

THE NEWS.

VOLUME II.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1817.

[No. 54.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY
JOHN F. CLARLTON.
"RICHMOND, GEORGIA: PRINTED BY J. M. LINDSEY, 1817."
PAID IN ADVANCE.

ON THE FUR TRADE.

From the Emigrant.

The importance of the trade is questioned by none; but it has hitherto been conducted in such a manner, and on so small a scale, as to yield but little to the enterprising hardihood of the individuals concerned. An attempt to form a large company, and invest an ample capital, has, we believe, been formerly made, without success, on account of the smallness of the scale. The subject is now in agitation, but we fear too much time will be consumed in deliberation, and the great, the all-important advantages now within our grasp, will be taken from us. Should this be the case, property in this section of the country must depreciate. Other settlements will be formed high up the Missouri which will be taken from us one of the principal articles of our trades, and by consequences one of the principal sources of wealth.

We do not hesitate to call this trade, conducted on the extensive scale now contemplated, an all-important object, for in addition to the wealth to be accumulated from it, it is the only means of security from a vexatious and everlasting Indian warfare. To be satisfied of this, we need only recur to the events of the late war. In this direction, it was emphatically a war of traders, and so in the nature of things, it must ever be. Small companies, or many individuals with distinct and clashing interests, and beyond the control of government, embark in the fur trade, wherever they expect to collect most skins.—A contest arises, and the Indians are easily persuaded to way-lay and murder the traders from whom they receive least advantage. Added to this, the recent occurrences of the Hudson's Bay and N. W. companies should stimulate capitalists, to provide for their safety and their interests in time. The king of England and lord Selkirk are largely concerned in the Hudson's Bay company. The latter, finding the N. W. company engaged in a lucrative fur trade, attacked and finally drove them from their posts by the force of arms. The law cannot reach him, and if it could, would not be put in force. Arrangements are now making by these companies to extend their trade up the Missouri, to the richest hunting grounds; and when our traders resolve, as they will, at some distant day, to embrace the advantages now within their reach, they will have to fight their way into (for they never can fight through) a powerful band of British traders and Indians. The mortification we shall then feel, will not be abated by the recollec-

tion that these men are hunting on the lands of the U. States.

Our fur trade is at present carried on entirely by individuals or small parties. It extends on Kansas river to the Kanfet town, on the La Platte to the Pawnee towns, on the Missouri; to the mouth of White river, or perhaps to the first creek west of the mouth.

From this inconsiderable traffic in the worst part of the country, little profit can be derived. Whereas the grounds in the west extending up the white Capped mountains, and along Jefferson's, Madison's and Gallatin's rivers, abound in furs. A large company might be formed which would cut off and exclude the British traders from our goods by force if requisite, prevent them from tampering with the Indians and settle the dispute with Selkirk and the N. W. company, in a summary way. Our frontier would thus be rendered secure; the savages, formerly employed to murder our citizens, would be attached to our interests, and the wealth now carried into Canada, might be forever secured to this and the neighboring territories. Funds would not be wanting. If they could not be procured here, they might from the eastward.

This subject is certainly of vital interest. We shall hereafter call the attention of the citizens to its details.

St. Louis, June 21.

From the Boston Chronicle
NARRATIVE.

On the late visit of the President to the Independence 74, commodore Bainbridge, with that attention to the interests of those under his command which so strongly characterizes him, on presenting his officer, detained acting midshipman King, while he mentioned his escape alone in an open boat from Bermuda. The following is the statement in the words of midshipman King himself:

I was taken in the United States brig Vixen, on the 22d of November, 1812, by his Britannic majesty's ship Southampton, were wrecked on the 27th of November, on Little Island, one of the Bahamas. We were taken off Little island by his majesty's brig Rhodian, and taken to Jamaica, there we were kept prisoners until the 9d of April, 1813, when a part of the Vixen's crew were paroled, myself among the number, and sent home in the Rebecca, Sympson of Philadelphia.

We entered the Delaware on the 2d of May, and were boarded by the Poitiers of 74 guns, commanded by Sir John P. Berresford, who ordered us to come to anchor, and took all the officers and men belonging to the Vixen on board the Poitiers, for the purpose of exchanging them for some of his crew then prisoners at Philadelphia. The officers and men were released on the 10th of

May, with the exception of James Stevens, carpenter of the Vixen, and myself, who Sir John thought proper to detain on supposition of our being British subjects.—The Poitiers sailed for Bermuda on the 12th, and arrived on the 25th of May. Stevens and myself were sent on board the guardship Ruby, of 64 guns, then commanded by commodore Evans. The Ruby had a fine boat, which failed remarkably fast. I mentioned to some of my companions in captivity, that we might venture to cross the Gulf in her without much danger, but could get none of them to join me, with the exception of a man by the name of John Black, who gave his assent, and gave his oath that he would join me in any scheme for our liberty. Thinking that I could put confidence in this man, I next day fold some shirts to some of the crew, and got one of the men belonging to the Ruby to buy me a pocket compass and four loaves of bread. Being 6 or 8 days without getting any chance that I could make my escape, & our mess being short of provisions, I gave 2 of my loaves to the mess. The 24th of July being very stormy and continuing so during the night, I thought it would be the best opportunity I could get of going off with the boat, and accordingly watched for the favoring moment. About 11 o'clock P. M. a heavy squall of rain came on, and the sentry on the gang-way went under a shed that was built over the main hatch-way, and the officers of the deck and quartermaster got under the forward part of the poop. Seeing the coast clear, I got my pocket compass and the remaining two loaves of bread, and called my companion. We got down on the lower deck, and unshipped one of the gratings of the lower deck post; I gave my bundle to my companion, and told him to remain there until I could get the boat alongside; I got on the swinging boom and cut the painter and haul'd the boat close into the side; but what was my astonishment when my companion, after handing me the bundle, said he would not go! In vain did I state that we should have fair winds one half the way, at least, owing to the trade winds, prevailing in that latitude; he said it would be impossible to cross the Gulf in an open boat, and mentioned the scantiness of our provisions; finding that I could not prevail on him to go, I shoved off & let the boat drift astern of the ship. When about an hundred yards astern, they struck a bill, and the sentry cried all was well. I made sail as soon as possible, and at day light was thirty miles from the ship. On missing the boat they sent several vessels in chase of me, as I have since been informed by one of the prisoners on board.

I had several squalls between Bermuda and the Gulf Stream. I suffered a good deal for want of

sleep, and did every thing I could think of to keep myself awake. My lips were parched with the sun; I used to irritate them with my fingers, to try if the pain would keep me awake; but all proved ineffectual; I often got asleep, and sometimes when I awoke would find the boat with her sails aback and steering a different course. After being out four day, I tried to steer by tying my hand to the tiller, which proved to be very useful in the rest of my passage. I suffered a good deal in the Gulf owing to the continued motion of the boat. I saw a brig, but thinking that she was an Englishman, I was fearful of approaching her. I made Cape Henry on the 2d of August, about 4 P. M. on the approaching of the light-house discovered the British fleet lying in Lynnhaven bay. I hallooed southward, and beached the boat about 12 o'clock at night, about 10 miles to the southward of the Cape. I unbent the boat's jib, & carried it about a quarter of a mile from the boat, and went to sleep. I got up about sunrise next morning, and got to Mr. Whitehouse's dwelling, who treated me with every kindness that my situation required. I proceeded to Norfolk, after remaining with Mr. Whitehouse two days, when I reported myself to captain Cassin, who advanced me funds to get to Washington. I fold my boat for 30 dollars; the boat was about 22 feet long 7 feet wide, and 3 deep, with a fore-sail, main-sail and jib. She was ballasted with freestone in breakers.

Thermopylae.—In two orations which we have seen, and which were delivered on the 4th of July last, in honor of the day, we have observed the defence of the pass of Thermopylae cited as a parallel to the defence of Plattsburg and that of New Orleans. We are fond of classical allusions; but they are ridiculous when they are not very appropriate. The Spartan band of three hundred commanded by Leonidas, fell bravely defending the Grecian desile; but, notwithstanding that, the Persians found their way into Greece. What similitude, therefore, is there between the defence of Plattsburg and New-Orleans, (the particulars of which are glorious for our arms and too well known to be here repeated,) and that of the pass of Thermopylae! In one of the orations in question, we should have expected from the orator, Mr. Nash, better things; because, judging by the antiquity of his name, he ought to have been well acquainted with the facts of ancient history: but we should, perhaps, excuse him, when we reflect that it must have been a long time since he left the Ark on Mount Ararat, and consequently his memory may be a little rusty as to what he remarked in his passage through Thessaly.

Baptists in the United States.

Extract from the proceedings of the general convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States, at their first triennial meeting, held in Philadelphia, in May, 1817: shewing the number of churches & members in each State

States	Churches	Members.
Maine	113	6287
New Hampshire	55	8738
Vermont	112	8470
Massachusetts	94	7731
Rhode-Island	37	8937
Connecticut	49	6772
New-York	821	23538
New-Jersey	24	1941
Pennsylvania	60	4517
Delaware	8	879
Maryland	53	1453
Virginia	514	11838
North-Carolina	215	11711
South-Carolina	169	11993
Georgia	502	16833
Mississippi-Territory	36	2441
Texas	169	9764
Kentucky	421	22434
Ohio	163	3628
Indiana	67	2974
St. Louis Ill. M. T.	9	216
S. G. Conf. U. S. A.	10	194
	2664	165,291

There were no returns of the number of churches nor members in one entire association, and the number of members are not reported from 142 churches in Virginia.

No return of members from 18 churches in North-Carolina.

No return of churches or members from one entire association of South-Carolina.

No return of one do. in Georgia.

No return of members from 8 churches in Kentucky.

No do. do. 5 do in New-York.

Upon making a very moderate allowance for the associations, churches, &c. from which reports have not been received, the exhibit of the whole will be as follows:

The financial committee of the denomination has reported that there will be wanted for the service of the year 1817, over and above the products of all the taxes, &c. the sum of 15,312,288*l.* and for that of the year 1818, nearly 13 millions, without calculating contingencies! A reduction of the interests payable on the national debt is hinted at. *It must come to that, sooner or later.*

The effective strength of the British army at home and abroad, exclusive of artillery, formed a grand total of 166,805 men on the 15th of April.

The woollen goods exported from Great Britain in the year ending January 5, 1817, were valued at 8,405,486*l.* of which, the value of 3,029,667*l.* were sent to the United States.

A fleet is fitting out at Portsmouth, supposed to be destined for China, from the extensive purchases of tea made by the East-India company.

The duke of York's late "dear angel," Mary Ann Clarke, still attracts attention. But her trade of selling benefices in the church and commissions in the army, is at an end.

A London paper says something about "the real lovers of the constitution." We should like to see a copy of it, and learn how its principles are applied.

From the 1st of April to the 27th of June, 275,000 barrels of flour were received in England from the United States.

The British ports are opened to all nations for the import of bread-stuffs, in any ship or vessel, until the 14th of November next.

Edward Rushton, one of the purest and ablest advocates for freedom that England boasted of, is deceased.

ITALY.

Prince Eugene Beauharnois has sold his Italian principality to the king of Naples, for the sum of five millions of Francs.

ENGLAND, &c.

The king and queen narrowly escaped drowning at their country seat near Stutgard, by the overflowing of the Neckar. The water rushed into the house with such violence as to tear up the pavement in the hall. The queen made her escape out of the window by means of a ladder.

Sananti, from St Helena, has been arrested at Como, and his papers sent to Vienna. How fearful are the "legitimates," of the dungeoned loan!

Lord Cechrane is represented to have arrived at St. Thomas with 40 or 50 British officers, to join the patriots of South America.

In Pennsylvania a contest for power prevails between a portion of the old Republican party and the federal party united, and the great body of Republicans, old and new, who supported Governor Snyder. In this contest the characters of Messieurs Heister and Findly, the rival candidates for the office of Governor, are treated with very little respect; and yet, we presume, they are both worthy men. The political battle in this state, as almost every where else, is obviously for the "leaves and fives."

In Kentucky a controversy exists with respect to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of electing a new governor in the place of the late Governor Madison. This is the offensive ground of argument; but, in reality, it is a conflict between the friends of Mr. Clay and those of Mr. Pope, for the empire of the state. When Governor Madison died, lieutenant governor Slaughter took the governor's chair and appointed Mr. Pope Secretary of State, although he had just before been rejected by the people as a candidate opposed to Mr. Clay for a seat in Congress. Should a new Governor be chosen, Mr. Pope will probably be ousted from office.

UNCOMMON SERPENT.

We have in our possession an extract of a letter from John Low, esq. to his son in town, dated

Gloucester, Aug. 14, 1817.

There was seen on Monday and Tuesday morn. playing about the harbor, between Eastern Point and Ten Pound Island, a Snake, with his head and body about eight feet out of water; his head is in perfect shape, as large as the head of a horse — his body is judged to be about 45 or 50 feet in length; it is tho't he will girth about 3 feet round the body, and his fling is about 4 feet in length. While writing the above, a person has called in, who says that there are two to be seen, playing from the Stag's Head into the harbor, inside Ten Pound Island.

The spectators are Mr Charles Smith and Mr John Proctor, and several others. A number of our sharpshooters are in pursuit of him,

but cannot make a ball penetrate his head. Another party is just going in pursuit, with guns, harpoons, &c. Our small craft are fearful of venturing out a fling.

The above can be attested to by twenty different people of undoubted veracity.

Law Intelligence.

(NEW-YORK, AUG. 16.

At the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, came on yesterday the trial of Francis Mezzari, *adv.* The People, for a libel upon Aaron Palmer, a respectable lawyer, in holding him up to public ridicule, by a painting purporting to be a portrait of Mr Palmer, with a pair of Asses years, which he exhibited for sale at an auction. The facts which came out in evidence, were the following in substance:

Mr Palmer sat in the defendant who is an Italian, and a painter by profession, for his portrait; who, when it was finished, sent it for exhibition to the Academy of Arts, without Mr Palmer's consent or knowledge. Mr Palmer and his friends were much displeas'd, for they considered it at best but a caricature, and Mr P. meeting Mezzari soon afterwards, in a mild way told him of his and his friends' disappointment with regard to the picture, and of his disapprobation of what he had done; but, at the same time added, that he did not wish M. to lose his labor, and asked him the price with a view to pay him for it, which he offered to do then: he was told 65 dollars; but Mr Mezzari said he would not receive any thing from a man who had insulted him by decrying his skill; if, therefore, Mr P. would only give him a writing relinquishing all claim to the picture, he had no more to ask. Mr P. did so accordingly, and M. departed; but soon afterwards sent to demand the price, which Mr P. then refused to pay. On which M. brought a suit for the money; but on a trial of the case, Mr P. set up a want of consideration, and insisted that the picture was deficient in resemblance. The Jury being of the same opinion, gave a verdict for the defendant. An execution issued for the costs; and the picture was given to the Sheriff, and receipted for, to be forth-coming at a day when it was to be sold at public auction to satisfy the execution.

In the mean time, Mezzari had painted a pair of Asses ears, which he affixed to the head. Mr P. accidentally hearing of the circumstance, lent a friend to the auction to buy it in, and who bid 30 dollars, but M's agent bidding 40 dollars, it was struck off to him. He then exhibited it himself, and took much pains to call the attention of the people to it. Mr P. finding that it was made such an improper use of, complained of the injury to the Grand Jury, who found an indictment against Mezzari for a libel, and yesterday the cause was tried. The defendant being a foreigner, a jury, consisting of one half of Americans, and the other half foreigners, were impanelled to decide between the parties. The cause began at 11, a. m. and lasted till the evening, before it was committed to the Jury; who, it seems, were together all the night, being unable to agree on a verdict

till this morning, when they bro't in the defendant *guilty.* We have not heard the sentence of the court. This being the first trial for a libel of this kind in our courts, we have been the more particular in stating facts.

(EV. POST.)

A paragraph in the Baltimore Patriot attaches blame some where for delay in issuing patents for military bounty lands. We have learnt that orders were given very soon after the close of the war, for the survey of those lands; but the hostile disposition of the Indians for a long time, rendered the execution of those orders impracticable. — When it is recollected that not only lands were to be surveyed sufficient to satisfy all the claims for bounties, but lands *fit for cultivation*, sufficient for that purpose, it will appear evident that much time was necessary for the execution of the surveys, and we do believe that no blame attaches to the Surveyor-General.

In the General Land Office, Lottery-Tickets are already prepared from all the surveys which have arrived, and we understand that the Lottery for Lands in Illinois territory, will be ready for drawing in two weeks, and will commence as soon as the President returns to the city. (NAT. INTEL.)

CHARLESTON, AUG. 7.

Large Peach. We yesterday saw a Peach, raised in the garden of Mr John Stroble, of this city, 12 ounces and one dram, and measuring 11 inches in circumference. The tree from which this beautiful fruit was taken, is in its fourth year of bearing, and was only suffered to grow to maturity five dozen peaches, the smallest of which weighed nine ounces. The peach above-mentioned was one of the largest. From this circumstance, it is clearly proven, that peaches would arrive at greater perfection, both in size and flavor, from having the *excess* of fruit taken off whilst young.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 18.

ALL the mails due from the south, five, were received to-day: The contractor has been using every endeavor to get along with them, but could not do so before. The heavy and continual rains keep up the streams, and prevent the commissioners of the roads from working; almost all the bridges are carried away. The contractor, Mr Bolan, says in a letter to the post master, if it continues to rain, there will be no crossing. This will be the last mail you can have unless there is something done with the bridges.

One mail was received, the oldest out of five due this day, from the north.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, in the town of Washington, on the first Tuesday in October next, to the highest bidder,

THE OLD COURT-HOUSE. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

By order of the Court. JN^o HALIDAY, CLK. Sept 5, 1817.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the *Washington Racer* are requested to convene on Tuesday next, at Mr Charlton's Coffee-House, in order to organize the club. September 5.



THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5.

On the 15th ult. departed this life, PETER EARLY, esq. late Governor of this State. As a public character, his talents and firmness rendered him conspicuous and useful; as a friend, a husband, and a father, he was in each, consistent and tender—in short,

“Take him for all in all,
His like you ne'er shall look upon again.”

From the National Intelligencer.
LONGITUDE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,
The following is a copy of a letter to a gentleman in Savannah:

“Ship Wallace, lat. 33, 50, }
long. 68, 22, May 11, 1817. }
BY calculation we have made 12 deg 35 min. difference of longitude. The Doctor's machine corresponds exactly—and I have not the least doubt of its accuracy, and it certainly is the long sought for thing. J. STICKNEY.”

Dr. Hall, of Savannah, sailed in May last for England, with an instrument, to claim the *engagements and honors* of a discovery of longitude; but, though he may obtain those, the merit of the discovery of the *theory*, is unquestionably due to Doctor Joel Abbott, of Georgia, member elect of the 16th congress. For nearly twenty years the writer of this has occasionally corresponded with him on this very interesting discovery. I have now before me his memoir on the subject, printed in Philadelphia, in 1814, entitled *An essay on the central influence of magnetism*. The author conceives that he has discovered, in the laws of magnetism, a native principle, by which, with proper mechanical ingenuity, longitude may be discovered. This principle he has defined, in his Theory of Magnetism, which explains the laws of magnetic motion, impressed by nature—never explained nor conceived before. Perhaps further communications on this subject may be submitted to you. I will now only add, that Doctor Abbott believes that he originally conceived and explained a law of nature impressed on magnets, which fixes as permanently a *meridian* attractive government to magnetic bodies, as *polarity* itself; that when a magnet is formed and suspended so as to obey all its attractive powers of government, it will obey not only a *polar*, but a *meridional* influence, and accommodate itself to the infinite conceived *meridians* of the earth, as it accommodates itself to the *poles* of the earth. Z.

GEORGIA, Wilkes County.
Whereas Levi Wilder has applied for Letters Administration on the estate of Nancy Wilder, the younger, 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 said County, on the first Monday of

November next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 1st September, 1817.

D. TERRELL, C. C. O.

GEORGIA, Wilkes County.
By David Terrell, Clerk of the Court of Ordinary for said County.

WHEREAS David Allison applies for Letters of Administration on the estate of William B. Allison, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at or before the next court of Ordinary for said county, to be held on the first Monday in November next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 1st September, 1817.

D. TERRELL, Clerk.

GEORGIA, Oglethorpe County.
Whereas Christopher Hand and Joseph Nixon apply for Letters of Administration *de bonis non* with the will annexed, on the estate of John Tanner, deceased.

Whereas also, Christopher Hand and Joseph Nixon apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Tanner, 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 said county, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 21st August, 1817.

MAT. RAINEY, C. C. O.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
WILL BE sold at the Court House in Elbert county, on the first Tuesday in October next, within the usual sale hours.

THREE hundred and seventy two acres of Land, with the improvement thereon, part of said land in the occupancy of Major Thomas Oliver, and James Webb, on the waters of Broad-River, in said County, adjoining William Fautner, and others, levied on as the property of Jesse Statham, to satisfy sundry executions.

Conditions—CASH.
THO'S HAYNES, D. S.
August 25th, 1817. (34-e)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Elbert Court-house, on the first Tuesday in October next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

THIRTEEN NEGROES.
William, a fellow, about twenty-seven years of age; Simeon, about twenty years of age; Abram, a boy eighteen years of age; Fan, a woman, about twenty-six years of age; Larkin, a fellow, about twenty-four years of age; Humphrey, a fellow, about twenty years of age; Solomon, about nineteen years of age; George, a fellow, about twenty-nine years of age; Cate, a woman, about forty-five years of age; Daphney, a girl, about fourteen years of age; Eliza, a girl, about seven years of age; and Harriet, a girl, about five years

of years of age, and Collins, a fellow, about twenty-one years of age: The above negroes levied as the property of John Rucker, junr. to satisfy sundry executions. The above property pointed out by said Rucker, and in the possession of James Rucker.

Conditions—CASH.
JOSHUA CLARK, D. S.
September 2d, 1817. (34 c)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-house in Elbert county, on the first Tuesday in October next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, the following property, viz:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, be the same more or less, in Elbert County, on the waters of Sander-Creek, adjoining lands of A. Richerson, and others, levied on, as the property of Lauthlen Johnston, and John McDonald, administrators of Lauthlen McCurry, deceased, to satisfy an execution issued from the Justice Court in favor of Anguish Johnston—levied on, and returned to me by Gardner Mc Garity, C. S. 1817. Conditions—Cash.

THO'S A. BANKS, SHRF.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in the town of Washington, between the usual hours of sale, WILL BE SOLD—

ONE NEGRO MAN,
By the name of JIM, thirty-five years old; levied on as the property of William M. Kain, to satisfy an execution in favor of Samuel Kerfison.

Conditions—CASH.
R. J. WILLIS, D. S.
August 26, 1817. (33-37)

PURSUANT to an order of the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, will be sold on the first Tuesday of November next, at the Court-house in the town of Washington,

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,
part of the real estate of Thomas Hencock, dec; joins Thos. Jarrell and others—For the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec. Twelve months credit, and the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sept 5 1817. (34-8f)

NANCY HENCOCK,
EDWARD ECHOLS,
admsrs.

PURSUANT to an order of the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, will be sold, on the first Tuesday of November next,

115 ACRES OF LAND,
more or less, on Kettle Creek, part of the real estate of John P. Miller, dec: To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said dec. Twelve months credit and other terms made known on the day. Sept 5, 1817.

JOSHUA STARR,
acting admr.

PURSUANT to an order of the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, will be sold, on the first Tuesday of November next, at the Court-House of said County, 180 acres of LAND, more or less, in said County, joins Wellborn and others; one other tract of 300 acres, more or less, joins Moreman and others; and 202 1-2 acres of LAND, on Commissioners Creek,

in Wilkinson County, part of the real estate of James Shearer, dec: for the benefit of his heirs and creditors. Twelve months credit, and approved security required. Sept 5, 1817. (34-8g)

WM SHEARER, } EXRS.
JAS. RUTLEDGE, }

DURING my absence from this State of about two months, Colonel Thomas Wootten is authorized to collect the balance of taxes that are due, and persons that fail to pay by the first Tuesday in October next, may find their accounts in the Sheriff's hands, attach with cost: N. B. Thomas Wootten will attend on every Tuesday until then in Washington. Sept 5, 1817.

THO'S ANDERSON.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 17th of October next at the house of Mrs Sarah Laws, in Wilkes County, all the personal property of John Harris, decd; consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cows and calves, hogs and sheep, and some other articles.

Those indebted to the deceased, are requested to make payment, and so far as have claims will please present them for settlement according to law. Sept 5, 1817.

JANE HARRIS, ADMX.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday in JANUARY next, agreeably to an order from the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, at the Court House of said County, two hundred and ninety-five acres of LAND, more or less, in said County, on the waters of Clarke's Creek, adjoining James Render, Stovall Pool, and others, it being the real estate of James Dardin, deceased. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sept 5, 1817.

JOHN HEARD, } admx
GEORGE CRAIN, }

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, for leave to sell a tract of Land of 202 1-2 acres, lying in the 7th district, and No 57, of Baldwin County; the property of John P. Miller, deceased. Sept 5, 1817.

JOSHUA STARR,
acting administrator.

LOST OR MISLAID.

LOST or mislaid, a note signed by Mr Jephtha Calloway, payable to H. Ruddell, for ten dollars, dated about the first of July 1816, transferred to Geo. Ruddell. It is therefore to forwarn Mr J. Calloway from paying said note to any other person but myself.

Geo. RUDDELL.
Sept 5, 1817.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on Tuesday-evening next, after the arrival of the mail from Augusta, that, that part of the LINE of STAGES contemplated to be run between Washington and Athens, will commence its operation. Persons who may be desirous of a passage to Athens, Lexington, or the Madison Springs, will please enter their names for that purpose, with Capt. J. K. M. Clariton. Sept 3, 1817.

JOHNSON WELLBORN,
MAGERS HENDERSON.

MISCELLANY.

Uncommon Perseverance.

The Worcester (Ohio) paper informs us that Joseph Eicker, having penetrated through a rock four hundred and forty feet, has at length obtained salt water to the amount of 100 gallons which will yield a bushel of salt. An idea is prevalent in the western States, that salt water may be obtained at any place by penetrating the earth to a certain depth, and that when the crust as they term it, which covers the salt strata, is broken, the water will rise to the surface. It must be confessed that facts and experiments seem in a measure to warrant the correctness of this theory. Salt water has been found in a great many places, where no indications of it appeared upon the surface, by boring thro' the rock to a certain depth. The vast salt works upon the Great Kenhawa, are supplied from 300 perforations through rock to the depth of from 150 to 400 feet. Successful attempts have been made in various other places. A gentleman from Lake Erie, informs us that an individual has expended about 4,000 dollars, in boring upon the banks of that Lake. He penetrated more than 300 feet, when his means were exhausted, but so strong was the confidence of success on penetrating to the depth of 400 feet, that a subscription was filling to enable him to complete it. We do not remember to have heard of any instance before, where the experiment was persevered in to the depth of 440 feet.

Female Emigration.

A German who settled in the United States, is on a visit to his native country to procure wives for his countrymen who reside here; the successful result of his labors are twelve pretty young girls, who have consented to be transported to America, and be united to their countrymen here, who anxiously await the arrival, determined not to espouse any but their own countrymen.

As the following appears in the vicinity from whence the young German females emigrate, we may reasonably anticipate uncommon fecundity, and it shews the ability with which this agent has executed his commission:

"A married couple at Wertemberg, (Germany) has had 38 children—23 boys, and 15 girls!"

It is scarcely conceivable what purpose it can answer, to represent St Augustine in Florida, as a position resembling Gibraltar. It is nothing more than a quadrangle, with regular battions at the angles; its principal strength consists in the excellence of the stone of which it is composed, quarried in the adjacent island of Anastasia—the town which does not contain more than 3,000 persons, is also surrounded by a wall, which with the houses are of similar materials with the fort, but it is no way superior to Mobile, which General Wilkinson took with not more men than General Macgregor commands.

(AURORA.)

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, SHERIFF'S TILES.

Monthly Notices.

Bank of Augusta, 22nd July, 1817.

At a general meeting of the Stock holders, on Saturday the 24th June, 1817, in pursuance of public notice, it was resolved, that the capital stock should be increased; and the Board of Directors was authorized accordingly to carry the said resolution into effect.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That on Saturday the first of November next, at 10 o'clock A.M. at the Bank, will be put up for public sale, to the highest bidder, 2500 Shares, of new Stock, of 200 dollars each, in portions not exceeding ten shares.

The increase whatever it may be, over one hundred dollars per share, to be paid down at the time of sale, the remaining one hundred dollars on the 22nd November next, which being so paid, will entitle the proprietor of New Stock to full dividends of profits to be made by the Bank, from and immediately after the next dividend, which will be on the 17th November, 1817.

Bills of any of the chartered Bank's in Georgia and South Carolina will be taken in payment.

By Order, AUGUSTUS MOORE, Cashier.

The Printers of the several Newspapers of this State, are requested to insert the above once a month to the 1st November.

GEORGIA. At a Superior Court held in and for the County of Wilkes, July 24th, 1817.

THE petition of Martha Woodard, administratrix of Henry Woodard, having stated that James Overstreet, on the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine, mortgaged to him the said Henry in his time, three hundred acres of Land, lying in Wilkes county, adjoining William Baird, Dudley Pool, James Carter, Philip Stroud, and Jeremiah Burdine, granted to Thomas Wootten, whereon Henry Woodard then resided, to secure the payment of six hundred and three dollars, thirty-seven and a half cents, and interest, on which said mortgage there is at present due from said James Overstreet, the sum of six hundred and three dollars, thirty-seven and a half cents, principal and interest. On motion of Alexander Pope, attorney for the Petitioner—it is ordered, that the said James Overstreet pay into this Court, within twelve months from this date, the said amount so due of principal and interest and cost. And it is further ordered, that this Rule be published once a month for twelve months, in one of the Public Gazettes of this State, until the time appointed for payment, or served on the mortgagor, his special agent or attorney, at least six months previous to the time the money is directed to be paid.

True Copy from the Minutes. D. TERRELL, CLK.

NOTICE. NINE months from the date hereof, application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes County, sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Samuel Gam-

mage, dec; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. July 7, 1817. [26] JAMES CHIVERS, admr; NANCY GAMMAGE, admx.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Hon. Inferior Court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell all that tract or parcel of Land lying on the waters of Rocky creek in said county, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Holmes, deceased, adjoining Benjamin Porter and others, containing 250 acres, more or less. JOSEPH HOLMES, admr. March 7, 1817. [6]

NOTICE. After the expiration of nine months application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, (sitting as a court of ordinary) for leave to sell the real estate of Charles Williamson, deceased, consisting of six hundred Acres, on the waters of Long-creek—said sale for the benefit of the Divisee in the Will of the said Charles Williamson, named. JOHN CLARK, Exr. of the will, and guardian of the minor. June 6, 1817. (22-9m)

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, containing 50 acres, belonging to the estate of Burwell Binns, deceased—said land lies in Wilkes county. JOSEPH ANTHONY, admr. Jan. 3, 1817. [51-9m]

NOTICE. Nine months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, for leave to sell all that tract or parcel of Land, lying on Little river in said county, belonging to the estate of James Willis, dec; adjoining lands of Peeren and others, &c. containing 750 acres, more or less. JONES KENDRICK, exr. Jan. 6, 1817. [52]

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court for leave to sell a tract of Land lying in Wilkes county, on Little river, joining Bvard Moore, Nilson, and others; being the real estate of Seth Moore, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased. THOMAS MOORE, exr. Jan. 4, 1817. (52)

NINE months from the date application will be made to the Inferior Court of Wilkes county for leave to sell 200 acres of Land, more or less, part of the real estate of George Gresham, dec. late of said county. Also 800 acres lying in Elbert county on Broad river, of the said estate. Likewise, two negroes, of the said estate. March 7, 1817.

WM O'NEAL, JNO. GRESHAM, SAML. PASCHAL, Exrs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of nine months, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court for the county of Oglethorpe, for leave to sell one lot No. 1. in Square A. in the town of Hartford, in the coun-

ty of Pulaski, and State of Georgia, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Alcy Pope, dec'd. JOSIAH POPE, admr. April 4, 1817. (13^{gm})

GEORGIA. Wilkes County. By David Terrell, Clerk of the Court of Ordinary for said County.

Whereas Samuel Douglas has applied for Letters Dismissory from his administration on the estate of Wm Douglass, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at or before the first Court of Ordinary for said County, after the expiration of 6 months from this date, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Letters Dismissory should not be granted. Given under my hand this 9th June, 1817. (25) D. TERRELL, CLERK.

Ordinary Notices.

FOR SALE. A few new second hand BOOKS, chiefly medical. Enquire of the printer. AUG. 8. (E.)

NOTICE. Those who wish to enter scholars, or pay quarter-bills already due, will find the books in the hands of JAMES WINGFIELD. The school will commence on Monday next. Washington, June 5th, 1817.

DR TINSLEY. INFORMS his friends that he has returned to this place, and recommenced the practice of Medicine. His residence is at Mr Charlton's Coffee-House, where he will be always found, when not abroad on professional duties. Washington, May 22, 1817.

DURING my absence from this State, Mr Thomas A. Pastour has charge of all my private business, and of the late concern of Wm Dearing & Co. Wm DEARING. Washington, } 24. June 20, 1817. }

WATCHES repaired in the best manner by the subscriber, having received a good assortment of materials, means to turn his whole attention to the Watch Business, and solicits the patronage of the good citizens of Wilkes, he flatters himself that, having served a regular apprenticeship, and worked at the business ten years since, he can give general satisfaction. I. ANTHONY. Washington, Ga. } 32-4. Aug. 22, 1817. }

EXECUTOR'S SALE. WILL BE SOLD, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in OCTOBER next, at the Court-house in the town of Washington, one tract of LAND, containing four hundred and eighty acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, adjoining John Terrell, Tho's Grant, and Ellington, about five miles from said town of Washington—on a credit of twelve months, in compliance with the last will of Tho's Darracott, dec'd—Bond and approved security will be required. August 15, 1817.

WILLIAM DARRACOTT, RICHMOND TERRELL, qualified executors.

Missing Issue(s)

