minutes.  
DAVID TERRILL, Clk.

May 21, 1808.

SHEEP-SKINS wanted,

## FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, May 31.

*Lates from Spain.*—We have been obligingly favored by our correspondent in Salem, with the interesting intelligence that follows:

"This day (May 28) arrived the schooner Joanna, captain Hullum, 50 days from Bilbao. The Prince of Peace had not been beheaded, as had been reported. Every thing appeared to be quietly settling under the new King in Spain. The Joanna was originally bound to Bilbao, but had her register endorsed by the Englishmen. She however proceeded for her port, and was taken by a Spanish boat with in sight of it. No condemnation of American vessels had taken place in Spain under the blackading decrees. The court of admiralty at Madrid cleared vessel and cargo. The brig Bersey, Hooper, of Bolton, waiting trial."

By Mr. Gray's vessel, which has arrived at Salem from Spain, his Catholic majesty's consul in this town, received files of the Gazette of Madrid; to the 27th of April, inclusive.

The emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 2d of April, for Bordeaux. On the road, he was met by the ambassador from the new king of Spain, who presented his credentials to him as he sat in his coach. The emperor informed that he would give him audience in the first city which they might stop. The ambassador was necessitated to change his carriage, to endeavor to keep up with him. Napoleon proceeded to Bordeaux, where he visited the different public buildings, the river, &c.

The late king of Spain had published a proclamation declaring that he had voluntarily abdicated the throne in favor of his son Ferdinand, whom he called on all his subjects to obey—at the same time he recommended to his son to keep in office the old unsuspected public servants.

King Ferdinand had proceeded to Victoria, (which is 155 miles N. of Madrid, and 32 S. E. of Bilbao) to meet the emperor Napoleon, and conduct him to Madrid, where it is expected the marriage of the king with the emperor's niece, will be solemnized, and the coronation take place.

The Prince of Peace had not been punished, nor even tried—& nothing criminal had been found against persons at first suspected as connected with him.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Captain Winn, from Marseilles and Gibraltar, informs, that two days before he failed from the latter place, (April 15) a British sloop of war arrived there, express, and informed, that she had left a frigate watching the motions of a fleet of 17 French and Spanish ships of the line, off Minorca, where it was supposed they were bound to join 4 or 5 Spanish ships of the line, lying at that island, from whence it was conjectured they would pass out of the Straits, and the people at Gibraltar were daily looking for them. An express was dispatched from Gibraltar, to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was suspected that the combined fleet meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were 15 sail of

the line all ready for sea. Captain W. further informs, that two days before he failed, it was reported at Gibraltar, that the Prince of Peace had made his escape from Madrid. He also informed, that a part of Bonaparte's army were arrived at a town about 5 or 6 miles from Gibraltar, and it was expected that he would shortly commence the siege of that place, which the inhabitants expected must soon submit to him. The British have mined the isthmus leading into Spain, with an intention of giving the French a hoist into the air.

SAVANNAH, June 14.

By the fast sailing brig Amazon, capt. Copp, from New-York, we have received papers of that city to the 31st ult. inclusive—their contents are interesting, as will be seen by extracts from them. Among other things is the following detail of the piracy of the French privateer Ichtr. Superior, on the Ichtr. Lovely Lucy, Knowles, from Baltimore to this port. This is the same privateer, that captured and plundered of a very valuable cargo, the ship Roborous, on her passage from Baltimore to New-Orleans—the particulars of which have been published in the Museum, from the Charleston Courier.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

"Arrived last evening, the Spanish Ichtr. St. Salvadore, 12 days from Havana—passenger, captain Chalmers, who went out supercargo of the schooner Lovely Lucy, capt. Bowles, bound from this port, to Savannah. Capt. C. informs, that the 22d of April, off Cape Roman, they were captured by the French privateer schooner Superior, who put a prize-master and 8 men on board, and ordered her to Sarinã. They immediately ordered all the crew below—threatened to put us all in irons if we did not remain there. On the evening of the same day experienced a very severe gale from the westward; the Frenchmen lowered all sail and attempted to scud her under bare poles, but through the ignorance or mismanagement of the one at the helm, she broached to, upset and filled; they then cut away the masts and the rigging, but neglecting to free them from the shrouds before cutting, she thumped several holes through her sides. The gale continuing with increased violence, in that situation she remained three days, when the decks burst asunder. Capt. Chalmers, Mr. Campbell (a passenger) and three negro sailors, were fortunate enough to get on that part of the deck that floated; the others were all drowned. They remained on that part of the deck four days, without provisions or water. On the 28th one of the negroes died, part of whose body they eat. On the 29th they were providentially picked up by the brig Nancies, from Norfolk bound to Havana. Mr. Campbell died on board the brig, the evening of the day they were picked up."

After those unparalleled outrages, the same privateer Superior entered the port of Philadelphia, where she was completely refitted, and has since failed on another cruise, and with a large supply of stores, granted by special permission from the collector of the port, as appears by the following permit:

"Port of Philadelphia, May 18.

—Permit capt. Brevard to laden on board the armed French schooner,

25 bbls. biscuit—2 cases red wine—4 quintals rice—50 bbls flour—15 do. beef—6 do. codfish—15 do. pork—4 do. cheese—4 do. peas—40 galls. vinegar—2 hds. French brandy—4 kegs hogs lard—1 do. butter—4 quintals onions—3 jars beef, a-la-mode—1 do. pickled pork—2 do. fresh butter—2 boxes gin—20 baskets sweet oil—65 lb codfish—50 do. sugar—24 do. saffrages—18 do. pepper—10 gallons brandy—12 dozen porter—6 hams—24 dozen eggs. Being free according to law."

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, to his friend in Boston, dated April 10*

"Letters from Kentucky last evening, mention that col. A. B. was collecting his old friends, and would be in this city shortly. This much is a fact, about three days since all the flour here, was purchased at about 4 dollars 75 cents per barrel. The quantity is very large."

## INDIAN NEWS.

*Extract of a letter from Gen. Sevier of Tennessee, to his friend in Staunton, Virginia, dated Marble Springs, May 14, 1808.*

"By last mail I received an express from general Jackson, stating that 440 Creek and 12 whites have taken a position on the South bank of the Tennessee near the mouth of Duck river, and had killed near about 20 persons and took some horses, &c.

If this be true we shall have warm work this summer, I have given him orders to dilige them, and otherwise to take defensive measures only until further orders."

## Further confirmation.

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

Maury county, April 27, 1808.

"Gentlemen,  
"I have lately received information from Gen. Andrew Jackson that the Indians have murdered three families consisting of twenty-one persons a small distance below the mouth of Duck river, and two days previous to that (which should have been done on the 5th inst.) they attacked a boat of major Colbert's in Tennessee river, on board of which were five white men—They killed two and wounded three, one of which has since died of his wounds—The general's informant reports that there are encamped on the south bank of the Tennessee, a hostile band of Creek Indians, amounting to four hundred and forty, and with them twelve white men—If this be the case it is high time to prepare for war. I am ordered by the general without delay, to place and keep my brigade in complete readiness, so that I may if called on, furnish my quota with the shortest notice and wait his further orders or the orders of government—you will therefore immediately make such arrangements in your respective regiments as will insure to you & me the confidence of our country. You will direct the volunteers within your regiments to be in readiness and on the alert, as they will be considered as minute men, if emergency should require or a call from the president."

RALSTON, (N. C.) June 2.

The commissioners formerly appointed by this state and the state of South-Carolina, for adjusting the long disputed boundary between the two states, are to meet on the first of July, at Columbia, in South Carolina, to make another attempt at some agreement on this subject. —We sincerely hope their meeting may prove efficient. The gentlemen employed by this state are the same who settled our boundary dispute with Georgia, viz. Gens. Steele, Welborn and Moore.

*Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Halifax, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated May 13, 1808.*

"No American vessel has been sent in here since last October, and under present circumstances, it is not likely that many detentions can take place; but independent of the embargo, all the commanders of ships of war have lately received new and very particular instructions in regard to their treatment of neutrals, which evinces a sincere disposition on the part of the British government to avoid any dispute with the United States."

NEW YORK, May 30.

Government has chartered the brig Hamlet, of this port, to carry dispatches to the Portuguese government at Brazil. She will sail in eight or ten days.

On the 9th ult. the Haytian President Christophe had a bloody battle with Pétion near Cape Nicholas Mole. Christophe is said to have had 1000 men killed.

By the latest accounts from St. Croix and Havannah, flour was selling at the former place at 30 dollars per bbl. and corn meal at 100 dollars per hhd.—At Havannah flour was from 28 to 30 dollars per bbl.

WASHINGTON CITY May 27.

We have received the proceedings of the court martial lately held at Norfolk, in the case of captain John Hall, of the marines, & William Hook, gunner of the Chesapeake:

In the case of captain Hall, the court sentenced him to be privately reprimanded, under the charge of "negligently performing the duty assigned him."

In the case of Mr. Hook, the court sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the U. States, "for negligently performing the duty assigned him."

ST. ALBANS, (Vt.) May 26.

In addition to the militia several days since detached from this regiment, 25 more were last week detached from this town and Georgia, and marched under the command of lieut. Whitmore, to the military station near the provincial line. The principal object of this military force was, sensibly, the detention of rafts; several of them have been brought round and boarded. They have, however, found means to liberate themselves, and not a raft, we understand, now left in our waters. Taking the advantage of the night, and strong south wind, those concerned in rafts have evaded every exertion to molest them. On Saturday evening last, the wind being favorable the three remaining rafts were, making a surface it is said, of about ten acres, and carrying forty sail, made an



expeditious and safe exit from the United States.

As neighbors to the province of Canada, it is the wish of this part of our country to remain on terms of friendship and amity; and we anxiously look forward to the time, when we can, constitutionally, exchange our commodities.

On Thursday last the bones of 11,500 persons, said to have died in the prison ships during the revolutionary war, were formally interred on Long Island. The New-York "Citizen" says—The day was one of devotion. Business was suspended.—The procession formed at the Park, agreeably to arrangements previously published, moved thro' the streets to the places of embarkation. The concourse of spectators in the streets, the houses and upon the house tops was immense. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the city, was anxious to view this scene of national piety. The wharves and places of embarkation were so thronged as seemingly to menace personal safety, and yet in the passage to and from Brooklyn of many thousand persons no accident happened—so admirably were the arrangements made and executed. At Brooklyn twenty ladies dressed in white, with black crape veils, joined the procession and added interest to the scene. Arrived at the tomb, the Rev. Mr. Williston delivered an appropriate prayer in a strain of unusual eloquence. He was followed by Dr. De Witt, the orator of the day, in an address finely composed and delivered amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the surrounding spectators. When the sepulchral rites were performed, the procession returned to the park in this city, where it was dismissed. Fed. Gaz.

**National benefit.**—It is a pleasing circumstance to observe the exertions of many influential men throughout the Union, in that encouragement of domestic manufactures, and the rearing and improving the different breeds of that useful animal, the sheep. We are happy to find that the State of New-York is not deficient in patriotic characters who lend their aid to this national benefit. Chancellor Livingston has made a variety of experiments which have succeeded to his most sanguine expectations. He has devoted considerable attention to the care of his sheep, and the wool of his pure breed has been sold to the manufacturing society at Poughkeepsie at 12s. a pound, and that of the mixed breed at 10s; cloth manufactured of the first sort fold at 7 dollars a yard, and the Chancellor has appeared in this city in a suit manufactured of his cloth which, by the best judges, is allowed to be of excellent texture and fineness. Sixty of his flock have been purchased by the Connecticut manufacturing society for 1,700 dollars, and a ram of the first breed was sold for 100 dollars. In Virginia the exertions of George W. P. Custis, esq. have been crowned with merited success.—*L'Oracle.*

From an Alexandria paper—May 17.

Mr. Snowden—On Saturday last in the presence of Laurence Lewis, esq. I sheared nine ewe lambs of the Arlington long wooled race, filters to Badger, and as the result is not very common, I presume you will

give it currency through the medium of your paper.

gross wt. length wool. produce do.		
1st. 85lb.		5 1-2 lb.
2d. 78	15 inches.	5 1-4
3d. 100	11	6 1-2
4th. 85	8	5
5th. 98	11	6 1-4
6th. 78	11	6 6 oz.
7th. 79	10 1-2	5 1-4
8th. 76	12	5 1-4
9th. 76	12	6 1-2

Those were all ewe lambs, which have each produced a lamb, and now suckle them. I also sheared a fat wether of the old kind of the country, which weighed 158 pounds gross, and produced 5 1-4 lb. of wool. Upon applying the impartial and undeviating rules of arithmetic to the above result, we shall find that the Arlington long wooled lambs, yield a pound of wool for every 14lb. 7 oz. gross weight; and the old country kind, yield only a pound of wool for 30lb. gross weight. It will be remembered, that Badger produced a pound of wool, for 10lb. gross weight; a result, which if my information be correct, is not exceeded in any part of the world.

Your friend,  
W. M. H. FOOTE.

The Rev. Joseph Clay, late of this city, has been elected Chaplain to the Legislature of Massachusetts. Savannah paper.

We are informed that Mr. Robert Archibald, an itinerant preacher, well known in this State, was found dead on the bank of Savannah river, a few days ago. Some suspicions of his having been murdered, were entertained, but it is most probable he was drowned, in attempting to cross the river.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday the 9th inst. in Edgefield District, South Carolina, by the Rev. Abraham Marshall, Mr. WILLIAM OLDS, of this city, to Miss ANN STAUNTON, daughter of Col. Wm. Staunton, of the former place. Augusta Centinel.

The rev. A. MARSHALL, is expected to preach at the Academy on Friday next, the first of July.

**ALL** persons indebted for the MONITOR, or advertising in the same, are requested to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible, if payment is inconvenient—otherwise interest will be exacted, agreeable to the late act of Assembly.

In any future or past transaction of business in this Office, the receipts of DAVID P. HILLHOUSE, will be good. SARAH HILLHOUSE. June 25th, 1808.

**THE** subscriber has opened a general assortment of **GROCERIES,**

at his house in Washington, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH ONLY.

He would willingly accommodate a few Ladies or Gentlemen as PRIVATE BOARDERS.

J. MINTON. June 25th, 1808.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, II. ATHENS, June 8, 1808.

**THE** Public Commencement will be held at this place, on the 4th day of July next. I request the Board of Trustees to convene on the day preceeding the Commencement, when a Sermon will be delivered, addressed to the Candidates for Degrees.

The young Gentlemen who graduated in 1805, and with to receive the honor of the second degree, are requested to attend the Commencement.

The public exercises will be performed in a spacious new Chapel built for the use of the University, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Trustees at their meeting in July 1807.

J. MEIGS, President.

#### DISSOLUTION.

**THE** Co-partnership under the firm of

CULBERTSON & STOVALL, dissolved by mutual consent, on the 27th ultimo. All persons who have any claims against the said firm, will call on Peter Stovall for settlement, and those who are indebted thereunto, will also call on him immediately, and make payment, or liquidate their accounts.

WM. P. CULBERTSON,  
PETER STOVALL.

Wilkes county, June 9, 1808. Stp.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**STRAYED** from Augusta on Thursday morning last, 26th May, a DARK GREY MARE, four years old, and about fourteen and an half hands high, shod all round, her mane has lately been pulled and trimmed, and when she went away, it was braided, she has a long tail, white at the end, and has never been docked, there is a sore upon her back occasioned by the saddle, and her right eye has some appearance of a film growing over it.—She was seen in Washington, Wilkes, on Monday evening last.—Whoever will take her up and deliver her at the Augusta Book Store, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.

Augusta, June 2, 1808. St.

#### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the 26th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tract of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

**ONE** hundred and thirty acres of land in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, 2d quality, adjoining Willis, granted to Brooks, occupied by Fanny Gafford; taken as the property of James Ballard, deceased, to satisfy the tax for the year 1807—due 4 dols. 76 1-2 cts.

The above property levied on in consequence of the guardians and administrators refusing to pay the taxes thereon, though called upon for the same.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county. June 25, 1808. gw.

#### LAW OFFICE.

**THE** subscribers having entered into co-partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the firm of GRIFFIN & CAMPBELL, beg leave to inform those who may be inclined to employ either or both of them, that the one or the other may be found regularly at their office, for the discharge of business. They intend practicing in the Superior courts of all the counties in the Western circuit, (Franklin excepted,) also in the counties of Greene and Baldwin—and in the Interior courts of Wilkes, Lincoln, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Hancock and Warren.

JOHN GRIFFIN,  
DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL.  
Washington, June 4, 1808.

#### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

**TO** the proprietors, their agent, or trustees of the following tract of land, situate in Oglethorpe county—that unless they, their agent, or trustee do come forward and settle the taxes due on said land within six months from this date, it will be sold by the collector of said county, agreeable to law, viz:

**ONE** hundred acres of land in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Brushy creek, adjoining Josiah Lester, George Hampton, and Britton Sanders.

HUGH ECTOR, R. T. R. May 7, 1808. 6m

Executive Department, Georgia. Milledgeville, 14th March 1808.

**ON** reference to a concurred and approved resolution of the tenth of December last—

ORDERED,

That the act entitled "an act to alter and amend the tenth section of the third article of the constitution," be published once a month, for six months, in the several Gazettes of this State.

Attest

JAMES BOZEMAN, Sec'y.

An act to alter and amend the tenth section of the third article of the Constitution.

**WHEREAS**, the said tenth section is in the words following:—"the clerks of the Superior and Inferior courts shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature may by law direct, that he be commissioned by the Governor, and shall continue in office during good behaviour;"—For remedy whereof

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that the Clerks of the Superior and Inferior courts shall be elected on the same day as pointed out by law for the election of other county officers.

And be it further enacted, That as soon as this bill shall be passed by two thirds of both branches of the next Legislature, and be approved of by the Governor, it shall become a part of the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

BEN. WHITAKER, Speaker

of the House of Representatives.  
DAVID BATES, Sec'y.  
of the Senate.  
Assented to by the Senate.  
to supply them again.

[The Anniversary of American Independence, being near at hand, we present our readers with the following patriotic songs, generally sung on that occasion.]

### JEFFERSON & LIBERTY.

For March 4, 1801—To its own tune.

THE gloomy night before us lies,  
The reign of terror now is o'er;  
Its rage, inquisitors and spies,  
Its horde of harpies are no more!

Rejoice, Columbia's sons, rejoice!  
To tyrants never bend the knee,  
But join with heart & soul & voice,  
For Jefferson and Liberty.

O'er vast Columbia's varied clime,  
Her cities, forests, shores & dales,  
In rising majesty sublime  
Immortal Liberty prevails.

Rejoice, &c.  
Mail long expected glorious day!  
Multitudinous memorable morn!  
That freedom's fabric from decay  
Rebuilds for ages yet unborn.

Rejoice, &c.  
His country's glory, hope and stay,  
In virtue and in talents tried,  
Now rises to assume the sway,  
O'er freedom's temple to preside.

Rejoice, &c.  
Within its hallowed walls immense,  
No hiring hall shall e'er arise,  
Array'd in tyranny's defence,  
To crush an injur'd people's cries.

Rejoice, &c.  
No lordling here with gorging jaws,  
Shall wring from industry the food,  
Nor fiery bigots holy laws  
Lay waste our fields and streets with blood.

Rejoice, &c.  
Here strangers from a thousand shores,  
Compell'd by tyranny to roam,  
Shall find amidst abundant stores,  
A nobler and a happier home.

Rejoice, &c.  
Here art shall raise her laurel'd head,  
Wealth, industry, and peace divine,  
And where dark pathless forests spread,  
Rich fields and lofty cities shine.

Rejoice, &c.  
From Europe's wants & woes remote  
A dreary waste of waves between,  
Here plenty cheers the humblest cot,  
And smiles on every village green.

Rejoice, &c.  
Here free as air's expanded space,  
To every soul and sect shall be,  
The glorious privilege of our race,  
The worship of the Deity.

Rejoice, &c.  
These gifts great liberty! are thine,  
Ten thousand more we owe to thee;  
Immortal may their merits shine,  
Who fought and died for liberty.

Rejoice, &c.  
What heart but hails a scene so bright,  
What soul but inspiration draws,  
Who would not guard so dear a right  
Or die in such a glorious cause!

Rejoice, &c.  
Let foes to freedom dread the name,  
But should they touch the sacred tree,  
Twice fifty thousand swords shall  
Of Cadiz, the flame,

the combined fleet Liberty,  
the French and Span.  
Cadiz, where there were

From Georgia up to Lake Champlain,  
From seas to Mississippi's shore,  
Ye sons of freedom loud proclaim,  
The reign of terror is no more.  
Rejoice, &c.

The following lines were inscribed on the tomb-stone of a young married Lady.

Grieve not for me my dearest dear,  
I am not dead—but sleeping here;  
With patience wait—prepare to die,  
And in a short time you'll come to I.

A way going by, underwrit as follows:  
I do not grieve, my dearest life,  
Sleep on—I've got another wife;  
Therefore I cannot come to thee,  
For I must go to bed to sleep.

### Retort Courtious.

Robert complained in bitter terms one day,

That Frank had stole his character away,

"I take your character," said Frank—why zounds,

"I would not have it for ten thousand pounds."

### COLLECTOR'S SALES.

#### WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1805, 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz.

**FORTY-THREE** acres of land lying in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Falling creek, adjoining Hubbard Harris; taken as the property of John Warnock, to satisfy his tax for the years 1805 and 1807—tax due 1 dollar 66 1-2 cents.

**Sixty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, granted to Rufel Jones, and adjoining Reice Watkins; taken as the property of David Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 38 3-4 cents.

**Thirty-two** acres of land, lying in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Smith and others; taken as the property of William Burks to satisfy his tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 75 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land, in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Thomas B. Dorley and granted to Rufel Jones—taken as the property of James Jones, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 93 3-4 cents.

**Ninety-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining Zadock Barnett; taken as the property of James Huckabay, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 68 3-4 cents.

**Fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Matthew Findley, and granted to William M'Cree; taken as the property of James Bowden, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 43 3-4 cents.

**Eighty-five** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Sefloms Blake; taken as the property of William Bohanan to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 41 3-4 cents.

**One hundred and twenty-seven** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Josiah Jordan and granted to Richard M'Cree; taken as the property of William Owen sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 74 3-4 cents.

**Two hundred and fifty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek adjoining W. Lumpkin and granted to W Duke; taken as the property of Thomas Arnold to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 4 dollars 28 1-2 cents.

**Eighty** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Isaac Oaks, and granted to M'Nab; taken as the property of Joseph Gill jun. to satisfy his tax for the years 1805, 1806, and 1807—tax due 10 dollars 15 1-4 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county on the waters of Big creek, adjoining Reuben Radford; taken as the property of John Hinson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 75 cents.

**One hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Walker and others; taken as the property of Samuel Stewart, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—tax due 1 dollar 5 cents.

**One hundred and six** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Thomas Good; taken as the property of William M'Cree, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 9 dollars 47 3-4 cents.

**Three hundred** acres of land in Oglethorpe county, on the waters of Big creek adjoining Barnett; taken as the property of Reuben Radford to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 3 dollars 12 1-4 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
April 30, 1808. 9w.

### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

**WILL BE SOLD,**  
On Saturday the 25th day of June next, at the Court-house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

**ONE** Billiard-table, maces, &c. taken as the property of John Rorie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 75 dollars 42 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 4t.

**FOR SALE,**  
at this Office,  
Dr. RUSH'S INQUIRY  
into the effects of  
SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,  
upon the Human Body.

### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

#### WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the fifth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court-house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

**THIRTY** acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Moore, granted to Smallwood; taken as the property of John Irwin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 2 dollars 4 cents.

**Two hundred and forty-nine** acres of land in Wilkes county, on the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell, granted to Walker (2d quality) improved, now in the occupancy of Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property of John Stark, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due, 38 dollars 14 cents.

**One part** of a lot of land, in the town of Washington, No. 6, well improved, adjoining William Sanfom and Mrs. Revier, now in the occupancy of Robert Luckie; taken as the property of Bernard Kelley, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 2 dolls. 41 cts.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 9w.

### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

#### WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the twelfth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court-house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

**TWO** hundred two and an half acres of land in Wilkes county, fourth district, third quality, granted to A. Garrett; taken as the property of Mary Garrett, to satisfy her tax for the year 1807—due 72 1-2 cents.

**Thirty three** acres of land, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining L. Eason, granted to William Oliver; taken as the property of Hopkins Daniel, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 38 cents.

**One hundred and six** acres of land second quality, and two hundred and fifty ditto, third quality in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining Pearson, granted to Downes; taken as the property of Benoni Hanford to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 5 dollars 8 3-4 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax collector Wilkes county.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**THE** above reward will be given to any person who will lodge my negro man Major in Wilkes jail, or return him to me, or produce satisfactory proof that they have taken his life.

ARCHIBALD MARTIN.  
Hancock county,  
May 20, 1808. 4t.



# MONITOR.

Three Dols. per ann.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) PRINTED WEEKLY FOR SARAH HILLHOUSE.

[Payable half yearly.]

VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1806.

[NUMBER 385.]

From the GEORGIA EXPRESS.

*An enquiry into the constitutionality, the necessity, the justice, and policy of the EMBARGO lately laid upon LAW in this STATE.*

NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens,

It was with surprise and astonishment that I saw the proclamation of the governor convening the legislature; not being able from the apparent situation of the state, to discover the necessity of it.

I have seen with still greater amazement and much regret, the law that has passed, since their assembling. The caption of this law is, "An act to alleviate the condition of debtors, and to afford them temporary relief."

This law provides, that no property heretofore levied on, or which may hereafter be levied on, by virtue of any execution, shall be sold; provided the defendant will give security for the amount of the judgment and costs; and that no civil process shall issue from any of the courts, or any civil case be tried, except in cases for the trial of the right of property, either real or personal; and in case, where a debtor is (actually) about to leave the state.

Three questions of importance arise relative to this act:

1st. Is it constitutional?

2d. Was the distressed situation of the state, such as to render this act necessary?

3d. Is the act as passed calculated to promote the public good; or was it not rather passed in the form, and couched in the terms in which it is, for the express benefit and relief of some particular individuals?

I will first inquire into the necessity of the act; for if it was unnecessary to pass it, it would be needless (before it passed) to inquire into the constitutionality of it.

His excellency, in his communication to the legislature, when convened, says that "his object, in convening them at that time, was to afford them an opportunity, of devising some mode of relieving our fellow citizens from the embarrassments, into which they have been thrown by the acts of congress laying an embargo." And that, "The general government, in adopting this measure, has assumed a dignified attitude, which must affect all the European nations equally alike; and it becomes our duty, as good citizens to support the government in the position which it has taken, and to do this with the more effect, it appears to me necessary that the severities of the civil law should be, in some degree, relaxed; at least until the depressed state of our intercourse with foreign nations shall wear a different aspect."

The only pretext then for laying this embargo upon law, or the only ground upon which his excellency and the majority rest their justification for so doing, is, that the legislature of the United States has laid an embargo upon our vessels; in

consequence of which, produce has fallen a fourth or third in its price; or rather in that price which we hoped and expected it would have brought us.

The causes that led to the embargo acts have long been known, and a step similar to the one taken by the United States' government, has long been anticipated. It was, by the repeated insults and depredations of foreign nations, reduced to the sad alternative of taking this measure, or involving the country in a war; the horrors and miseries of which, every good man would sincerely wish to avert.

His excellency, however, says that, "in his opinion, these acts have brought the country into such a distressed situation" that "the severities of the civil law should be in some degree relaxed." I will, however, with due deference to his excellency's opinion, appeal to the good sense and sound judgment of my fellow-citizens, and enquire whether, in their opinion, the effects of these embargo acts, have been such upon this state, as to justify this extraordinary, almost unprecedented stretch of legislative interference, so as not only to "relax the severities of the civil law" but, by a single blow, to cut it up by the roots.

If the state was really "in the distressed situation" which the governor has solemnly declared that "in his opinion it was," why has not his excellency, or some of the friends and advocates of the law, come forward and shewn to us, in what, and how, we were so distressed? It strikes me that we could hardly be so completely distressed, as to render it necessary altogether to do away law, and to place ourselves in a situation nearly approximating to the state of nature, without law, and the probability is, if we remain long in this situation, that we shall be without credit. If inconveniences had resulted to us from the embargo acts (as they undoubtedly have) I should have supposed, that remedies might have been applied, calculated to meet these inconveniences, and better calculated to meet the general interests of the state, than by a sweeping act, to do away all law—it must be an ignorant and unskilful surgeon that will attempt the cure of a slight fracture, no otherwise than by an amputation of the limb. But I will examine for a moment the argument, which those who attempt at all to justify the law (and to free the "distressed situation of the state") use. They say that property will not bring its value: I will ask them what the value of property is, and how it is ascertained? No reasonable man, or one, who understands anything about the method by which the value of property is known, will say that it is worth more than what it will bring the vendor in money when exposed to market. Money, then, is the standard by which the value of property is rated. The prices therefore

of the same articles and the same kind of property, must fluctuate in proportion to the plenty or scarcity of money, and the demand for the article.

But even admitting the value of property to be what it brought last year; we will see if we can discover from a comparison of this, and the last year's price, such a "distressed" state as his excellency has represented.

Cotton, the staple commodity of our state, in the years 1801 and 2, brought the planter twelve & thirteen cents in the pound—in the year 1807 it brought him seventeen and eighteen cents—in the commencement of the year 1808, it brings him ~~but twelve cents~~ in the pound in money, and thirteen and fourteen cents in discharge of his debts.

The article of cotton, I conceive to be one, the growing price of which from year, to year may be more accurately traced than any other, and from the view we have taken of it (the fairness of which I trust no one will dispute) we have found that the price of it has fluctuated since the year 1801 to this time, from twelve to eighteen cents. Supposing then that every planter has lost six cents on every pound of his cotton, can any reasonable and unprejudiced man say that in his opinion, that could have placed the state in such a gloomy and "distressed" situation as to require a total stay of all civil proceedings? But in the years 1801 & 2 there was no called sessions of the legislature, there was no outcry about the stay of legal proceedings,—and why? The clamors say that cotton had then never borne a higher price than twelve and thirteen cents, and that the planters had not run so deeply in debt as they did when cotton rose to the price of fifteen and sixteen cents. As they have therefore, imprudently and without consideration involved themselves in debt—as they have for two or three years anticipated their crops, and have contracted their debts with an expectation of paying them with cotton at sixteen & seventeen cents in the pound, but have been disappointed, and the price of that article has fallen to twelve & thirteen cents, they therefore conclude that they ought to receive some indulgence, and that too, through the agency of the supreme power in the country—the legislature, the grand council of the state, must be called in for their "temporary relief." The facts I can very readily admit, the conclusion however, appears to me not quite so correctly drawn. To make the difference between the price which a man actually gets for his produce, and the price which he was in hopes he should get, the measure of his distress would be pronounced absurd by every man; yet I apprehend it would puzzle even the inventive genius of his excellency's secretary to point out any other rule by which the majority and his excellency were govern-

ed, when they passed their act for "temporary relief."

But even by this rule of calculating the "distresses" of the state, what are they this year in comparison with the last when thousands of our citizens were in a state of starvation—when instead of cotton falling four or five cents in the pound, corn had risen five or six dollars in the barrel; but no extra session of the legislature was called to stop the process of law, and afford a "temporary relief." But his excellency's critics, like those of Joseph in Egypt, were most probably, well timed with corn, and in the full enjoyment of his loaves and fishes of executive office, and cotton bringing a good price, he was then in but a poor situation to discover and feel the "distresses," of the people.

This law, however, is said to be a "temporary" one, and calculated only for a short time. But how is it known that the embargo on vessels will not endure these six years yet? If so, the embargo upon law must endure as long. For it would be like children's play in the Legislature (which I trust his excellency and the majority will never be caught dabbling in) to say, by an act this year that because produce does not bring so good a price as it was expected it would do, that no man shall be compelled to pay his debts, and next year while the same causes exist, which occasioned the first law, to say, that every man shall pay his debts let produce be what it will. The idea, however appears to prevail, and is countenanced by those in favor of the law, that the embargo will certainly be raised by the twenty fifth day of December next, and that cotton will then bring the planter thirty or forty cents. If the embargo is to continue "until the depressed state of our foreign affairs wears a different aspect," unless we have greater assurances of a pacific disposition in foreign nations than at present, it must continue for years yet. I am likewise of opinion, that those who calculate on getting great prices for their cotton next winter, (should the embargo then be raised) will discover that they have been building castles in the air. All who are acquainted with the machinery of cotton manufactures know that they are with difficulty and expence kept in repair—they would therefore in the course of three or four months without use, get in such a disordered state, that it would require as many months to put them in a situation for business. The manufacturers for want of materials will be destitute of employ; they must turn their hand to something to procure their subsistence. The English want soldiers, they want mariners; some will enlist in the army, thousands will be impressed into the navy: by these means the factories will be exhausted of workmen in the course of six or eight months; and it will require double that time to supply them again.

Agent, Thomas Ritchie, 1877.



SATURDAY, JULY 2.

STAUNTON, June 3.  
MURDER.

We are informed that a New-England pedlar, was murdered last week near Woodstock, the circumstances are as follows:

The pedlar stopped at a house, enquired for horse feed, got it, and was invited into the house and pressed very hard by two women, being the sole occupants, to take some refreshment, which he at last consented to, and whilst eating, one held his head and the other cut his throat; they then put him in the cart, shut it up, & started the horse. The horse travelling out of the road was met by a traveller, who seeing no person near, undertook to open the lid, and there found the dead body—he turned the horse & started him back the road he appeared to have come, and the horse stopped where he had been fed—the man went in, and found the two women examining the plunder they had taken, and the blood stains about the floor. This caused a suspicion, and our informant says the women were immediately taken up and lodged in Woodstock jail, to stand a trial before an examining court.

## PETERSBURG, June 3.

*Gladiators.*—Yesterday week the books of the Petersburg Manufacturing Society were opened, and 25,000 dollars immediately subscribed for. Thus have our citizens set an example glorious to themselves, and of incalculable advantage to their country—an example which has been seconded by the metropolis, and should be followed by every town and county in Virginia. If the citizens at large, will be faithful to themselves, and encourage their own productions, the time is not distant, when we shall be independent, not only in name, but in reality.

Already have many of our citizens clad themselves in homespun; and we with pleasure record the almost unanimous determination of the troop of cavalry, to appear, on the 4th of July, with an uniform of white Virginia cloth. Instead of European manufacture, would it not be praise-worthy in the officers of militia, to wear constantly pantaloons and waistcoats of the growth and products of our own fields and looms?

## KNOXVILLE, (T.) May 25.

*Dreadful Vermin.*—Between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. yesterday, the attention of the citizens of Knoxville was called to witness a scene the most awfully majestic which has or ever may present itself to human eyes. The cars were first assailed by a roar something like what we hear when near the sea in a storm—But as this vein or current of air approached Knoxville, which seemed to threaten it with total demolition, large bows of trees, or probably entire trees were seen suspended in the air, while large and continued showers of hail, some of which measured nine inches in circumference, together with incessant dreams of lightning, made the gloom more terrific.

This spectacle, the most awful that can be conceived, was witnessed

with indelible satisfaction when the citizens of Knoxville found it had crossed the Holston about three quarters of a mile below the town, and attached itself to a ridge of mountains on the opposite side. Very little rain fell in the town during the storm. We have been informed by a gentleman who was near the river, that the water was carried to an almost incalculable height.—Many of the most beautiful plantations on the river are said to be stripped entirely of their improvements—amongst others we have heard particularly of Mr. James Miller's, five miles from this place, on the Nashville road. We have heard of only two lives that have been lost, but fear that is not all.

*To the delegates of the democratic republicans of the city of Philadelphia, in general second committee assembled.*

The epoch, fellow-citizens, into which our lot has fallen, has indeed been fruitful of events, which require vigilance and embarras del liberation. That, during such a period of difficulty, and amidst the public measures which have been pursued should meet your approbation, is a source of great satisfaction.

It was not expected, in this age, that nations, so honorably distinguished by their advances in science and civilization, would suddenly cast away the esteem they had merited from the world, and, revolting from the empire of morality, assume a character in history, which all the tears of their posterity will never wash from its pages. But, during this delirium of the warring powers, the ocean having become a field of lawless violence, a suspension of our navigation, for a time, was equally necessary to avoid conflict, or enter it with advantage. This measure will indeed produce some temporary inconvenience; but promises lasting good, by promoting among ourselves the establishment of manufactures hitherto sought abroad, at the risk of collisions no longer regulated by the laws of reason or morality.

It is to be lamented that any of our citizens, not thinking with the mass of the nation as to the principles of our government, or of its administration, and seeing all its proceedings with a prejudiced eye, should misconceive and misrepresent our situation, as to encourage aggression from foreign nations. Our expectation is that their diffident views will be understood by others as they are by ourselves. We should war be the consequence of these delusions, and the errors of our dissatisfied citizens find atonement only in the blood of their founder brethren, we must meet it as an evil necessarily flowing from that liberty of speaking and writing which guards our other liberties; and I have entire confidence in the assurances that your ardor will be animated, in the conflicts brought on by considerations of the necessity, honor & justice of our cause.

I sincerely thank you, fellow-citizens, for the concern you so kindly express for my future happiness. Let a high & abundant reward for endeavorers to be useful; and I supplicate the care of Providence over the well-being of yourselves and our beloved country.

TH. JEFFERSON.

May 25, 1808.

Lord St. John being some time ago in want of a servant, an Irishman offered his services, but being asked what countryman he was, answered an Englishman. Where were you born? asked his lordship. In Ireland, answered your worship. How then can you be an Englishman? My lord, answered the man, supposing I was born in a stable, that is no reason I should be a horse.

## MARRIED.

On the 1st ult. at Mr. Henry Todd's, by the Rev. Francis Cummings, Mr. JEREMIAH LARKE, to Miss ELIZABETH LOBB, both of Green county.—Augusta paper.

On Thursday evening the 23d ult. by the Rev. Abraham Mathial, Captain ZACHARIAH WILLIAMS, to Mrs. SARAH ANDERSON, both of this city.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Monitor, or advertising in the same, are requested to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible, if payment is inconvenient—otherwise interest will be exacted, agreeable to the late act of Assembly.

Many future or past transactions of business in this Office, the receipts of DAVID P. HILLHOUSE, will be good.

SARAH HILLHOUSE.

June 25th, 1808.

## FOR SALE.

THAT elegant seat of residence, now in the occupancy of the subscriber, nine miles from Washington, Wilkes county, on the waters of Kite creek, containing two hundred and eighty-seven acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which are cleared, with a handsome crop on it, fifty of which are Irish ground. The comfortable improvements of a dwelling-house, crib, stables, store-house, &c. together with its being a capital stand for business, should render it worthy of attention. The terms will be made easy by applying to

JOHN C. EVANS.

July 2, 1808.

Oglethorpe Extra session, Superior Court—June term 1808.  
Wm. & Felix Gilbert } Petition  
vs. }  
Thomas Going. } foreclosure.

ON the petition of William G. Gilbert & Felix H. Gilbert, praying the foreclosure of the equity of redemption, in six parcels or lots of land lying in Lexington, in this state and county, known in the plan of said town, by numbers twenty-nine, thirty, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four and forty-five, with all the improvements thereon—the same being mortgaged by Thomas Going to said William & Felix Gilbert—

And on motion of Oliver H. Prince attorney for petitioners,

It is ORDERED,

That the principal, interest, and costs due on the said mortgage, be paid into court within twelve months from this day; and that unless the same be paid, the equity

of redemption will from thenceforth be forever foreclosed.

And it is further ordered. That a copy of the foregoing rule be published once a month during the said twelve months, or served on the mortgagee or his special agent, at least six months previous to the time the money is directed to be paid as aforesaid.

Extract from the Minutes.

the 21st of June 1808.

JOHN LUTKIN, CL.

## POSTPONEMENT.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 6th day of July next, at the Court-house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

Two full tale being postponed.

ONE Billiard table, maces, &c. and one full tale horse, six years old; given up by John Rorie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 75 dollars 42 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,

Tax Collector, Wilkes county.

July 2, 1808.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder.

On the first Monday in August next, at the plantation of Thomas Payne, in Franklin county.

ALL the personal estate of Cleland Payne deceased, of said county, consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale will be made known on that day.

ZACHARIAH PAYNE, adm'r.

June 23, 1808.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the 26th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tract of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

ONE hundred and thirty acres of land in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, 200 acres, adjoining Wills, granted to B. G. G. occupied by Fanny G. G. taken as the property of James G. G. deceased, to satisfy the tax for the year 1807—due 4 dollars 75 cts.

The above property being on the confidence of the guardians and administrators, requiring to pay the taxes in money, though called upon for the same.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,

Tax Collector Wilkes county.

June 25, 1808.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will give any negro man, major in A. G. G. jail, or return him to me, or produce satisfactory proof that they have taken him.

ANDREW MARTIN.

Harrods Run, Va.

July 10, 1808.

G.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 23d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806, and 1807, together with costs—*viz*:

ONE hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) lying in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Humphrey Tomkins, taken as the property of James McGehee, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 62 1-2 cents.

Two hundred and fifty acres of land, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Richard Gregory, sen. the property of Richard Gregory, junior; taken to satisfy the tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 3 dollars 67 cents.

Sixty-five acres of land, the property of John Hawks, lying on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining John Ailor; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Thirty acres of land, the property of Charles Wilder, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining the widow Houle, taken for the tax of the years 1806 and 1807; tax due 1 doll. 18 1-2.

Fifty nine acres of land, the property of Charles Dunfion, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Hubbard; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Eighty seven and a half acres, the property of John Angle, on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Mark Raglan; tax due 52 3-4 cents.

One hundred acres of land, the property of John Rutledge, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Gresham, senior; tax due 1 doll. 48 1-4 cents.

One hundred acres of land, the property of Ambrose Jones, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Isaac Williams, taken for the tax of the year 1807; due 54 1-2 cents.

Two hundred acres of land, the property of John Oliver, on the waters of Beaver-dam creek, adjoining Elijah Echols, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 89 1-4 cents.

One hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Hawkins Bullock, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Mary Bullock, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 2 dolls. 81 1-4 cents.

Fifty-five acres of land, the property of Kerby Lanckford, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Alexander Gordan, taken for the tax of 1807; due 55 1-4 cents.

Fifty acres of land, the property of Aaron Davis, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Sherwood Davis, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 46 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of James Jones, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Seanour Lee, taken to satisfy his and Mary Jones' tax for the year 1807; due 69 3-4 cents.

Two hundred acres of land, the property of James Williamson, on the waters of Little river, adjoining James Northington, taken for the tax of 1806 and 1807; due 2 dolls. 90 1-2 cents.

Fifty acres of land, the property of Champion Davis, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining John Ford, taken to satisfy his tax for the year 1806; due 37 1-2 cents.

Fifty acres of land, the property of Charity Ogle, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining M. Barnett, taken to satisfy the tax for the year 1807; due 26 3-4 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
May 14, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court House in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806 and 1807, together with costs—*viz*:

TWO hundred two and an half acres of land in Baldwin county (when returned) known by lot No. 284 and 4th district; taken as the property of Leonard Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 11 dollars 70 1-2 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 and 16th district; taken as the property of Reuben Radford, administrator of John Davis, to satisfy said Davis' tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 81 and 25th district; taken as the property of Joseph Hobbs, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 135 and 24th district; taken as the property of William Martin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 120 and 1st district—also, one other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said county, known by lot No. 97 and 3d district; taken as the property of Needham Sorels, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 1 dollar 7 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 227 and 5th district—also, 100 acres of land in Clark county, adjoining Radford Ellis; all of said property taken to satisfy William Battles' tax for the year 1806—due 82 1-2 cents.

Also

150 acres of land in Elbert county; taken as the property of Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 40 1-2 cents.

214-5 acres of land in the county of Wilkes, adjoining Burroughs; taken as the property of Champeels Arnold, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 43 cts.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 150 & 18th district; taken as the property of Benjamin Hodnett to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 3 dollars 90 1-2 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 42 & 23d district; taken as the property of John Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 212 & 8th district; taken as the property of Thomas Folley to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 71 & 16th district; taken as the property of William Burks sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 138 & 24th district; taken as the property of Thomas Agle to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 & 10th district; taken as the property of Jesse Carrell to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 70 & 12th district; taken as the property of Aaron Phillips, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

490 acres of land in Wayne county, known by lot No. 337 & 1st district; taken as the property of John L. Moody, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 69 1-2 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 63 & 10th district; taken to satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for the year 1807, also for the tax of — Moore dec. and Francis Penn—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 108 & 23d district; taken as the property of David Battie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 62 1-2 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 10 & 13th district, also, one other lot in said county, known by No. 464 & 7th district; taken as the property of Eliza Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 39 & 24th district; taken as the property of George Elliott to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the fifth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—*viz*:

THIRTY acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Moore, granted to Smallwood; taken as the property of John Irwin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

Two hundred and forty-nine acres of land in Wilkes county, on the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell, granted to Walker (2d quality) improved, now in the occupancy of Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property of William Stark, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due, 38 dollars 14 cents.

One part of a lot of land, in the town of Washington, No. 6, well improved, adjoining William Sanfom and Mrs. Revier, now in the occupancy of Robert Luckie; taken as the property of Barnard Kelley, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 2 dolls. 41 cts.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the twelfth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—*viz*:

TWO hundred two and an half acres of land in Wilkinson county, fourth district, third quality, granted to A. Garrett; taken as the property of Mary Garrett, to satisfy her tax for the year 1807—due 72 1-2 cents.

Thirty three acres of land, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining I. Eason, granted to William Oliver; taken as the property of Hopkins Daniel, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 38 cents.

One hundred and six acres of land second quality, and two hundred and fifty acres, third quality in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining Pearson, granted to Downs; taken as the property of Benoni Hamford to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 5 dollars 8 3-4 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax collector Wilkes county.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.



# MONITOR.

Three Dols. per ann.]

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## CONDITIONS.

The **MONITOR** will be published every Saturday, on a sheet of the present size, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, one half on subscribing, the other half at the expiration of six months. A supplement will be added, when the advertisements exceed one half the paper, on an average.

The papers will be delivered to subscribers in Wilkes county, at the Printing or Post-Office, as may be directed, and packages made up for neighborhoods, if requested. To subscribers at a distance, the papers will be punctually forwarded by mail agreeable to their directions, or any other way requested, at the expense of the subscriber. All subscribers will be considered as such, until they pay up their arrearages, and request their papers stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted once at sixty-two and an half cents per square, and fifty cents for each continuation. To those who have advertisements to the amount of forty dollars per year, a deduction will be allowed of 1-4 from their accounts, provided the payments are punctually made every three or six months; but in cases of neglect, no such allowance can be made.

All letters directed to the Office, must be post-paid, otherwise they will be charged or neglected.

Those who send advertisements, must mention the number of times they are to be inserted, or they will be continued until the expiration of their limits, or until forbid.

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS are left with the different Post-Masters in the state.

From the **GEORGIA EXPRESS**.

An enquiry into the constitutionality, the necessity, the justice, and policy of the **EMBARGO** lately laid upon **LAW** in this state.

NO. II.

Fellow-Citizens,

Secondly. Is the act as passed calculated to promote the public good, or was it not rather passed in the form and couched in the terms in which it is for the express benefit and relief of some particular individuals?

The first section provides "that from and after the passing of this act, no clerk of the superior, inferior, or mayors courts within this state shall issue any execution against

the person or property of any defendant, on any judgment that has heretofore been obtained in any of the aforesaid courts; provided, the defendant or defendants shall give security for the amount of the judgment and costs, to be approved of by said clerk; and in case the clerk as aforesaid shall object to such security as offered, then and in that case it shall be the duty of such clerk to receive such security, on his, her, or their making oath that they are worth the amount of the judgment, over and above the payment of their just debts."

In the first place, this law vests the whole business upon the judgment, the discretion, and the honesty of the clerks. Suppose the clerk accepts a security that is not good for the amount of the judgment, there is no penalty annexed by the act. The act has not pointed out where the security shall live; whether he shall be an inhabitant of the torrid or frigid zone—whether of Georgia, Louisiana, or New-Hampshire. Suppose a defendant offers to the clerk a man as security, from the state of Kentucky, or Ohio, and on being examined by the clerk, swears that he is worth the amount of the judgment—the clerk has no alternative, but must take him; and how much better off, I will ask, is the plaintiff for his security? There is nothing in this act either to prevent a man who is worth fifty dollars from becoming security to an hundred judgments to that amount; he is not obliged by the act to swear that he has not been security for any one or more judgments before; the man therefore who is mean enough may make a business of it; and there is no doubt but what there are men to be found in every county, who would for a trifle, become security for every man who would request it of them. And no penalty is annexed by the act to be inflicted upon the scoundrel, who will be vile enough to forswear himself; and I trust the majority of the legislature, by its next sitting, will find a copious crop of perjuries, the offspring of their new act, instead of the abundant harvest of popularity which they have no doubt anticipated.

But two instances have occurred in the county of **\*\*\*\*\*** as yet where security has been offered on judgments, and in both these cases the same person was offered as security; both the judgments amounted to near three hundred dollars—the property and worthlessness of the security being well known to the clerk, he refused to receive him—he then took the oath required. And it is a notorious fact that this same fellow, who became security in those two instances, is unable to obtain credit in his neighborhood to the value of a dollar. He has not fifty dollars worth of visible property in the world, and he has not, perhaps, a neighbor but what would say, from what they know of his situation, that six hundred dollars, over and above what

property he is visible, **\*\*\*\*\*** would not discharge his debts.

The act has made no provision in case the security, or principal, or both, should accidentally take it in their heads to clear out with themselves and their baggage, and unless they should attempt to extend the new fangled attachment law, in the fourth section of the act, to cases of this kind, the creditor thus situated would be without redress. But that would be a very strained construction, in fact a violation of the eighth section, which limits the duration of the act, for the security-ship must certainly be intended to extend to that time; but the security cannot be liable until the failure of the principal, which can in no wise take place until the expiration or repeal of the act.

I think the majority, in this political farce and legislative jargon, must have taken the story of the blind uturer for their guide. A blind man who was fond of letting his money at a high interest, one day got a friend to look over his notes, among which he found one for a considerable amount that had no name to it, which circumstance the friend stated to the blind man—he very deliberately asked if it was not an interest, he on being answered in the affirmative, replied, then if it was a good interest, he did not care about there being any name to it. Thus it was, I take it, with the majority, they were conscious that the term security, with many people, is a very fascinating term and no matter where the security resides, or whether worth a cent, the name security, was in their opinion undoubtedly sufficient to answer their views. This law has likewise left the poor and honest man, who has a judgment against him entirely without relief, if he can get no one who is known to be a man of property to become his security, and has too much honesty and goodness to apply to a man who is not worth the money, and who would as willingly swear to a falsehood as the truth; his property must inevitably be sold, and no provision is made by the act if it should be struck off at what the majority would call one tenth its value, viz: one tenth what it would have brought the debtor last year. Here then again the extreme goodness of the majority blazes forth; little did they care about the poor honest man—little did they care about his property being sacrificed, as they term it, or else why not make some provision for the case stated, which, if we have any honest men who have judgments against them, will very probably happen.

The second section of the act applies altogether to justices courts; it is couched in similar terms to the first, and liable to the same objections.

The third section enacts "That no sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, or deputy marshal, coroner, or constable shall make sale of any property which has heretofore been or

may thereafter be seized, issuing out of any court within this state; provided, that the defendant or defendants, his, her, or their attorney, shall give security as aforesaid, to the clerk, justice, or justices as aforesaid."

Here observe the language of the act, "that no marshal or deputy marshal shall make sale **etc.**" It was the intention of the majority, by these unlimited expressions as to "marshals," to hold out the idea, that they could by an act of this state regulate the federal courts; I say hold out the idea, because there were but two or three who had the

this, (and those, it happened, are men whose ignorance is as generally notorious as their want of principle) or else, why did they not when the amendment was proposed by inserting the word "city-marshal" agree to it, or why did they not say the sales of all "marshals" except "federal" marshals; the conclusion as above, is obvious. Mark—in the generic expression in the same section, "that no sale shall be made by virtue of any fieri facias issuing out of any court within this state." Here you will observe that they have not had the impudence and barefacedness to say that no execution shall issue out of the federal courts, either against the person or the property; for in the first and second sections the federal courts are not mentioned, or even alluded to; the only courts there mentioned are "the superiors inferior, mayors and justices courts within this state." Not the most distant allusion is made to the federal courts, in either of these sections; but in the third section, by the broad and unlimited expressions "marshals" and "any court within this state" they have attempted to lead the people to believe that the merchants and others, who have creditors living out of the state cannot be drawn to the federal court; and altho' they have admitted, by their expressions in the first and second sections in the act, that they had no right or power to control the issuing of executions from the federal courts, yet they have artfully endeavored, by the general terms made use of in the third section, to impress the minds of the people with a belief that they can and have completely restrained the sales of their marshals. What base intrigue, what miserable, pitiful arts of delusion.

But let us for a moment consider the great and comprehensive view that these compassionate wise men of the majority took of the subject, when they enacted the three first sections of their law "to alleviate the condition of debtors, and to afford them temporary relief." I would now ask the wise majority what the poor unfortunate debtor is to do, against whose person an execution was issued from the clerk's office or justice's court before the passage of this act? How is his

"...to be a 'temporary relief'—to give from the abundance of my overflowing mercies to his own creditors and neighbours? He can find no 'relief' from your act; neither the first or second fiction extend to cases already issued; neither does the third fiction make any provision at all relative to executions against the person; so you have left the debtor who was so unfortunate as to have a ca. fa. issued against him before you passed your act, entirely without a 'temporary relief'—he must either pay the money, his property must be sold, or he must go to jail. But you have not pretended to stop, by either of your fictions, executions issuing from the federal courts, only to prohibit the sales of their marshals. Now the plaintiff, in those courts, has his election as in the state courts, whether he will sue out a ca. fa. or a fieri facias; suppose then he chooses a ca. fa. you have not a word in your third fiction relative to ca. fas. I lived by shifts, marshals, or other officers; that fiction relates only to fieri facias, or execution against the property. Here then a plaintiff, taken by a ca. fa. from the federal court (even admitting that you had the power which you have by your generic expressions attempted to exercise over the sales of the marshals of that court) is left without your 'temporary relief'—he must pay the money or go to jail. Thus, fellow citizens you have a fiction, in the above case, of either the ignorance or the baseness of the majority of the legislature. If the omission was through ignorance that the case above stated was not provided for by the act, what opinion can you entertain of the understanding of those men and their capacity to legislate, when they omit in a law which they pretend to deem so important, to obviouse a case as that? But if the omission was by design, what opinion can you entertain of their honesty, and their real and sincere wish 'to afford the debtor a temporary relief'?"

LUCIUS

## DESULTORY.

### NEW YORK, June 14.

It was on Saturday reported, that the British packet which failed on the preceding Thursday, was seen in tow of a French privateer. The fact was, that a coasting vessel which arrived from the harbor saw a privateer looking for some company with the packet about 30 miles outside the Hook. Shortly after the circumstance was made known.—Report had it, that the packet had been taken after a severe engagement, the captain and most of the crew had been killed before the struck, and col Burr, who was said to be a passenger, was secured and taken on board the privateer. The fact, however, is, that the packet was really in company with a schooner of 14 guns, and fully manned—so that, as far as the North-Carolinian's story went, it was perfectly correct. But this wicked looking schooner was not a French privateer—not a British nor a Spanish privateer—she was not a pirate. It was the U. States' schooner *Revenge*, which returned on Sunday morning from a two weeks cruise.

A report was yesterday in circulation, that a cabinet council has been called—and it was asserted positively, that Mr. Gallatin (who has been in this city some days) had orders to be at Washington by Wednesday next.

The Commercial Advertiser, of last evening says—"We have from a gentleman from Washington, who left that place on Thursday last. He informs that the rumour of the day was that Buonaparte had given us sixty days to decide for or against him—and an extra meeting of congress would be called—that every exertion was making to place our naval force in the best repair—that war was expected to take place between America and France—and that the embargo was to be continued until England revoked her decrees."

### PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

We stop the press to state, that the ship Ocean, Girdon, arrived at the L. Z. at 10 o'clock, in 45 days from Rotterdam. Captain Girdon brings dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, who, he says, was in Paris, and that none of the American property had been counted on before he failed.

Arrived, the ship America, capt. Blos, from Liverpool; and yesterday, ship Jane, captain Biss, from London. By the former we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and by the latter, London papers to the 27th April. They contain nothing particularly interesting. The politicians of England turn their eyes to this country for a decision of the question of peace or war. The public sentiment was fluctuating amidst a multitude of fears, hopes, and conjectures; the predominant wish was in favour of preserving peace with this country.

The British parliament was to meet on the 18th of May.

Intelligence of passengers arrived in June, say, that the present British ministry will certainly never relax in the orders of council, until Buonaparte recedes from practicing on the principles avowed in his B. L. and Milan decrees; in retaliation of which the British orders were ostensibly issued. As Buonaparte, no doubt, will hold the same language with regard to England, the termination of the present dissatisfaction state of things is beyond all ordinary calculation.

The expedition which failed from England about the 27th April it was said, had for its first object a visit to Flushing, for the destruction of several ships of war equipping in that port.

### LONDON, April 26.

It was yesterday reported that the *Océan* had arrived from France, with Mr. Nourie on board. There were rumours also that general Armstrong had left Paris. The latter very important event is altogether without confirmation. The former fact we could not trace to any authority; but the *Statist* frigate has brought letters to Mr. Nourie from whence we may infer that England was at last his destination.

I was yesterday reported at the stock exchange, that Mr. Armstrong, the American ambassador to Paris, had left that capital, and that Mr. Nourie had arrived in England. This rumour had the temporary effect of raising the funds about an half per cent. We could not trace it to its source.

A letter received in this city by the *Océan*, from a gentleman who went out a passenger in the *Océan*, mentions, that that ship had been seized and condemned by the French government, under the Milan decree. This letter was dated at Rotterdam, April 27th. Several letters of about the same date concur in stating that all the private letters sent out by the *Océan*, were detained a month, and opened and examined by order of the government, before they were delivered.

### Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated April 27.

"The *Océan* arrived at L'Orient in 23 days, and was there detained three days, till the Police could determine what course should be pursued towards her, when the forms of the decree were pursued, and the ship, having been boarded by an English vessel, was declared GOOD PRIZE!—the messenger and passengers were taken to land and proceeded to Paris."

"The American property brought in according to the decree of Milan, remains without a decision. Leave is however given to sell the cargo, on giving bond for the same; a privilege, however, of no use, as the bonds must be given according to the present prices, which are too high, perhaps, for the sale of a single cargo."

### CHARLESTON, June 23.

The schooner Federal Jack, capt. Collins arrived at New-York on the 9th inst. in 32 days from Martinico, and 25 from Dominica.—Flour was 60 dollars a barrel at Martinico, and scarcely any to be had—no beef or pork at market. The military had broke open the stores of three merchants, and took out the provisions by force—a revolt of the inhabitants was barely expected. Flour was 50 dollars at Dominica, and a great scarcity of all kinds of provisions.

### Letter from J. Q. Adams.

To the honorable senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN—It has been my endeavor, as I have observed it was my duty, while holding a seat in the senate of the union, to support the administration of the general government, in all necessary measures within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation the persons and property of our citizens, and to vindicate the rights, essential to the independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions and aggressions of all foreign powers.

Certain resolutions, recently passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures, to which, under the influence of those motives, I gave my assent. As far as the opinion of a majority in the legislature can operate, I cannot but consider these resolutions as injurious upon the representation of the state in congress, a sort of opposition to the national administration, in which I cannot, consistently with my principles, concur.

To give you, however, the opportunity of placing in the senate of the United States, a member who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow-citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the union—the personal liberties of

our citizens—and the personal rights of our countrymen. I now retire to you the trust continued to my charge, and resign my seat as a senator of the United States, on the part of this commonwealth.

I am, with perfect respect, &c.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
Boston, 8th June 1808.

Some day, in the house of representatives, the committee on the speech of his excellency the governor, reported an answer, which, after due debate, was accepted by a considerable majority.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Adams, the senate proceeded to the election of a person to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the president's council; when the hon. James Lloyd had 19 votes, and the hon. William Gray 14. The house concurred with the senate, Mr. Lloyd 100 and Mr. Gray 113.

Fire.—This morning, about one o'clock, the ship *Flora*, Adams, just arrived from New Orleans, with a full cargo of cotton, and 40,000 dollars in specie, was discovered to be on fire, at anchor in the North river. As soon as assistance went from the shore, the cable was cut, and the stricken vessel, on Gibbet island, where she now lies.—A considerable part of her cargo had been taken out but much damaged.—The specie was believed.—The vessel will not be worth repairing.  
N. Y. paper.

Mr. DILL of Georgia, brought forward in the house of representatives on the last day of the sitting, a resolution that all members should appear at all meetings of congress in complete suits of home manufacture.

This resolution was opposed and rejected on the ground that some members might not be able to procure articles of home manufacture; that if it could, it would be better that they should go into the measure voluntarily, than be thus compelled into it; and that if the resolution were passed, the house would have no power to enforce it.

Though the resolution was lost, its object will probably be attained. Many members declared in the house and out of it, that they would conform to its spirit. Probably a majority of both houses will be cited in home-spun.—Should this be the case emulation will be excited throughout the country to produce the finest and best domestic.

When president Washington met the first congress and the present constitution in New-York, he had not an article about him but what was of home manufacture. Should President Jefferson imitate this example, we think it would be very far from derogating from his high character.

True American.

There was a report in Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. that congress was to be called together immediately.



# MONITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The annual honors were this year rendered to this anniversary by our citizens, with a more than usual heartiness and cordiality. The audience that assembled in the morning at the court house was uncommonly numerous. The Rev. Mr. Evans, after a prayer adapted to the occasion, delivered an appropriate and excellent discourse, from St. John, viii. 36. *If the Son, therefore, shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.* Mr. Chilton then read the declaration of American independence; after which, Duncan G. Campbell Esq. pronounced an oration which did him honor as a scholar, an orator, and a patriot. A copy of the oration has been requested for publication.

After partaking of a very elegant dinner prepared by Major Wortham, at which Col. Benjamin Talliferro sat as president, and Col. Francis Willis as Vice President, the following toasts were drank by a large assemblage of citizens:

1st. *The Day*—may each annual celebration witness an increase of virtue and patriotism in the American character.

2d. *The Constitution*—may its three pillars equally support the federal fabric.

3d. *The Executive*—may the true interests of the nation be well understood, and arduously pursued, by its officers.

4th. *The Legislature*—may neither popular or official influence ever prompt a vote in that great body at the expense of its dignity or its utility.

5th. *The Judiciary*—in the full and independent exercise of the functions allotted it by the constitution.

6th. *The People of the U. States*—the electors of officers—may they conduct their elections, (the first step to legislation) with reason and not with passion; with judgment and not with prejudice.

7th. *The memory of Washington*. We add no sentiment where all must feel alike.

8th. *The Revolutionary Patriots*. We hold positively our views to be for the immortality of their faith.

9th. *The Present*—may the prosperity of his country be the result and the reward of his services.

10th. *Domestic Manufactures*—a draught on our internal resources which will never be protided.

11th. *Agriculture*—encouraged and rewarded by commerce.

12th. *Our suffering Seamen*—may the returning justice of foreign nations, or our own energies, soon restore them to usefulness and property.

13th. *Unity*—the shield of our safety, the buckler of our strength, the gordian knot that involves our destiny; too closely drawn for faction to untie, too firm we trust for conquerors to cut.

14th. *American Volunteers*—true to their own honor, their country, & their promise—may their swords never linger in their scabbards when their pens have foretold their alacrity in leaving them.

15th. *The suspension law of this state*, alias, the wounding act—eternal allusion to the law, and politi-

cal death to its authors.

16th. *America*—the last asylum of civil liberty on earth.

17th. *The American fair*—they can kindly court; and reward its exertion.

Among the volunteers were the following:

By *John Griffin Esq.* The worthy President and Vice President of the day—may their ions inherit their bravery and patriotism.

[*Dr. John B. B. having retired.*]

By *Col. Willis*—William Wyatt Bibo—our independent and distinguished representative in congress.

By *Edw. H. Gilbert Esq.*—Howel W. Cobb—a firm and unabashed politician.

By *Amos H. Prince Esq.*—I intelligence, independence and constituency—William H. Crawfords, our senator in congress.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of an oration delivered at Equality H. I., and would with pleasure have given it a place in the Monitor, if it had been practicable. But the paper is on too limited a plan to admit publications of that nature; particularly at this period, when they are coming in from every quarter.

### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tract of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1867, together with costs—viz.

ONE hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Wilkes county, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, (3d quality,) adjoining Peter B. Terrell, granted to A. Avery, occupied by Robert Foomms; taken as the property of Barwell Green, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 4 dls. 40 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,

Tax Collector Wilkes county.

July 9, 1868. 5.

### NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TO the proprietors, their agents, or trustees of the following tract of land, situated in Oglethorpe county—that unless they, their agent, or trustee do come forward and settle the taxes due on said land within six months from this date, it will be sold by the collector of said county, agreeable to law—viz:

TWO hundred acres of land, in the county of O. Lathope, on the waters of Clusit's creek, adjoining lands of Wethan Williams and others.

ALEXANDER McEWEN, R. T. R.

July 2, 1868. 6m.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will lodge my negro man Major in Wilkes jail, or return him to me, or produce satisfactory proof that they have taken his life.

ARCHIBALD MARTIN.

Hancock county, May 20, 1868. 1f.

FLOUR WANTED at this office.

### FOR SALE.

MY land and plantation, lying on the main road from Washington to Lexington, four miles above Waltham, with a good peach orchard, and valuable improvements thereon, and is an excellent stand for a tavern or store. Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.  
July 4, 1868.

### GEORGIA, Wilkes county.

By David Terrell, clerk of the court of ordinary for said county.

WHEREAS John Hanly applies for letters of administration, (as in the will annexed) on the estate of John Hanly, late of this county, deceased.

There are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the next court of Ordinary to be held in and for the county aforesaid, to show cause, (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 7th day of July, 1868.

David Terrell, c. c. o.

### NOTICE.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes county for leave to sell a tract of land in the 17th district in Wilkinson county, (No. 17) the real estate of Elizabeth Russell, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

NATHAN BLACKBURN, ad'r.  
July 9, 1868.

### POSTPONEMENT.

### COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 9th day of July next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

The estate being postponed.

ONE Billiard table, maces, &c. and one barrel horse, six years old; given up by John Rome, to satisfy his tax for the year 1867—due 75 dollars 42 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector, Wilkes county.  
July 2, 1868.

### FOR SALE.

THAT elegant seat of residence, now in the occupancy of the subscriber, nine miles from Washington, Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, containing two hundred and eighty-five acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which are cleared, with a handsome crop on it, fifty of which are in grass ground. The comfortable improvements of a dwelling-house, crib, stables, store-house, &c. together with its being a capital stand for business, should render it worthy of attention. The terms will be made easy by applying to

JOHN C. EVANS.  
July 2, 1868.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Monitor, or advertising in the same, are requested to liquidate the same as soon as possible. If payment is inconvenient—otherwise interest will be exacted, agreeable to the late act of Assembly.

In any future or subsequent issue, the receipts of David F. HAZEN, will be good.

SARAH HILHOUSE.  
June 25th, 1868.

### NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the Inferior Court of Wilkes county for leave to sell one tract of land, in D. H. H. county (5th district); and one other tract in the county of Greene, adjoining Samuel Harper and others; being the estate of John Billingslea, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs and creditors.

ASA ATKINS,  
JAMES BILLINGSLEA,  
administrators.

October 3, 1867.

### NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof application will be made to the Inferior Court of Wilkes county for leave to sell 100 acres of land, part of the real estate of Richard Gatwood, deceased; the said land lying in Wilkes county, on Dove creek—for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

JOHN G. WOOD, ad'r.  
Oct. 11, 1867.

### NOTICE.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two hundred acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on Little river, adjoining Griffith's mill, being the real estate of John Mason late of said county, deceased, and sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

NANCY MASON, ad'r.  
November 2, 1867.

### NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Lincoln county, for leave to sell a tract of land in the 9th district, in Baldwin county, known as lot 28, being the whole of the real estate of William Mendenhall, deceased, and sold for the benefit of his heirs and creditors—said date of sale, Thomas Moore, ad'r., March 2, 1868.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two hundred and thirty acres of land, in said county, in the 10th district, adjoining Benjamin Talbot and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Henry Carlton deceased.

EDDY CARLTON, ad'r.  
April 23, 1868.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 23d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) lying in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Humphrey Tomkins, taken as the property of James McGehee, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

Two hundred and fifty acres of land, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Richard Gregory, sen. the property of Richard Gregory, junior; taken to satisfy the tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 3 dollars 67 cents.

Also

Sixty-five acres of land, the property of John Hawks, lying on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining John Ailor; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Also

Thirty acres of land, the property of Charles Wilder, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining the widow Houle, taken for the tax of the years 1806 and 1807; tax due 1 doll. 18 1-2.

Also

Fifty nine acres of land, the property of Charles Dunston, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Hubbard; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Also

Eighty seven and a half acres, the property of John Angle, on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Mark Raglan; tax due 52 3-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of John Rutledge, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Gresham, senior; tax due 1 doll. 48 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of Ambrose Jones, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Isaac Williams, taken for the tax of the year 1807; due 54 1-2 cents.

Also

Two hundred acres of land, the property of John Oliver, on the waters of Beaver-dam creek, adjoining Elijah Echols, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 89 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Hawkins Bullock, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Mary Bullock, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 2 dolls. 81 1-4 cents.

Also

Fifty-five acres of land, the property of Kerby Lanckford, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Alexander Gordan, taken for the tax of 1807; due 55 1-4 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Aaron Davis, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Sherwood Davis, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 46 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of James Jones, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Seamour Lee, taken to satisfy his and Mary Jones' tax for the year 1807; due 69 3-4 cents.

Also

Two hundred acres of land, the property of James Williamson, on the waters of Little river, adjoining James Northington, taken for the tax of 1806 and 1807; due 2 dolls. 90 1-2 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Champion Davis, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining John Ford, taken to satisfy his tax for the year 1806; due 37 1-2 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Charity Ogle, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining M. Barnett, taken to satisfy the tax for the year 1807; due 26 3-4 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
May 14, 1808. 9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court House in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806 and 1807, together with costs—viz:

TWO hundred two and an half acres of land in Baldwin county (when returned) known by lot No. 284 and 4th district; taken as the property of Leonard Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 11 dollars 70 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 and 16th district; taken as the property of Reuben Radford, administrator of John Davis, to satisfy said Davis' tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 81 and 25th district; taken as the property of Joseph Hobbs, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 135 and 24th district; taken as the property of William Martin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 120 and 1st district—also, one other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said county, known by lot No. 97 and 3d district; taken as the property of Needham Sorrels, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 1 dollar 7 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 227 and 5th district—also, 100 acres of land in Clark county, adjoining Radford Ellis; all of said property taken to satisfy William Battles' tax for the year 1806—due 82 1-2 cents.

Also

150 acres of land in Elbert county; taken as the property of Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 40 1-2 cents.

Also

21 4-5 acres of land in the county of Wilkes, adjoining Burroughs; taken as the property of Champeffs Arnold, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 43 cts.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 150 & 18th district; taken as the property of Benjamin Hodnett to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 3 dollars 90 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 42 & 23d district; taken as the property of John Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 212 & 8th district; taken as the property of Thomas Foley to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 71 & 16th district; taken as the property of William Burks sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 158 & 24th district; taken as the property of Thomas Angle to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 & 10th district; taken as the property of Jesse Carrell to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 70 & 12th district; taken as the property of Aaron Phillips, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

490 acres of land in Wayne county, known by lot No. 337 & 1st district; taken as the property of John L. Moody, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 69 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 63 & 10th district; taken to satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for the year 1807, also for the tax of — Moore dec. and Francis Penn—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 108 & 23d district; taken as the property of David Battie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 10 & 13th district, also, one other lot in said county, known by No. 464 & 7th district; taken as the property of Eliza Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 39 & 24th district; taken as the property of George Elliott to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz:

THIRTY acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Moore, granted to Smallwood; taken as the property of John Irwin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

Also

Two hundred and forty-nine acres of land in Wilkes county, on the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell, granted to Walker (2d quality) improved, now in the occupancy of Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property of William Stark, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due, 38 dollars 14 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the twelfth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tract of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz:

TWO hundred two and an half acres of land in Wilkinson county, fourth district, third quality, granted to A. Carter; taken as the property of Mary Garrett, to satisfy her tax for the year 1807—due 72 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax collector Wilkes county.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, On the first Monday in August next, at the plantation of Thomas Payne sen. in Franklin county.

ALL the personal estate of Cleveland Payne deceased, of said county, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale will be made known on that day.

ZEBEDIAH PAYNE, adm'r.  
June 22, 1808.

NINE months from the date hereof application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell the real estate of John C. Pinkstone, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs and creditors.

WM. M. KAIN, } adm'r.  
SILAS STARR, }  
Sept. 28, 1807.



# MONITOR.

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WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) PRINTED WEEKLY FOR SARAH HILLHOUSE.

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VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1808.

[NUMBER 387.]

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and hogs, household and kitchen  
furniture, &c. Terms of sale will  
be made known on that day.

ZEDERIAH PAYNE, adm'r.  
June 22, 1808.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given  
to any person who will lodge  
my negro man Major in Wilkes  
jail, or return him to me, or produce  
satisfactory proof that they  
have taken his life.

ARCHIBALD MARTIN.  
Hancock county,  
May 20, 1808. tf.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
TO the proprietors, their agent, or  
trustees of the following tract of  
land, situate in Oglethorpe county  
—that unless they, their agent, or  
trustees do come forward and settle  
the taxes due on said land within  
six months from this date, it will  
be sold by the collector of said county,  
agreeable to law,—viz:

ONE hundred acres of land in  
the county of Oglethorpe, on the  
waters of Brushy creek, adjoining  
Josiah Letter, George Hampton,  
and Britton Saunders.

HUGH ECTOR, R. T. R.  
May 7, 1808. 6m

Executive Department, Georgia.

Milledgeville, 14th March 1808.

ON reference to a concurred  
and approved resolution of the  
tenth of December last—

ORDERED,

That the act entitled "an act to  
alter and amend the tenth session  
of the third article of the constitution,"  
be published once a month,  
for six months, in the several Ga-  
zettes of this state.

Attest,

JAMES BOZEMAN, sec'y.

An act to alter and amend the tenth  
section of the third article of the  
Constitution.

WHEREAS, the said tenth  
section is in the words following:  
—"the clerks of the Superior  
and Inferior courts shall be ap-  
pointed in such manner as the Le-  
gislation may by law direct, shall  
be commissioned by the Governor,  
and shall continue in office during  
good behaviour;"—For remedy  
whereof

BE it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the state  
of Georgia in General Assembly met,

and by the authority of the same, that  
the Clerks of the Superior and In-  
ferior courts shall be elected on the  
same day as pointed out by law  
for the election of other county of-  
ficers.

And be it further enacted, That  
as soon as this bill shall be passed  
by two thirds of both branches of  
the next Legislature, and be ap-  
proved of by the Governor, it shall  
become a part of the Constitution of  
the state of Georgia.

BEN. WHITTAKER, speaker  
of the House of Representatives.  
DAVID BATES, President  
of the Senate pro tem.

Assented to Dec. 7th 1807.  
JARED LAWIN, Governor.

## GEORGIA.

At a Superior Court held in and for  
the county of Wilkes, on the fifth  
day of May 1808.

Present his honor Charles Tait.

THE petition of John Darra-  
cott, having stated that he had in  
his possession a receipt given by  
John Matthews, late Supervisor,  
for the sum of twelve hundred and  
fifty dollars, which has been lost  
or destroyed, so that it cannot be  
found, and the said John Darra-  
cott having filed in this office, a copy of  
said receipt, together with the usual  
affidavit in such cases,

On motion of Ebenezer H. Cum-  
mings, counsel for petitioner,

It is ORDERED,

That the said copy be establish-  
ed in lieu of the original receipt,  
said to be lost—the said John Darra-  
cott first publishing this rule for  
the term of six months in some one  
of the public gazettes of this state,  
requiring all persons concerned, to  
be and appear at the next Superior  
Court, and shew cause (if any they  
have,) why this rule shall not be  
made absolute.

True copy from the Minutes.  
DAVID FERRELL, Ck.

May 21, 1808.

Oglethorpe Extra session,  
Superior Court—June term 1808.

Wm. & Felix Gilbert } Petition  
vs. }  
Thomas Geing. } foreclosure.

ON the petition of William G.  
Gilbert & Felix H. Gilbert, pray-  
ing the foreclosure of the equity of  
redemption, in six parcels or lots  
of land lying in Lexington, in this  
state and county, known in the  
plan of said town, by numbers  
twenty-nine, thirty, forty-two, for-  
ty-three, forty-four and forty-five,  
with all the improvements thereon  
—the same being mortgaged by  
Thomas Going to said William &  
Felix Gilbert—

And on motion of Oliver H.  
Prince attorney for petitioners,

It is ORDERED,

That the principal, interest, and  
costs due on the said mortgage, be  
paid into court within twelve  
months from this day; and that  
unless the same be so paid, the equi-

ty of redemption will from thence-  
forth be forever foreclosed.

And it is further ordered. That  
a copy of the foregoing rule be  
published once a month during the  
said twelve months, or served on  
the mortgagor or his special agent,  
at least six months previous to the  
time the money is directed to be  
paid as aforesaid.

Extract from the Minutes,  
the 21st of June 1808.

JOHN LUMPKIN, Ck.

## NOTICE.

IN nine months from the date  
hereof, application will be made to  
the honorable Inferior court of the  
county of Oglethorpe, for leave to  
sell all the real estate of William  
Hay, deceased,—viz.

920 acres of land in the county  
of Jackson, on the north fork of  
Oconee river, joining count d'Elli-  
ang's land;

460 ditto, Jackson county, on  
N. F. Oconee; whereon Samuel  
Hay now lives;

565 ditto, Middle Fork Oconee  
river, whereon Wm. Armer now  
lives;

7 acres Elbert county, on Sav-  
annah river, joins Nehemiah How-  
ard;

150 acres, Franklin county, joins  
said Hay and vacant;

107 do. do. do. N. F. Broad ri-  
ver, joins Bryant Ward;

50 acres do. do. joins Walton  
and vacant land;

292 acres do. do. waters of Tu-  
galo.

All fold for the benefit of the  
heirs and creditors.

GILBERT HAY,  
Surviving executor.  
Washington, 5th Jan. 1808.

## NOTICE.

NINE months after date, appli-  
cation will be made to the honora-  
ble the Inferior court of Wilkes  
county for leave to sell one hun-  
dred and fifty acres of land (more  
or less) in said county, on the wa-  
ters of Kettle creek, adjoining Sub-  
trine Irwin and others, it being the  
real estate of William Lea, deceas-  
ed, for the benefit of his heirs and  
creditors.

AQUILLA BURROUGHS,  
JOSEPH HENDERSON, sen.  
Executors.  
January 15, 1808.

## NOTICE.

BE it known, that after the ex-  
piration of nine months from the  
date hereof, application will be  
made to the honorable the Inferior  
court of Oglethorpe county, for  
leave to sell the real estate of Adam  
Simmons deceased, for the benefit  
of the heirs and creditors, in con-  
formity to the act of the General  
Assembly in such case made and  
provided.

ADAM SIMMONS, adm'r.  
March 17, 1808.

NINE months from the date  
hereof, application will be made to  
the honorable the Inferior court of  
Greene county, for leave to sell  
one tract of land lying in the 10th  
district of Baldwin, known by lot  
No. 174, containing two hundred  
two and an half acres, more or less.  
Also,—one tract of land lying in  
Greene county, on the waters of  
Big Beaverdam creek, adjoining  
Wingfield, Harris, & others, con-  
taining one hundred acres, more or  
less; it all being part of the real  
estate of Philip Hunter, deceased,  
to be sold for the benefit of the  
heirs and creditors of the said de-  
ceased.

ELISHA HUNTER, adm'r.  
February 19, 1808.

IN nine months from the date,  
application will be made to the ho-  
norable Inferior court of Wilkes  
county, for leave to sell two tracts  
of land, belonging to the estate of  
the rev. John Springer, dec.—viz.  
one tract of land in Hancock coun-  
ty, contain five hundred acres,  
on Little Ogeechee river, adjoining  
maj. Boyle and others.—The other  
tract in Pendleton district, South  
Carolina, containing six hundred  
and forty acres—to be sold for the  
benefit of the heirs and creditors  
of said deceased.

ANN SPRINGER, ex'x.  
SOLOMON GREEN, ex'x.  
February 20, 1808.

BE it known, that after the ex-  
piration of nine months from the  
date hereof, application will be  
made to the honorable Inf. court  
of Wilkes county, for leave to sell  
a tract of land containing 327 a-  
cres, lying and being in the county  
of Wilkes on the waters of Har-  
den's creek, adjoining Jacobson  
is sen. and others; two hundred of  
the above land granted to Duncan  
McCown, and one hundred twenty-  
seven acres granted to Peter Dis-  
mock—being the real estate of  
James McInney deceased, for the be-  
nefit of the heirs and creditors of  
said deceased.

JAMES PATTERSON, ex'x.  
March 24, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THAT after the expiration of  
nine months from the date hereof,  
application will be made to the ho-  
norable Inferior court of the county  
of Wilkes, for leave to sell the fol-  
lowing lands, viz.—one tract in  
Oglethorpe county, containing one  
hundred and eighty acres, joining  
Hill and Smith; also, two thirds  
of the tract whereon the subscriber  
now resides, in Wilkes county on  
Clark's creek, joining Stone, Cam-  
minsham and others—being the real  
estate of Henry Jolley deceased,  
sold for the benefit of the heirs and  
creditors of said deceased.

MARY JOSSEY, adm'x.  
January 29, 1808.

## RESULTORY.

From the National Intelligencer.

### GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

It is a most fortunate circumstance that there are very few evils which can be inflicted either upon individuals or communities, which do not bring with them benefits, which would not otherwise be received. This is among the best illustrations of the beneficence of a being who seems, even in the afflictions imposed on man, to be regardless of his happiness. From this circumstance it also frequently happens that the individual or nation that aims the most deadly blow at the felicity or existence of an enemy, eventually confers the highest blessing. There is every reason to believe that this will be the case with us. The outrages perpetrated on us by the belligerent powers of Europe, and their restrictions on our trade, are already producing the most striking effects in the growth of manufactures. Intelligent men among us have long seen, that nothing was wanting, but some extraordinary stimulus to demonstrate the incalculable benefits to be derived from a zealous development of this great resource. The injustice and oppression of foreign powers have given birth to this stimulus; and our countrymen, with a spirit that does them honor, are entering with enthusiasm into those great manufactures, that have become doubly profitable from the troubled situation of our foreign intercourse. There is scarcely a town to the eastward that has not caught the patriotic flame, and whole citizens have not already opened their purses with a liberality worthy of the object. In many of the great commercial towns a large portion of the capital, usually employed in trade, is already engaged in erecting and carrying on cotton manufactures; and we have good authority for saying that the profits, notwithstanding the infancy of the establishments, and the inevitable mistakes which will for some time occur in conducting them, are equal to those of trade.

In Philadelphia especially, and its neighborhood, a great number of persons are already actively engaged in this manufacture. We have before us letters, recently received from a very intelligent man, resident in that place, from which we offer the following extracts in corroboration of these remarks:

"You cannot without attending to the subject (cotton factory) conceive how profitable a business it is, and what little capital is required. The machinery is easily made—labor is not dearer here than in England; the boys work for 75 cents a week and find themselves, and no man has more than a dollar per diem. If any persons set up cotton machinery it would employ many persons. In Rhode-Island there are 20,000 spindles, which I calculate work up 200,000 lbs. of cotton per diem into fine thread, or in the year 600,000 at one dollar. Attend to the following calculation:

Cotton costs here, say 20 cents, one hundred pounds therefore is 20 One hundred pound of cotton loses one eighth, or 12 per cent. and there-

fore produces 82 lb. of manufactured cotton, which costs in manufacturing, say 25 cents. 25

45

In England cotton costs, with duty, 40 Eighty eight pound manufactured at 25, 25 Duty at 4 per cent. 2 Freight, 2 Insurance, &c. 2 Duty here 15 per cent. and other charges, 10

81

"The following statement is the result of cotton made for candle-wick at Camac's mill:

Cotton, 100 lb.—it costs 16 cents—but is here put down 20 Expense of making by contract, 11 cents per lb. 88 lb. 9 60

29 60

Sold at 50 cents per lb. 44

14 40

"This quantity is easily made with machinery that does not cost more than 800 or 1000 dollars at the most. I shall go to-morrow to see a factory, where the machinery is worked by horses."

"I wrote you a line yesterday, which I hope has claimed your attention. Tench Cox has advertised for cotton blankets and other cotton manufactures for clothing—each blanket will weigh 3 1-2 lb. of cotton—10,000 are immediately wanted, and perhaps 30,000; they will be made here. Camac has a wool-carding machine which he bought for less than one hundred dollars. One man will card 50 lb. of wool for hatters, at 5 cents per lb."

"Machinery is making fast all about here."

### DREADFUL TORNADO!!!

Extract of a letter from a friend in Jonesboro', Tennessee, to the editor of the Staunton Eagle, dated June 1st. 1808.

"On Tuesday the 24th ult. the inhabitants of this town and neighborhood were astonished much at the appearance of leaves, small pieces of limbs, bark, &c. falling apparently from the clouds. The day was mild, except a breeze now and then from the South-West with a few flying clouds, but no rain, nor was there the least appearance of any extraordinary commotion in the heavens, to produce such a phenomenon in this quarter. Every body conjectured it was the effects of a violent wind—but what distance from us, could not be imagined, as no noise was heard, it was generally supposed to be at a distance. Accounts from various quarters for more than 40 miles around, state that the same appearance was observed."

Since writing this a gentleman passed through this place, who was an eye witness to an awful scene in the neighborhood of Knoxville, a tornado struck the river Holstein at that place, and threw columns of water out of the bed of the river higher than the surrounding trees, it was on the same day the leaves &c. fell here, and upwards of 100 miles distant. Its ravages were truly

awful, it arose in Roan county, and proceeded in a south-east direction through Knox, Sevier and part of Jefferson and Cocke counties and struck the mountains near the Warm Springs in North-Carolina. Houses—barns—trees—and every thing gave way to its irresistible fury. And our informant states, several lives were lost—it was accompanied with hail of extraordinary size—he also states that considerable quantities of fish were thrown out of the rivers over which it passed. A more particular and authentic account of the awful wind will no doubt be published—but to enable the mind to otherwise conceive of its violence, I make this statement respecting the falling of the trees, &c. to a distance of upwards of 140 miles from where it happened, and within the space of perhaps less than 2 hours."

"Another letter says, some of the hail-stones weighed 2 ounces, and measured 10 inches in circumference."

In addition to the above we copy the following from a Knoxville paper. Staunton Eagle, editor.

The storm on Tuesday the 24th May, has entirely destroyed the timber in its course—it commenced just below Clinch river, how far it extended is unknown, we have heard of it for a distance of 150 miles, its width is from a half to a mile, its bearing nearly due east—Not a house in its course but was unroofed, and by far the greatest number entirely thrown down, every tree of more than a foot round was either twisted off or torn up by the roots, and we have been informed that large trunks of trees which had been partly buried in the road were thrown from their beds to the distance of from twenty to thirty feet; large boughs were thrown to different parts of the country, six or eight miles from the scene of destruction covered with ice. Very considerable damage was done to the farms through which it passed, the particulars of which we have been unable to gather. Every assistance was rendered to the sufferers by the neighboring citizens in repairing buildings, mending fences, &c.

The following shows the mode of choosing Electors for President and Vice-President in the different states, with the number of votes in each.

New-Hampshire, by general ticket. 7 Massachusetts, mode of electing not yet regulated by law—at the last election by general ticket. 19 Rhode-Island, by general ticket. 4 Connecticut, by the legislature. 9 Vermont, by the legislature. 6 New-York, by the legislature. 19 New-Jersey, by general ticket. 8 Pennsylvania, by general ticket. 20 Delaware, by the legislature. 5

Maryland,

by districts. 11

Virginia,

by general ticket. 2

North-Carolina,

by districts. 14

South-Carolina,

by the legislature. 10

Georgia,

by the legislature. 7

Kentucky—

This state is divided in two districts; the counties on the south side of Kentucky river, elect 4 electors, and those on the north side the same number. 8

Ohio,

by districts. 3

Tennessee,

by districts. 4

Votes,

175

To a person who has never seen London, the following account may not be uninteresting:

London is unparalleled in extent and opulence in the whole habitable globe, except, perhaps, by Peking, in China, Jeddo, in Japan, and Houssa, in Africa, which are all said to be larger. It comprehends besides London, Westminster and Southwark, not less than 45 villages of considerable extent, independent of a vast accession of buildings upon the open fields in the vicinity. Its length is nearly eight miles, its breadth three, and its circumference 26. It contains above 3000 streets, lanes, alleys and courts, and more than 65 different squares. Its houses, ware-houses, and other buildings, make 162,000, besides 946 churches, 207 meeting-houses for dissenters, 45 chapels for foreigners, and 9 synagogues for the Jews; which in all make 1205 places of public worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of parliament, is estimated at 1,250,000. Among these are found about 50,000 common prostitutes, and no less than 50,000 thieves, coiners and other bad persons of all descriptions. The annual depredations on the public, by this numerous body of pillagers, are estimated at the sum of 2,100,000 sterling. In this vast city there are moreover, upwards of 4000 seminaries for education—3 institutions for promoting morality—10 institutions for promoting the arts—112 asylums for the indigent—17 for the sick and lame—13 dispensaries—784 charitable institutions—53 courts of justice—7,040 professional men, connected with the various departments of the law. There are 13,500 vessels trading to the river Thames, in the course of a year, and 40,000 waggons going and returning to the metropolis in



the same period, including their projected journals. The amount of exports and imports to and from the Thames is estimated at 55,814,932l. sterling annually; and the property floating in this vast city every year, is 17,000,000l. sterling.

#### NASHVILLE, June 7. COMMUNICATION.

We are informed by a gentleman of credit, through the wilderness, that on the 25th May last, between Bear creek and Twenty Mile creek, on the Natchez road, a Mr. Alexander Smith, of Warren county, Georgia, while pursuing his journey, was shot through the body by a man who appeared to be an Indian of half blood. It is not known to what tribe he belongs.—Should the wound prove to be mortal, as it is supposed, Mr. S. will leave a wife and four children to lament his fate.

The printers in Georgia will do an act of kindness by giving the above an insertion. *Clarion.*

We understand that the Dey of Algiers has lately given grounds to distrust his peaceable disposition towards the U. S. States. After having settled with the American consul there the differences which arose, in December last, including the case of the Algerine famen who perished in the refusal of the American vessel captured by one of the dey's cruizers, he suddenly set up a demand about the middle of March, for two thousand dollars a man, threatening to put Mr. Lear in chains if not paid in twenty-four hours. This was refused. He then gave notice, that two frigates and other cruizers, just on the point of sailing, had orders to capture American vessels, which would infallibly go into execution unless the money should be immediately paid. To obtain a recall of the orders, Mr. Lear thought it best to comply; signifying to the dey that he should communicate it to his government as the result of the force on him. The day before Mr. Lear was threatened, the Danish consul, on the pretext that arrears were due from his government, had been seized by order of the dey, and actually set to work among the slaves, with an iron chain of 40 lbs. fastened to him. Mr. Lear had circulated through the consuls at different ports, this state of things with the Algerine regency. *National Intelligencer.*

We are advised by our correspondent at Fort Stoddert, on the Mobile, that a temporary embargo took place at Pensacola and Mobile about the 26th of April, and continued till the 9th of May; owing, it is said, to the Spaniards firing out about that time, two armed schooners, the destination of which was unknown. *Id.*

It is at length ascertained that Mungo Parke, the celebrated traveller in the interior of Africa, is no more. The British parliament have granted to his widow 3236l. 10s sterling, and to Mr. Anderson, father of Mr. Anderson who accompanied Mr. Parke, 1085l. *Savannah paper.*

Richard Wall, clk. is appointed clerk of the port of Savannah, vice Edwin Meunger, clk. resigned. *Id.*

### MONITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

A gentleman just from Augusta has favored us with the following important information, which he read in a late New York paper:

The Otago arrived in England about the 31 of May. Buonaparte totally rejected all the overtures carried out by the messenger from the United States, Mr. Lewis, and notified his determination rigidly to enforce the Milan decree. The Otago was seized on her first arrival, and Mr. Lewis was not permitted to land for four days.—Mr. Nourie, the messenger for England, although ill of his head, was not permitted to land for more than a week, and when on shore a guard was kept round his hotel. All letters and papers by the Otago were sent to Paris for examination. Americans were applying for passports to leave France, which were in many instances refused—it was said our minister had demanded his. The Otago waited for gen. Armstrong's dispatches, as he was notified that if he went to England to carry over Mr. Nourie, as was the plan of our government, he would not be allowed to return to France.

Opposition to the present ministry seemed to gain ground in England, and London papers (which are to the glory of May) express an opinion that the orders of the 17th Nov. would be repealed, and that matters would be amicably settled between the U. S. and G. Britain.

The king of Sweden seems to maintain his ground against the Russians, and even to gain the advantage.

#### SAVANNAH, July 7. FIRE!

A dreadful fire happened in this place on Tuesday evening last, about half past eight o'clock. The lower part of Messrs. S. & C. Howard's store, under the bluff, occupied by Mr. Wm. J. Scott, was struck by a flash of lightning, which communicated to some hogheads of spirits lodged in the second story, forced the roof upward, and in an instant enveloped the whole building in flames. Alarm was given, and the inhabitants repaired very spiritedly to the place of danger. The wind blew violently, varying frequently between the north and north-east points, and the weather for a fortnight before (with the exception of the squall in which the accident occurred) had been uncommonly warm and dry. The flames raged with unparalleled fury, baffling the utmost activity of the inhabitants, and often communicating by flakes of fire with the houses on the bluff, until after ten o'clock, when two very heavy showers of rain fortunately put a stop to their progress, and relieved us from the most painful apprehensions respecting the extent of the destruction.

All the buildings (principally stores and war-houses) on Hardens and Smith's wharves, with a large quantity of merchandise and produce contained therein, the property of different persons, are destroyed—and the store occupied by Messrs. Lord and Hall, on Jones' wharf, is much torn to pieces. The loss of property on this occasion is estimated, as nearly as can be ascer-

tained, at upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The following is a list of the principal sufferers:

S. & C. Howard,	15000
William J. Scott,	7000
James E. & Co.	10000
John Mingleford,	500
Christopher Gurn,	1000
Col. Hardham,	1500
Sundries stored with } Col. Hardham,	7 to 8000
Edward Swarbrick,	1500
J. Y. White & Co.	12 to 1500
Estate of Edward Harden,	15000
Archibald Smith,	15 to 20000
Smith and Bouke	1000
Burton & Glenn—pub- } lic property 700; pri- } vate, 600,	1500
G. & F. Penny	2000
Small & McNish	5 to 600
Stewart & Co.	4500 to 5000
Z. Whippley,	2500
A. G. Oculifer & Co.	1000
William Sawyer	5000
Beggs & Groves	400
Lord & Hall,	1500

Fortunately, there was a facility of water at the wharves to assist the hauling out of the shipping, and many vessels must inevitably have been burnt. The brig Charles (lately sent in by the U. States' brig Argus) was so near the shore that it was to have one of her top-gallant-masts and yards flung by the lightning.

#### Copenhagen, March 25.

It is said, that the king of Sweden, intently reflecting upon the gloomy aspect of affairs in this country, has convened the senate, (which, ever since the revolution of 1772, had but a precarious authority) and that, after informing the assembly that Sweden was on the eve of a rupture with Russia, France and Denmark, he asked the senators whether they thought it possible to defend the country against so many enemies? The senate expressed its sentiment by observing the strictest silence; but the king is positively affirmed to have declared, that while he continued invested with the supreme power, he would abide by his system; but that, if the senate should deem all resistance useless, he was ready to abdicate the crown, in order that the states of the kingdom might be at liberty to enter into such agreement with the continental powers as they should think proper. The issue of this extraordinary resolution is not mentioned.

A horrid transaction took place at Middletown academy (Middletown county, New-Jersey) on the 4th instant—the following particulars of which have been related to us. The teacher in the academy, a Mr. Read, had for some time paid his addresses to a Mrs. Conover, of that place, a widow of about 35 years of age, and of a respectable character. His suit had been successful. On the day above-mentioned, he requested a woman, who lived in one part of the building, to invite Mrs. Conover to see her that afternoon. This she did. Mrs. Conover, not knowing at whole suggestion the invitation was given, came. Mr. Read took occasion, in the absence of the landlady, to ask Mrs. Conover to go up stairs with him to his room—the at first refused, but on his telling her he had a piece of writing there which he wanted her to read, and which was of a private nature, she consented to

go. As soon as they were in the room, he locked the door and put the key in his pocket—the windows were already fastened—he bade her sit down. He then took her knees between his, and drawing a razor, which he had concealed, attempted, by a sudden and violent stroke, to cut her throat—believing he had accomplished his purpose, he instantly cut his own throat from ear to ear, as he sat on her knee. By crying, however, she had received the weight of the stroke upon her chin, although the fifth of the one side of that was laid open to the bone, and round her neck, on the other side, her windpipe and veins were cut bare; he had scarcely given himself the fatal gash, when he perceived that her wound was probably not mortal. With his faithful perseverance in his murderous purpose, he repeated his strokes with his razor twice—but as she retained her strength and she began to fail, he parried the razor from her throat, received the wound on her chin, and at length wrested the razor from him, and threw it on the floor. Still bent on her death, he pressed his hand upon her mouth, to smother her, and continued in that position until the full back upon the bed, and his loss of blood loosened his hand. Her screams now alarmed the neighbors—the door was broken open—and the horrid spectacle presented itself to view! Both weltering in blood on the bed—he in the last agonies of death, and the covered with gore and gashes! He expired almost instantly: but, surgical aid being speedily procured, and her wounds immediately clothed & dressed, hopes of her recovery are entertained.

Read had borne a respectable character, and had notes & checks to the amount of more than a thousand dollars in his pocket, at the time he committed the dreadful deed. Further particulars we have not learnt; and possibly some of these may not be perfectly correct, but we believe they are substantially so.—Trenton True American.

A respectable gentleman of this city informs us that he has seen a letter from a respectable gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this city, dated the 25th of April, which positively states that general Armstrong was then in Paris, and that he had no thoughts of leaving it. *Charleston paper.*

Capt. Matly, arrived at Charleston, in 32 days from Gibraltar, informs, that the Algerines have lately fitted out a number of vessels of war, which were cruising to the eastward, it was supposed in pursuit of American vessels.

#### Extract of a letter from Havannah to a gentleman in Spain.

"Flour is dropping in here every four or five days from New-Orleans with loads of flour. They come off the port and then send in a deputation to the governor requesting him to send off a gunboat to take them!!! Flour is worth 25 dollars."

#### LIED,

In Charleston, (S. C.) an African and his wife slaves; becoming jealous of her chastity, he prevailed upon her to quit the work with him, and after a hearty drink of brandy, they strangled themselves with ropes.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 23d day of July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806, and 1807, together with costs—viz:

ONE hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) lying in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Humphrey Tomkins, taken as the property of James McGehee, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

Two hundred and fifty acres of land, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Richard Gregory, sen. the property of Richard Gregory, junior; taken to satisfy the tax for the years 1806 and 1807—tax due 3 dollars 67 cents.

Also

Sixty-five acres of land, the property of John Hawks, lying on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining John Ailor; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Also

Thirty acres of land, the property of Charles Wilder, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining the widow Houle, taken for the tax of the years 1806 and 1807; tax due 1 doll. 18 1-2.

Also

Fifty nine acres of land, the property of Charles Dunston, on the waters of Max creek, adjoining Hubbard; tax due 48 1-4 cents.

Also

Eighty seven and a half acres, the property of John Angle, on the waters of Indian creek, adjoining Mark Raglan; tax due 52 3-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of John Rutledge, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Gresham, junior; tax due 1 doll. 48 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of Ambrose Jones, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Isaac Williams, taken for the tax of the year 1807; due 54 1-2 cents.

Also

Two hundred acres of land, the property of John Oliver, on the waters of Beaver-dam creek, adjoining Elijah Echols, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 89 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Hawkins Bullock, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Mary Bullock, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 2 dolls. 81 1-4 cents.

Also

Fifty-five acres of land, the property of Kerby Lanckford, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining Alexander Gordan, taken for the tax of 1807; due 55 1-4 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Aaron Davis, on the waters of Beavardam creek, adjoining Sherwood Davis, taken to satisfy the tax of 1807; due 46 1-4 cents.

Also

One hundred acres of land, the property of James Jones, on the waters of Grove creek, adjoining Seamour Lee, taken to satisfy his and Mary Jones' tax for the year 1807; due 69 3-4 cents.

Also

Two hundred acres of land, the property of James Williamson, on the waters of Little river, adjoining James Northington, taken for the tax of 1806 and 1807; due 2 dolls. 90 1-2 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Big creek, adjoining John Ford, taken to satisfy his tax for the year 1806; due 37 1-2 cents.

Also

Fifty acres of land, the property of Charity Ogle, on the waters of Big creek, adjoining M. Barnett, taken to satisfy the tax for the year 1807; due 26 3-4 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.

May 14, 1808.

9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court House in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806 and 1807, together with costs—viz.

TWO hundred two and an half acres of land in Baldwin county (when returned) known by lot No. 284 and 4th district; taken as the property of Leonard Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 11 dollars 70 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 and 16th district; taken as the property of Reuben Radford, administrator of John Davis, to satisfy said Davis' tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 81 and 25th district; taken as the property of Joseph Hobbs, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 135 and 24th district; taken as the property of William Martin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 120 and 1st district—also, one other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said county, known by lot No. 97 and 3d district; taken as the property of Needham Sorrels, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 1 doll. 7 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 227 and 5th district—also, 120 acres of land in Clark county, adjoining Radford Ellis; all of said property taken to satisfy William Bagley's tax for the year 1806—due 82 1-2 cents.

Also

150 acres of land in Elbert county; taken as the property of Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 40 1-2 cents.

Also

21 4-5 acres of land in the county of Wilkes, adjoining Burroughs; taken as the property of Champness Arnold, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 43 cts.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 150 & 18th district; taken as the property of Benjamin Hodnett to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 3 dollars 90 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 42 & 23d district; taken as the property of John Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 212 & 8th district; taken as the property of Thomas Folley to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 71 & 16th district; taken as the property of William Burks sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 158 & 24th district; taken as the property of Thomas Angle to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 & 10th district; taken as the property of Jesse Carrell to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 70 & 12th district; taken as the property of Aaron Phillips, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

490 acres of land in Wayne county, known by lot No. 337 & 1st district; taken as the property of John L. Moody, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 69 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 63 & 10th district; taken to satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for the year 1807, also for the tax of Moore dec. and Francis Penn—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 108 & 23d district; taken as the property of David Bartie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 10 & 13th district, also, one other lot in said county, known by No. 464 & 7th district; taken as the property of Eliza Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkes county, known by lot No. 39 & 24th district; taken as the property of George Elliott to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.

June 11, 1808.

9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the fifth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

THIRTY acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Moore, granted to Smallwood; taken as the property of John Irwin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

Also

Two hundred and forty-nine acres of land in Wilkes county, on the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell, granted to Walker (2d quality) improved, now in the occupancy of Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property of William Stark, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—tax due, 38 dollars 14 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,

Tax Collector Wilkes county.

May 31, 1808.

9w.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the twelfth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tract of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

TWO hundred two and an half acres of land in Wilkinson county, fourth district, third quality, granted to A. Garrett; taken as the property of Mary Garrett, to satisfy her tax for the year 1807—due 72 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,

Tax collector Wilkes county.

June 11, 1808.

9w.

## NOTICE.

THAT after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of the county of Greene, for leave to fill one tract of land lying in the county of Wilkes, on Beavardam creek, containing 600 acres, more or less, adjoining Wright and Mear.—Also, a lot of land No. 233 in the 24th district in the county of Wilkes.—Also, one other lot No. 275 in the 15th district in the county of Baldwin. All being part of the real estate of Joel Early, deceased.—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

PETER EARLY,  
JEREMIAH EARLY,  
DAVIS GRESHAM,  
ARCH'D. GRESHAM,  
Executors.

December 5, 1807.



# MONITOR.

Three Dols. per ann.]

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[Payable half yearly.

VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

[NUMBER 386.

From the GEORGIA EXPRESS.

*An enquiry into the constitutionality, the necessity, the justice, and policy of the EMBARGO lately laid upon LAW in this STATE.*

NO. III.

Fellow-Citizens,

Thirdly. Is the act as passed, calculated to promote the public good, or was it not rather passed in the form and couched in the terms in which it is for the express benefit and relief of some particular individuals?

I will now take a view of the provisions of the fourth section of the act, which declares "that neither of the aforesaid courts shall issue out any civil process, or try any civil case, which has heretofore been issued out, except in cases for the trial of the right of property, real or personal, and in cases of attachment, and then and in that case where it shall satisfactorily be made appear on oath, to any judge of the superior court, justice of the inferior court, or justice of the peace, that his, her, or their debtor is about to remove out of the limits of the state, that in that case an attachment may issue, &c."

This is the section that claps the climax of injustice and partiality upon the act—this is the clause of the act that plainly evinces to every honest and impartial observer, the corruption of one part of the majority and the ignorance and stupidity of the other; for, I do believe that there were a number of honest men who voted for the law, who, if their capacities would have enabled them to discover the finess and intrigue of their leaders, and the partiality and evil tendency of the law, that they would never have given their assents to it.

On a comparison of this section with the other three, we discover that the creditor who has already obtained a judgment is attempted to be put on the very best footing possible, by compelling security to be given equal to the judgment and costs, or else the property of the defendant in execution must be sold without reserve.

I would now fain enquire of the majority of the legislature, why this distinction is made between the creditor who has got judgment and the one who has not? Why were not the bond and simple contract creditors permitted to commence their suits and go on to judgment if they thought proper; and then let the defendant stay the execution in the manner pointed out in cases where they have already obtained judgment? And by this proceeding place all creditors upon an equal footing. Or why was any security at all required where judgment is already obtained? Why was it not stopped in the same manner that civil process is, and the judgment creditor left to his remedy by attachment, as is pointed out in this fourth section, in case of absconding debtors; or have

been enabled to have levied his execution upon the absconder, and have retained him in custody, as by the said section is directed, until the debt is paid?

If the execution had been staid in the clerk's office without security, the judgment creditor in that case would certainly have been in a better situation than any bond or simple contract creditor can possibly be, at the moment when the embargo upon law is raised; for the oldest judgment binds the property from the date, and besides, the judgment creditor would then have his claim judicially established, and would at the first moment the law would permit, be ready to levy it upon the property of the debtor: but the bond or simple contract creditor would then have to go through the forms and delays of a suit, before he would secure his debt by a levy upon the property; so that the judgment creditor's chance even without security would have been much better than any other creditor; and to the advantage of his already having obtained a judgment the majority have added security. But the creditor who has been more indulgent to his debtor, and has favored him from time to time, and who perhaps has notes and bonds on the same person, and against whom there are judgments of an older date, he is not only prohibited obtaining judgment in cases already commenced but denied even the privilege of suing out process against this same debtor, who is obliged to give security to the man who has got judgment against him for the full amount of the judgment & costs; Leges non dormientibus, sed vigilantibus subveniunt—laws aid not the sleeping but the vigilant. The vigilant creditor has therefore got two securities, the security of the judgment & an additional security upon that judgment. If I had therefore with a haughty imperious tone told my debtor, two or three years ago, when he came to ask indulgence, no fir! pay me or I will sue you, I might perhaps have reaped the advantage meant to be given by this double security; but as I did not, my debtor shall now be at full liberty to go where he chooses, and I left without the possibility of "relief." Is this justice? Is this equality? Is this impartiality? Is this law calculated for the good of the community? On the other hand, was ever injustice and partiality so apparent on the face of an act of any legislature? Were the interests of one part of a people ever more evidently sacrificed to that of the other? Were the marks of private and individual views and interests ever more indelibly stamped upon any deliberative proceeding? But upon what reason was it that I am denied the privilege of holding my debtor to bail, when I see him wandering to and fro through the state, and perhaps with an intention of slipping off? I would seriously ask the majority, what inconvenience

they could expect would have resulted from pursuing the practice of the old law, where the debtor was avowedly about to leave the county? But you have said that the creditor shall be remediless and without security in all cases, except where he will "satisfactorily make it appear on oath, to any judge or justice that his debtor is about to remove out of the limits of the state." And how will it be possible for an attachment ever to be obtained under these restrictions, without great danger of perjury? For if a debtor is disposed to leave the state in order to avoid the payment of his debts, it is hardly to be presumed that he would proclaim his intention to the world: for a merchant or other person in extensive business, who has perhaps, in a neighborhood, five hundred debtors, to attempt to watch them, or to have an eye to them after they had left the county, would be absurd in the highest degree; but the creditor must make it "satisfactorily appear to a judge or justice that his debtor is going out of the limits of the state," and that too "on oath," or else an attachment cannot be granted. What other inference can possibly be drawn from the language of the act than the one that I have suggested, that the good of the community was not in view? But that the act was drawn in the form, and couched in the terms in which it is, for the express benefit and relief of some particular individuals; and these too, I am apprehensive, too many of them members of the very body that passed the act. But here an enquiry may be raised by the public.—Who could these persons be that would be so bafe, as members of the legislative council of the state, to procure by finess and intrigue a law to be enacted for the government of the whole state, which would be applicable only to their own and a few other particular cases? Who was there in that body that would be so bafe, as to impose upon the credulity of honest ignorant men, by introducing into their bills, terms which these men did not understand, and then in their explanation of them, to put a different construction on the words, than what their signification would admit of, and by the most daring and barefaced falsehoods endeavor to support their construction?

In order to satisfy the public on those points, and to shew them who could be possessed of duplicity enough to do things of this kind. I will put a few questions to them, the answers to which, if they are not already within the knowledge of every citizen, may be on a little enquiry.

Who was it that brought the act from home in his pocket, in the same form in which it passed? (except one or two verbal and immaterial alterations) Who was it that made such loud and vociferous speeches on the bill before it passed? Who was it that said, that it must

pass in the form that it did, in order to save from ruin the agricultural interest? Who was it that declared (in debate on the bill) the agricultural interest to be "the life," "the blood," "the blood-vessel," "the sinew," "the nerve," "the muscle," "the bone," "and the marrow" of "our country," "but, that the mercantile and commercial interests are a mudroom, a mere fungus, the excrescence which must be occasionally clipt, to aid the brightness of the agricultural blaze?" Who was it that had the barefacedness and impudence to assert on the legislative floor, "that any statute that the legislature of this state might think proper to enact would tie on the hands of the federal courts, bind the marshals hand and foot, and cast them as it were into prison?" Who is it that was in the habit, two or three years ago, of riding about the state electioneering, with his wife to attend him? Who was it that, while on these tours, was pretending to be about to purchase a country seat in the neighborhood of every gentleman he called on, in the up country of any respectability and influence? Who was it that in the course of the last winter bought six hundred African negroes, which at a moderate calculation must have cost him 120,000 dollars? Consider fellow-citizens, the case, the situation and the standing of a man of the above description, and then say, whether you would not believe this new-fangled "embargo upon law" very well calculated to meet that man's particular case?

But I will tell you, by way of enabling you more readily to discover who this modern Proteus is, that he is the very same man whom you have once sent to your national legislature, and who there conducted himself in such a manner that he forfeited the confidence you had reposed in him, & who after finding that his low-cunning and electioneering schemes were at an end, and that he would be unable to bear up against the torrent of the just indignation of his constituents in another election, meanly and ingloriously shrunk from a second trial at the bar of public opinion, and retired in a petulant and disgraceful manner from the post which he had procured himself to be raised to, by art and intrigue, without possessing talents sufficient to entitle him to it, or to enable him to retain what had been gained by finess.

I will pass over the inconveniences which must result to the community from the stay of civil process and trials in cases of executors and administrators, the trial of caveats, bills to compel a distribution of intestate estate, bills to stay waste, actions to prevent trespasses, &c. &c. &c. But will take a slight view of the situation of the merchants, who, it is acknowledged, have all the crop of eighteen hundred and seven in their hands, and a considerable part of the crop of 1866, for all of which they have

given a high price; while on the other hand, the planters have their merchandize, for which the merchants are indebted in New-York and Philadelphia, in their hands; and yet the boisterous leader of the majority has thought proper to brand this class of our fellow citizens with the epithets of 'the mulhroom,' 'the fungus,' 'the excrescence of the state.'

You thus see fellow citizens, the situation in which the majority have left the merchants, who have received the produce of all those planters who had produce and were willing to pay their debts, to suffer without a possibility of redress; they have cut them off from the power or possibility of collecting their debts, and have left them to the mercy of their creditors in the neighboring states—to the hazard of being brought into the federal courts—dragged from their business and their homes, while their worthless debtors are strolling the streets and the country, squandering what little property they possess in riot & dissipation, with a bottle of whiskey in one hand and the omnipotent act that absolves them from arrest in the other, defying their creditors, and thus rendering their property void and his excellency's reverend honor. Harmonious found, and pleasant to the ear of a man who is being forced to the federal court, by the federal marshal, and perhaps calling upon some of the honored members of the majority of the legislature, who probably owe him for spirits they have bought to electioneer with twice the amount of his debt to become his bail, but they, with an air of disdain, and protected under the shield which their own law has cast about them, turn from him to join themselves

which their baseness, partiality and perfidy to their country has placed together with themselves above the reach of justice.

Let the member who drafted this act, brought it from home in his pocket, and by intrigue, imposition and misrepresentation procured it to be carried through the house, if the rust of villainy has not already corroded his check and dried up the source of suffusion, blush for the duplicity he has used, the impositions he has put upon a number of the honest ignorant members, the partiality of the act, the sacrifice of the general interests of the people for the security of himself and a few others, for the degradation of the state, its wounded honor, and a violated constitution.

LUCIUS.

[At the particular request of some of our subscribers, we have copied the three first numbers of LUCIUS, although we think him too personal in some of his remarks; but on examining his fourth number, we find it too lengthy, as well as too highly tinged with censure, for us to attempt following him farther. The law in question was from the first generally reprobated, and will continue to be more and more so as its evil tendencies are experienced; any elaborate attempts, therefore, to convince the people they have been imposed upon has become unnecessary.

We shall prefer the remaining numbers of LUCIUS for the perusal of those who wish it.]

## FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

The ship *Antonia*, capt. Doan, arrived at this port yesterday, in the short passage of 25 days from Cork.

By this vessel the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Cork papers to the 14th May, containing London dates of the 9th. [A sketch of the most important news by this arrival was given in our last.]

Mr. Lytton, the American consul at London, has notified the merchants, that the English government had established the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and all other ports in the island of Zealand.

A Russian ukase is said to have been issued prohibiting all intercourse between Russia and all countries not in her alliance.

The American ships *Hannah*, *Ann*, *Ranger*, *Reward*, *Neptune*, and *Mayflower*, have been seized by a French privateer in the port of Alicante.

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Mourie yesterday visited Lloyd's coffee-house.—We have no doubt this gentleman will, on his return to America, be able to bear testimony at least to the more courteous hospitality of our island, than that he experienced in France. When at L'Orient, a guard was stationed before his dwelling, and it was not without difficulty that he succeeded in preventing the rising and inspection of his papers. It is not true, as was asserted in some of the papers of yesterday, that general Armstrong had demanded passports for himself.

The force, naval and military, that has, for some weeks, been collecting in the Downs, sailed yesterday for its destination.

As the expedition has now failed, there is no longer any necessity for concealing its destination. The general opinion in the military circles, and among the officers employed in this service, is, that the first object is to attempt to destroy the means which the enemy is known to have been for some time engaged in preparing at Fushing for the annoyance of this country. All uncertainty as to the real primary object of the expedition will be removed before many days pass over; as to its ultimate object there is but one opinion, nor has any secrecy been affected respecting it. The force goes to Sweden.

At the close of "change" yesterday, a report obtained circulation, that Bonaparte had issued a decree at Bayonne, directing an immediate embargo to be laid on all American vessels in the ports of Spain, the immediate seizure and confiscation of all American property in France, and the imprisonment of all American citizens. We could not, however, trace this rumour to any authentic source.

This state of things between America and France, excited expectations in London, that America, being obliged to decide in attaching herself either to England or France, would adopt the former for her alliance. The presumption, joined to a great influx of money in the market, created a considerable elevation in the funds on Wednesday in London.

Another London paper says: "The day after the arrival of Mr. Lewis at Paris, gen. Armstrong requested an audience of the French minister, and gave him to understand, that he had received important dispatches from his government, who, anxious to preserve with the belligerent states a perfect neutrality, had instructed him to propose to the French government, the revocation of the decrees against British commerce, as far as it related to America, adding, that England would be required to make the same exception in her favour—the answer it appears made to this just and equitable proposal was—"that in the present situation of affairs no terms of compromise could be listened to, that the American government was already in possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state—and from which resolution she would on no account recede—and the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great-Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained—France and America must be considered to be at war with each other." It appears that several interviews took place after this, but the French government were inflexible—and gen. Armstrong was not able to obtain the least alteration in their determination—and consequently in the contemplation of an immediate rupture between the countries he demands passports for such of the citizens of the United States, who might choose to return to their own country—and this demand respectfully made, was also rejected.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, of the 4th inst.—"Proceedings of a hostile nature to what took place lately in Galway, have been added in Belfast.—The mob rose and demanded a vessel bound to Derry, laden with oat meal; they burnt the vessel and rigging, proceeding afterwards to the market, where they took charge of the piles of corn and potatoes without any opposition; the potatoes have been laid before the mob and burnt. The price of oatmeal is 16s. per cwt. and of meal, 3s. per bush."

We copy the following distressing paragraph from the Glasgow Courier of Tuesday last:—"We noticed near three months ago the distress of the inhabitants in the northern part of this Kingdom, from the almost total failure of the last years crop. We have now to add, from letters that have been shewn to us, that in some parishes the inhabitants had not amongst them more than ten days provisions; and in others not more than to supply them for a month from the dates of the letters, (4th, 9th and 11th inst.) from the ministers of the different parishes in the north-west Highlands."

Lucien Bonaparte lives in all the seclusion of a private man at Rome, and all the offers of his brother Napoleon, to make him a prince or sovereign, have been rejected by him. He refuses to acknowledge the latter by his title of emperor and king, and assigns as a reason, that he had power enough as first consul of France as a republic, and should have remained true to the cause of representation, for which he had formerly fought. By order of Napoleon, the name of Lucien Bonaparte has been erased from the list of the imperial family.

May 9.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Thursday May 6.

*Orders in Council.*—Lord Grenville said, there was a subject of importance, of which he had given a general notice previous to the recess, he meant an address to His majesty to suspend the operations of the Orders in Council. Rumors, however founded he knew not, had gone abroad, that it was the opinion of his majesty's government to recall them in consequence of the pleasing hope that our relations with the United States of America would be restricted to their former amicable intercourse. If such was the fact, he congratulated the country, and was much more anxious that the revocation of the Orders in Council should proceed from the voluntary act of the king's government than by any motion of his. However, if no such intention should be manifested by the conclusion of the present month, he pledged himself to submit to their lordships the propriety of addressing his majesty for their repeal.

Lord Hawkebury rose for the purpose of guarding against any inference which his silence might encourage, with respect to the rumor of repeal to which the noble baron alluded: at the same time that he felt it his duty not to make a single observation on the state of our relations with America.—Adjourned.

ROME, March 20.

On the 27th general Molins published the following orders of the day:—

"His majesty the emperor and king Napoleon, testifies his satisfaction with the conduct of the hitherto papal troops. These soldiers shall act in future receive orders either from priests or women.—Soldiers should only be commanded by soldiers. They may also be assured that they shall no more return under the command of priests. The emperor and king will give them generals to conduct them, who shall be worthy their bravery."

NORFOLK, JUNE 28.

We have a Jersey paper of the 7th of May, containing London extracts to the 29th April, but nothing of American affairs.

This paper, however, contains interesting information from the North of Europe, which as we have not time to translate, we shall present in a summary.

The Russians have been compelled to evacuate Finland, faster than they entered it. They commenced their retreat on the 31st March, and retired with great precipitation. It is stated that heavy rains, the want of provisions and forage made this measure unavoidable. It is further stated that there is every appearance of a change of measure in the unsteady cabinet of St. Petersburg. Great discontent prevailed among the nobles, and it is stated, that on the 2d of April there had been an insurrection at St. Petersburg, having for its object the dethronement of the emperor Alexander, and the elevation of the grand duke Constantine, but there are no details.

Serious misunderstandings are stated to exist between the Russians and French, principally on account of the French refusing to supply the Russian fleet at Lisbon, and to



some matters relative to Poland. The French and Danes appear to have given up for the present their design of invading Scania. There were no French troops in Zealand the tenth of April. The French troops in the neighborhood of Hamburg and Bremen have received orders to march towards Holland.

The Swedes had invaded Norway in several points, and were fifteen leagues advanced beyond the frontier.

The Swedes and their gallant monarch are animated to the highest degree.

SALEM, JUNE 21.

Mr. Peter Lander, of this town, who came passenger in the schooner Hannah, which failed from Gibraltar the 10th of May, and arrived at Marblehead on Sunday last, has favored us with the following minute, which he received from Capt. J. Young of the ship Native, which had arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga:—

"The grand duke of Berg was to be appointed regent at Spain, in the absence of the royal family at Bayonne, when a grand council was to be held on the subject of the Confederation of the Rhine. Six or seven hundred Frenchmen had been killed in the suburbs of Madrid. About 100,000 Spaniards were under arms in Valencia—the same in Catalonia—armed at their own expense; and there was a spirit of universal revolt from the French domination. Every subject of Spain appears resolutely determined to oppose the French with their lives and fortunes."

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

ATHENS, JULY 16.

We have received by the Washington mail this morning, the National Intelligencer of July 8.—The summary of news is—

The *Olage* failed from England May 18—was hourly expected—there was no apparent disposition to rescind the Orders of Council—A brig with flour from Baltimore had been boarded by two French privateers, who took his cargo—the brig has been since brought into Baltimore by the United States' brig *Argus*—the Baltimore captain before he failed had said that he would sell to any one that would buy.

Gen. Whitlocke who was lately disgraced by a British Court-Martial for having been defeated at Buenos Ayres is coming to reside in America.

Mr. Claiborne of Virginia resigns his seat in Congress.

The Spaniards are not satisfied with the present state of their country under the direction of Bonaparte.

A rumour of a battle between the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated.

The bridge to be built over the Potomac at Washington is commenced and it is expected that it will be completed before the first of January next.

A number of gentlemen of Alexandria, have agreed to establish a Patent Shot Manufactory there.

*Miscellaneous catastrophes!!!*—We hear that at the raising of a house in Stephentown, the last week; five men were instantly killed, and fourteen badly wounded, in consequence of an event in its nature a like distressing.

Two boys being scuffling in sport, one flung the other, and dislocated his neck, which killed him instantly. A brother to the boy killed, ran and told his father, who was guarding the foot of a post of the bent of the building then going up. The father forgetful of his trust, deserted his post, and the bent fell instantly, and killed and wounded the numbers above-mentioned.

Catskill Eagle.

On Friday last, about 12 o'clock, Gen. Wilkinson commenced his defence before the court of enquiry. Not being able to conclude it on that day, from its great length, the court adjourned about 3 o'clock. On Saturday the general concluded his address; and it is expected that the opinion of the court will be pronounced in a few days.

National Intelligencer.

Previous to the celebration of American independence, at Richmond, a resolution was entered into, that no liquor, but such as our country produced, should be drank at the festival.

Prices current at Surinam, May 20.

Beef, 90 dollars; fish, 9; flour, 70; butter, 69 cents; candles, 90 cents; molasses, 12 tivers; coffee, 80 cents; sugars, 9 to 10 dollars—but island produce is falling.

Hostilities between this country and France are now looked upon as certain at the northward; and bets to a considerable amount, we learn, are laid in New-York, that they will commence before September.

Norfolk Herald.

John Smith of Ohio, has resigned his seat in the senate of the United States.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

BENNINGTON, June 13.

We are correctly informed, that government has taken on lake Champlain the sloop *Essex* having on board a cargo for a Mr. Page of Middlebury: she was laying at Champlain for further speculation, and just ready to proceed over the province line: her cargo consisted of 157 barrels of ashes and 92 barrels of pork—which, with the vessel, are in possession of Mr. Penniman at Windmill point, and the cargo landed and safely stored. That on the 29th of May, about midnight, a batteau was discovered passing the custom-house; Capt. Hopkins turned out with all hands, consisting of nine, and three discharges were made before the batteau would turn to the office—the last ball passed between two of her men;—they were from Plattsburgh, were fix in all, and were delivered over to Judge Hicks and by him conducted under an armed guard to Cumberland Head: 25 barrels of ashes were taken in the batteau, belonging to Levi Platt, who was among the prisoners. That on the night of the 30th, Lieut. Whittemore took a boat with 9 barrels on board, but as no authority could be found in Grand Isle county in whom confidence could be safely placed and as it was deemed im-

proper to keep them under guard till process could be had the collector liberated the prisoners and detained only the property: the people and boat belonged to Canada, and were proceeding directly thither from St. Alban's bay; they were fired at twice and then boarded by force: Lieut. Whittemore informs, he understands the people are collecting a little over the line, to retrieve the property from us!—this looks serious, for such an attack would be considered as a commencement of war.

The detachment of militia from Rutland, commanded by major Charles K. Williams, passed thro' Middlebury for the frontiers the 2d inst. Gov. Smith has also ordered from Addison county a detachment on the same expedition, to march this day.

Farmers—pay attention.

The management of sheep.

Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains, all over with butter & beamstone; three or four days afterwards, wash them with salt and water; the wool next season will not only be much finer and softer, but the quantity will be in much greater abundance.

London paper.

A list of letters remaining in the post-office Washington July 11, which, if not called for within three months, will be returned to the general post-office as dead letters:

MARK Anthony, master Samuel Adams, Isaac Braden, J. H. Bramlett 2, David Bates, Mr. Nathan Chapman, Cary Christian, Joseph Cook, Robert Caulder, sen. Mary Calaway, Thomas P. Carnes, James Chandler, Miss K. Daniels, William Dodson, Presley Dodson, 3, Charity Dylart, Ignatius Dodson, Sydney Everett, John Edwards, 2 Thimme Foster, Wm. W. Bibb, Benjamin Gordon, Daniel Gordon, George Holloway, Thomas Hurk, Micajah Henley, Mrs. Judah Jon-fik, Robert Jackson, John L. Revier, Laurance Keer, John Kyle, Presley Knight, John E. Little, 2, Nancy Lard, Jacob Lewis, 2, Afa Lanham, Elijah Lee, Lewis M. Lendon, Richard Maddin, Dabner A. Martin, 2, Mrs. C. M. Intosh, Wm. Minton, Willie Pope, Thomas Porter, Dr. Willis Pope, John Poyner, Walter Perry, Henry Pearson, sen. Sally Patee, Charles Ruff, Samuel H. Smith, John Stanton, 2, John Scott, Robert Smith, Jeremiah Swan, Abraham Tyson, Meredith Thurmond, Benjamin Tulasferro, Thomas Terrell, eq. Bird Wam-ick, David Witherspoon, Thomas Webb, Samuel Wagh, James White.

JOSEPH T. WORSHAM, Post-Master.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT my house in Elbert county on Saturday the 3d day of September next, all the personal property of Cordal Barnes, deceased—terms will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY KEMERREW, adm'r. July 14, 1808.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on the Highwa river, in the Cherokee nation, on the 4 h of May last, a NEGRO MAN about five feet six inches high, and about thirty years of age, very black, tolerably well-made, with a crop on one ear and a nick in the other. The above reward will be paid upon the said negro being lodged in any jail in this state, or TWENTY dollars will be paid upon his being delivered to the subscriber or to any other person, so that I met him at my plantation as aforesaid, and all expenses paid.

JOHN ROGERS.

July 5, 1808.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Franklin county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

THE real estate of John Christian, deceased, consisting of two-thirds of a tract of land, lying in Franklin county, on the waters of Broad river, containing 287 1/2 acres—also, two-thirds of two other tracts in Elbert county, on the waters of Dove's creek; one containing 968 acres, and the other containing 100 acres. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security.

ABRAHAM CHRISTIAN, adm'r. July 16, 1808. 315

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to a rule ab-lute made by the honorable Inferior court of Franklin county, July term, 1808,

WILL BE SOLD,

at Franklin court house, on the first Tuesday in October next, a tract of land containing 287 1/2 acres, (No. 232) in the fourth district of Wilkinson county; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Charles S. Morton, deceased.—Terms of sale, twelve months credit, upon the purchaser's giving bond and approved security.

FRANCIS CALLOWAY, Qualified executor.

July 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by book or open accounts, are hereby required to come forward and liquidate said accounts. This notification will be deemed sufficient, should no attention be paid to the requisition, to entitle him to interest on open accounts, agreeably to the law passed at the last legislature, entitled "an act to alleviate the condition of debtors," &c.

WILLIAM MELTON.

July 1, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

JUSTICE'S warrants and executions; CONSTABLE'S bail bonds;—together with all kinds of blanks, used in Courts of ORDINARY.

also

BLANKS, of all kinds.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
To the highest bidder,  
On the first Monday in August next,  
at the plantation of Thomas Payne  
sen. in Franklin county.

ALL the personal estate of  
Cleveland Payne deceased, of said  
county, consisting of horses, cattle  
and hogs, household and kitchen  
furniture, &c. Terms of sale will  
be made known on that day.

ZEBEDIAH PAYNE, adm'r.  
June 22, 1808.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the  
honorable Inferior court of Wilkes  
county;

WILL BE SOLD,  
On the first Tuesday in August next,  
at the court house in Wilkes county,  
between the hours of ten and three  
o'clock,

Two hundred acres of land in  
said county, adjoining Thomas  
Grant and David Ellington; being  
part of the real estate of John Wil-  
kinson deceased, for the benefit of  
the heirs and creditors.—Terms of  
sale, made known on the day.

THOMAS GRANT, adm'r.  
May 28, 1808. st.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 11th day of Au-  
gust next, between the hours of  
ten and three o'clock, at the Court  
House in Oglethorpe county, the  
following tracts of land, or as  
much thereof as will satisfy the  
taxes due thereon, for the years  
1806 and 1807, together with  
costs—viz.

TWO hundred two and an half  
acres of land in Baldwin county  
(when returned) known by lot No.  
284 and 4th district; taken as the  
property of Leonard Stringer, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 11 dollars 70 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot No.  
84 and 16th district; taken as the  
property of Reuben Radford, ad-  
ministrator of John Davis, to satis-  
fy said Davis' tax for the year 1806  
—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 81 and 25th district; taken as  
the property of Joseph Hobbs, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 135 and 24th district; taken  
as the property of William Martin,  
to satisfy his tax for the year 1806  
—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 120 and 1st district—also, one  
other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said  
county, known by lot No. 97 and  
3d district; taken as the property  
of Needham Sorrels, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1806—due 1 dol-  
lar 7 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot No.

227 and 9th district—also, 130 a-  
cres of land in Clark county, ad-  
joining Radford Ellis; all of said  
property taken to satisfy William  
Batties' tax for the year 1806—  
due 82 1-2 cents.

Also  
150 acres of land in Elbert  
county, taken as the property of  
Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1807—due 1 dol-  
lar 40 1-2 cents.

Also  
21 4-5 acres of land in the  
county of Wilkes, adjoining Bur-  
roughs; taken as the property of  
Champness Arnold, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1807—due 43 cts.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 150 & 18th district; taken as  
the property of Benjamin Hodnett  
to satisfy his tax for the year 1807  
—due 3 dollars 90 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 42 & 23d district; taken as  
the property of John Stringer, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 212 & 8th district; taken as  
the property of Thomas Polley to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot  
No. 71 & 16th district; taken as  
the property of William Burks sen.  
to satisfy his tax for the year 1806  
—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1 1/2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 158 & 24th district; taken as  
the property of Thomas Angle to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 39 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot  
No. 84 & 10th district; taken as  
the property of Jesse Carrell to sat-  
isfy his tax for the year 1807—due  
39 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot  
No. 70 & 12th district; taken as  
the property of Aaron Phillips, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 39 cents.

Also  
490 acres of land in Wayne  
county, known by lot No. 337 &  
1st district; taken as the property  
of John L. Moody, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1806—due 69  
1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 63 & 10th district; taken to  
satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for  
the year 1807, also for the tax of  
—Moore dec. and Francis Penn  
—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 108 & 23d district; taken as  
the property of David Battie, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 62 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot

No. 10 & 13th district, also, one  
other lot in said county, known by  
No. 464 & 7th district; taken as  
the property of Eliza Burks, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 39 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 39 & 24th district; taken as  
the property of George Elliott to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
June 11, 1808. gw.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
On Friday the fifth day of August  
next, between the hours of ten and  
three o'clock, at the Court house  
in Wilkes county, the following  
tracts of land, or as much thereof  
as will satisfy the taxes due there-  
on for the year 1807, together  
with costs—viz.

THIRTY acres of land, lying  
in Wilkes county, on the waters of  
Little river, adjoining John Moore,  
granted to Smallwood; taken as  
the property of John Irwin, to sat-  
isfy his tax for the year 1807—  
tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

Also  
Two hundred and forty-nine a-  
cres of land in Wilkes county, on  
the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell,  
granted to Walker (2d quality) im-  
proved, now in the occupancy of  
Dr. G. Hay; taken as the property  
of William Stark, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1807—tax due,  
38 dollars 14 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. gw.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
On Friday the twelfth day of August  
next, between the hours of ten and  
three o'clock, at the Court house  
in Wilkes county, the following  
tract of land, or as much thereof  
as will satisfy the taxes due there-  
on for the year 1807, together  
with costs—viz.

TWO hundred two and an  
half acres of land in Wilkinson  
county, fourth district, third qual-  
ity, granted to A. Garrett; taken  
as the property of Mary Garrett,  
to satisfy her tax for the year  
1807—due 72 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax collector Wilkes county.  
June 11, 1808. gw.

# NOTICE.

AFTER nine months from the  
date hereof, application  
will be made to the Inferior  
court of Clark county for leave  
to sell lot No. 124, in the 14th  
district of Baldwin county, for  
the benefit of the heirs and  
creditors of Joshua Browning  
deceased.

MARGARET BROWNING ex'x  
WILLIAM BROWNING, ex'r.  
May 24, 1808.

# WRITING-PAPER, FOR SALE.

NINE months after date,  
application will be made to the  
honorable; the Inferior court  
of Wilkes county, for permis-  
sion to sell, for the benefit of  
the heirs and creditors of  
John Rorie, late of said coun-  
ty deceased, a tract of land in  
Franklin county of 850 acres  
on the waters of Broad river,  
adjoining vacant land when  
surveyed, granted to said  
John; and also, one other tract  
on the waters of Rocky creek,  
Hancock county, granted to  
Burnet.

JOHN RORIE, adm'r.  
May 21, 1808.

BE it known, that after the ex-  
piration of nine months from the  
date hereof, application will be made  
to the honorable Inferior court of  
Greene county, for leave to sell  
one acre and an half of land, on  
Town creek, in said county; being  
the whole of the real estate of Isaac  
Wright deceased, for the benefit of  
the heirs and creditors of the said  
deceased.

EZEKIEL ROLSTON, adm'r.  
April 9, 1808.

# NOTICE.

IN nine months after the date  
hereof, application will be made  
to the honorable Inferior court of  
Will. county, for leave to sell  
a lot of land in the first district of  
Wayne county, No. 267; it being  
part of the real estate of Davis  
Saxon, late of Wilkes county dec.  
for the benefit of the heirs and cre-  
ditors of said deceased.

OBADIAH EDGE, adm'r.  
POLLY SAXON, adm'r.  
March 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

IN nine months after the date  
hereof, application will be made  
to the honorable the Inferior court  
of Wilkes county, for leave to sell  
all the real estate of William Hen-  
dricks deceased, for the benefit of  
the heirs and creditors of the said  
deceased.

ELIZABETH HENDRICKS,  
Adminitratixr.  
March 12, 1808.

# TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be giv-  
en to any person who will lodge  
my negro man Major in Wilkes  
jail, or return him to me, or pro-  
duce satisfactory proof that they  
have taken his life.

ARCHIBALD MARTIN.  
Hancock county,  
May 20, 1808. tf.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from this date,  
application will be made to the  
Inferior court of Wilkes for leave to  
sell one tract of land in the 10th dis-  
trict of Baldwin No. 165—and one  
other tract in the 10th district of  
Wilkinson No. 290; for the benefit  
of the heirs and creditors of David  
Evans, deceased.

MARY EVANS, adm'r.  
ARDEN EVANS, adm'r.  
May 7, 1808.



# MONITOR.

Three Dols. per ann.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) PRINTED WEEKLY FOR SARAH HILLHOUSE.

[Payable half yearly]

VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

[NUMBER 389.]

## NOTICE.

**A**LL persons indebted for the MONITOR, or advertising in the same, are requested to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible, if payment is inconvenient—otherwise interest will be exacted, agreeable to the late act of Assembly.

In any future or past trans- action of business in this Of- fice, the receipts of DAVID P. HILLHOUSE, will be good.

SARAH HILLHOUSE.  
June 25th, 1868.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**ANAWAY from the subser- vicer living on the Highwassa river, in the Cherokee nation, on the 4th of May last, a NEGRO MAN about five feet six inches high, and about thirty years of age, very black, tolerably well made, with a crop on one ear and a nick in the other. The above reward will be paid upon the said negro being lodged in any jail in this State, or TWENTY dollars will be paid upon his being delivered to the sub- scriber or to any other person, so that I get him at my plantation as a slave, and all expenses paid.

JOHN ROGERS.  
July 5, 1868.

GEORGIA. Franklin county.  
By Frederick Beall, clerk of the court of ordinary for said county.

**W**HEREAS Ann Hudson & John Hudson applies for letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Hudson, late of said county, deceased,

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at the next court of Ordinary, to be held in and for the county aforesaid, to show cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1868.

Frederick Beall, c. c. o.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

**A**T my house in Elbert county on Saturday the 3d day of September next, all the personal property of Cordal Barnes, deceased—terms will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY KENEBREW, adm'r.  
July 14, 1868.

## FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE  
JUSTICE'S WARRANTS and execu- tions; CONSTABLE'S bail bonds —together with all kinds of blanks used in COURTS OF ORDINARY.

also  
BLANKS, of all kinds

## For the MONITOR.

*The late suspension-law of this state, alias the swindling act—Eter- nal oblivion to the act, and politi- cal death to its authors.*

[Citizens' test.]

**I**NDEPENDENT of the alleg- ed unconstitutionality of the law it is in the first place unjust in its operation between debtor & creditor.

For whatever claim the former may have had on the indulgent in- terference of the legislature, the lat- ter certainly had also their rights which ought to have been respect- ed. And if their honest due is at present withheld, to the injury and perhaps to the ruin of their affairs, it is a tyrannical stretch of legisla- tive power to prevent their render- ing themselves ultimately secure. To have prevented by some means the oppressive sacrifice of property under execution, was what the times seemed to require, and what we hoped and expected would be done. But to bar up the civil side of the courts against the creditor, and allow him nothing like an e- quivalent provision—to compel him to let down a helpless witness of his own ruin in the prodigality of an unprincipled debtor, was a measure the flagrant injustice of which, no circumstances could just- ify or excuse.

*This law is immoral in its ten- dency.*

In no country more than this, is it necessary to inculcate a spirit of punctuality in the performance of pecuniary engagements. A relaxed remissness in this particular, inevitably draws down upon society, all that train of obvious evils which necessarily result from mutual dis- trust. It injures the cause of mor- ality in general, but in particular it weakens these obligations of hon- or and virtue, which bind men to their individual contracts, their gen- eral duties, and the interests of their country. How clearly is it then the duty of a legislature to fol- low and cherish this principle to ho- norable to our nature and so ulti- mately connected with the first in- terests of our country. But what has been done? a law has been passed which when taken with its attendant circumstances speaks this language to the people "the price of your staple articles of produce having fallen rather lower than ordi- nary you are absolved from the performance of your engagements.

You who owe money may by remaining in the State, and reckon- ing nominal interest on your unli- quidated dues, squander your sub- stance or convey it out of the reach of creditors, who though pressed themselves and driven to utter bankruptcy shall not interpose their claims to interrupt your pleasure, or disturb your repose." That this is the substantial import of the act, we have only to appeal to the act itself. Its general demoralizing influence, though silent and conceal- ed in its operation, is none the

less sure in its effect. And going as it does more immediately to the destruction of reciprocal confidence it strikes directly at the root of all those comforts, conveniences and benefits which grow out of a sys- tem of internal traffic.

*It will injure our commercial credit in other countries.*

Foreign merchants, instructed by experience may well be cau- tious hereafter of trusting their cap- ital among a people who make so little scruple of turning themselves loose at pleasure from their most solemn engagements. They may reasonably fear that if an embargo like the present has had the mon- strous effect of suspending the op- eration of our laws, we may easily be seduced or driven into measures of a higher and a higher tone, till we find in some of the concoctions of modern politics a plausible pre- text for seizure and confiscation it- self. They may well conclude that a government which under our circumstances cannot do jus- tice to the rights of its own sub- jects, will never afford a firm and steady protection to the rights of strangers.

But abstracted from all consid- erations of immorality, injustice or general commercial inexpediency,

*This law is degrading to the char- acter, and derogatory from the dig- nity of our republic.*

We are frightened quite too soon. No quicker has danger signaled on us than we shrink within our shell, and give ourselves up to torpid inactivity. The general government have thought proper to lay an embargo on our trade from which measure many benefi- cial consequences are proposed, and among others that of demon- strating our independence on other nations, and of enabling us to pre- serve it. Waving all interior con- siderations—all general directions of political opinion, we fling on this grand occasion have frowned with a firm and spirited cordiality the views of the government. It was our duty in common with our sister States to act up to the spirit of the measure and by allowing it a fair and sufficient trial, to test its utility, and extract from it all the good it was capable of yielding. But instead of this we are the first to shrink from the appeal. Instead of joining in and supporting the action we can exist and prosper independent of foreign intercourse. Instead of standing forward to tes- tify the internal resources of this quarter of the union, our legisla- ture by this law has confessed to the world, that we are a luxuri- ous, an enervated, a helpless and dependent people—that our social economy lives, moves, and has its being from that commerce which is at the mercy of our enemies, the temporary suspension of which has stricken us with a universal palsy. They have confessed that private faith cannot be kept among us,

nor public justice be administered, —that our courts cannot be open- ed, but by the influence of British manufactures.

## QUINTUS.

*The old man's comforts, And how he gained them.*

You are old, father William, the young man cried,  
The few locks that are left you are grey.  
You are hale, father William, a hearty old man,  
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

In the days of my youth, father William replied,  
I remember'd that youth would fly fast,

And abn'd not my health and my vigour at first  
That I never might need them at last.

You are old, father William, the young man cried,  
And pleasures with youth pass a- way,  
And yet you lament not the days that are gone,  
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

In the days of my youth, father William replied,  
I remember'd that youth could not last;

I thought of the future, whatever I did,  
That I never might grieve for the past.

You are old, father William, the young man cried,  
And life must be hastening away,  
You are content, and love to con- valesce upon death!  
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

I am cheerful, young man, father William replied,  
Let the cause thy attention en- gage—

In the days of my youth I remem- ber'd my God!  
And he hath not forgotten my age.

Boston, June 23

**Earthquake.**—Two shocks of an earthquake were experienced in this town about five minutes before three o'clock, on Sunday morning last. The first shock agitated houses so much as to awaken the people from sound sleep by the rocking of their beds.—The second shock, less violent than the first, followed in the course of half a minute; and both were of about four seconds duration each. The earthquake, we learn was more severely felt in Portland, than here.—The Salem Gazette, of yesterday, mentions the earthquake to have been perceived by a number of persons in that town.

## O'KELLY'S APOLOGY.

for protesting against the  
MINIOIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
FOR SALE, At this Office.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE OSAGE.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The ship Osage, capt. Duplex, so long and so anxiously expected, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 48 days from Falmouth, with dispatches for government from messrs. Armstrong and Pinckney, which are said to be of a very important nature.

Of the two messengers who were dispatched to France and England in the Osage, Mr. Lewis only has returned; Mr. Nourse having some commercial business to transact, remains in England. The former proceeds this morning to Washington.

London papers to the 15th of May, Lloyd's list to the 10th, and a complete but anticipated list of American vessels captured by the two great belligerent powers, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the Osage.

The messengers inform us that the public opinion considerably preponderated in favor of an amicable adjustment of our differences with England; and that notwithstanding the conferences between messrs. Pinckney & Canning were for the present suspended. Mr. Pinckney was treated with the most marked attention and civility.

Several American vessels which had failed from England for Amsterdam, were obliged to return, not being permitted to enter after having cleared from an English port.

The news from Paris of the 10th of May is of an extraordinary nature. M. de Montion announces in his report to the grand duke of Berg, that he had visited the Castle of Aranjuez, where he saw the queen of Etruria, and the king and queen of Spain; that don Carlos had declared to him, that the conduct of his son, the new king, was of the most atrocious nature, and that his conduct was entirely actuated by a desire to connect himself with the imperial house of France. His majesty mentioned that he had written to the emperor Napoleon, and that he wished to purchase a farm in France, and there end his days in peace. It is also added, that the Prince of Peace had always served him faithfully and had used every endeavor to save his life, when his enemies were using every exertion to destroy him.

LONDON, May 15.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 10th inst. The Monitor of the 4th contains the following important documents relative to the Spanish revolution—

*Report to his imperial highness the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant of the emperor, commander of his forces in Spain:*

"Monseigneur!—Agreeable to the commands of your imperial highness, I repaired with the letter of your highness to the queen of Etruria, at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning, the queen was still in bed—the rose immediately, and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to wait a little, and said she would go and read it with the king and queen. Half an hour afterwards I saw the queen of Etruria enter with the king and queen of Spain. His majesty said that he thanked your imperial highness for

the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater, as his own son was the author of it. The king said that the revolution had been effected by force and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son, and M. Cabelero, minister of justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and the queen; that he knows that but for this they would have been murdered in the course of the night; that the conduct of the prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself (the king) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French princess, which the king ardently desired.—The king and the queen should repair to Bajadez, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate there did not suit him; that he begged him to permit his choosing another place; that he sought to obtain permission of the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The queen told me she begged of her son to postpone their journey to Bajadez, that she had not procured this, and the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday. And the moment I was departing from their majesties, the king said to me "I have written to the emperor, in whose hand I repose my fate." I wished to send my letter by a courier, but I knew no surer means of sending it than by your's. The king left me then in order to repair to his cabinet. He soon returned with the following letters (No. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave me, and added these words, "My situation is most deplorable; they have seized the Prince de la Paz, and will put him to death—he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me." He added there were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and bent with vengeance; that the death of the Prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he would not survive him.

"B. de MONTION."

"Aranjuez, March 23, 1808."

No. 1.—Letter from king Carlos IV. to the emperor Napoleon.

"Sir my brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences. You will not without sympathy, see a king, who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family, and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen, I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to-day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the great man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign my-

self in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen, and the Prince de la Paz. I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence, and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping—Sir, my brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother & friend," CARLOS. Aranjuez, March 25, 1808.

No. II.

"I protest and declare that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favor of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

(Signed) I, THE KING.

Accounts have been received, stating that a treaty has been signed at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new king of Spain. The following is the substance:—

By the first article, Bonaparte recognizes the new king of Spain, Ferdinand VIIth.

By the second he confers upon him the administration of Portugal, till a general peace.

Another article relates to the Prince of Peace, who we hear, had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who was to be sent into France. The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France, a part in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Capt. Campbell of the schooner J. Heron, who has arrived at Lanza retto, in 30 days from Kingston, informs, that June 16, off the Manilla Reef was boarded by the British man of war Fire-fly, Lieut. Boyd formerly the schooner Antelope of Philadelphia, and treated politely. The Fire fly was 36 hours from New-Providence. Lieut. Boyd informed capt. Campbell, that previous to his sailing, official accounts had been received at New-Providence of a naval action upon the Mediterranean, between a British Squadron of 8 sail of the line, and 15 French; that the latter were completely beaten, having three taken and two sunk; and that the British admiral, sir Richard Strachan was killed and lost two ships.

NORFOLK, July 6.

Advices are received by the Eliza, capt. Brown, from Havana, which state, that by intelligence received from Spain to the first of May, the Prince of Peace was actually beheaded, and his estates confiscated. The tonnage of sixty cents per ton, on vessels arriving at Havana, with a duty of three per cent. had been abolished.—The monies arising from these impositions were exclusively appropriated for the Prince of Peace.

WRITING-PAPER,  
FOR SALE.  
at this Office,

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

We feel a pleasure in announcing, that a machine for carding, spinning, and weaving cotton bagging, and cloths of similar texture, is now in considerable state of forwardness in this city, and is expected to be ready for operation in less than two months. The gentleman having the direction of it, is from Manchester, (England) where he had been engaged in the construction of machinery of this kind, for nearly thirty years. Some patriotic individuals, we are told, have tendered pecuniary assistance to the artist, and no doubt many others will follow the example if necessary. *Sovereign Republican.*

NEW-YORK, June 22.

The appearance of an English vessel of 16 guns, on the coast, has excited considerable attention, owing to the novel mode of procedure they have adopted. They pay a good price for the articles they take from our vessels, but use force, if refused. There are a great many in the coasting trade who no doubt, would be very well pleased with such violence being used, particularly if they have flour or other articles of produce on board.

July 9.

Intelligence has been received in this city from a respectable commercial house in Madeira, under date of May 26th, stating, that the Spaniards had risen, attacked, and beaten the French army in Spain; and that the British Squadron, off Cadiz, was expected to co-operate with the Spanish fleet in conveying Charles IV. and the royal family to South America. It was a report current in the British fleet off Lisbon, that the Portuguese Squadron on its voyage to Rio Janeiro, had captured four Spanish frigates, having on board forty millions of dollars.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

Capt. Curtis informs us, that provisions were very plenty at St. Thomas's, owing to a number of arrivals from the United States—one schooner with 800 barrels of provisions, from New York, and another from St. Mary's with 200 barrels, arrived a few days before he sailed. Letters had been received at St. Thomas's, via Trinidad, from Gibraltar, dated about the middle of May, stating that in consequence of a number of French troops having been massacred by the Spaniards, in the vicinity of Madrid, Bonaparte had ordered his troops to enter that city and put the inhabitants indiscriminately to the sword. When this news reached Cadiz, the Spaniards immediately hoisted the British flag on the towers and arsenals at that place, and sent an express to admiral Purvis, who commanded the British blockading Squadron, inviting him to come in and take possession of the ships of war in that port; which he had done, and that they amounting to upwards of ten sail of the line and frigates, &c. This news was very generally believed in the West Indies. Our dates from Gibraltar are to the 14th May, and from the situation of Spain at the last date, we should not be astonished if some-



thing of the kind should take place—we think it probable, however, that the account is premature.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 1.

Orders were yesterday issued to commodore Decatur to proceed to sea. It seems that the Chesapeake, the Wasp, and the Argus, are to cruise along our coast in aid of the execution of the embargo laws.

July 5.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

#### Decision of the Court of Enquiry.

After a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances as have come to the knowledge of the court in the course of its proceedings, a correct statement of which is hereto annexed, and after mature deliberation upon the same, the following opinion on the amount of the testimony, is respectfully submitted.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that brigadier general James Wilkinson had been engaged in a tobacco trade with governor Miro, of New-Orleans, before he entered the American army in 1791; that he received large sums of money for tobacco delivered in New-Orleans, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and that a large quantity of tobacco belonging to him, was condemned and stored at New-Orleans in that year; but it has not been proved, and after the fullest investigation and comparison of testimony in possession of the court, it does not appear, that he has received any money from the Spanish government or any of its officers, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or that he has ever received money from that government or its officers for any other purpose but in payment for tobacco, and other produce, sold and delivered by him or his agents.

It has been stated by the general, that after his damaged tobacco had laid some years in store at New-Orleans, his agent there received for it and remitted to him, the several sums, credited in the copy of an account current presented by him and marked No. —, and under the impression that the letters accompanying the said account were written by his said agent Philip Nolan, the court think it highly probable that the statement is correct. They however do not consider the verity of it of the least importance in the case, since, if he did receive the money as stated, the transaction was fully justifiable; and if he did not so receive it, there is no proof of his having received it at all.

It is therefore the opinion of this court that there is no evidence of Brigadier Gen. James Wilkinson's having at any time received a pension from the Spanish government, or of his having received money from the government of Spain, or any of its officers or agents for corrupt purposes: and the court has no hesitation in saying, that as far as his conduct has been developed by this enquiry, he appears to have discharged the duties of his station with honor to himself, and fidelity to his country.

H. BURBECK, President.  
T. H. CUSHING, } Mem.  
JONA. WILLIAMS, } bers.

City of Washington, June 28, 1808.

Approved—July 2, 1808.

TH: JEFFERSON.

We understand, that the information received by the Oflag, is by no means satisfactory; that there does not appear, either on the part of the French or English governments, any disposition to relax their orders and decrees relative to the trade of this country; that, on the contrary, the French government appears to be giving a wider scope to the operation of the measures previously taken by them; and that no step whatever has been taken by the British government, since the return of Mr. Rolé, even relative to the affair of the Chesapeake.—The information from Paris comes down to the middle of April, and that from London to the middle of May.

Private letters received by the Oflag state the prevalence of a general expectation, among the friends of the British administration, of an infurrection in this country against the embargo, which has no doubt been excited by the disgraceful publications here on the subject.—While such wretched delusions continue, we can have but little to expect.

Nat. Intel.

It is not often that we find occasion to notice any thing contained in the Washington Federalist, not from any dearth of misrepresentation in that point, but from the articles of this character usually carrying on the face of them their own refutation. But that paper on Saturday, in giving Mr. Lewis as authority for the declaration of Bonaparte, that he would no longer suffer us to remain neutral, calls for the most marked contradiction, which, from the information we have received, we are justified in giving it. We have seen Mr. Lewis, and it is on his authority that we make the contradiction.

We likewise offer the following statement relative to the treatment of the Oflag on the same authority; a statement which has become the more necessary from the numerous wilful falsehoods with which the federal prints teem.

On the arrival of the Oflag at L'Orient, she was arrested by the custom-house officers, conformably to their general instructions, in consequence of having been spoken by a British vessel. Mr. Lewis immediately proceeded to Paris, and there without difficulty obtained her recognition as a national vessel and release.

On her arrival at Balmouth the British excise officer seized her and took out her naval stores, in virtue of an alleged infraction of the revenue laws, which prohibit private ships from entering with more than a prescribed quantity of them. Representation was forthwith made to the government at London, and Mr. Canning's order obtained for her release, the restoration of the stores, and her treatment as a national vessel.

Thus it appears that the treatment in both countries was not substantially different; and that such difference as does exist shews the conduct of the English subaltern officers to have been more aggravated than that of the French. It is, however, sufficient for our satisfaction, that both governments on complaint promptly interposed to set affairs right.

Ibid.

Major Swann having resigned his appointment as pay-master of the army of the United States, Robert

Brent his facts first entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st inst. to whom communications for the department may hereafter be addressed.

Ibid.

Aaron Burr has arrived at Halifax (N. S.) The Aurora in announcing this intelligence, furnishes an interesting article, which shall be given in our next. A letter from a passenger on board the British Packet, dated June 18th says—

"You will perhaps have heard that col. Burr was to be one of us. We took him out of a pilot boat four leagues from the Hook, after having lain to, waiting for him until 9 at night. He was accompanied by —, who introduced him on board, as a Mr. Edwards, under which name he continues, as he supposes, incog, though every one on board knows who he is. He proceeds with us to England," &c.

Ibid.

Death of Mr. Ames.—It is with great regret (says the Bolton Palladium of July 5) we announce the decease of the hon. FISHER AMES, who died at his seat in Dedham, yesterday morning at 5 o'clock.

#### SKINS.

THE subscriber has on hand, 3000 Fox & Raccoon SKINS  
60 Otter ditto.  
1500 Beaver ditto.

To dispose of for CASH, at Fellsburg, Jackson county.

DAVID RILES.

July 22, 1808.

#### STOLEN.

FROM the stable on Mrs. M'Kee's lot, on Wednesday night last, a small black horse about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a thin mane and pulled tail; across the weather the hair is rubbed smooth off. He paces tolerable well. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber in Wallington.

STEPHEN DEAN,  
(man of color.)

July 20, 1808.

#### COLT'S PURSE.

A SUBSCRIPTION is now taking up for a COLT'S PURSE, to be run for in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, near Wallington, by colts dropped in the spring of this year—fifty dollars entrance, and half forfeit in the event of not starting.

Also, a subscription for a colt's purse to be run for the ensuing fall by any colt not exceeding three years old, foaled in Georgia—condition of entrance the same as above—both subscriptions will close on the first of October next.

July 23, 1808.

#### CAUTION.

WHEREAS I gave my certain note of hand, to one Reuben W. Harris (who says he lives in Wilkes county) for the payment of a sum of money, for a tract of land lying in the 1st district of Baldwin No. 96. The sale of said land has proved to be a vile imposition, and all persons are hereby warned from trading for the said note as I am determined not to pay it.

GEORGE W. CHISOLM.  
Putnam county, July 27, 1808.

#### CAUTION.

WHEREAS on the 17th of August last, I gave my four notes of hand to Isaiah Irwin, for twenty-five dollars each, which became due one month after date;—I also gave my other note of hand to the said Irwin, for fifteen dollars bearing date the 17th August 1807, due one month after date. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for the said notes or any one of them, as I am determined not to pay them, the consideration for which they were given having failed.

THOMAS LEE.

July 30, 1808.

#### NOTIFICATION

To TAX-COLLECTORS  
AND SHERIFFS.

THE Collectors for the year 1807, and those for the year 1808, who are still in arrears, are NOTIFIED, that until the 10th day of November next, will be allowed them to make final settlements of their accounts. Such Collectors as had it not in their power to get their last invent lists certified by the Grand Jurors at the Spring circuit of the Superior courts, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity which will be afforded for doing so at the ensuing Fall circuit; for executions with assured issue immediately after the day above mentioned, against those whose accounts are not then closed.

The Sheriffs, to whom executions against Collectors have been already forwarded are required to report to me, without delay, the proceedings, which have been had thereon.

GEO. R. CLAYTON,

Treasurer.

Treasury-Office, Georgia,  
Milledgeville, 11th July 1808.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD

On the first Tuesday in September next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

ONE negro man by the name of Edmund, about 18 years old; taken as the property of Thomas Jones, by virtue of two executions against said Jones, and pointed out by one of the plaintiffs in one of the executions. The said negro will be sold under the incumbrance of the life estate of Mrs. Judith Jones.

Also

One sorrel gelding, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and about 8 or 9 years old; taken by virtue of an execution against Henry C. Dawson, and pointed out by the plaintiff's agent.

Conditions cash.

JOHNSON WELLSBORN, Shff.

July 30, 1808.

#### FOR SALE, At this Office.

Blank Marriage Licences, with the certificate of the marriage annexed, agreeably to a late law of the State; either separate, or in quires for remote places.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
To the highest bidder,  
On the first Monday in August next,  
at the plantation of Thomas Payne  
sen. in Franklin county.

ALL the personal estate of  
Cleveland Payne deceased, of said  
county, consisting of horses, cattle  
and hogs, household and kitchen  
furniture, &c. Terms of sale will  
be made known on that day.

ZEEBIAH PAYNE, adm'r.  
June 22, 1808.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the  
honorable inferior court of Wilkes  
county;

WILL BE SOLD,  
On the first Tuesday in August next,  
at the court house in Wilkes county,  
between the hours of ten and three  
o'clock.

Two hundred acres of land in  
said county, adjoining Thomas  
Grant and David Ellington; being  
part of the real estate of John Wil-  
kinson deceased, for the benefit of  
the heirs and creditors.—Terms of  
sale, made known on the day.

THOMAS GRANT, adm'r.  
May 28, 1808. 31.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
On Thursday the 11th day of Au-  
gust next, between the hours of  
ten and three o'clock, at the Court  
House in Oglethorpe county, the  
following tracts of land, or as  
much thereof as will satisfy the  
taxes due thereon, for the years  
1806 and 1807, together with  
costs—viz.

TWO hundred two and an half  
acres of land in Baldwin county  
(when returned) known by lot No.  
224 and 4th district; taken as the  
property of Leonard Springer, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 11 cents 70 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot No.  
84 and 16th district; taken as the  
property of Reuben Radford, ad-  
ministrator of John Davis, to satis-  
fy said Davis' tax for the year 1806  
—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 81 and 25th district; taken as  
the property of Joseph Hobbs, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 135 and 24th district; taken  
as the property of William Martin,  
to satisfy his tax for the year 1806  
—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 120 and 1st district—also, one  
other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said  
county, known by lot No. 97 and  
3d district; taken as the property  
of Needham Sorrels, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1806—due 1 dol-  
lar 7 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot No.

227 and 5th district—also, 120 ac-  
res of land in Clark county, ad-  
joining Radford Ellis; all of said  
property taken to satisfy William  
Bartlett's tax for the year 1806—  
due \$2 1 1-2 cents.

Also  
150 acres of land in Elbert  
county; taken as the property of  
Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1807—due 1 dol-  
lar 40 1-2 cents.

Also  
21 1-4 acres of land, in the  
county of Wilkes, adjoining Bur-  
roughs; taken as the property of  
Champness Arnold, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1807—due 43 cts.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 150 & 18th district; taken as  
the property of Benjamin Hodgett  
to satisfy his tax for the year 1807  
—due 3 dollars 90 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 42 & 23d district; taken as  
the property of John Stringer, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 212 & 8th district; taken as  
the property of Thomas Polley to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot  
No. 71 & 10th district; taken as  
the property of William Burks sen.  
to satisfy his tax for the year 1806  
—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 158 & 24th district; taken as  
the property of Thomas Angle to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 39 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot  
No. 84 & 10th district; taken as  
the property of Jesse Carrell to sat-  
isfy his tax for the year 1807—due  
39 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Baldwin county, known by lot  
No. 70 & 12th district; taken as  
the property of Aaron Phillips, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 39 cents.

Also  
400 acres of land in Wayne  
county, known by lot No. 337 &  
1st district; taken as the property  
of John L. Moody, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1806—due 69  
1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 63 & 10th district; taken to  
satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for  
the year 1807, also for the tax of  
— Moore dec. and Francis Penn  
—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 108 & 23d district; taken as  
the property of David Bartie, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 62 1-2 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot

No. 10 & 12th district, also, one  
other lot in said county, known by  
lot No. 464 & 7th district; taken as  
the property of John Burks, to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1807—  
due 39 cents.

Also  
202 1-2 acres of land, in  
Wilkinson county, known by lot  
No. 39 & 24th district; taken as  
the property of George Elliott to  
satisfy his tax for the year 1806—  
due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
On Friday the 5th day of August  
next, between the hours of ten and  
three o'clock, at the Court house  
in Wilkes county, the following  
tracts of land, or as much thereof  
as will satisfy the taxes due there-  
on for the year 1807, together  
with costs—viz.

THIRTY acres of land, lying  
in Wilkes county, on the waters of  
Little river, adjoining John Moore,  
granted to Smalwood; taken as  
the property of John Irwin, to sat-  
isfy his tax for the year 1807—  
tax due 2 dolls. 4 cents.

Also  
Two hundred and forty-nine ac-  
res of land in Wilkes county, on  
the Town ridge, adjoining Terrell,  
granted to Walker (ad quality) im-  
proved, now in the occupancy of  
Dr. G. Hay; taken as the prop-  
erty of William Stark, to satisfy his  
tax for the year 1807—tax due  
38 dollars 13 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax Collector Wilkes county.  
May 31, 1808. 9w.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
On Friday the twelfth day of August  
next, between the hours of ten and  
three o'clock, at the Court house  
in Wilkes county, the following  
tract of land, or as much thereof  
as will satisfy the taxes due there-  
on for the year 1807, together  
with costs—viz.

TWO hundred two and an  
half acres of land in Wilkinson  
county, fourth district, third qual-  
ity, granted to A. Carver; taken  
as the property of Mary Garrett,  
to satisfy her tax for the year  
1807—due 72 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.  
JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax collector Wilkes county.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

# NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the  
subscriber, by book or open ac-  
counts, are hereby required to  
come forward and liquidate said  
accounts. This notification will be  
deemed sufficient, should no atten-  
tion be paid to the requisition, to  
entitle him to interfere on open ac-  
counts, agreeably to the law passed  
at the last legislature, entitled "an  
act to alleviate the condition of  
debtors," &c.

WILLIAM MELTON.  
July 1, 1808.

# CORN-MEAL WANTED

# NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to a rule ob-  
literate made by the honorable in-  
ferior court of Franklin county,  
July term, 1808,

WILL BE SOLD,  
at Franklin court house, on the  
first Tuesday in October next, a  
tract of land containing 227 1-2  
acres, (No. 232) in the fourth dis-  
trict of Wilkinson county; sold  
for the benefit of the heirs and  
creditors of Charles S. Morton,  
deceased.—Terms of sale, twelve  
months credit, upon the purchas-  
er's giving bond and approved se-  
curity.

FRANCIS CALLOWAY,  
Qualified executor.  
July 12, 1808.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,  
On the first Tuesday in October next,  
at the Court house in Franklin  
county, between the hours of ten  
and three o'clock, the following  
property, viz.

THE real estate of John Chas-  
titan, deceased, consisting of two-  
thirds of a tract of land, lying in  
Franklin county, on the waters of  
Broad river, containing 267 1-2  
acres—also, two-thirds of two o-  
ther tracts in Elbert county, on  
the waters of Dove's creek; one  
containing 568 acres, and the o-  
ther containing 100 acres. Twelve  
months credit will be given, the  
purchaser giving bonds with ap-  
proved security.

ABDA CHRISTIAN, adm'r.  
July 10, 1808. 35

A list of letters remaining in the  
post-office Washington July 18,  
which, if not called for within  
three months, will be returned  
to the general post-office as dead  
letters:

MARIE Anthony, master Sam-  
uel Adams, Isaac Brainerd, Jesse  
Bramlett, David Butler, Mr. Na-  
thaniel Chapman, Cary Christian,  
Joseph Cook, Robert Caulder, sen.  
Mary Calaway, Thomas P. Carnes,  
James Chandler, Miss K. Daniels,  
William Dodson, Presley Dodson,  
3. Charley Dyfart, Ignatius Dodson,  
Sydney Everett, John Edwards, 2  
Thimothie Foster, Wm. W. Bibb,  
Benjamin Gordon, Daniel Gordon,  
George Holloway, Thomas Hurk,  
Micheal Hentley, Mrs. Judah Jan-  
sen, Robert Jackson, John L. Re-  
vier, Laurence Keer, John Kyle,  
Presley Knight, John E. Little,  
Nancy Lord, Jacob Lewis, 2, A. A  
Latham, Elijah Lee, Lewis McLen-  
don, Richard Meddin, Dabner A.  
Martin, 2, Mrs. C. McQuinn, Wm.  
Minton, Willie Pope, Thomas Por-  
ter, Dr. Willis Pope, John Poyner,  
Walter Perry, Henry Pearson, J. N.  
Sully Price, Charles Ruff, Samuel  
H. Smith, John Stanton, 2, John  
Scott, Robert Smith, Jeremiah  
Swan, Abraham Tyron, Meredith  
Thurmond, Benjamin Tullafarro,  
Thomas Terrell, c/o. Bird Wam-  
ick, David Witherpoon, Thomas  
Webb, Samuel Wagh, James  
White.

JOSEPH T. WORSHAM,  
Post-Master.

WRITING-PAPER,  
FOR SALE,  
at this Office,



# MONITOR.

Three Dalls. per ann.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) PRINTED WEEKLY FOR SARAH HILLHOUSE.

[Payable half yearly.]

VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1808.

[NUMBER 390.]

## CAUTION.

**W**HEREAS on the 17th of August last, I gave my four notes of hand to Isaiah Irwin, for twenty-five dollars each, which became due one month after date; and I gave my other note of hand to the said Irwin, for fifteen dollars, bearing date the 17th August 1807; due one month after date. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for the said notes or any one of them, as I am determined not to pay them, the consideration for which they were given having failed.

THOMAS LEE.

July 30, 1808.

## NOTIFICATION TO TAX-COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS.

**T**HE Collectors for the year 1807, and those for the year 1808, who are still in arrears, are NOTIFIED, that until the 10th day of November next, will be allowed them to make final settlements of their accounts. Such Collectors as had it not in their power to get their insolvent lists certified by the Grand Jurors at the Spring circuit of the Superior courts, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity which will be afforded for doing so at the ensuing Fall circuit; for executions will assured issue immediately after the day above mentioned, against those whose accounts are not then closed.

The Sheriffs, to whom executions against Collectors have been already forwarded are required to report to me, without delay, the proceedings which have been had thereon.

Geo: R. CLAYTON,  
Treasurer.

Treasury-Office, Georgia.  
Milledgeville, 11th July 1808.

## SKINS.

**T**HE subscriber has on hand, 3000 Fox & Raccoon SKINS  
60 Otter ditto.  
150lb Beaver ditto.

To dispose of for CASH, at Filerburg, Jackson county.

DAVID FILES.

July 28, 1808.

## COLT'S PURSE.

**A** SUBSCRIPTION is now taking up for a COLT'S PURSE, to be run for in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, near Washington, by colts dropped in the spring of this year—fifty dollars entrance, and half forfeit in the event of not starting.

Also, a subscription for a colt's purse to be run for the ensuing fall by any colt not exceeding three years old, foaled in Georgia—condition of entrance the same as above—both subscriptions will close on the first of October next.  
July 23, 1808.

## LETTER OF DR. FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1776.  
RECEIVED safely the letters of lordship so kindly forwarded to me; and beg you to accept my

official dispatches to which you refer me contain nothing more than what we had seen in the act of parliament viz. offers of pardon upon submission; which I was sorry to find, as it must give your lordship pain to be sent so far on so hopeleful a business.

Directing pardons to be offered to the colonies, who are the very persons injured, expresses, indeed, that opinion of our ignorance, baseness, and insensibility, which your uninformed and proud nation has long been pleased to entertain of us; but it can have no other effect than that of increasing our resentments. It is impossible we should think of submission to a government that has with the most wanton barbarity and cruelty, burnt our defenceless towns, in the midst of winter; excited the savages to massacre our peaceful farmers, and our slaves to murder their masters, and is even now bringing foreign mercenaries to deluge our settlements in blood. These atrocious injuries have extinguished every spark of affection for that parent country we once held so dear; but were it possible for us to forgive them, is it possible for you, I mean the British nation, to forgive the people you have so heavily injured? You can never confide again in those fellow subjects, and permit them to enjoy equal freedom to whom, you know, you have given such just causes of lasting enmity; and this must impel you, were we again under your government, to endeavour the breaking of our spirit, by the severest tyranny, and obstructing, by every means in your power, our growing strength and prosperity.

But your lordship mentions "the king's paternal solicitude for promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union with the colonies." If by peace is here meant a peace to be entered into by distinct states now at war, and his majesty has given your lordship power to treat of such a peace, I may venture to say tho' without authority, that I think a treaty for that purpose is not impracticable, before we enter into foreign alliances; but I am persuaded you have no such powers. Your nation, tho' by punishing those American governors, who have fomented the discord, rebuilding our burnt towns, and repairing as far as possible the mischief done us, she might recover a great share of our growing commerce, with all the advantages of that additional strength to be derived from a friendship with us, yet I know too well her abounding pride and deficient wisdom, to believe she will ever take such salutary measures. Her fondness for conquest, as a warlike nation, her lust of dominion,

as an ambitious one; and her thirst for a gainful monopoly, as a commercial one (none of them legitimate causes of war) will all join to hide from her eyes every view of her true interest, and will continually goad her on in these ruinous, distant expeditions, so destructive both of lives and of treasure, that they must prove as pernicious to her in the end as the Crusades formerly were to most of the nations of Europe.

I have not the vanity, my Lord, to think of intimidating, by thus predicting the effects of this war; for I know it will in England have the fate of all my former predictions, not to be believed, till the event shall verify it.

Long did I endeavour, with unfeigned and unwearied zeal to preserve from breaking that fire and noble China vase, the British empire; for I knew, that being once broken, the separate parts could not retain even their shares of the strength and value that existed in the whole; and that a perfect reunion of these parts could scarce ever be hoped for. Your lordship may probably remember the tears of joy that wet my cheeks, when at your good sister's in London, you once gave me expectations that a reconciliation might soon take place. I had the misfortune to find these expectations disappointed, and to be treated as the cause of the mischief I was laboring to prevent. My consolation, under that groundless and malevolent treatment, was, that I retained the friendship of many wife and good men in the country, and, amongst the rest some share in the regard of lord Howe.

The well-founded esteem, and permit me to say, affection, which I shall always have for your lordship make it painful for me to see you engaged in conducting a war, the great ground of which, as described in your letter, is "the necessity of preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels." To me it seems, that neither the obtaining nor retaining of any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood; that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce are the goodness and cheapness of commodities; and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expence of compelling it and holding by fleets and armies. I consider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise; and I am persuaded that cool and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advise it, and that even success will not save from some degree of dishonor those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct it.

I know your great motive in coming hither was the hope of being instrumental in a reconciliation, and believe, when you find that to be impossible on any terms given you to propose, you will relinquish so odious a command, and return

to a more honorable & private station.

With the greatest and most sincere respect, I have the honor to be my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

B. FRANKLIN.

Lord Viscount Howe.

## For the MONITOR.

[The following is the parody which was offered some time since by Toby Tickle, and by accident mislaid. Mr. Tickle favored us with another copy.]

Tune—Hail Columbia.

HAIL, civil three-up! happy game,  
Hail, ye, of everlasting fame,

Who fight and bleed to count

your Jack,

Who fight and bleed to count

your Jack,

And when the rusty rub is done,

Enjoy the stuff your skill has won.

Let high, low, Jack, now be

our boast,

And let the GAME a squabble

coll;

Ever watchful how to beat,

Let no one win, who cannot

cheat.

Firm—till morning let us sit,

Drink, fight and rear, then mind

our bet,

And as sound souls at three up join'd

Black eyes and head-aches we shall

find.

Immortal gamblers! rise in bands,

Defend your rights, and play your

hands,

Let no rude peeper item give,

Let no rude peeper item give,

Not touch the ticker where there lies

Of broken heads the well-earn'd

prize.

While dealing out we have a

knack,

Of making notches on the pack,

That tick & marking may prevail

Should ev'ry scheme of stocking

fail.

Firm—till morning, &c.

Soun], found the banter for a game,

But let not daddy Hail's great name

Ring through the room at whist

to play,

Ring through the room at whist

to play,

But let the sharps to three up rear,

Each listen with a joyful ear.

With equal skill, without a trump

Let chance direct him at the lump.

Of horrid fear, be all at ease,

For all may quit whenever they

please.

Firm—till morning, &c.

Once more to serve his gamblers'

stands:

The tavern host who now com-

mands

The source from which the whiff

key flows,

The source from which the whiff

key flows,

But arm'd in fun he fears no suits,

His hopes are fix'd on cards & us.

And when the candle flicks away,

And all had got too drunk to play

He lead us out and lock'd the

door,

Refus'd to let us drink no more,

Firm—till morning, &c.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Madrid Gazette Extraordinary.

#### French army—order of April 2.

**Soldiers!—**The general business of Sweden has retarded for some days the arrival of the emperor; but the combined armies of France and Russia are already on their march towards Stockholm, where they will unite, and the emperor will lose no time in putting himself at the head of his armies in Spain. It is necessary that you should put yourselves in a state to appear before his majesty and to merit his approbation. Gen. Reboissier will order cartridges immediately for the infantry to fire with. The grand duke hopes to inform his majesty of the good conduct of his troops, and also hopes to have to praise them in all respects. Soldiers, I see with pleasure the good order and discipline that is among you, and above all the harmony that exists between the French and Spanish armies: I am filled with satisfaction. The Spanish nation is deserving of all the best wishes and good will of the French army, as on their part they do not cease to give us proofs of their love and affection. This morning, a soldier who had been condemned to punishment, was about to be delivered over to the hand of justice; but the inhabitants of Madrid have interceded for his pardon, which has been granted; but this must be the last instance. Soldiers, redouble your friendship with the inhabitants, and cement more and more the affection that ought to unite us.

JOAQUIN,

General in chief of the staff.  
AUG. BELLARD.

#### ST. ANTONIA, April 25.

Advices this morning received here state that the Prince of Peace actually passed through Vatoria this morning, under the guard of 200 French soldiers, and that the old king and queen are to sleep at Burgos to-morrow evening, on their way to Bayonne.

#### NEW-YORK, July 14.

The following extract of a letter from St. Croix is from a gentleman of the first respectability at that place, to his friend in this city. It confirms, beyond all doubt, the intelligence before received on this important subject.

#### EXTRACT—St. Croix, June 29.

"By a vessel arrived at Trinidad which left Gibraltar about 20th May, it is reported that violent commotions had taken place in Spain in consequence of the French having attempted to carry off the prince of Asturias, lately declared king, as a prisoner to France, and that a number of French troops had been massacred in different places; in consequence of which Bonaparte was carrying fire and sword through that devoted country. Such was the confirmation, it is said, that the people of Cadiz were in, that they had sent an offer to Gibraltar to deliver up the city and fleet to us, and that Lord Collingwood and general Spencer had actually left that fortress with a competent number of ships and five thousand men to carry into effect this important measure.

"It is not at all surprising that the state of extreme wretchedness

to which the people of Spain are reduced by the detestable tyrant and his minions, should drive them to acts of the highest desperation.

"Flour was down to 12 and 15 dollars per barrel."

Mr. Mansfield, who left this city a few days since from Philadelphia, and who was to return to go home in the packet that was to have sailed on Friday, has in consequence of letters by the packet just arrived proceeded to Washington. It will be recollected that Mr. Mansfield came out as secretary to Mr. Rose.

#### PARIS, April 28.

From Algiers the following official report has been received:—

"The measures pursued by the dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Seigneur, his sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Bey of Tunis, thought he might in spite of the difficulties of his situation levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d inst. he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish and Dutch consuls that they should bring him their presents; and requested of the consul of America 18,000 double piasters, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The consul pretended that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of her cruisers.

"The consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d the three consuls of Denmark, Holland and America were summoned to the palace.

"The consul of Holland said he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labor.

"The consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his government pay the 18,000 piasters.

"The dey answered him, that unless he should pay the sum in four days, he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azaaw.

"Mr. Ulrich, consul of Denmark, making representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this; the consul solicited time of the government; but the dey paying no respect to the character of an agent speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the palace, and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage, he merely recommended to his friends

the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European consuls, to let the Danish consul at liberty, and while he was occupied in working with all the slaves they came and took off his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence?

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty; 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison. The count of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors are condemned to labor and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves not in a less pitiable situation; and the dey who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves who were subjects of the emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

A REPORT was in circulation this week, that Col. B. HAWKINS, the Indian agent, had been driven into Georgia, by some of the turbulent Creeks on our frontiers.

WE understand by a gentleman from Augusta, that CLEMENT HARRISON, has broken out of jail and escaped.

A Mr. RANDLE, of Sparta, is now confined in jail under a strong guard, for the alleged murder of Peter Hall of that place.

BY the Tax-book for the year 1807, it appears the following was the number of SLAVES in Wilkes county, at the commencement of that year.

	Slaves
In Capt. Edge's district,	256
Capt. Hendrick's	316
Capt. Sidwell's	535
Capt. Bennett's	423
Capt. Henderson's	560
Capt. Rorie's	668
Capt. Wellborn's	243
Capt. Parks'	289
Capt. Edwards'	336
Capt. Smith's	147
Capt. Wooten's	476
Capt. Patterson's	325
Capt. Taliaferro's	426
Capt. Milner's	352
Capt. Render's	298
Capt. Sheets'	167
Capt. Harris'	264
Capt. Young's	92
Total,	6,128

The British ministry seem to make themselves happy under the belief, that six months embargo will produce a revolution in the United States—and so it has, and a resolution also, to support the government of our country in the prosecution of all defensive measures its wisdom may see proper to adopt.

Baltimore Evening Post.

From the National Intelligencer of the 18th inst.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant in London, dated May 10th, 1808, to his correspondent in George Town.

"There is nothing doing here in Maryland tobacco, because it is not fit for the manufacturers of this country, and all the ports on the Continent are shut by the French against all exports from England. Several that were designed for Holland have been forced in here by the late orders in council and must be sacrificed. If this had not been the case, I should have got on about 200 hhds. that I have long had on hand, very well; but as things now are, I know not how to sell at any price, unless your embargo should continue a year or upwards, and in that time the scarcity of Virginia might force the manufacturers to make use of a few Marylanders. York and James rivers are worth 7 1-2 a bd.—little demand.

"I have not lately heard from Holland; but as no tobacco can go there, I presume prices by this are up to 15 a bd. and will be much higher if your embargo continues.

"I am surprised to see by your newspapers the clamors against the embargo. Suppose for a moment it was taken off, that would not improve your situation in the smallest degree, unless the British orders in council and the French decrees were also removed. By the orders in council all your produce must come here or be liable to capture & condemnation; and by the French decrees all coming here is liable to capture and condemnation. But suppose all was to come safe here, it would not pay the freight and other charges of importation, so that the whole cost would be a total loss to the shipper—this is clear and certain—not speculation—and would apply almost to every kind of your produce. Cotton would be the best article; but even that would net little or nothing. Would it not then be better for your produce to perish in America and serve as manure for your lands, than to export it to perish in Europe, after adding to your loss by paying freight, insurance and other charges? England, Scotland, and Ireland, do not consume more than one sixth part of your produce; and if the whole was obliged to come here, this one sixth would tell for almost nothing, and the other 5-6 would be a total sacrifice. This is a true state of the case. The measure of your embargo is wise, just and prudent, and ought not to be raised until all your political differences are settled in Europe."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the army, at the commandant on the Missouri, dated the 30th of May last, to a gentleman in New-Branswick.

"Boats arrive every day from the Indian country giving an account of the Indians murdering whites, such as traders, hunters, &c. they represent them as extremely impudent, saucy and overbearing—they want chastisement much, we have had between 3 and 400 here for some time past, with some of the nations higher up the Missouri, and have been leaving here for some days for that purpose."



PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

A light arrived at the Lazaret, the French brig La Pays, capt. Croft, 23 days from Gaudaloupe. She carries 167 guns and 10 men, and is one of the Rochefort squadron which brought out troops to Guadeloupe. It is said she has come for provisions, and to be refitted, having had an engagement with a British ship of war, which she beat off with the loss of four men.

July 13.

We are told that capt. Palmer of the schooner —, in six days from Philadelphia, states that the British June packet had arrived at Halifax, where it was reported that Mr. Role was soon to return to the United States.

It is also stated that on the same authority, that the May packet, which carried an account of the adjournment of congress, had arrived in England. Political R. gifter.

NORFOLK, July 14.

The Chesapeake frigate got to sea yesterday.

Capt. Currie arrived here yesterday from Antigua, informs, that on Wednesday last, a brig under French colors, mounting 16 or 18 guns, and full of men, had gone up the bay—supplies she was direct from France.

WASHINGTON CITY July 16.

We publish the press to announce that a French national brig, of 16 guns, arrived in the Eastern Branch this forenoon immediately from France, charged, as we are told, with dispatches.

We are told that Mr. Pinckney has forwarded to our government a number of propositions as the basis of a commercial treaty between this country and England, submitted to him by the British government. They propose placing the United States on the footing of the most favored nation in all commercial points, so soon as we choose to renew her trade. Mr. Fiske, it is rumored, is authorized to proceed in the arrangement of this subject. We cannot, however, state any thing respecting it with certainty.

Mr. Fiske, the English minister, arrived in the city on last evening from Philadelphia. We believe he received dispatches from his government by the packet, which arrived at New-York on the 6th. It is rumored that he is authorized to enter into a friendly discussion of the differences existing between the two governments.

The President of the U. States, on the 4th of July, appeared dressed in a neat suit of homespun; a patriotic example, and worthy of general imitation.

Mrs. MADISON presented to the corps of Volunteer Cavalry commanded by capt. Brent, on the 4th inst. a beautiful standard. The present was accompanied by an appropriate address from the fair donor, to which a suitable and gallant reply was made on behalf of the company.

The secretary of the navy has left this city for Baltimore, and the secretary of war for Portland.

**Black Lead.**—A mine of Black Lead has been discovered in the neighborhood of Raleigh (N. C.) It is used as paint, to make the roofs of houses fire proof; and is sold at the mine at 10 dollars per bl. of 500 wt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 2, 1808.

Merchants and others willing to send letters to Europe, are informed that a vessel under the orders of government, will sail from this city on the 16th of this month, which will deliver in France and England all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those countries, or to others through the same.

The postage of the letters must be paid to this place.

The National Intelligencer of the 22d inst. says:—the government schooner Hope, capt. Woodward failed yesterday. She carries out two messengers, capt. Haley to France, and Mr. Atwater to England. Capt. Haley will be landed at Havre-de-Grace, while Mr. Atwater will repair to England. On the return of capt. Haley from Paris, the Hope will sail for England, whence she will return to this place with capt. Haley and Mr. Atwater.

When the stores of the Osage, which had been seized at Falmouth, were ordered to be restored, after Mr. Pinckney had interposed, it was discovered that the following articles had been purloined—viz.

3 qr. casks of Madeira,  
3 do. coffee,  
1 bbl. rum,  
1 do. brandy.

The theft was attributed to one of the custom-house officers, but there was no disposition to indemnify for the loss.—*Public Advertiser.*

Berkely, the murdering admiral lately on the American station, has been punished for his attack upon the Chesapeake by being promoted to the command of a 'highly important' secret expedition which failed from England about the 14th of May—defeated, perhaps, to aid Burr in cultivating his Westland lands. *Ibid.*

HEAT.

To give those at a distance, an idea of the heat we have borne for some days, we may only state, that the Thermometer, in cool situations, has generally been as high as 92 degrees of Fahrenheit.

*Baltimore paper, July 1.*

By those who have for a number of years kept daily remarks on the weather, and the state of the Thermometer, yesterday is pronounced the warmest experienced in this city, during the last 10 years.

*Philadelphia pap. July 2.*

The weather for the past week has been unusually warm. On Monday last the mercury in Fahrenheit rose to 95 degrees, and rose to nearly the same height on the three succeeding days. On Friday it rose to 98 and an half degrees.

*Washington city pap. July 4.*

At two o'clock this day, the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer rose to 93 and an half degrees, in an airy situation.—A degree of heat much greater than has been experienced in this city, for a great number of years.

*New York paper, July 2.*

Such was the general heat of the weather at Baltimore, the beginning of this month, that in the course of one week, seven persons died from drinking cold water. A cow, extremely fretted, or actually

was, from the heat of the weather, knocked down and so much injured a lady, that she expired soon after. She afterwards attacked a sailor, who avoided her horns by throwing himself on the ground, when she passed over him. The sailor then rose and armed himself with a large stone, with which he killed her when she returned to the attack.

DIED.

At Starbrook, (Ten.) OLIVER HEARD, esq. attorney at law, aged 27. He had just married a blooming young widow of eighty eight years, who had led him to suppose she possessed the attractive charms of 8000 dollars property, but who unfortunately did not possess an 8-1000th part of that sum. Finding he had lost his case, and mortified at the non-suit, he took an affecting leave of his tender and amiable consort; and drinking her reformation in a tumbler of poison, added suicide to the crime of rank speculation.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the court house in Clark county, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz:

SEVENTY EIGHT acres of land, be the same more or less, situate lying and being in the county of Clark on Barber's creek, originally granted to Marbury, adjoining the lands of Kelley and others, it being the plantation whereon Peter Comer now lives: executed as the property of Lane Reedy, to satisfy an execution in favor of James Strother.—property pointed out by the plaintiff.

Also

Two hundred two and an half acres of land, situate lying and being in the county of Morgan, lot No. 227 and 5th district, on the waters of the Appalachia, granted to William Bauls—also, two hundred and four acres of land, in the county of Clark, on Wolf creek, originally granted to Williamson, adjoining M. Alpin.—All executed as the property of William Bauls to satisfy an execution in favor of Matthew Jones, and pointed out by the defendant.

Conditions cash.

JOHN SILMAN, shff.

August 4, 1808.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Inferior court of the county of Wilkes, granted the first day of August 1808.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the court house in Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in October next,

THE real estate of John C. Pinkston, deceased, consisting of a tract of land containing sixty-four acres, on the waters of Rocky creek, in the county of Wilkes—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec.

Terms of sale, CASH.

WM. M. KAIN,  
SILAS STARR,  
administrators.

August 6, 1808.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Inferior court of the county of Wilkes, granted the first day of August 1808.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, At the court house in Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in October next,

THE real estate of George Stewart dec. consisting of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, in the county of Wilkes on the waters of Harden's creek, adjoining Stone, Lewis & Thompson. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN STEWART, adm'r.

MARY STEWART, adm'r.  
August 6, 1808. 2w.

GEORGIA,

At a court of Ordinary held in and for the county of Wilkes, on the first Monday in August 1808.

I, sent their honors—

WILLIAM SANSON,  
HOLMAN FREEMAN,  
GEORGE JOHNSON.

RULE NISI.

UPON the petition of Thomas Haynes, stating that he is in the possession of a bond made and executed to him by Joel Richardson deceased, in his life time, for tidals to a bounty of land in Green county, a copy of which bond is heretofore annexed, and the said Joel departed this life without carrying his said contract into effect—

Wherefore, on motion of John Griffin, attorney,

It is ORDERED, by the said court, That Thomas Terrell administrator of Joel Richardson dec. do make titles, in terms of the act in such cases made and provided, and that this rule be published once a month for the space of three months in the Monitor.

True copy from the Minutes.

DAVID TERRELL, c. c. o.

GEORGIA.—Wilkes county.

By David Terrell, clerk of the Court of Ordinary for said county.

WHEREAS James Shorter applies for letters of administration on the estate of Henry Shorter deceased, late of said county, deceased.

There are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the next court of Ordinary to be held in and for the county aforesaid, to show cause, (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1808.

David Terrell, c. c. o.

NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in the 14th district of Baldwin (when surveyed) No. 117—sold for the benefit of the heirs & creditors of Thomas Richardson, deceased.

JOHN ROBERTSON,  
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
administrators.

August 6, 1808.

CORN-MEAL WANTED.

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court House in Oglethorpe county, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1806 and 1807, together with costs—viz.

**T**WO hundred two and an half acres of land in Baldwin county (when returned) known by lot No. 284 and 4th district; taken as the property of Leonard Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 11 dollars 70 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 and 16th district; taken as the property of Reuben Radford, administrator of John Davis, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 81 and 25th district; taken as the property of Joseph Hobbs, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 135 and 24th district; taken as the property of William Martin, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 120 and 1st district—also, one other tract of 202 1-2 acres in said county, known by lot No. 97 and 2d district; taken as the property of Neesham Sorrels, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 1 dollar 7 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 277 and 5th district—also, 100 acres of land in Clark county, adjoining Radford Ellis; all of said property taken to satisfy William Battles' tax for the year 1806—due 82 1 1-2 cents.

Also

150 acres of land in Elbert county; taken as the property of Benjamin Williamson, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 40 1-2 cents.

Also

21 4-5 acres of land in the county of Wilkes, adjoining Burroughs; taken as the property of Champness Arnold, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 43 cts.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 150 & 18th district; taken as the property of Benjamin Hodnett to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 1 dollar 90 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 42 & 23d district; taken as the property of John Stringer, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 212 & 9th district; taken as

the property of Thomas Polley to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 71 & 16th district; taken as the property of William Burks sen. to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 31 1-4 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 158 & 24th district; taken as the property of Thomas Angle to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 84 & 16th district; taken as the property of Jesse Carrell to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Baldwin county, known by lot No. 70 & 12th district; taken as the property of Aaron Phillips, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

490 acres of land in Wayne county, known by lot No. 337 & 1st district; taken as the property of John L. Moody, to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 69 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 63 & 10th district; taken to satisfy the tax of Edmund Penn for the year 1807, also for the tax of Moore dec. and Francis Penn—due 2 dollars 38 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 108 & 23d district; taken as the property of David Battie, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 62 1-2 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 10 & 13th district, also, one other lot in said county, known by No. 464 & 7th district; taken as the property of Eliza Burks, to satisfy his tax for the year 1807—due 39 cents.

Also

202 1-2 acres of land, in Wilkinson county, known by lot No. 39 & 24th district; taken as the property of George Elliott to satisfy his tax for the year 1806—due 62 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JACK LUMPKIN, T. C.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the proprietors, their agent, or trustees of the following tract of land, situate in Oglethorpe county—that unless they, their agent, or trustees do come forward and settle the taxes due on said land within six months from this date, it will be sold by the collector of said county, agreeable to law—viz:

**O**NE hundred acres of land in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Brushy creek, adjoining Josiah Lester, George Hampton, and Britton Sanders.

HUGH ECTOR, A. T. A.  
May 7, 1808. 6m

# COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the twelfth day of August next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following tract of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1807, together with costs—viz.

**T**WO hundred two and an half acres of land in Wilkinson county, fourth district, third quality, granted to A. Garrett; taken as the property of Mary Garrett, to satisfy her tax for the year 1807—due 72 1-2 cents.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,  
Tax collector Wilkes county.  
June 11, 1808. 9w.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Franklin county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

**T**HE real estate of John Christian, deceased, consisting of two-thirds of a tract of land, lying in Franklin county, on the waters of Broad river, containing 287 1-2 acres—also, two-thirds of two other tracts in Elbert county, on the waters of Dove's creek; one containing 368 acres, and the other containing 100 acres. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security.

ABDA CHRISTIAN, adm'r.  
July 16, 1808. 3ts

A list of letters remaining in the post-office Washington July 1st, which, if not called for within three months, will be returned to the general-post-office as dead letters:

**M**ARK Anthony, master Samuel Adams, Isaac Bradon, Jesse Bramlett 2, David Bates, Mr. Nathan Chapman, Cary Christian, Joseph Cook, Robert Caulder, sen. Mary Calaway, Thomas P. Carnes, James Chandler, Miss K. Daniells, William Dodson, Presley Dodson, 3, Charity Dylart, Ignatius Dodson, Sydney Everett, John Edwards, 2 Thimme Foster, Wm. W. Bibb, Benjamin Gordon, Daniel Gordon, George Holloway, Thomas Hurk, Micajah Henley, Mrs. Judah Jon-silk, Robert Jackson, John L. Revier, Laurance Keer, John Kyle, Presley Knight, John E. Little, 2, Nancy Lard, Jacob Lewis, 2, Ala Lanham, Elijah Lee, Lewis M'London, Richard Maddin, Dabner A. Martin, 2, Mrs. C. McIntosh, Wm. Minton, Willie Pope, Thomas Porter, Dr. Willis Pope, John Poyner, Walter Perry, Henry Pearson, sen. Sally Petee, Charles Ruff, Samuel H. Smith, John Stanton, 2, John Scott, Robert Smith, Jeremiah Swan, Abraham Tyfon, Meredith Thurmond, Benjamin Taliaferro, Thomas Terrell, eq. Bird Wain-ick, David Witherpoon, Thomas Webb, Samuel Wagh, James White.

JOSEPH T. WORSHAM,  
Post-Master.

SHEEP-SKINS wanted,

Oglethorpe Extra Session.  
Superior Court—June term 1808.  
Wm. & Felix Gilbert } P. tition  
vs. } for  
Thomas Going. } foreclosure.

**O**N the petition of William G. Gilbert & Felix H. Gilbert, praying the foreclosure of the equity of redemption, in six parcels or lots of land lying in Lexington, in this state and county, known in the plan of said town, by numbers twenty-nine, thirty, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four and forty-five, with all the improvements thereon—the same being mortgaged by Thomas Going to said William & Felix Gilbert—

And on motion of Oliver H. Prince attorney for petitioners,  
It is ORDERED,

That the principal, interest, and costs due on the said mortgage, be paid into court within twelve months from this day; and that unless the same be so paid, the equity of redemption will from thenceforth be forever foreclosed.

And it is further ordered. That a copy of the foregoing rule be published once a month during the said twelve months, or served on the mortgagor or his special agent, at least six months previous to the time the money is directed to be paid as aforesaid.

Extract from the Minutes,  
the 21st of June 1808.  
JOHN LUMPKIN, Clk.

## GEORGIA.

At a Superior Court held in and for the county of Wilkes, on the fifth day of May 1808.  
Present his honor Charles Tait.

**T**HE petition of John Darracott, having stated that he had in his possession a receipt given by John Matthews, late Supervisor, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which has been lost or destroyed, so that it cannot be found, and the said John Darracott having filed in this office, a copy of said receipt, together with the usual affidavit in such cases,

On motion of Ebenezer H. Cummins, counsel for petitioner,

It is ORDERED,

That a copy of the copy be established in lieu of the original receipt, said to be lost—the said John Darracott first publishing this rule for the term of six months in some one of the public gazettes of this state, requiring all persons concerned, to be and appear at the next Superior Court, and shew cause (if any they have,) why this rule shall not be made absolute.

True copy from the Minutes.

DAVID TERRELL, Clk.  
May 21, 1808.

## NOTICE.

**A**LL persons indebted for the Monitor, or advertising in the same, are requested to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible, if payment is inconvenient—otherwise interest will be exacted, agreeable to the late act of Assembly.

In any future or past transaction of business in this Office, the receipts of DAVID P. HILLHOUSE, will be good.

SARAH HILLHOUSE.  
June 25th, 1808.



# MONITOR.

Three Dols. per ann.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) PRINTED WEEKLY FOR SARAH HILLHOUSE.

[Payable half yearly.]

VOLUME VIII.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1808.

[NUMBER 391.]

## NOTIFICATION To TAX-COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS.

THE Collectors for the year 1807, and those for the year 1806, who are still in arrears, are NOTIFIED, that until the 10th day of November next, will be allowed them to make final settlements of their accounts. Such Collectors as had it not in their power to get their Insolvent lists certified by the Grand Juries at the Spring circuit of the Superior courts, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity which will be afforded for doing so at the ensuing Fall circuit; for executions will assured issue immediately after the day above mentioned, against those whose accounts are not then closed.

The Sheriffs, to whom executions against Collectors have been already forwarded are required to report to me, without delay, the proceedings which have been had thereon.

GEO: R. CLAYTON,  
Treasurer.

Treasury-Office, Georgia,  
Milledgeville, 11th July 1808.

## COLT'S PURSE.

A SUBSCRIPTION is now taking up for a COLT'S PURSE, to be run for in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, near Washington, by colts dropped in the spring of this year—fifty dollars entrance, and half forfeit in the event of not starting.

Also, a subscription for a colt's purse to be run for the ensuing fall by any colt not exceeding three years old, foaled in Georgia—condition of entrance the same as above—both subscriptions will close on the first of October next.

July 23, 1808. tf.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Inferior court of the county of Wilkes, granted the first day of August 1808,

WILL BE SOLD,  
To the highest bidder,  
At the court house in Wilkes county,  
on the first Tuesday in October next,

THE real estate of George Stewart dec. consisting of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, in the county of Wilkes on the waters of Harden's creek, adjoining Stone, Lewis & Thompson. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN STEWART, adm'r.  
MARY STEWART, adm'x.  
August 6, 1808. 2w.

## FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE

JUSTICE'S warrants and executions; CONSTABLE'S bail bonds—together with all kinds of blanks used in COURTS of ORDINARY.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the court house in Clark county, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz:

SIXTY-EIGHT acres of land, be the same more or less, situate lying and being in the county of Clark on Barber's creek, originally granted to Marbury, adjoining the lands of Kelley and others, it being the plantation whereon Peter Conner now lives; executed as the property of Lane Reedy. To satisfy an execution in favor of James Strother,—property pointed out by the plaintiff.

Also

Two hundred two and an half acres of land, situate lying and being in the county of Morgan, lot No. 227 and 5th district, on the waters of the Appalachia, granted to William Battles—also, two hundred and four acres of land, in the county of Clark, on Wolf creek, originally granted to William, adjoining McAlpin.—All executed as the property of William Battles to satisfy an execution in favor of Matthew Jones, and pointed out by the defendant.

Conditions cash.

JOHN SILMAN, shif.

August 4, 1808.

To the Editor of the MONITOR.

AT a time when it has become so great a question with a portion of the community, whether the judges of our courts have the right of declaring a legislative act to be unconstitutional, any thing which can assist in correctly informing the public mind upon the subject, cannot but be acceptable. The following extract, from the essays of the most profound and elegant writer, who ever attempted to discuss the fundamental principles of our constitution and government, I offer to the consideration of those who may entertain any doubts on this important subject.

F.

"SOME perplexity, respecting the right of courts to pronounce legislative acts void, because contrary to the constitution, has arisen from an imagination that the doctrine would imply a superiority of judiciary to the legislative power. It is urged that the authority that can declare the acts of another void, must necessarily be superior to the one, whose acts may be declared void. As this doctrine is of great importance in all the American constitutions, a brief discussion of the ground on which it rests cannot be unacceptable.

"There is no position which depends on clearer principles, than that every act of a delegated authority, contrary to the tenor of the commission under which it is exercised, is void. No legislative act, therefore, contrary to the constitu-

tion can be valid. To deny this, would be to affirm, that the deputy is greater than his principle; that the servant is above his master; that the representatives of the people are superior to the people themselves; that men, acting by virtue of powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they forbid.

"If it be said that the legislative body are themselves the constitutional judges of their own powers, and that the construction they put upon them is conclusive upon the other departments, it may be answered, that this cannot be the natural presumption, where it is not to be collected from any particular provision in the constitution. It is not otherwise to be supposed, that the constitution could intend to enable the representatives of the people to substitute their will to that of their constituents. It is far more rational to suppose, that the courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, in order, among other things, to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority. The interpretation of the laws is the proper and peculiar province of the courts. A constitution is, in fact, and must be, regarded by the judges as a fundamental law. It must, therefore, belong to them to ascertain its meaning, as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, that which has the superior obligation and validity ought, of course, to be preferred to the statute—the intention of the people, to the intention of their agents.

"Nor does the conclusion by any means suppose a superiority of the judicial to the legislative power. It only supposes that the power of the people is superior to both; and that where the will of the legislature declared in the statutes, stands in opposition to that of the people declared in the constitution, the judges ought to be governed by the latter, rather than the former. They ought to regulate their decisions by fundamental laws, rather than by those which are not fundamental.

"This exercise of judicial discretion, in determining between two contradictory laws, is exemplified in a familiar instance. It not uncommonly happens, that there are two statutes existing at one time, clashing in whole or in part with each other, and neither of them containing any repealing clause or expression. In such a case, it is the province of the courts to liquidate and fix their meaning; and operation. So far as they can by any fair construction, be reconciled to each other, reason and law conspire to dictate that this should be done. Where this is impracticable, it becomes a matter of necessity to give effect to one in exclusion of the other. The rule that has obtained in the courts for determining their relative validity is, that the last in

order of time shall be preferred to the first. But this is a mere rule of construction, not derived from any positive law, but from the nature and reason of the thing. It is a rule not enjoined upon the courts by legislative provision, but adopted by themselves, as consonant to truth and propriety, for the direction of their conduct as interpreters of the law. They thought it reasonable that between the interfering acts of an equal authority, that which was the indication of its will should have the preference.

"But in regard to the interfering authority of an original and derivative power, the nature and reason of the thing indicate the converse of that rule as proper to be followed. They teach that the prior act of a superior ought to be preferred to the subsequent act of an inferior and subordinate authority; and that, accordingly, whenever a particular statute contravenes the constitution, it will be the duty of the judicial tribunals to adhere to the latter, and disregard the former.

"It can be of no weight to say, that the courts, on the pretence of a repugnancy, may substitute their own pleasure to the constitutional intentions of the legislature. This might as well happen in the case of two contradictory statutes; or it might as well happen in every adjudication upon any single statute. The courts must declare the sense of the law; and if they should be disposed to exercise will instead of judgment, the consequence would equally be the substitution of their pleasure to that of the legislative body. The observation, if it proved anything, would prove that there ought to be no judges distinct from that body.

"If then, the courts of justice are to be considered as the bulwarks of a limited constitution, against legislative encroachments, this consideration will afford a strong argument for the permanent tenure of judicial offices, since nothing will contribute so much as this to that independent spirit in the judges, which must be essential to the faithful performance of so arduous a duty."

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the MONITOR, or advertising in the same, are requested to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible, if payment is inconvenient—otherwise interest will be exacted, agreeable to the late act of Assembly.

In any future or past transaction of business in this Office, the receipts of SARAH HILLHOUSE, will be good.

SARAH HILLHOUSE.

June 25th, 1808.

CORN-MEAL WANTED.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

CHARLESTON, July 27.

The fast sailing ship *Boyne*, capt. Safford, 7 days from Havana, arrived just as we were putting our paper to press. To the politeness of capt. Tate, (a passenger) we are indebted for the subjoined declaration of the Supreme Assembly of Spain against the French emperor and nation.

Bonaparte, it appears, through stratagem, got the royal family of Spain; composed of Charles IVth, Maria Louisa, Ferdinand VIIth, the Queen of Etruria, and the Infante don Carlos, &c. to Bayonne—as also, by force, the Prince of peace and the infante don Antonio. From thence he sent part of them to Valenciennes, and part to Fontainebleau. Murat took upon him the supreme command of the kingdom, in the name of Napoleon; resistance was made, but the feeble inhabitants of Madrid were overpowered—great slaughter and carnage was the issue—the guillotine was erected—numbers of the grandes, ministers, and conspicuous characters, fell victims to the perfidy and cruelty of Murat. The whole nation rose in arms, breathing vengeance, and the extermination of the French race. In Seville, a court under the title of the Supreme Council of the nation, is erected; Saavedra at the head; and this is the only government now known or acknowledged—it has proclaimed Ferdinand VIIth, and entered into an alliance with England; for the moment these events were known, the British admiral on the station repaired to Cadiz, offered his succour, money, arms, & 8000 men from Gibraltar, if required. The French fleet in Cadiz, composed of six ships, was ordered to surrender to the city; they refused, and as long as they could, they obstinately defended themselves against the place and Spanish ships.

It was feared in Spain that a new coalition was forming of all the continent powers. King Ferdinand the VIIth, was proclaimed at Havana, on the 19th instant.

These important transactions excited an extraordinary degree of emotion in Havana. It was thought every Frenchman there would be massacred, so great was the irritation of the people against them, but the prudent and humane measures of the governor, prevented bloodshed. A deputation was sent to an English frigate, the *Franchise*, then lying in the offing, to communicate these events, & invite her into port.

It was generally supposed at Havana, that the island of Cuba, all the Maine, and Mexico, would declare themselves independent.

The arrival at Havana, from which we derive our interesting Spanish news, left St. Lacer on the 12th May, and brought out a new lieutenant of Havana, don Juan de Aguilu.

In consequence of the royal decree appointing the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant general of the kingdom, and his imperial and royal highness having confirmed the members of all the tribunals in their respective places, the council has issued under the same date, a royal

decree enjoining the impartial and speedy administration of justice, and directing stamp paper to bear the words, "Government of the Lieutenant General of the kingdom."

July 29.

*Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of the highest respectability, to his relation in this city, dated Havannah, July 18th, 1808.*

"Yesterday a ship arrived here from Cadiz, in 35 days, bringing dates to the 9th of June. The news which he has brought has thrown this city into the greatest confusion possible: The accounts are—that all the royal family of Spain have been seized and forcibly sent to Paris by Bonaparte; that desperate measures took place in Madrid, where upwards of 9000 souls perished; that the old council of Castile was dissolved, and that the French general, prince Murat, remained as regent at Madrid; that it was discovered that the governor of Cadiz had corresponded with Murat, and that city was to have been given up; the governor had been massacred, and an engagement had taken place between the French and Spanish squadrons in that port, but the Spaniards remained masters of Cadiz. The British fleet under sir Erasmus Gower was lying in Cadiz bay when this ship failed—Further particulars have not been received. It is also asserted, that the emperor Alexander has been assassinated.

"The consequence of this news when it was publicly made known, had irritated the minds of the people so much, that they avowed vengeance against the Frenchmen, and had it not been for the very prudent and cautious manner in which the governor acted, many lives would have been lost.

"This news had been received two days before, by the way of La Vera Cruz, but was not generally believed; but this ship coming direct from Cadiz, and in so short a passage, bringing a confirmation, the effect was astonishing.—The troops were drawn up in the public square; war against the French was declared, and peace with England proclaimed. The mob was silenced by the troops having orders to load with ball. The governor harangued the multitude, recommended, in the strongest manner to all the inhabitants, to behave peaceably and orderly, and it is much to their honor that there has been no bloodshed, not a life lost.

"The poor Frenchmen were frightened to death, flying in every direction; many of them slept on board of the American vessels—in short, it was thought dangerous for any stranger to be in the streets. Before night a strong guard of 1500 men was ordered to patrol the streets all night, and every thing was quiet. It will take some time to calm the minds of the people, in which space very little will be done, as respects business.

"It is the general opinion that the people of this island, the Maine and Mexico, will declare themselves independent; it is certainly the best thing they can do; they will be protected by England, and the trade from those places to Great-Britain will be immense; for if once the Spaniards get into the habit of using British manufactured goods, they will prefer them to all other."

July 30.

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the *Boyne*, from Havana, who states that the vessel from Cadiz brought accounts of the king of Denmark having likewise been sent to Paris by Bonaparte, in consequence of the tardiness of his operations against the Swedes. The ship *Hantonia*, which arrived at New-York from Cork, on the 24th June, brought accounts of the dissatisfaction of Bonaparte with the king of Denmark.—It was stated that remonstrances had been sent to him upon the utter impracticability of conveying the Danish army into Sweden, without the most imminent danger of its being destroyed by the British and Swedish maritime forces. Bonaparte replied, that he expected to have no more dispatches sent to him unless they were dated from Stockholm. This circumstance gives corroboration to the report at Havana.

### DECLARATION OF WAR

*Against the emperor of France, Napoleon the first, in behalf of Ferdinand VIIth, king of Spain and the Indies, and in his name... by the Supreme assembly of Spain & India, established at Seville.*

FRANCE, or more explicitly, the emperor of France, having violated the most sacred treaty with Spain, by taking the royal family to Paris, and obliging them to abdicate and renounce all claim to the throne, in his favor; and declared that he has been elected king of Spain—the most daring and greatest outrage and falsity ever known in history—having entered his armies in Spain, took possession of all the fortresses and capitol, and committed the most cruel assassinations and robberies ever known; all of which he has committed, not by force of arms, but under the pretence of our felicity; the most enormous ingratitude for services rendered him by Spain—the friendship we professed, have been paid with tricks of treason, and the most dreadful perfidy, ever committed by any nation or monarch, that has ever been heard of.

He has declared lately, that he would overturn the monarchy and fundamental laws; also, our holy religion—and has obliged us by his mischievous conduct to manifest to all Europe; and that for our only remedy we do declare war against him; and in consequence of which and in the name of our king Ferdinand VIIth. and in that of the whole Spanish nation, we do declare war, both by sea and by land, to the emperor Napoleon the first, & to France, while she will be under the yoke and oppression of that tyrant; and we do hereby authorize and ordain to all and every Spaniard, to act against those with hostility, and do them all the prejudice, harm, and mischief, they possibly can, according to the laws of war; and stop all French vessels, property, appurtenances and rights existing in the Spanish dominions. We do moreover ordain, that no impediment or molestation shall be made against the English nation, government, vessels, property or rights, belonging to any individual of that nation; and we do declare, that we have opened a free communication with England, and have agreed for an armistice, of which we hope there shall issue a durable and lasting peace. We further de-

clare, that we shall not lay our arms down, until the emperor Napoleon the first, makes us a restitution of our king Ferdinand VIIth. and every person of the royal family, and respect the sacred rights of the nation, which he has violated; also, his liberty, integrity and independence;—and for the intelligence of the Spanish nation we do ordain, to make public this our solemn declaration, and have it published in every town and province of Spain, West-Indies, &c. informing all Europe, Africa and Asia, of this our decision.

Given at the royal palace of Alcazar, at Seville, June 6th, 1808, by order of the Supreme assembly.

(Signed)

JOHN BAPTISTE PARDO, and  
MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR,  
Secretaries of state.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Capt. J. Horton, who arrived at Sag-Harbor on Friday, from Machias, informs, that he there saw a handbill, issued at St. Johns, which gave an account of a great naval engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated. The English acknowledge to have lost 5000 men, and three ships which blew up during the engagement.

July 22.

*Extract of a letter from Trinidad to a gentleman in this city, dated June 27th.*

"Two revolutions have taken place in Spain, since the 15th of March.—One preceded the abdication of the old king in favor of the prince of Asturias—the other, the resignation of the prince in favor of the father, and as they could not agree among themselves, they went to Bayonne to submit their differences to the decision of Bonaparte, who has laid violent hands on the whole family, including the Prince and several of the grandes, and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the king appoint Murat lieutenant-general of the kingdom.—Murat is in Madrid with 54,000 men, they say; but I don't believe he has 30,000. The provinces have revolted against their authority, and against the authority of Charles—the proclaimed Ferdinand VII. the lawful king, and called upon all faithful Spaniards to take up arms in defence of their religion & their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville, and in Andalusia alone 150,000 men are in arms. It would appear they rise in mass, and massacre all who do not wear the cockade, which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now I suppose in possession of Cadiz, and the Spanish navy, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust, to admiral Purvis and gen. Spencer, whose expedition it now appears, was sent out to favor the king's emigration to Mexico. Six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbor; but they are completely in jeopardy—not a man dare go on shore, and admiral Purvis is in their rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadiz, tore old Soland the governor, to pieces, on suspicion of his being in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives is to surrender themselves to Purvis, for if they landed, they



would be hunted down like wild beasts by the people.—Such was the state of Spain, on the 6th of June."

The Manchester petition for peace, was sent up by the country members yesterday week; and presented by col. Stanley on Friday to the house of commons. It was signed by *forty-seven thousand three hundred persons!* The Bingley petition for peace was sent up yesterday week. From the returns it appears that out of a population of 2580 competent petitioners, 2532 of them signed the petition, being a portion of them upwards of *sixty to one!* *Liverpool paper.*

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

### DUEL.

WE understand that a meeting took place on the Georgia side of Savannah river, on Tuesday morning last, between JAMES LESLY, Esq. Attorney at law, and Doctor BUSHELL, both of Abbeville district, South Carolina. Mr. Lesly received a wound in the third rib—and expired soon after. The deceased has left a disconsolate widow, and a numerous acquaintance to lament his death.

WASHINGTON-CITY, July 16.

This day a French government steamer, landed at the Navy yard from on board a corvette of 18 guns and 170 men in 41 days from Bordeaux. On her arrival she fired a salute which was returned. This vessel is last from the French islands and brings dispatches from the government of Martinico, for general Terreau. It is not known that she brings any advices from Bordeaux, from whence she first sailed. It is not understood that there are any dispatches for this government.

An American gentleman, who went to England in the *Osage*, writes to his father in this city—"Great calculations were made in England on an insurrection in the eastern states in opposition to the embargo, founded on *Pickens's* letter, which had been universally printed, and read with great avidity every where." Thus it is that the incendiaries of the United States, act as allies to the British government, against the people whose patience exceeds example.

Col. Burr has failed in the packet from Halifax, for England.

NASHVILLE, June 9.

Indians.—Maj. George Colbert, of the Chickasaw nation, (a chief well known to the whites, as possessing the unlimited confidence of his nation, and truly a worthy and intelligent half breed) was in town last week, and from him we learn, that the two Indians killed by the Martins, were but one of them guilty, as the Creeks say. The innocent one, when he found the other was guilty, told the Martins to shoot him—but they, not satisfied with the death of one killed the other—to revenge whole death, the Creeks had fired into the boats ascending the river. He represents those engaged in the attack, as lying out, and afraid to go to their nation, expecting to be delivered up to the whites.

We not only learn from him,

but others, that abandoned & wicked white people, in passing through the Indian country, abuse the natives, and mischievously disturb them and their property—the particulars of which are highly provoking.

The Secretary of War has arrived at New-York, for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications now constructing at that place. It is said he is making a tour through the eastern states on the same business. *Savannah paper.*

The late Treasurer of Massachusetts, Mr. Skinner, it appears by the report of the committee appointed to examine his books, is a defaulter to the amount of 72,000 dollars. He was in office only two years. *Ibid.*

### NAPOLEON IN HIS CABINET.

SCENE.—ST. CLOUD.

*Napoleon.* (ruminating before a fire, and grasping a poker) Who waits there?

*Le M.* May it please your majesty, your faithful soldier, Le Mourtrier.

*Nap.* Tell Sultan Mustapha, that he is the last of the Sultans.

*Le M.* Yes, sire.

*Nap.* And hark ye—desire the king of Holland to come to me directly.

*Le M.* Yes, sire.

*Nap.* And the king of Westphalia—(aside) I must tweak Jerome by the nose a little, to teach him dignity.

*Le M.* (with hesitation) M. Champagne, sire, wants to know your pleasure respecting the king of Sweden.

*Nap.* (in a furious passion) Order the emperor of Russia to revolutionize the Swedish territories—or, Caulaincourt is at Peterburgh—send word to him that Gustavus must undergo the fate of the duke d'Enghien. And stay, Le Mourtrier, go to the editor of the *Moniteur*, and tell him to announce the dethronement of the king of Spain—Where's Biensance?

[Exit Le Mourtrier.

Enter Biensance.

*Bien.* May it please your august majesty—Biensance is before you.

*Nap.* Fetch me general E.'s head and a cup of coffee.

*Bien.* (smiling with devotion) Every syllable uttered by the great Napoleon convinces Frenchmen that he is their father.

[Exit Biensance.

*Nap.* (meditating with ferocity) After driving the Turks out of Europe (pokes the fire) I must annihilate England (gives a furious poke) but first I shall overturn India; then I shall desire America and Africa to put themselves under my protection, and after making the Russian emperor one of my tributaries, crown myself emperor of the East, West, North, and South. Then I must have a balloon army, of which Garnerin shall be Field Marshal, for I must positively take possession of the comet, because it makes a noise. That will assist me to conquer the solar system, and then I shall go with my armies to the other systems, and then I think --I shall go to the Devil.

*London paper.*

From the National Intelligencer.

By an official statement of the exports from Great Britain to the United States of America, it appears that they amount to the annual sum of *forty-eight millions of dollars*, of which *thirty-six millions* consist of woollens and cotton goods.

Of cotton we have the most abundant supplies within ourselves; and if there be not a sufficiency of wool, the zealous attention paid to the raising and improvement of sheep, will in the course of a few years render us equally independent. Our ability to cultivate this resource to a sure profit, and as to afford the best and finest wool, is unequivocally established. All then that is wanting is the general establishment of manufactories; & these are progressing with inconceivable rapidity. At no period of our existence have such numerous and united efforts been made, and all that have been made on a liberal scale have been crowned with success.

In the New England states, thousands of respectable manufactories are in active operation.

In Philadelphia, besides a respectable public establishment, a great number of private flourishing manufactories of cotton have been established.

In Baltimore, a company with a million, is organized.

In Peterburg, twenty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed for in a day.

In Richmond, under the most intelligent and patriotic auspices, a capital of half a million is to be engaged in this object.

In short, the patriotic flame appears to be fed throughout the whole union, by an inexhaustible fuel.

Already it is computed that at least five millions of dollars have been devoted to manufactures in the last six months; a capital competent to the furnishing manufactured articles to the amount of at least ten millions.

Britain, seeing what is already done, will anticipate what will happen if the persist in her injustice; she will see that, five years hence, we shall not need a tenth part of the manufactured goods we now receive from her.

*We are requested to state that THOMAS SPALDING, Esq. declines being a candidate at the ensuing election, for members of Congress.*

*We are requested to recall the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Cummins, to preach at the Academy, on the third sabbath in August.*

### DIED.

In this county, a few days ago, Mr. AQUILLA BURROUGHS, long an inhabitant of Wilkes.

—In Hancock county, OBADIAH RICHARDSON, Esq. of that county.

—At Savannah, on Monday the 11th inst. Mr. ANANIAS COOPER, formerly of Augusta, in the 54th year of his age.

WRITING-PAPER,  
FOR SALE.  
at this Office,

State of SOUTH CAROLINA.  
BY his Excellency CHARLES PINCKNEY, Gov. and Commander in chief of the said state.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received official information, that JOSHUA KENNEDY, against whom a writ of indictment was found in April 1698, in the then district of Washington, in this state, for having murdered Robert Maxwell Esquire, Sheriff of the said district, and who then fled from justice, having lately been apprehended and committed for trial to the jail of Pendleton district, (under a former proclamation of mine) has again eluded by breaking the jail of the said district on the 23d ultimo. To the end that the said JOSHUA KENNEDY, may be taken and brought to trial, for so atrocious an act, I have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will apprehend and commit the said JOSHUA KENNEDY to any of the district jails of this state.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at Columbia, the 24th of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the 33d year of American Independence.

CHARLES PINCKNEY.

By the Governor.

STEPHEN LEE, Secretary of state.

The printers of New-Orleans, and in Georgia, Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory, are requested to insert the above three times in their papers, and the expense will be paid.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF my son, named JOHN MONROE, who about 19 years ago, lived with Mr. John Way in the state of Delaware, Newcastle county, Hockessin township. He was 8 years of age when I left him, and removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. After residing in Fayette 6 years, I received a letter from the said John Way, informing that my son had left him. Since that time (which is about 13 years) I have heard nothing of him. I have travelled many miles for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is dead or alive—but without success.—Any person giving information respecting him (whether dead or alive) will confer a particular favor upon an affectionate but much distressed parent, and the same shall be acknowledged by

REBECCA MONROE.

Fayette county, (Pennsylv.)  
within June 18, 1808 }

The different editors of newspapers throughout the United States, will very materially oblige the afflicted mother by giving this one or more insertions.

### NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, to sell all the real estate of William Johnson deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased.

GILBERT HAY, admr.  
August 13, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two hundred acres of land, lying in said county, on little river, adjoining Griffin's mill, being the real estate of John Mason late of said county deceased, and sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

NANCY MASON, adm'r.  
November 2, 1807.

# NOTICE.

THAT after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of the county of Greene, for leave to sell one tract of land lying in the county of Wilkes, on Beaverdam creek, containing 600 acres, more or less, adjoining Wright and Mclear.—Also, a lot of land No. 233 in the 24th district in the county of Wilkes.—Also, one other lot No. 278 in the 15th district in the county of Baldwin. All being part of the real estate of Joel Early, deceased,—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

PETER EARLY;  
JEREMIAH EARLY,  
DAVIS GRESHAM,  
ARCH'D. GRESHAM,  
Executors.

December 3, 1807.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county for leave to sell one hundred and fifty acres of land (more or less) in said county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Subtrine Irwin and others, it being the real estate of William Lea, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs and creditors.

AQUILLA BURROUGHS,  
JOSEPH HENDERSON, sen.  
Executors.

January 15, 1808.

# NOTICE.

THAT after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable inferior court of the county of Wilkes, for leave to sell the following lands, viz.—one tract in Oglethorpe county, containing one hundred and eighty acres, joining Hill and Smith; also, two thirds of the tract whereon the subscriber now resides, in Wilkes county on Clark's creek, joining Stone, Cunningham and others—being the real estate of Henry Jossey deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

MARY JOSSEY, adm'r.  
January 29, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two hundred and thirty acres of land in said county, on Broad river adjoining Benjamin Taliaferro and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Henry Carleton deceased.

LUCY CARLETON, adm'r.  
April 22, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Greene county, for leave to sell one tract of land lying in the 10th district of Baldwin, known by lot No. 174, containing two hundred two and an half acres, more or less. Also,—one tract of land lying in Greene county, on the waters of Big Beaverdam-creek, adjoining Wingfield, Harris, & others, containing one hundred acres, more or less; it all being part of the real estate of Philip Hunter, deceased, to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased.

ELISHA HUNTER, adm'r.  
February 19, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell two tracts of land, belonging to the estate of the rev. John Springer, dec.—viz. one tract of land in Hancock county, containing five hundred acres, on Little Ogeechee river, adjoining maj. Boyle and others.—The other tract in Pendleton district, South Carolina, containing six hundred and forty acres—to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

ANN SPRINGER, ex'x.  
SOLOMON GREEN, ex'r.  
February 20, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell all the real estate of William Hendricks deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased.

ELIZABETH HENDRICKS,  
Administratrix.  
March 12, 1808.

# NOTICE.

BE it known that after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Oglethorpe county, for leave to sell the real estate of Adam Simmons deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors, in conformity to the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

ADAM SIMMONS, adm'r.  
March 17, 1808.

# NOTICE.

BE it known, that after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inf. court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 327 acres, lying and being in the county of Wilkes on the waters of Harden's creek, adjoining Jacob Lewis, sen. and others; two hundred of the above land granted to Duncan M'Cowen, and one hundred twenty-seven acres granted to Peter Dismock—being the real estate of James Fenney deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

JAMES PATTERSON, ex'r.  
March 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Lincoln county, for leave to sell a tract of land in the 5th district of Baldwin county, known by lot No. 86, being the whole of the real estate of William Montcrief, deceased, and sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

THOMAS MONTCRIEF, adm'r.  
March 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell a lot of land in the first district of Wayne county, No. 267; it being part of the real estate of Davis Saxon, late of Wilkes county dec. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

OBADIAH EDGE, adm'r.  
POLLY SAXON, adm'r.  
March 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of the county of Oglethorpe, for leave to sell all the real estate of William Hay, deceased,—viz.

925 acres of land in the county of Jackson, on the north fork of Oconee river, joining count d'Eftang's land;  
460 ditto, Jackson county, on N. F. Oconee, whereon Samuel Hay now lives;  
565 ditto, Middle Fork Oconee river, whereon Wm. Arner now lives;  
7 acres Elbert county, on Savannah river, joins Nehemiah Howard;  
150 acres, Franklin county, joins said Hay and vacant;  
107 do. do. do. N. F. Broad river, joins Bryant Ward;  
50 acres do. do. joins Walton and vacant land;  
292 acres do. do. waters of Tugalo.

All sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

GILBERT HAY,  
Surviving executor.  
Washington, 5th Jan. 1808.

# NOTICE.

BE it known, that after the expiration of nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Greene county, for leave to sell one acre and an half of land, on Town creek, in said county; being the whole of the real estate of Isaac Wright deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased.

EZEKIEL ROLSTON, adm'r.  
April 9, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from this date, application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes for leave to sell one tract of land in the 10th district of Baldwin No. 165—and one other tract in the 10th district of Wilkinson No. 290; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of David Evans, deceased.

MARY EVANS, adm'r.  
ARDEN EVANS, adm'r.  
May 7, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable, the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for permission to sell, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of John Rorie, late of said county deceased, a tract of land in Franklin county of 850 acres on the waters of Broad river, adjoining vacant land when surveyed, granted to said John; and also, one other tract on the waters of Rocky creek, Hancock county, granted to Burnett.

JOHN RORIE, adm'r.  
May 21, 1808.

# NOTICE.

AFTER nine months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Inferior court of Clark county for leave to sell lot No. 124, in the 14th district of Baldwin county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Joshua Browning deceased.

MARGARET BROWNING ex'x  
WILLIAM BROWNING, ex'r.  
May 24, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes county for leave to sell a tract of land in the 17th district in Wilkinson county, (No. 17) the real estate of Elizabeth Russell, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs & creditors.

NATHAN ELACKBORN, ad'r.  
July 9, 1808.

# NOTICE.

NINE months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in the 14th district of Baldwin (when surveyed) No. 117—sold for the benefit of the heirs & creditors of Thomas Robertson deceased.

JOHN ROBERTSON,  
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
administrators.  
August 6, 1808.

# NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
TO the proprietors, their agent, or trustees of the following tract of land, situate in Oglethorpe county—that unless they, their agent, or trustees do come forward and settle the taxes due on said land within six months from this date, it will be sold by the collector of said county, agreeable to law,—viz:

TWO hundred acres of land, in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining lands of Weston Williams and others.

ALEXANDER M'EWEN, R T P.  
July 2, 1808. Geo.

O'KELLY'S APOLOGY.  
for protesting against the  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
FOR SALE, At this Office.



## FOR SALE

AT THE

### MONITOR-OFFICE.

The following PAMPHLETS.

Of which a great allowance will be made to those who purchase by the dozen or hundred.  
(viz.)

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.

BIBLE BAPTIST,

By the Rev. JOHN LELAND.

A BLOW AT THE ROOT,

A SERMON, by the Rev. JOHN LELAND, author of the "Bible Baptist."

RICE'S SERMON,

On the revival of RELIGION, in Kentucky.

O'KELLEY'S APOLOGY,

For protesting against the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Doct. RUSH'S INQUIRY

Into the effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the Human Body.

HISTORY of JACK NIPS,

—an answer to Lorenzo Dow's travel to the House of God.

JACK'S ALMANAC,

—Being a pack of Cards which constitute both an Almanac and a Prayer-book.

AN ORATION

In commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence, delivered July 4th, 1807, by E. H. CUMMINS, Esq.

MULL'S HYMNS—

A few sheets remain of the old stock.

ALSO,

The following BLANKS—

Subpoenas,	Justices' warrants,
Executions,	Fi-Fa's,
Warrants of apprehension,	Ca-Sa's,
Administrator's bonds,	Indentures,
Letters testamentary,	Letters of administration,
Guardian bonds,	Letters of guardianship,
Marriage licenses, with the certificates annexed,	Justices' executions,
Commissioners' bonds,	Constables' bonds,
and interrogatories.	and Deeds.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the proprietors, their agent, or trustees of the following tract of land, situate in Oglethorpe county—that unless they, their agent, or trustees do come forward and settle the taxes due on said land within six months from this date, it will be sold by the collector of said county, agreeable to law,—viz:

TWO hundred acres of land, in the county of Oglethorpe, on the waters of Cloud's creek, adjoining lands of Weston Williams and others.

ALEXANDER M'EWEN, R T R.  
July 2, 1808. Gm.

## DESULTORY.

From the Lamp.

For the LADIES.

FINERY TO CRANK, and  
CRANK TO FINERY.

Mr. CRANK.

What shall I do? I am nearly 25 years old, and am not yet married! I am shocked at the idea of becoming an old maid, but how to prevent that awful catastrophe I do not know. You have done wonders they tell me in your sponsorial office, and I implore the assistance of your skill to help me out of my perplexing situation. I shall be plain and open to you, for a doctor cannot cure a patient that does not tell him where the pain lies. I am an amazing pretty woman: I will not go too far when I say I am a right down beauty. My looking-glass tells me so, and it don't tell lies. I am four feet and an half high, and weigh exactly 120. You know this is a charming size. My eyes are hazel brown, bold and large, and overshadowed with the largest eye lashes you ever saw. No man from 18 to 90 can stand my looks for a second without being put into a terrible flutter. My eyebrows are well arched and charmingly faucy. My nose is fine, and exactly one third of the length of my face. My mouth is small, my lips are roly and pouting. My skin is fair, my hair is brown. My smile bewitches, my frown distracts. My arm is that of a princess, my hand that of a queen. I dance like a goddess, and sing like an angel—and yet with all these charms, with all this ravishing beauty, with all these enchanting accomplishments, I am—25 years of age—and—single!! What can be the cause of this? I never said that I did not want to marry! I can play the lady of the house to admiration. I can whip the negro wenches like five hundred when they make me mad.—Rose! hand me the bread—why dont you make haste you lazy slut?—Fillis! pin my shawl—quick, quick! make haste! why are you so long a fumbling about it, you awkward buffy?—Sylla! rub the tables—Jenny! brush the hearth—Either! give me my watch from the bureau—Jack! stir the fire—Dont you think that I would make an excellent house-wife? But with all these economical talents, I am—25 years of age—and—single! Dear Mr. Crank! cannot you tell me what is the reason of it? The young gentlemen need not be afraid that I shall meddle with the affairs of my future husband; for I shall do nothing but eat, dress and visit. I shall never pretend to know any thing better than my future spouse, for I do not know how to read or to write—Brother wrote this letter for me. Mamma never sent me to school, for that studying would spoil my fresh color.

Dear, good old man! I with you to take my case into consideration, and send me your opinion on it, and your advice about it as soon as possible.

Yours,

SUSAN FINERY.

ADVICE

Learn to read, to write & cypher—it is not too late. Break your looking-glass, and never buy yourself another. Never whip nor scold your negroes. Overlook the kitchen; knit and sew, and stay at home. If you will follow this advice, I will give you the choice among twelve of the finest, richest, quartett suitors in the state.

ADAM CRANK.

From the Hudson Bee.

The Steam Boat, is certainly an interesting curiosity to strangers. To see this large and apparently unwieldy machine, without oars or sail, propelled through the element by invisible agency, at a rate of four miles in an hour, would be a novelty in any quarter of the globe, as we understand there is none in Europe that has succeeded on the plan upon which this is constructed. The length of the boat is 160 feet, and her width in proportion, so as not too much to impede her sailing. The machine which moves her wheels, is called, we believe a twenty horse machine or equal to the power of so many horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler, 8 or 10 feet in length. The wheels are on each side, similar to those of water mills, and under cover they are moved backward or forward, separately or together, at pleasure.—Her principal advantage is in calms or against head winds: When the wind is fair, light square-sails, &c. are employed to increase her speed. Her accommodations (52 berths besides sofas, &c.) are said to be equal or superior to any vessel that floats on the river, and are necessarily extensive, as all the space unoccupied by the machinery is fitted in the most convenient manner. Her route (between New-York and Albany) is a distance of 160 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, sometimes in the short period of 32 hours, exclusive of detention by taking in and landing passengers. On her passage last week the left New-York with upwards of 100 passengers, and Albany with 80 or 90. Indeed this aquatic stage from Albany, with the Experiment of this city, bid fair to attach the greatest part of the travellers which pass the Hudson, and afford them accommodation not exceeded in any other part of the world.

IDLENESS.

Bishop Taylor once told a lady of his acquaintance, who was negligent of the education of her son, "Madam, if you do not choose to fill your boy's head with something, believe me, the devil will." The Spanish proverb has it, "The devil

tempts every man, but an idle man positively tempts the devil."

On the Lombardy poplar. &c.

It appears from the manner that Lombardy poplars grow within the vicinity of Philadelphia, that they would form a very excellent live fence, by being planted at the distance of 7 or 8 feet from each other. If cuttings of about one inch in diameter were stuck down at the above-mentioned distance, and well protected from cattle for a few years in ground tolerably rich, they would soon be sufficiently strong to mortise rails into; otherwise it would be most proper to plant them in a nursery and when they were about the thickness of a man's wrist, plant them out at the same distance above mentioned; the rails should not be mortised in more than is just sufficient to keep them in their places, for they will soon be secured sufficiently by the growth of the tree, when it would be advisable to fill up the vacancies with clay or some of Ross's composition, to prevent the decay of the tree as much as possible. In making this kind of fence, there should be a ditch run along perhaps about four feet wide and proportionably deep, to prevent the communication of the roots with the fields intended to be cultivated—which will also answer an excellent purpose, on account of the very great quantity of leaves that will collect, which may be hauled into the barn-yard or spread on the fields when they are well rotted.—This kind of fence would supply the country with vast quantities of fuel at the time they are cut over, which may be done at the height of a four or five rail fence or higher if thought proper; when the tops should be clayed over for the above-mentioned reason, they will afterwards send out very strong shoots, which in a few years may be used again for fuel.

On the Locust tree for fencing.

The Locust tree would answer on some accounts for fencing better than the Lombardy poplar, the wood is more valuable for many purposes; it has been said that it will neither swell nor shrink; a good locust post has been said to last one hundred years, it produces great quantities of odoriferous flowers, which afford a delicious harvest to the honey bee, but as they are of a more spreading growth than the Lombardy poplar, it would be better to plant one at every post of the fence, which is 10 and 11 feet apart, they would be large enough by the time a new fence decayed to succeed it; there should be a ditch run along side of them for the same reason as the Lombardy poplar; they enrich the ground by their spreading roots, so that if any poor piece of ground is planted with locust trees in a few years it will be very much improved, but as the Lombardy poplar is of a very quick growth perhaps that may be as great an object, with many, as the difference in point of durability.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Norfolk Ledger, July 27.  
**REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.**

This intelligence, which has reached us by a variety of uncertain and unofficial channels, is now confirmed. This morning, an officer came up to town from his Britannic majesty's brig *Emulous*, commanded by Lieut. Stupar, in 17 days from Barbadoes, having dispatches from the British admiral at that island, for Mr. Erskine, the British minister near this government. Subjoined, our readers will find some notes on the state of Spain which will enable them to form a tolerable idea of the state of that country, with some other interesting matters.

We learn from letters, (which we have not room to insert) that this revolution has been produced by a variety of circumstances. The Spaniards were persuaded, that Bonaparte intended to place a king of his own family on the throne of Spain. He had got in his possession at Bayonne, the old king and his son, Ferdinand the new king—Bonaparte then dethroned Ferdinand and restored his father, who immediately surrendered his crown to Bonaparte. This information having reached Spain, the provinces formed themselves into a kind of provincial government, which is termed the *junto* of each province, that of Seville has taken the lead. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm and unanimity of the Spaniards. The French were attacked in all parts of Spain, without the means of communicating with each other. At the head of the present government is Don Pedro, the uncle of Ferdinand, by whom he was left regent, when that ill-advised prince set out for Bayonne. He was the first to resist Murat, who, it was said, is a prisoner at Madrid. Among the first objects of the provisional government of Spain, a good understanding with the British commanders was deemed essential—this was soon effected, and assurances of co-operation, when required, were instantly given. The French fleet consisting of 5 sail of the line and 2 frigates, at Cadiz, were summoned to surrender to the new government, but refused; in consequence of which, they were bombarded four hours when they surrendered.

All hostilities between England and Spain had ceased, and commissioners for the conclusion of peace, and other objects, had sailed from Cadiz for London.

Many other particulars, of which we had taken notes are omitted, in order that we might hasten to lay this important intelligence before our readers.

The state affairs in Portugal will be found detailed in the following extract of a letter which has been obligingly communicated to us—

"Oporto is in possession of the people of Portugal, after making prisoners 4000 French troops. The port is open to the British and Spaniards."

"General Junot and the French garrison at Lisbon are almost in a state of siege—all the French force now remaining in Portugal is 9000 men, of which 6000 are in the capital."

"The Spanish troops that had been sent to act in conjunction with the French garrison had been dis-

armed by general Junot consisting of about 6000 men, which was done by the treachery of their own commanders, and by being placed in a situation where resistance was impossible."

"An inspection of the Spanish troops had been ordered in the great square of Lisbon. The French army were silently got under arms, and posted with numerous field artillery in every avenue leading to the square; and in this situation they were ordered to lay down their arms—resistance was ineffectual, and the order was executed. Several of the officers made their escape either to Spain or to the British fleet off the Tagus. It is expected that general Junot will surrender to the fleet, consequently the fall of the Russian squadron is certain."

*Extract of a letter from admiral Cochrane to his Britannic majesty's consul at this place.*

"I have forwarded a copy of this intelligence to the captain-general of the Carracas, and have stopped all hostile proceedings against the Spanish provinces and colonies."

The officer who came up to town informed us, that the *Acaño* frigate went with the dispatches of admiral Cochrane, and took with her all the Spanish prisoners that were at Barbadoes.

*Extract of a letter from lord Collingwood, to admiral Cochrane, dated off Cadiz, June 18, 1808.*

"The Flying-fish having joined me on her way to Barbadoes, I avail myself of the opportunity to put you in possession of such events as have occurred in Spain, & come to my knowledge."

"His majesty's government has directed in this crisis that every assistance shall be afforded. I have supplied them with powder from the ships, and about 5000 men under major-general Spencer, are on their coast, ready to act as circumstances may make necessary, and a further force by this time is on its way from England."

"The Portuguese, although disarmed, are said to be rising in all parts of the country to expel the French, which they have done at Oporto; and as the enemy's troops there, are very few and very much divided, there is every reason to suppose they will be successful—Their principal force is at Lisbon, which consists of about 5000 men; and a large body of people, 30,000, partly natives and part Spaniards, under the command of the Portuguese gen. Gonretzere, were, by the last accounts I received, on the march to attack it; if Lisbon falls, the Russian squadron under admiral Seniavin, which is in the Tagus, will probably share the same fate; indeed, there is no indication on their part, of much zeal towards their new allies."

"I have thought it necessary to give you this information of the state of affairs in Spain, as his majesty's government has directed that every aid may be given to them, for maintaining their independence as a nation, and resisting the ambitious projects of France."

"All decrees, and every act of the several juntas, or supreme councils throughout Spain, are in the name of Ferdinand VII. who is a prisoner to Bonaparte, as well as his two brothers, and the country at present is governed by those jun-

tos, in the several provinces."

"The importance of preserving the colonies from falling into the influence of France, you must be well aware of; and that the French have already taken means for seducing them, so that every means should be used to inform them of the true state of affairs here; and of the brave resistance made by their country. For this purpose I am authorized by his majesty's government, to give passports to ships or vessels which are employed either in conveying their dispatches and orders to the colonies, or the persons they may think it necessary to send out to conduct their affairs in this critical juncture—I have given some passports for this purpose—Two frigates and several feluccas, intended for the provinces in America, will be ready to proceed to different parts of America, and I request you will please to apprise the officers under your command, of those Spanish ships and vessels, which they may probably meet, & direct them to give every aid to them in the service which they are employed."

"Those vessels will have merchandise in them, the adventures in general of the crew; and some of them will also have quicksilver which is much wanted at La Vera Cruz. The passports I give you are intended to include those articles—indeed, at this moment, there should be no litigation—every encouragement ought to be given to Spaniards, and their vessels carrying dispatches, to be considered as friends."

"P. S. The information contained in this letter, you will be pleased to communicate to the governors of the several islands within the limits of your command."

*Extract of a letter from capt. Bradford to rear admiral Cochrane, dated Utrera, June 12, 1808.*

"I am just returned from the advanced guard at Ormona, where the utmost confidence exists; and in an admirable position, they are prepared to check the advance of the French, who as yet have made no indication of moving from Cordova, in front of which city, they are employed in strengthening an excellent position by works."

"Gen. Johnston's corps is returned, and has marched to the main body of Spanish regulars at Utrera, which is the head quarters of the captain-general Castana."

"When at Cormona, I saw 300 Swiss, who had just arrived from Carpi, where they were posted on their march from Madrid; others attempted to follow, but it is supposed they were obliged to disperse."

"To describe the sentiments of the people, I need only observe, the lowest class cannot be bribed to convey any intelligence, as appears by the numerous letters they deliver to the magistrates, when the impossibility of knowing they are traitors, would ensure them every means of passing and repassing undisturbed."

"Some evil-minded men have been arrested; but their names & number are so inconsiderable, that it has not been thought of sufficient moment to punish them."

"The accounts from Portugal are as favorable as can be desired. M. Caraffa, commanding the Spanish forces at Lisbon, and the marquis de Montega, who commands

at Oporto, have assured the junta of their concurrence in the measures adopted; their intention of countenancing the deletions of the men, and the success of this design.—Mr. Caraffa's letter adds, the Russian squadron would not oppose any attempt of the English to land a force in that part."

"The perfidious of Africa are secured by the arrest of the French emissaries sent there to liberate the slaves, so much that they are withdrawing much of their force from them, to increase their defence before Swille."

CADIZ, June 19.

*Extract of information from Spain.*

Note 1.—Every day circumstances to replace to confirm the friendly disposition of the Spanish people, as well as the provisional governments towards Great-Britain. At Algeziras, about the 15th of June, a valuable British merchant ship, taken by a French privateer, was sent with a prize crew into Algeziras; but no sooner did she arrive in that port, than the Frenchmen were drove out of her, the British sailors were released, the ship returned to them, and sent to Gibraltar—indeed every hostility between Great-Britain and the Spanish nation had ceased, and was succeeded by the most friendly intercourse."

The Spanish fleet of six sail of the line, in Minica, had made arrangements with lord Collingwood, to remain there until they should receive orders from the junta of Seville."

Note 2.—On the advance of gen. Dupont, with a detachment of the French army near Madrid, towards Cadiz, to support the cause of Bonaparte there, judicious orders were sent to the people of Cadiz, that the captain-general of Andalusia, the marquis de Solano, also governor of Cadiz, was in the interest of Bonaparte. The correspondence between him and the duke of Berg was finally intercepted; the people of Cadiz surrounded his house, and having got the marquis into their hands, tore him to pieces; his house was levelled to the ground, and completely destroyed. In Cadiz a provisional junta was immediately formed, dependent on the junta of Seville, and don Thomas Morla was entrusted with the government of Cadiz, in the room of Solano."

At Barcelona, don Pedro Truxillo was at the same time destroyed by the people there, for aiding the French general in that place; and the people discovering that he was in correspondence with the duke of Berg."

Note 3.—When the royal family of Spain went to Bayonne, they were escorted by a regiment of Carbineers, consisting of 800 men that had done duty as the royal guards. On the fate of the royal family of Spain being made public, some disturbance was apprehended by Bonaparte among the Spanish nobility and soldiery. The commanding officer of the Spanish regiment of Carbineers was ordered to parade his men the same evening, for the purpose of their being disarmed. This order he evaded, under a promise of executing it the following morning—however, on assembling his men on the usual parade, all mounted, he informed them of the orders he had received, and told them if they would follow him he would lead them into Spain; they at once agreed to the proposal,



and following their commander, took the road for their own country, and notwithstanding every attempt to overtake them, they made good their retreat.

Note 4.—Certain accounts had arrived at Cadiz, of the death of the duke de L'Infante, at Bayonne. In some discussion with Bonaparte relative to the fate of the royal family of Spain, the prince, it is said, remonstrated in the severest manner against the conduct of Bonaparte—and at last, either drew his sword, or on the attempting to draw it, was cut down by Bonaparte's guard in his presence. The French say, that before he was destroyed, Bonaparte received a wound in the arm.

The intention of Bonaparte was to place his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, and the duke of Berg on that of Naples; there was no doubt that Joseph Bonaparte had left Spain; and it was currently reported, though not officially confirmed, on the 19th of June, that on his way to Madrid, he and all his attendants were destroyed by the peasants of the country through which he attempted to pass.

Note 5.—The intelligence that reached London from the Baltic in the beginning of June, informed, that the Spanish troops sent by Bonaparte to the north of Europe were at Lubek and Altona; the greater part at Lubek, about 25,000 men; it was then intended by the British government, if these troops wished to return to Spain, to afford them means of transport. The British transports in the Baltic that were employed to carry the army to Sweden, would greatly facilitate this measure. At Cadiz it was understood that general Apodaca, and the commissioners sent to London by the junto of Seville, had in charge to request the aid of the British government to the return of these troops to Spain.

Note 6.—By the latest intelligence that reached Cadiz on the 19th of June from Portugal, general Gomez was on his march with an army of 30,000 men, to attack the French general Junot in Lisbon; this army was composed partly of Spaniards and part of Portuguese. The Portuguese required the assistance of the British forces under general Spencer, at Aymonti, and the fleet off the Tagus. It was understood, that on the surrender of general Dupont with the French army at Cordova, that general Spencer would move towards Lisbon for that purpose. The troops remained, on the 19th of June, on board the transports.

Note 7.—To secure Cadiz for the interest of Bonaparte, general Dupont was detached from Madrid with 12,000 men; but he had only reached Cordova, when he found that the French fleet in Cadiz harbor, consisting of five ships of the line and two frigates had surrendered, and the officers and crews made prisoners of war to the Spanish junto at Cadiz; to return to Madrid was impossible, the armed peasantry had already seized the passes in the mountains through which the road went; and a large force lay between him and Cadiz. In fact the French army found themselves in a state of siege. On the 13th of June, a courier arrived at Cadiz to inform the junto, that general Cordova, who commanded the Spanish army near Cordova, had been joined by 9000 troops of

the line from Algeiras, which made his force amount to 20,000 troops of the line, independent of the volunteers and peasantry armed with pikes. The French army, by deaths and desertion, was reduced to 9,700 men. On the 19th of June a courier arrived early in the morning, informing that the two armies were engaged; and on the afternoon of the same day, a second courier arrived to inform the junto of Cadiz, that general Dupont and his whole force had surrendered prisoners of war to general Cordova.

It was understood that the victorious army would immediately march towards Madrid, to act in conjunction with the armies marching from Biscay, and other parts of Spain, to besiege the French in Madrid.

To the honor of the Spanish nation it has been found, that since the declaration of hostilities against France, by the provisional government, in no instance has a Spaniard been induced to carry any letters from the French officers to the other ports; by this means every communication between the commanders of the French armies has been cut off.

The officer who brought the above dispatches, says, that London accounts to the 4th of June, had been received at Barbadoes, stating that the Russians in three or four engagements, had been defeated by the Swedes, with considerable loss, having upwards of 5000 killed the last engagement—that an attempt was made to assassinate Bonaparte at Bayonne, but that he escaped, having received only a slight contusion of a finger.—What a pity the assassin had not a little more nerve, and rid the world of so troublesome a guest.

Admiral Cochrane writes to col. Hamilton—"I have forwarded a copy of this intelligence to the captain-general of the Carracass, and have stopped all hostile proceedings of the squadron under my command, against that and the other Spanish provinces; and I am in great hopes they will be preserved from the clutches of the French."

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

THE following gentlemen are Candidates for members of Congress, at the ensuing election.

Doctor WILLIAM W. BIBB, of Wilkes county.

Col. GEORGE M. TROUP, of Montgomery.

Captain HOWEL W. COBB, of Baldwin.

Doctor DENNIS SMELT, of Richmond.

JAMES E. HOUSTON, Esq. of McIntosh.

JOHN M. DOOLEY, Esquire, of Lincoln.

We have the pleasure to state, that the five thousand stand of arms, purchased from the United States, for the use of this State, have been all safely deposited in the arsenal in this town. *Louisville Gazette.*

WASHINGTON-CITY, July 26. General Wilkinson left this city yesterday for Baltimore. The recruiting business will, we understand, be pushed on briskly.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the British Junco packet at Halifax. Capt. Carman arrived at this port from Panama, and says that he there saw a London paper brought by the packet, which stated that Mr. Roke was to return to America with plenipotentiary powers in the Latona frigate—and, that Copenhagen had been again taken possession of by the British. Capt. Carman is well in this city, as a man of war.

It is said the packet arrived in the short passage of 17 days.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

A passenger who arrived at this port on Friday last, in the ship *Nyma*, from Jamaica, informs, that a British packet had arrived there from Falmouth, bringing advices as late as the 27th of May, which stated that Gen. Armstrong had received orders to leave Paris.

We understand that the United States frigate *Chelapeake*, captain Gordon, is expected at Boston.

Below last night, a ship, supposed to be the frigate *Chelapeake*.

Our city has been honored for a few days past, with the presence of a CHINESE MANDARIN & merchant, with his secretary. His object in visiting this place is to obtain an exemption from the restrictions of the embargo, so as to be permitted to charter a vessel for China, to carry back his property, collected in this country, to amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars. There are, we hear, various circumstances of a very peculiar nature, connected with this request. One of these, as characteristic of national modes of thinking, is worth stating. The mandarin's father being ninety years old, his death may be daily looked for. According to the ages of the disciples of Confucius, of which he is one, his remains, in case of his death, cannot be interred in the absence of his son, in less than seven years. This necessarily renders his son very anxious to return.

Their physiognomy, dress, and manners, are very peculiar and interesting. Their dress and external characters correspond exactly with the representations of the statuary and painter; the leading characteristics of their countenance and manners are gravity, benevolence, and mildness.

*National Intelligencer.*

We understand, by a gentleman who has conferred with Gen. Dearborn, since his return from Washington, that the general says the dispatches by the *Olage* were not conciliatory either from France or England;—both parties having refused to rescind their orders—and that our government were determined to continue the embargo until some change of affairs takes place.

*Boston Gazette.*

## TRUE COURAGE.

An officer of distinction, and tried courage, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer, and returned the following answer: "I fear not your sword, but the anger of God. I dare venture my life in a good cause but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to horn hell."

A couple of Yankee came to Wheeling last winter with about 30 dollars in their pockets. They remained there some time viewing the country in that neighborhood—at last they went to a mill about three miles from Wheeling, requiring of the owner what he would take for the use of a much water as would run through a hole a foot in diameter; 20 dollars, says the miller. O! 20 dollars, replied the men; we will give you 10 dollars for three months—they however agreed on some terms or other when they immediately set to work made a final water wheel and running lathe, procured large pipes which are plenty in that part of the country, so as to make a very good, to a very fine, and all set one within another. The mill supplied the neighborhood with this kind of work—and afterwards took as much water from the river in boats as they valued at 1000 dollars. Here is an instance of more property procured in three months, than is generally to be obtained in the course of a number of years. By the most unexamining inquiry, and such property, as there is little doubt that it can be turned into cash, in the course of this summer. *Reporter.*

We understand that OSBORNE RANDEL was convicted, at the Superior Court in Hancock county, of the murder of Peter Hall, late of Spart. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy.

## COMMUNICATION.

### DIED.

In Washington county, on the 9th inst. Mr. HENRY L. MARTIN, lately of the State of North Carolina, and for a short time past a resident of this State.

While others invoke the goddess of Minerva to enable them to celebrate the false praises of men whose greatness glitter only in the popularity of ambition and fashionable vice, I am contented to indulge the sentiment of friendship, in commemorating the virtues of one who loved and obeyed the dictates of honor, and despised the flattery of fools—who loved mankind and pitied their follies. If ever there was a soul who more admired the lucidity of sincerity and the openness of an unadulterated heart, than the fair faces of adulation, and the favors of interest;—who loved a friend, with the full measure of charity, and cast upon the unfortunate, the mild and dewy eye of benevolence, that soul inhabited the bosom of HENRY L. MARTIN.

Had the virtues of an amiable and good man, beloved by all who knew him, and marked in all his actions and in all his words for his generous sensibility and steady fervency to unflinching truth, been sufficient to continue him the delight of his friends, Martin had not died. But there were not enough to save him from an untimely grave. Sainted spirit! while thy memory on this fleeting scene is embalmed with the tears of those, left to discharge the melancholy duties of sorrow, thy soul rests in heaven.

August 19.

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*"off Cadiz, June 18, 1808.*

"The Flying-fish having joined me on her way to Barbadoes, I avail myself of the opportunity to put you in possession of such events as have occurred in Spain, & come to my knowledge."

"His majesty's government has directed in this crisis that every assistance shall be afforded. I have supplied them with powder from the ships, and about 5000 men under major-general Spencer, are on their coast, ready to act as circumstances may make necessary, and a further force by this time is on its way from England."

"The Portuguese, although disarmed, are said to be rising in all parts of the country to expel the French, which they have done at Oporto; and as the enemy's troops there, are very few and very much divided, there is every reason to suppose they will be successful. Their principal force is at Lisbon, which consists of about 5000 men; and a large body of people, 30,000, partly natives and part Spaniards, under the command of the Portuguese gen. Connetzters, were, by the last accounts I received, on the march to attack it; if Lisbon falls, the Russian Squadron under admiral Senavin, which is in the Tagus, will probably share the same fate; indeed, there is no indication on their part, of much zeal towards their new allies."

"I have thought it necessary to give you this information of the state of affairs in Spain, as his majesty's government has directed that every aid may be given to them, for maintaining their independence as a nation, and resisting the ambitious projects of France."

"All decrees, and every act of the several juntas, or supreme councils throughout Spain, are in the name of Ferdinand VII. who is a prisoner to Bonaparte, as well as his two brothers, and the country at present is governed by those jun-

tos, in the several provinces."

"The importance of preserving the colonies from falling into the influence of France, you must be well aware of; and that the French have already taken means for seducing them, so that every means should be used to inform them of the true state of affairs here, and of the brave resistance made by their country. For this purpose I am authorized by his majesty's government, to give passports to ships or vessels which are employed either in conveying their dispatches and orders to the colonies, or the persons they may think it necessary to send out to conduct their affairs in this critical juncture—I have given some passports for this purpose—Two frigates and several feluccas, intended for the provinces in America, will be ready to proceed to different parts of America, and I request you will please to apprise the officers under your command, of those Spanish ships and vessels, which they may probably meet, & direct them to give every aid to them in the service which they are employed."

"Those vessels will have merchandize in them, the adventures in general of the crew; and some of them will also have quicksilver which is much wanted at La Vera Cruz. The passports I give you are intended to include those articles—indeed, at this moment, there should be no litigation—every encouragement ought to be given to Spaniards, and their vessels carrying dispatches, to be considered as friends."

"P. S. The information contained in this letter, you will be pleased to communicate to the governors of the several islands within the limits of your command."

*Extract of a letter from capt. Bradford to rear admiral Cochrane, dated*

*Utrera, June 12, 1808.*

"I am just returned from the advanced guard at Coruna, where the utmost confidence exists; and in an admirable position, they are prepared to check the advance of the French, who as yet have made no indication of moving from Cordova, in front of which city, they are employed in strengthening an excellent position by works."

"Gen. Johnston's corps is returned, and has marched to the main body of Spanish regulars at Utrera, which is the head quarters of the captain-general Calatana."

"When at Comona, I saw 300 Swiss, who had just arrived from Carpi, where they were posted on their march from Madrid; others, attempted to follow, but it is supposed they were obliged to disperse."

"To describe the sentiments of the people, I need only observe, the lowest class cannot be bribed to convey any intelligence, as appears by the numerous letters they deliver to the magistrates, when the impossibility of knowing they are traitors, would ensure them every means of passing and repassing undisturbed."

"Some evil-minded men have been arrested; but their names & number are so inconsiderable, that it has not been thought of sufficient moment to punish them."

"The accounts from Portugal are as favorable as can be desired. M. Carassa, commanding the Spanish forces at Lisbon, and the marquis de Montoya, who commands

at Oporto, have assured the junta of their concurrence in the measures adopted; their intention of countenancing the desertions of the men, and the successes of this design.—Mr. Carassa's letter adds, the Russian Squadron would not oppose any attempt of the English to land a force in that part."

"The perfidious of Africa are secured by the arrest of the French emissaries sent thither to liberate the slaves, so much that they are withdrawing much of their force from them, to increase their defence before Seville."

CADIZ, June 19.

*Extract of information from Spain.*

Note 1.—Every day circumstances took place to confirm the friendly disposition of the Spanish people, as well as the provisional governments towards Great-Britain. At Algeziras, about the 15th of June, a valuable British merchant ship, taken by a French privateer, was sent with a prize crew into Algeziras; but no sooner did she arrive in that port, than the Frenchmen were drove out of her, the British sailors were released, the ship returned to them, and sent to Gibraltar—indeed every hostility between Great-Britain and the Spanish nation had ceased, and was succeeded by the most friendly intercourse."

The Spanish fleet of six sail of the line, in Minorca, had made arrangements with lord Collingwood, to remain there until they should receive orders from the junta of Seville."

Note 2.—On the advance of gen. Dupont, with a detachment of the French army near Madrid, towards Cadiz, to support the cause of Bonaparte there, his friends arose among the people of Cadiz, that the captain-general of Andalusia, the marquis de Solano, also governor of Cadiz, was in the interest of Bonaparte; the correspondence between him and the duke of Berg was finally intercepted; the people of Cadiz surrounded his house, and having got the marquis into their hands, tore him to pieces; his house was levelled to the ground, and completely destroyed. In Cadiz a provisional junta was immediately formed, dependent on the junta of Seville, and don Thomas Morla was entrusted with the government of Cadiz, in the room of Solano."

At Barcelona, don Pedro Truxillo was at the same time destroyed by the people there, for aiding the French general in that place; and the people discovering that he was in correspondence with the duke of Berg."

Note 3.—When the royal family of Spain went to Bayonne, they were escorted by a regiment of Carabiniers, consisting of 800 men that had done duty as the royal guards. On the fate of the royal family of Spain being made public, some disturbance was apprehended by Bonaparte among the Spanish nobility and soldiery. The commanding officer of the Spanish regiment of Carabiniers was ordered to parade his men the same evening, for the purpose of their being disarmed. This order he evaded, under a promise of executing it the following morning—however, on assembling his men on the usual parade, all mounted, he informed them of the orders he had received, and told them if they would follow him he would lead them into Spain; they at once agreed to the proposal,



and following their commander, took the road for their own country, and notwithstanding every attempt to overtake them, they made good their retreat.

Note 4.—Certain accounts had arrived at Cadiz, of the death of the duke de L'Alarado, at Bayonne.—In some discussion with Bonaparte relative to the fate of the royal family of Spain, the prince, it is said, remonstrated in the severest manner against the conduct of Bonaparte—and at last, either drew his sword, or on the attempting to draw it, was cut down by Bonaparte's guard in his presence. The French say, that before he was destroyed, Bonaparte received a wound in the arm.

The intention of Bonaparte was to place his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, and the duke of Berg on that of Naples; there was no doubt that Joseph Bonaparte had left Spain; and it was currently reported, though not officially confirmed, on the 19th of June, that on his way to Madrid, he and all his attendants were destroyed by the peasants of the country through which he attempted to pass.

Note 5.—The intelligence that reached London from the Baltic in the beginning of June, informed, that the Spanish troops sent by Bonaparte to the north of Europe were at Lubeck and Altona; the greater part at Lubeck, about 25,000 men; it was then intended by the British government, if these troops wished to return to Spain, to afford them means of transport. The British transports in the Baltic, that were employed to carry the army to Sweden, would greatly facilitate this measure. At Cadiz it was understood that general Apodaco, and the commissioners sent to London by the junto of Seville, had in charge to request the aid of the British government to the return of these troops to Spain.

Note 6.—By the latest intelligence that reached Cadiz on the 19th of June from Portugal, general Gomez was on his march with an army of 30,000 men, to attack the French general Junot in Lisbon; this army was composed partly of Spaniards and part of Portuguese. The Portuguese required the assistance of the British forces under general Spencer, at Aymoniti, and the fleet off the Tagus. It was understood, that on the surrender of general Dupont with the French army at Cordova, that general Spencer would move towards Lisbon for that purpose. The troops remained, on the 19th of June, on board the transports.

Note 7.—To secure Cadiz for the interest of Bonaparte, general Dupont was detached from Madrid with 12,000 men; but he had only reached Cordova, when he found that the French fleet in Cadiz harbor, consisting of five ships of the line and two frigates, had surrendered, and the officers and crews made prisoners of war, to the Spanish junto at Cadiz; to return to Madrid was impossible, the armed peasantry had already seized the passes in the mountains through which the road went; and a large force lay between him and Cadiz.—In fact the French army found themselves in a state of siege.—On the 13th of June, a courier arrived at Cadiz to inform the junto, that general Cordova, who commanded the Spanish army near Cordova, had been joined by 9000 troops of

the line from Algeiras, which made his force amount to 20,000 troops of the line, independent of the volunteers and peasantry armed with pikes. The French army, by deaths and desertion, was reduced to 9,750 men. On the 19th of June a courier arrived early in the morning, informing that the two armies were engaged; and on the afternoon of the same day, a second courier arrived to inform the junto of Cadiz, that general Dupont and his whole force had surrendered prisoners of war to general Cordova.

It was understood that the victorious army would immediately march towards Madrid, to act in conjunction with the armies marching from Biscay, and other parts of Spain, to besiege the French in Madrid.

To the honor of the Spanish nation it has been found, that since the declaration of hostilities against France, by the provisional government, in no instance has a Spaniard been induced to carry any letters from the French officers to the other parts; by this means every communication between the commanders of the French armies has been cut off.

The officer who brought the above dispatches, says, that London accounts to the 4th of June, had been received at Barbadoes, stating "that the Russians in three or four engagements, had been defeated by the Swedes, with considerable loss, having upwards of 5000 killed the last engagement.—That an attempt was made to assassinate Bonaparte at Bayonne, but that he escaped, having received only a slight contusion of a sabre"—What a pity the assassin had not a little

more nerve, and rid the world of so troublesome a guest.

Admiral Cochrane writes to col. Hamilton—"I have forwarded a copy of this intelligence to the captain-general of the Carracas, and have stopped all hostile proceedings of the squadron under my command, against that and the other Spanish provinces; and I am in great hopes they will be preserved from the clutches of the French."

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

THE following gentlemen are Candidates for members of Congress, at the ensuing election.

Doct<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM W. BIBB, of Wilkes county.

Col. GEORGE M. TROUP, of Montgomery.

Captain HOWEL W. COBB, of Baldwin.

Doct<sup>r</sup> DENNIS SMELT, of Richmond.

JAMES E. HOUSTON, Esq. of McIntosh.

JOHN M. DOOLY, Esquire, of Lincoln.

We have the pleasure to state, that the five thousand stand of arms, purchased from the United States, for the use of this state, have been all safely deposited in the arsenal in this town. *Louisville Gazette.*

WASHINGTON-CITY, July 26. General Wilkinson left this city yesterday for Baltimore. The recruiting business will, we understand, be pushed on briskly.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the British June packet at Halifax. Capt. Carman arrived at this port from Pellaquoddy, says that he there saw a London paper brought by the packet, which stated that Mr. Role was to return to America with plenipotentiary powers in the Latona frigate—and, that Copenhagen had been again taken possession of by the British. Capt. Carman is well in this city, as a man of war.

It is said the packet arrived in the short passage of 17 days.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

A passenger who arrived at this port on Friday last, in the ship *Numa*, from Jamaica, informs, that a British packet had arrived there from Pellaquoddy, bringing advices as late as the 27th of May, which stated that gen. Armstrong had received orders to leave Paris.

We understand that the United States' frigate *Cheapeake*, captain Gordon, is expected at Boston.

Below last night, a ship, supposed to be the frigate *Cheapeake*.

Our city has been honored for a few days past, with the presence of a CHINESE MANDARIN & merchant, with his secretary. His object in visiting this place is to obtain an exemption from the restrictions of the embargo, so as to be permitted to charter a vessel for China, to carry back his property, collected in this country, to amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars. There are, we hear, various circumstances of a very peculiar nature, connected with this request. One of these, as characteristic of national modes of thinking, is worth stating.

The mandarin's father being ninety years old, his death may be daily looked for. According to the dogmas of the disciples of Confucius, of which he is one, his remains, in case of his death, cannot be interred in the absence of his son, in less than seven years. This necessarily renders his son very anxious to return.

Their physiognomy, dress, and manners, are very peculiar and interesting. Their dress and external characters correspond exactly with the representations of the statuary and painter; the leading characteristics of their countenance and manners are gravity, benevolence, and mildness.

*National Intelligencer.*

We understand, by a gentleman who has conversed with Gen. Dearborn, since his return from Washington, that the general says the dispatches by the *Osage* were not conciliatory either from France or England;—both parties having refused to rescind their orders—and that our government were determined to continue the embargo until some change of affairs takes place.

*Besten Gazette.*

### TRUE COURAGE.

An officer of distinction, and tried courage, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer, and returned the following answer: "I fear not your sword, but the anger of God. I dare venture my life in a good cause but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to burn hell."

### Story of Yankee.

A couple of Yankees came to Wheeling last winter with about 30 dollars in their pockets. They remained there some time viewing the country in that neighborhood—at last they went to a mill about three miles from Wheeling, engaging the owner when he would take for the use of so much water as would run through a hole a foot in diameter; 20 dollars, says the miller. O! 20 dollars, replied the men; we will give you 10 dollars for three months—they however agreed on some terms or other when they immediately set to work to make a final water wheel and running lathe, procured large pipes which are plenty in that part, and cut their nests, so as to make a very fine, to a very final, all set for one within a year. The soon supplied the neighborhood with this kind of water, and afterward took as much water in the river in boats as they valued at 1000 dollars. Here is an instance of more property procured in three months, than is generally to be obtained in the course of a number of years. By the most unassuming inquiry and such property, as there is little doubt that it can be turned into cash, in the course of this summer.

*Reporter.*

We understand that OSBORNE RANDLE was convicted, at the Superior Court in Hancock county, of the murder of Peter Hall, late of Sparta. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy.

### COMMUNICATION.

#### DIED.

In Washington county, on the 9th inst. Mr. HENRY L. MARTIN, lately of the state of North-Carolina, and for a short time past a resident of this state.

While others invoke the genius of Minerva to enable them to celebrate the false praises of men whose greatness glitter only in the poetry of ambition and factional vice, I am contented to indulge the sentiment of friendship, in commemorating the virtues of one who loved and obeyed the dictates of honor, and depicted the flattery of fools—who loved mankind and pitied their follies. If ever there was a soul who more admired the incense of sincerity and the offerings of an unadulterated heart, than the sacrifices of adulation, and the favors of interest;—who loved a friend, with the full measure of charity, and cast up in the unfortunate, the mild and dewy eye of benevolence, that soul inhabited the bosom of HENRY L. MARTIN.

Had the virtues of an amiable and good man, beloved by all who knew him, and marked in all his actions and in all his words for his generous sensibility and steady fervency to undimmed truth, been sufficient to continue him the delight of his friends, Martin had not died. But there were not enough to save him from an untimely grave. Sainted spirit! while thy memory on this fleeting scene is enshrouded with the tears of those left to discharge the melancholy duties of sorrow, thy soul rests in heaven.

August 19.

Oglethorpe Extra session,  
Superior Court—June term 1808.  
Wm. & Felix Gilbert, Petitioners  
vs.  
Thomas Going, Defendant.

ON the petition of William O. Gilbert & Felix H. Gilbert, praying the foreclosure of the equity of redemption, in six parcels or lots of land lying in Lexington, in this state and county, known in the plan of said town, by numbers twenty-nine, thirty, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four and forty-five, with all the improvements thereon—the same being mortgaged by Thomas Going to said William O. Gilbert—

And on motion of Oliver H. Gilbert, attorney for petitioners, it is ORDERED, that the principal, interest, and costs due on the said mortgage, be paid into court within twelve months from this day; and that unless the same be so paid, the equity of redemption will from thenceforth be forever foreclosed.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of the foregoing rule be published once a month during the said twelve months, or served on the mortgagor or his special agent, at least six months previous to the time the money is directed to be paid as aforesaid.

Extract from the Minutes,  
the 21st of June 1808.

JOHN LUMPKIN, Ck.

#### GEORGIA.

At a Superior Court held in and for the county of Wilkes, on the fifth day of May 1808.  
Present his honor Charles Tait.

THE petition of John Darracont, having stated that he had in his possession a receipt given by John Matthews, late Supervisor, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which has been lost or destroyed, so that it cannot be found, and the said John Darracont having filed in this office, a copy of said receipt, together with the usual affidavit in such cases,

On motion of Ebenezer H. Cummins, counsel for petitioner,

It is ORDERED,

That the said copy be established in lieu of the original receipt, said to be lost—the said John Darracont first publishing this rule for the term of six months in some one of the public gazettes of this state, requiring all persons concerned, to be and appear at the next Superior Court, and shew cause (if any they have,) why this rule shall not be made absolute.

True copy from the Minutes.

DAVID TERRELL, Ck.

May 21, 1808.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the MONITOR, or advertising in the same, are requested to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible, if payment is inconvenient—otherwise interest will be exacted, agreeable to the late act of Assembly.

In any future or past transaction of business in this Office, the receipts of DAVID P. HILLHOUSE, will be good.

SARAH HILLHOUSE.  
June 25th, 1808.

At a Court of Ordinary held in and for the county of Wilkes, on the first Monday in August 1808.  
Present their honors

WILLIAM SANSON,  
HOLMAN FREEMAN,  
GEORGE JOHNSON.

#### RULE NISI.

UPON the petition of Thomas Haynes, stating that he is in the possession of a deed made and executed by his late brother Joel Richardson deceased, in his life time, for titles to a bounty of land in Green county, a copy of which deed is herewith annexed, and the said Joel departed this life without carrying his said contract into effect—

Wherefore, on motion of John Griffin, attorney,

It is ORDERED, by the said court, That Thomas Terrell administrator of Joel Richardson dec. do make titles, in terms of the act in such cases made and provided; and that this rule be published once a month for the space of three months in the Monitor.

True copy from the Minutes.

DAVID TERRELL, C. C. O.

Executive Department, Georgia.

Millidgeville, 14th March 1808.

ON reference to a concurred and approved resolution of the tenth of December last—

ORDERED,

That the act entitled “an act to alter and amend the tenth section of the third article of the constitution,” be published once a month, for six months, in the several Gazettes of this state.

Attest,

JAMES BOZEMAN, Sec’y.

An act to alter and amend the tenth section of the third article of the Constitution.

WHEREAS, the said tenth section is in the words following:—“the clerks of the Superior and Inferior courts shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature may by law direct, shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall continue in office during good behaviour;”—For remedy whereof

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that the Clerks of the Superior and Inferior courts shall be elected on the same day as pointed out by law for the election of other county officers.

And be it further enacted, That as soon as this bill shall be passed by two thirds of both branches of the next Legislature, and be approved of by the Governor, it shall become a part of the Constitution of the state of Georgia.

BEN. WHITAKER, speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID BATES, President of the Senate pro tem.

Assented to Dec. 7th 1807.

JARED INWIN, Governor.

FOR SALE, At this Office.  
JUSTICE'S warrants and executions; COMSTABLE'S bail bonds—together with all kinds of blanks used in COURTS OF ORDINARY.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the court house in Clark county, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz:

SIXTY-EIGHT acres of land, be the same more or less, situate lying and being in the county of Clark on Barber's creek, originally granted to Marbury, adjoining the lands of Kelley and others, it being the plantation whereon Peter Conner now lives; executed as the property of Lane Reedy, to satisfy an execution in favor of James Strother,—property pointed out by the plaintiff.

Also

Two hundred two and an half acres of land, situate lying and being in the county of Morgan, lot No. 227 and 5th district, on the waters of the Appalachia, granted to William Battles—also, two hundred and four acres of land, in the county of Clark, on Wolf creek, originally granted to Williamson, adjoining M'Alpin.—All executed as the property of William Battles to satisfy an execution in favor of Matthew Jones, and pointed out by the defendant.

Conditions cash.

JOHN SILMAN, Shff.

August 4, 1808.

#### COLT'S PURSE.

A SUBSCRIPTION is now taking up for a COLT'S PURSE, to be run for in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, near Washington, by colts dropped in the spring of this year—fifty dollars entrance, and half forfeit in the event of not starting.

Also, a subscription for a colt's purse to be run for the ensuing fall by any colt not exceeding three years old, foaled in Georgia—condition of entrance the same as above—both subscriptions will close on the first of October next.  
July 23, 1808. tf.

#### NOTIFICATION

TO TAX-COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS.

THE Collectors for the year 1807, and those for the year 1806, who are still in arrears, are NOTIFIED, that until the 10th day of November next, will be allowed them to make final settlements of their accounts. Such Collectors as had it not in their power to get their Insolvent lists certified by the Grand Juries at the Spring circuit of the Superior courts, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity which will be afforded for doing so at the ensuing Fall circuit; for executions will assured issue immediately after the day above mentioned, against those whose accounts are not then closed.

The Sheriffs, to whom executions against Collectors have been already forwarded are required to report to me, without delay, the proceedings, which have been had thereon.

GEO. R. CANTON, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, Georgia,  
Millidgeville, 11th July 1808.

State of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

BY his Excellency CHARLES PINCKNEY, Governor and commander in chief of the said state.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received official information, that JOSHUA KENNEDY, against whom a bill of indictment was found in April 1698, in the then district of Washington, in this state, for having murdered Robert Maxwell elquire, sheriff of the said district, and who then fled from justice, having lately been apprehended and committed for trial to the jail of Pendleton district, (under a former proclamation of mine) has again escaped by breaking the jail of the said district on the 23d ultimo. To the end that the said JOSHUA KENNEDY, may be taken and brought to trial, for so atrocious an act, I have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will apprehend and commit the said JOSHUA KENNEDY to any of the district jails of this state.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at Columbia, the 28th of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the 33d year of American Independence.

CHARLES PINCKNEY.

By the Governor.

STEPHEN LEE, Secretary of state.

The printers of New-Orleans, and in Georgia, Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory, are requested to insert the above three times in their papers, and the expense will be paid.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF my son, named JOHN MONROE, who about 19 years ago, lived with Mr. John Way in the state of Delaware, Newcastle county, Hockessin township. He was 8 years of age when I left him, and removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. After residing in Fayette 6 years, I received a letter from the said John Way, informing that my son had left him. Since that time (which is about 18 years) I have heard nothing of him. I have travelled many miles for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is dead or alive—but without success.—Any person giving information respecting him (whether dead or alive) will confer a particular favor upon an affectionate but much distressed parent, and the same shall be acknowledged by

REBECCA MONROE.

Fayette county, (Pennsylvania) June 18, 1808.

The different editors of newspapers throughout the United States, will very materially oblige the afflicted mother by giving this one or more insertions.

#### FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE

Blank Marriage Licences, with the certificate of the marriage annexed, agreeably to a late law of the state; either separate, or in quires for record books.

also  
BLANKS, of all kinds



His Excellency the Governor  
for the time being, and his  
successors in office

VS.

Shadrach Radford.

GEORGIA, } To the sheriff of  
Hancock county, } Hancock county,  
GREETING.

**W**HEREAS by an act of the legislature of the state of Georgia, passed at Louisville on the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and six, entitled "An act to dispose of and distribute the late cession of land obtained from the Creek nation by the United States in a treaty concluded at the city of Washington, on the fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five," it is among other things, by the said act provided, that "Every free male white person, twenty-one years of age and upwards, being a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of this state three years immediately preceeding the passage of this act, and paid a tax towards the support of government (including such as may be absent on lawful business) shall be entitled to one draw."

"Every free male person of like description, having a wife or legitimate child or children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to two draws."

And whereas it is enacted by a subsequent act of the legislature of this state, that "It shall be the duty of the clerks of the superior courts, whenever application is made for that purpose, to issue a seise facias in the name of the governor for the time being, and his successors in office, against any person or persons who may be charged with having made false or fraudulent returns for the purpose of obtaining draws in the late land lotteries of this state."

And whereas application is made by Mark Conder, of the county and state aforesaid, who hath charged and averred, that Shadrach Radford, of capt. Isaac Birdsong's district, in the county and state aforesaid, did, under the aforesaid act passed the twenty-sixth day of June eighteen hundred and six, fraudulently and contrary to law, give in his name in the county and state aforesaid, in said Birdsong's district, for two draws in the last land lottery of this state and thereby fraudulently and contrary to law did draw and obtain a grant for a lot of land (to wit:) number one hundred and twenty-three, in the tenth district of (the then) Baldwin county—when it is also averred, that the said Shadrach Radford at the time of giving in his name as aforesaid, had not been an inhabitant of the said state, for the term of three years immediately preceeding the passage of said act, as required by the tenor of the same.

Sci. Fa.

to the said Shadrach Radford and all persons having any interest in the land in question, that he, she, or they in their proper persons be and appear at the Superior court to be holden in and for the county of Hancock, on the third Monday in February next, and to come forward and make themselves parties in the cause, and to answer the allegations, and shew cause (if any they have) why this action shall not proceed against him, her, or them, in the name of the governor for the time being, and his successors in office, and the proceedings which may have been had under the false or fraudulent return or returns, or the grant itself (if the grant is issued) shall not be set aside and made void. As in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appear.

WITNESS the honorable CHARLES TAIT esquire, judge of the said court, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

ALEX. MARTIN, clk.

Speech of the Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, in the Senate of the United States, on Mr. Hillhouse's resolution to repeal the embargo.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. President, the gentleman from Connecticut has said the repeal of the embargo need not produce war, unless, indeed, Bonaparte makes war upon us; that we have still a lucrative trade open to commercial enterprize; that for the support of doubtful rights he is not prepared to go to war, but that he will defend neutral rights well established, and will not abandon them; yet the gentleman says that war is not necessary upon the repeal of the embargo.—(Here Mr. Hillhouse denied and explained the repeal of the embargo not necessarily to involve the nation for neutral rights not clearly established. Mr. C. read his words from the National Intelligencer.) I ask gentlemen when, we are told by G. Britain that we shall trade with no other nation but herself, or in other words, that we shall not trade with her enemies, whether this is a violation of neutral rights clearly established? I can draw no other conclusion, than that in the opinion of this gentleman, the orders of council do not infract neutral rights. If he would defend neutral rights, but will not go to war on the repeal of the embargo, on account of the forcible execution of the British orders, it would appear that he conceives they do not violate our rights. If the embargo fails to produce the repeal of their orders and the French decrees, war must be resorted to. There is no middle ground. You must submit or oppose force by force. By way of ridiculing the embargo

trade with another; and that other says he shall not with the first, he flie in a passion and says he will not trade with either them. This the gentleman says is a species of magnanimity with which he is not acquainted. But, sir, let us see what kind of magnanimity it is with which he is acquainted, and which he wishes this nation to practise.

France says you shall not trade with Great Britain, and Great Britain says you shall not trade with France, unless you first come into my ports and pay me tribute. We say we believe our trade is very important to both of them, and we will not trade with the one or the other of them. But the gentlemen says, repeal the embargo; there is a lucrative trade wide open to commercial enterprize, not prohibited by the orders of council. Sir, by this course of conduct we should discover a servile submission to the will of one nation, and a pitiful enmity to that of the other. This, sir, is magnanimity with a vengeance; this is that species of magnanimity with which I wish this nation to be unacquainted. When in the relation of colonies we resisted an attempt to tax us; and the trifling tax of three-pence upon tea has been a flame which dissolved the political bonds by which we were united to that nation.

Sir, we are told that no man in this nation will think of paying tribute; but, sir, if we permit a foreign nation to control us in the exercise of our national rights, are we not ready to pay tribute? And does one man in this nation believe that tribute will not in fact be paid, if the embargo is raised without adopting some more efficient mode of coercing the belligerents into a respect for our rights.

We are informed by the gentleman from Delaware, that the ports and places in which we are not excluded by the orders, take about four-fifths of the domestic productions of this country. This gross calculation may be nearly correct, but it is calculated to make an erroneous impression on the public mind. By examining the testimony offered to the house of commons in England about the last of March, they all declared, that if the embargo was raised and the orders of council remained in force, that more than half of their exportations to this country would cease. That before these orders were adopted, they had facilities of sending their manufactures as well as foreign productions into the continent, by the agency of American ships, but when questioned how it was done, they refused to answer. But of 75,000 hhd. of tobacco, that are raised in this country, not more than 15,000 are consumed in G. Britain. What then would become of the other 60,000? Where is it to find a market when the orders of council are in force? The gentleman

and we attempt to trade under the operation of these nefarious orders and decrees, the market in Great Britain will soon be so glutted, that many of our most valuable articles will not pay the freight. These deductions are fairly drawn from the depositions of the most eminent and intelligent British merchants, which have been published in our newspapers, and deserve to be read by every man in this nation—these depositions support the declaration, that a large proportion of the productions of this country, ostensibly shipped to England, was not consumed there, but was sent into the continent.—Some of these merchants say they had not sent ships into the continental ports but a few days before the publication of the orders. They are all unanimous in declaring, that these orders cut up by the roots all hope of further commercial connexion with the ports of the continent. Sir, we are deluded if we believe that the commerce which can be carried on, in the present state of things, will produce any thing but disgrace and loss. The gentleman from Delaware must excuse me for placing more confidence in the depositions of the British merchants upon this subject than I do in his statement.

The gentleman says, though I know they were not intended by that gentleman, are calculated to delude the public upon this important point, it is therefore highly necessary that this explanation should be made.

Permit me to observe, that on the subject of British aggressions on our commerce, a great change has taken place in the opinions of the embargo. Two or three years ago, memorials upon memorials were presented to congress upon the subject of a new principle introduced into the British admiralty courts. I will read two passages from the memorial from the city of Boston, (Mr. C. read.) In the first of these passages, the memorial expressly say they pass by the injuries committed on their trade by the cruisers of France and Spain, and proceed to those of G. Britain, because they far exceeded them in number and amount. In the second, they say that a perseverance in this unjust principle would tend to involve this nation in every European war. It is fully necessary to contrast this language with that of the gentleman from Delaware, and of the gentleman from Connecticut, to discover, that even when the memorial was written, there was in relation to the orders in force at the present day. I have these observations, not because I think it important in the discussion of the question before us, but because it affords our mutual satisfaction. Sir, I think it of no importance to enquire which of the belligerent nations is the most unjust.

do not make any attempt to distinguish between them in the course of this discussion, either as to intention, or amount of injury; and more especially as that attempt indirectly contradicted the memorial.

But, sir, as the beneficial trade which was to be carried on, has been portrayed in such glowing colours, let us, for the sake of argument, admit that the pretence is a just one, what security have we that it will remain so? Are not the French West-India islands declared in a state of blockade? This measure is but the execution of part of the report of the committee of the house of commons on the subject of their West-India islands, made some time last spring, and published in this country in the summer. Repeal your embargo; send out your vessels on the faith of even an honest execution of these orders and decrees, and depend upon the magnanimity of these great belligerents, and suddenly they will be swept from the face of the great deep, by some new orders and decrees. Sir, the magnanimity of these nations has no connexion with moral honesty.

Mr. president, the last reason offered in favor of this resolution, may be said to be an argument *in terrorem*. The gentleman from Massachusetts lays down an abstract proposition, that a perseverance in a measure opposed to the feelings and interest of the people may lead to opposition and insurrection. But the gentleman from Connecticut says that the further execution of this measure may lead to opposition. Sir, an impression of this kind may have been made upon the mind of that honorable gentleman, but I most solemnly disbelieve the fact. This reason, sir, may be a forcible one with some gentlemen, but I trust it will not be found to have weight with this house. If the measure is wrong in itself, we ought to be convinced of that fact, and then the repeal would take place; but, sir, if it is right, and if we conscientiously believe it to be so, I trust that there is firmness enough in this body to reject the resolution, and that the good sense & patriotism of the nation will support the rejection.

## CONGRESS.

### House of Representatives.

Monday, January 9.

Mr. Dana observed that he wished to ascertain the whole number of naturalized seamen in the U. States. He believed that in the annual returns of seamen registered, a distinction was made between native and naturalized seamen. He conceived therefore that the following resolution would enable him to attain his object:

Resolved, that the secretary of state be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the whole number of persons born in foreign countries, and legally admitted citizens of the U. S. by naturalization,

the bill for authorizing the president of the United States to employ an additional number of seamen were taken up. [These amendments essentially vary the bill, making it in fact precisely the same bill with that sent from the senate, (and now before a committee of the whole in this house) for authorizing and requiring the president of the United States immediately to arm, man and send out all the armed vessels and gun-boats of the United States.]

The first amendment (containing the principle) being under consideration,

A debate arose on it which occupied the house till they adjourned (4 o'clock) without taking the question.

Tuesday, January 10.

The house were engaged the whole of this day, after disposing of business of minor importance, in discussing the amendments of the senate to the bill authorizing the president of the United States to employ an additional number of seamen and marines.

The question on the first amendment, which requires the president to man, equip and fit out all the armed vessels of the United States, was taken about 3 o'clock, and carried.

Friday, Jan. 13.

A bill from the senate amendatory of the act for the establishment of an uniform militia (by establishing a marine militia) was referred to the committee on our military and naval establishments.

Mr. G. W. Campbell from the committee of ways and means reported a bill for imposing additional duties on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign port or place; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole. [The bill is blank as to the amount of duty.]

Mr. Burwell, from the committee appointed to enquire into the propriety of providing for a supply of salt, reported, in part, a bill authorizing the president of the U. S. to permit vessels to depart from the ports and harbors of the U. States for the purpose of bringing in salt. Twice read and committed. The following letter from the secretary of the treasury was also laid before the house:

[The letter in our next.]

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bacon in the chair, on the amendments of the senate to the bill for employing seamen and marines.

Mr. J. Montgomery moved to strike out the first amendment of the senate (requiring the president to cause to be manned and employed all the armed vessels and gun-boats of the United States) and insert a provision, leaving it discretionary with the president to employ them whenever in his opinion the public service may require it.

A division of the question was called for, so as to take it first on striking out the words in the amendment of the senate.

ried 58 to 42; and the motion to insert negatived, 55 to 47.

It was understood that this vote destroyed the first amendment in committee of the whole; but that the house might disagree to the report of the committee.

The question was taken separately on each of the other amendments from the senate (for adding to the number of midshipmen, corporals, seamen & marines;) and carried by majorities of four, five and six votes.

The committee then rose and reported to the house their disagreement to the first amendment of the senate, and their agreement to the remainder. And the house adjourned.

Saturday, January 14.

The documents from the senate on the subject of the naval establishment, were ordered to be printed.

The house agreed now to take up the report of the committee of the whole of yesterday on the amendments from the senate, 43 to 29.

Mr. Nicholas moved to postpone the consideration of the subject till Monday, that the documents might be printed—54 to 31.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of sick, disabled and distressed seamen—Mr. Desha in the chair.

The blank for the sum to be appropriated for the purpose, was filled with 200,000 dollars, 68 rising in the affirmative.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

The question on inserting 200,000 dollars, was taken by yeas & nays, and carried—yeas 69.

## MONITOR.

SATURDAY, February 4.

The legislature of North Carolina have passed an act forbidding levies being made under judgments for debt until December 1809. The act requires defendants to give freehold security for the amount of judgment and six per cent interest.

A bill is before the legislature of Virginia, to stay levies until ninety days after the raising of the embargo.

Michael Leib is chosen senator of the U. S. for Pennsylvania, in the room of Samuel Maclay, resigned, for the remainder of the present session.

Richard Brent, esq. is chosen a Senator of the U. States, from the state of Virginia, to supply the place of Mr. Moore.

Yesterday four ships chartered by government to convey troops to New-Orleans, dropped down the bay for Annapolis, to avoid being detained by the ice. All the troops have not yet arrived, but are momentarily expected. They will embark at Annapolis for their port of destination.

Baltimore pap. Jan. 9.

well sketched naked belle, one fees at the same time, the woman the serpent, and the apple; and cannot avoid exclaiming—'These Parisian dames are the first women of the world.'

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first Tuesday in March next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following property, viz.

THREE hundred acres of land (be the same more or less) situate in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Newford creek, adjoining Stribbling and others, it being the same tract whereon William Overstreet now lives, and occupied by the said William, with the improvements thereon; taken by virtue of an execution against the said William.

Also

Three hundred acres of land, (be the same more or less) situate in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Benjamin Sherwood and others, the same tract or parcel of land now occupied by John Darricott, esq. and taken by virtue of an execution against said John Darricott and others, and pointed out by the said John Darricott.

JOHNSON WELLBORN, Sheriff.  
Feb. 3, 1809.

## Executive Department

GEORGIA,

Milledgeville, Jan. 4, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the Act to appropriate the funds heretofore set apart for the redemption of the public debt, passed the 22d December last, be published in the Milledgeville Intelligencer, Georgia Argus, Louisville Gazette, Augusta Chronicle, Savannah Intelligencer, The Monitor and Georgia Express; for the information of the citizens of this state.

Attest, JAMES BOZEMAN,  
Secretary.

## AN ACT

To appropriate the funds heretofore set apart for the redemption of the public debt.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly passed the 26th of June, 1807, entitled an Act to dispose of and distribute the late session of Lands obtained from the Creek Nation by the United States in a treaty concluded at the City of Washington the 14th day of November 1805; it is among other things enacted, "That the Fractional parts of Surveys which may be created by the natural or artificial boundaries of said Territory, shall be set apart for the redemption of the Public Debt under the direction of a future legislature."

And whereas the aforesaid fund is now becoming productive, and



**SECTION 1.** BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met and by the authority of the same, That the Treasurer, under the immediate direction of his Excellency the Governor for the time being, shall and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive at the Treasury Office, in payment for such monies, as are or hereafter may become due on bonds taken and deposited in the Treasury Office, for the aforesaid Fractional Surveys, certificates or outstanding evidences of the debt of this state, at and after the following rates, to wit:—Audited certificates and Governor's warrants, commonly called warrants of anticipation, at one eighth of their nominal value; President's and Speaker's warrants issued since the year 1789, gratuitous certificates, funded certificates with seven years interest added thereto after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and Governor's warrants issued since the year 1789, at their nominal value, and bounty land warrants issued to the late state troops, amounting in the whole to Three Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand, Five Hundred and Ten Acres, at and after the rate of thirty one and a quarter cents per acre.

**Sac. 2.** And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of Fifty-Five Thousand Dollars of the money arising from payments on the aforesaid bonds, shall be and the same is set apart and appropriated annually, and every year for the redemption of the aforesaid outstanding evidences of the debt of this state—Provided such sum shall be annually received at the treasury, and his excellency the Governor for the time being is hereby authorized and empowered to issue to the holder or holders of certificates of any of the aforesaid denominations, reduced as before directed by warrant on the Treasury for the amount of his, her or their claim, reduced as aforesaid, payable out of any money arising from payments made to the Treasury for the aforesaid Fractional Surveys.

**BENJAMIN WHITAKER,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**HENRY MITCHELL,**  
President of the Senate.

Executive department, Georgia.  
Assented to, 22d Dec. 1808.

**JARED IRWIN, Governor.**

**GEORGIA.** **WILKES COUNTY.** **CAME** personally before me, Benjamin Hendrick, and made oath that he has lost or mislaid a note of hand given by Robert Harris to said Hendrick, on the 25th December 1807, due the 25th December 1808, for one hundred and eighty dollars, to that the same cannot be found.

**BENJAMIN HENDRICK.**  
Sworn to before me this 30th of January 1809

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**WILL BE SOLD**

On the first Tuesday in March next, at the Court house in Lincoln county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property—viz.

**ONE** negro man by the name of George, one woman Chany, one woman Happy, one girl Charlotte, and one boy Dany; taken at the instance of Jones & Semmes, to satisfy two executions, one against Thomas Casey, the other against Thomas Casey & Co.

**Also**

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, on Gruy's creek, adjoining Landers and others; taken as the property of Samuel Ayres, to satisfy an execution, William Evans surviving executor of Daniel Loflin deceased, against said Ayres and John Worthy.

**Also**

One hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Loy's creek, adjoining Holliday and Samuels; taken at the instance of John Elpy against Thomas Ayres,—returned to me by a constable.

Three hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Loy's creek, adjoining Cartrell and Samuels; taken at the instance of Zenis Parker, to satisfy sundry executions against Ayres Holliday and Dennis Trammel, also, against David Trammel, Dennis Trammel and Ayres Holliday, pointed out by said Holliday, and returned to me by a constable.

**Also**

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Elpy & McCormick; taken at the instance of Samuel McCormick, to satisfy sundry executions against James L. Hsu—returned to me by a constable.

**Also**

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on Loy's creek, adjoining M Kinney and others; taken as the property of Jeremiah Cartrell, to satisfy two executions, viz Abolam Tatom for William and Charles Stovall, against said Cartrell, and Jordan Kennebrew for Abolam Tatom, against said Cartrell.

**Conditions cash.**

**JOHN STOVALL, Shff.**  
February 2, 1809

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber about the first of January last, a likely negro man named MAJOR, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well formed, stout built, has a bold impudent look, and speaks in the same way, and is quite black. The fellow is well known about Washington, Wilkes county—was once owned by a gentleman in that place whose name is Corbet, and I have no doubt but he is now in

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**WILL BE SOLD**

On the first Tuesday in March next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz.

**FIVE** hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Butler and others, it being the same tract at present occupied by James Montfort—also—three hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining Thomas Williamson and others, at present occupied by Arthur M. Charlton—also—the following negroes, viz—Allen, D. Dor, Brutus, Genet, P. Popey, Chary and her two children Caroline and Anna, Tener and her two children George & Roderic, Flora and her two children Harry & Friday, Venus and her three children Kitt Isabella & Cyrus, Venus and her child Belinde, Polly and her child Lewis—Siller, Kate, Isabella, Tempy, Liddy, Peg, Chloe, Charly, Meretto and Moses—also, six hicks and a waggon. The above levied on as the property of James Montfort, to satisfy sundry executions, viz. Thomas & John Miller, William Dickson & Co. and William Willon, against said Montfort.

**Also**

Three hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, it being the same tract whereon Arthur M. Charlton now lives, adjoining Thomas Williamson and others; taken to satisfy two executions (to wit) Louis P. Adhomme and Gilberts & Hay vs. John Ringo.

**ALSO,**

One fowel horse, taken as the property of Hughes Roberts, to satisfy an execution in favour of Theophilus Hill.

**Conditions cash.**

**WILLIAM JOHNSON, D. S.**  
February 2, 1808.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

**WILL BE SOLD**

On Saturday the 25th day of February, at the late residence of Benjamin Brewer deceased, in Franklin county

**A** NUMBER of good horses, cows, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, with a number of other articles—the personal property of said deceased. Terms of sale will be made known on that day.

**RACHEL BREWER, adm'r**  
**HENRY BREWER, adm'r.**  
Jan. 10, 1809.

## LAWYER'S OFFICE.

**T**HE subscriber having commenced the practice of LAW in the Ocmulgee circuit, tenders his

## To SHERIFF

**EXECUTIONS** will be forwarded from this office, by every mail between the date of this and the first of April next, to some one of more of the Sheriffs of this state. They will confer their own merit thereon by applying in person at the post-offices in their respective counties, and receiving their orders as early as possible after the arrival of each mail.

**Geo: R. CLAYTON,**

Treasurer.  
Treasury Office, Georgia.  
Milledgeville 2d Jan. 1809

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**WILL BE SOLD**

On the first Tuesday in March next, at the Court house in Franklin county, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property—viz.

**TWO** hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Franklin county, on the waters of Shiloh creek, adjoining Benjamin Pulliam and others, granted to James M. Bee; taken as the property of John Campbell to satisfy William Chitola, William Cawthorn and Archibald Martin—levied on and returned to me by Royal Bryan constable.

**Conditions cash**

**H. FERRELL, D. S.**

February 2, 1809.

**GEORGIA, Oglethorpe county.**  
By Matthew Rainey, clerk of the court of Ordinary for said county.

**W**HEREAS Joseph Baughan and John McShins applies for letters of administration on the estate of Michael Whisen, deceased, with the will annexed.

There are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at the next court of Ordinary to be held in and for the county aforesaid, to show cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January 1809.

**William Brewer, for**  
**Matthew Rainey, c. c. o.**

**GEORGIA, Oglethorpe county.**  
By Matthew Rainey, clerk of the court of Ordinary for said county.

**W**HEREAS Henry Hill has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Christian Hill, deceased,

There are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at the next court of Ordinary to be held in and for the county aforesaid, to show cause, (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January 1809.

**Matthew Rainey, c. c. o.**

**DAVID P. HILLHOUSE,**

## NOTICE.

PROPOSALS in writing, will be received until the first of March next, for building a jail in Greenesborough, upon the following plan,

To be built of stone, laid in lime, 44 feet in length, and 22 in breadth—two rooms below for the jailor and guard when necessary, one 16 feet square, the other 14 feet in length and 16 in breadth, with a passage between, 4 feet wide.—Also two rooms above of the same size with those below, the large one for a debtors apartment, the small one for a criminals apartment, with a flight of steps and landing place in the passage between.—The walls surrounding the criminals apartment to be three feet thick, those surrounding the debtors apartment to be three feet thick at the sides, and two feet thick at the ends—the cheeks of the doors and windows above to be secured by iron bars on each side the wall rivetted together through the wall—the upper floors to have their sleepers laid close together, and in the criminals room the sleepers to have iron bars let into them crosswise, six inches apart, well secured by bolts, and then covered with two inch plank—both the debtors and criminals room to be secured overhead by strong sleepers, laid entirely close, and well fastened down—the grates to be of iron bars of an inch square, and as many feet in a window as will entirely break the lights—the doors above to be secured by iron bars strapped inside and outside, and secured by rivets going through.

The materials to be all furnished by the undertaker.

Peter Early, } Commis-  
James Cunningham, } sioners.  
Thomas W. Grimes, }

P.S. The proposals must be directed to Mr. Thomas W. Grimes, Greenesborough, Greene county, Georgia.

4th November, 1808.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

On Friday the 17th day of February next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court House in Wilkes county, the following tract of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the year 1807: together with said tax.

Conditions cash.

JOHN DARRICOTT,

Tax Collector Wilkes county

December 16, 1808. 9t

## NOTICE.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell 200 acres of

## EDUCATION & HEALTH.

THE subscriber has now commenced a private Academy on the 17th instant, in the neighborhood of Col. Benj. Taliaferro, in Wilkes county, on Broad river, about 7 or 8 miles above Peterburg, in a high, healthy and moral neighborhood—in which Academy students will be taught the Latin, Greek & English languages correctly, and likewise, all those different branches of science, which are necessary to prepare them for entering a College or University.

Good and decent boarding can be had in the neighborhood at 5 to 6 dollars per month, or from 60 to 72 dollars by the year. Any person who may think proper to send their children to this Academy, I have no doubt, will find accommodations as above described, and I am in hopes to be able to give general satisfaction as it respects their education.

JAMES ARMOR.

January 31, 1809. 3t.

N. B. The editor of the Augusta Chronicle is requested to publish the above advertisement three times with this alteration—"the subscriber has commenced"—for which he shall be paid.

J. ARMOR.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

At the court house in Clark county, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz:

SIX hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situate lying in Clark county, it being the tract whereon the town of Waskinville now stands—also, whereon Isaac Hill, col. Young Graham, E. B. Jenkins esq. Mrs. Huntton, Edward Bond esq. Drury B. Boyd, David Sims esq. maj. Joseph Brown, William George esq. George Rockford Alexander Haffon, William Cram, James Ramsey, Sanford L. Ramey and the Planter's Company now lives. The above tract of land granted to John Gorham, and levied on as the property of said Gorham, to satisfy sundry executions, and pointed out by Capt. G. W. Moore, for William Lowe.

Conditions cash.

JOHN SELMAN, Shff.

January 12, 1809.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

On the first Tuesday in February next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following property, viz.

ABOUT thirty barrels of corn in a crib on the plantation of Mrs. Christian Bolton—also, a quantity of fodder & sheaf oats. The corn will be sold in lots, and the fodder and oats by the hundred. The above taken by virtue of an execu-

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

On Saturday the 1st day of February next, at the late residence of Godfrey Hartsfield deceased, in Wilkes county.

PART of the personal property of said deceased—among other articles are a considerable quantity of peach brandy, horses, hogs, &c.—Credit will be given until the first of November next.

JOSEPH B. HOLMES,

ALSA HARTSFIELD,

January 6, 1809. 3t Ex'rs.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

On the first Tuesday in March next at the Court house in Oglethorpe county.

N.E. tract of land containing two hundred acres more or less, lying on Long creek, adjoining Peter Hoff & Benjamin Hubbard & it being part of the real estate of Daniel Gunnels deceased, and sold for the benefit of the heirs & creditors of said deceased. Terms will be made known on that day.

MERRI BRIDGES, adm'r.

January 14, 1809. 3t.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

On Wednesday the 15th day of February next, at the subscriber's sale on Williamson's Swamp,

ALL the STOCK in TRADE belonging to the estate of Henry Lyne Martin, deceased, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, &c.—Also, Two horses. The conditions of the sale will be made known on that day.

NICHOLAS LONG, adm'r.

January 3d 1809. 3t.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

WILL BE SOLD.

At the court house in Oglethorpe county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

THE real estate of Adam Simmons deceased, consisting of one tract of land in said county, lying on Broad river, and one tract in Wilkinson county, 22d district, No. 253 (when drawn.) Sold in pursuance of an order of court for the purpose. The terms of sale will be made known on that day.

ADAM SIMMONS, adm'r.

January 26, 1808.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

At the house of William Luckets in Warren county, on Friday the 10th day of March next,

ALL the personal property of Roger Simms deceased, except the negroes. The purchaser to have nine months credit and to give

## NOTICE.

THE WASHINGTON ACADEMY is again open for the reception of students, under the direction of Mr. Francis D. Cummins.

January 28th.

GEORGIA. } JOHN HOLLAND being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he lost or mislaid the following notes of hand, on or about the ninth day of May 1808, so that he cannot find them—viz: one note of hand given by John R. Rimes and Thomas Lockett, for one hundred and one dollars, dated the 15th October 1807, and payable 15th October 1808—Also one note given by Joab Stewart & David Barnhill, the date not recollected, due the 25th December 1808.—Also, one other note given by Obadiah Talley and William Bailey for forty-one dollars forty-three and three-quarter cents, date not recollected, payable the 25th December 1808—Also, one other note given by John Emmons and Micajah Clark for ten dollars fifty and an half cents, date not recollected, due 25th December 1808. Also, one other note given by John Stewart for twenty-six dollars, date not recollected, due the 25th December 1807.

JOHN HOLLAND.

Sworn to before me this 23d of January 1809:

R. Wrenham, J. P.

Oglethorpe Extra session, Superior Court—June term 1808. Wm. & Felix Gilbert } Petition vs. } for foreclosure. Thomas Going. }

ON the petition of William G. Gilbert & Felix H. Gilbert, praying the foreclosure of the equity of redemption, in six parcels or lots of land lying in Lexington, in this state and county, known in the plan of said town, by numbers twenty-nine, thirty, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four and forty-five, with all the improvements thereon—the same being mortgaged by Thomas Going to said William & Felix Gilbert—

And on motion of Oliver H. Prince, attorney for petitioners,

It is ORDERED,

That the principal, interest, and costs due on the said mortgage, be paid into court within twelve months from this day; and that unless the same be so paid, the equity of redemption will from thenceforth be forever foreclosed.

And it is further ordered. That a copy of the foregoing rule be published once a month during the said twelve months, or served on the mortgagor or his special agent, at least six months previous to the time the money is directed to be paid as aforesaid.

Extract from the Minutes, the 21st of June 1808.

JOHN LUMPKIN, Clk.

## A WATCH FOUND.