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Washington News



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The Washington News.

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1822.

[No. 1.]

VOLUME VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK.

BY PHILIP C. GILBERT.
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the first volume of the Washington News, and who are now living.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, and THOMAS M. CLAY, are the names of the persons who have been named in the first volume of the Washington News, and who are now living.

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FOUND.

BY Mr. John G. Roberts, he has found his house and the bridge on Little river, on a road leading to Greenesborough, a small bundle of papers, which the owner may have again by applying at this office, and this advertisement.

Cotton War - House.

William A. Fgan,

HAVING taken the War-House lately occupied by J. and V. H. per upper end, south side of Broad street, Augusta.

PRODUCTION.

AND THE PRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA.

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supports the Greek army with his treasure. These accounts, if to be depended upon, show the efforts of the Greeks to be by no means as hopeless as they have been represented to be.

An article has appeared, which bears the character of an official communication of the report, that Russia had declined the mediation of the Allied Courts in the affairs of Turkey. The article expressly states, that the business with Turkey has been conducted by Russia in concert with the leading European states.

It was stated in Paris papers that Lord Strafford, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, had assumed too high a tone in his diplomatic correspondence with Russia, which, it appears, the latter power did not resist. Prince Metternich had paid a visit to the King at Hanover, to procure a more moderate course.

His Holiness the Pope has issued a Bull of excommunication against the Caribonians at Napie, which produced an extraordinary effect in that kingdom. The inhabitants of districts, which had been suspected, came forward and gave up their diplomatic papers of the sect, which were in their possession, and renounced the society.

The Morning Chronicle says, Paris papers have been received containing the most distressing accounts, as well as the Maudslayi papers, of the contagious disorder in Spain. The latest accounts from Barcelona stated that the deaths continued at the rate of from 500 to 700 per day; at Barcelona the population had been reduced to 29 or 100 inhabitants, and all the Physicians had fallen victims. The sanguine had attacked the cordons, and several had been killed on both sides.

An article from the Journal de Nuremberg, dated Vienna, 17th ult. states that the recall of the Austrian Minister and Consul General from the Portuguese Court had excited the most intense sensation in that capital. It is witnessed by some as the prelude of a war, while others affirm that all relations between Austria and Portugal are interrupted, and that a diplomatic rupture with Spain is also inevitable.

The Austrian Government has addressed a note to the Foreign Ministers, relative to events in Portugal, remarkable for its moderation, and pacific sentiments. Nat. Adv.

Extract of a private letter, dated Constantinople, August 23.

On the 10th inst. the Spanish Ambassador had his audience with the Grand Vizier; the Minister started from the English Palace with his suite, and the Turkish officer on horseback, attended by three or four hundred Janissaries and servants in livery on foot, and proceeded to Topkapi, the place of embarkation. The Ambassador with about half a dozen of his suite, crossed over in the State Barge, the rest following in other boats. On landing they were provided with other horses by the Porte, many of them most richly caparisoned, particularly the Ambassador's. Before he mounted here, he was served with

right of the Vizier, and who opened and took from it the credentials of the Ambassador. Those the Vizier looked at, acknowledged, and handed again to his officer, on the right. Coffee and sherbet were handed to the Ambassador, who slipped each a censor was then brought, containing wood of aloes, &c. which is held a few seconds under his nose. (After a person in Turkey is considered to have, at long enough with his entertainer, a civil hint is given him to depart by holding some perfume to his nose.) The Ambassador was then rode in a very rich palanquin lined with ermine; his Secretaries and several of his suite were also robed with others of an inferior quality, which are considered a sort of return for the Ambassador's presents. This done, he saluted the Grand Vizier and departed. I think there must have been six or eight hundred persons in the audience room, the greater proportion Turks in full dress, armed with aghas and pistols. We had a fire here this week which destroyed about four hundred Turkish and Armenian houses; the Grand Vizier and Cap. Pacha were ending their authoritative aid.

From P. & L. Letter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.

A Proclamation issued a few days by the Divan, calling on all the Muslim population of this city to continue to carry arms; and it is observed that since its promulgation, a much greater number of its inhabitants than formerly appear with muskets. This measure, however, is not to be ascribed to any fears of Russian invasion, but to a danger nearer home, and of an aspect scarcely less threatening. It has long been known that dissatisfaction to an alarming extent exists among the Janissaries. They perceive with much jealousy, that the number of Asiatic troops in the service of the Government continues to increase, and that the new military system of which they have ever been obtinate opponents is gaining ground. They now openly avow with little reserve, their intention to impede its progress. The Grand Seigneur, on the other hand, who possesses great decision of character, is inflexible in his determination to establish his most essential reform, and to disband or put to death, on the first appearance of insubordination, those Janissaries who may prove refractory. That which most surprises those who view what is going on here is, that a dangerous step should be taken at a time when a contest is carrying on with the Greeks, and the fears on the side of Russia, though supposed to be set at rest for the present, not wholly appeased in regard to a future, and perhaps not very distant period. The firmness of the Grand Seigneur has, however, amply manifested itself. Witness the proceedings at Bucharest, where one thousand Albanian Turks of the corps of Janissaries, were put to death by the order of their own Government; and the same bold spirit, if it is said, is hereafter to be applied to the maintenance of discipline and subordination in the Turkish army. All the Turkish troops in Wallachia and Moldavia, it is understood,

16th November; from which we have transcribed some few paragraphs illustrative of what has been lately transpiring in that quarter of the Republic of Colombia.

We have also received a Letter from Caracas of the 19th November, from which we make the following pleasing extract:—

The enemy's vessels have left the coast and probably returned to Porto Cabello. No doubt exists but their plans have been completely frustrated by the capture of one of their vessels of war (a schooner). Commadore Daniels, who harassed the Spaniards so much, that they have taken their departure quite disappointed. The Commadore has been appointed Captain de Navio, (say Post Captain) and, Commandant of the naval force on this coast, and I presume will be invested with the command of the Colombian navy by the General Congress, as having recommendations have been made to them by the Vice-President. This department and our influential characters.

Mr. Lowrey, an American Consul, has arrived here. Some useful laws have been adopted by the General Congress relative to exports and imports. Coffee is to be free of duties, from the 1st of January next, for 10 years; Sugar likewise, and I do so will pay 10 per cent. duty. All agricultural and manufacturing utensils, &c. &c. are to be free of duties; Books in every language 25 ps. Busto, types and printing Presses, and Ink for that use, Philosophical Instruments, &c. are also exempt from all duties. The Caracas Gazette contains the whole of the aforementioned regulations.

They are certainly very liberal; more so, I believe, than the regulations of the United States on similar importations.

Our translator has furnished us only with the following. Should any further matter meet his perusal, it shall be given in our next.

CARACAS, November 8. OFFICIAL.

SIMON BOLIVAR President of Colombia.

PROCLAMATION.

Colombians!—The book of the laws, which I have the glory to offer you, as the will of the people and the pillar of your rights, settles forever the destiny of Colombia. Your Representatives are penetrated with the sacredness of their authority, and will sacrifice every thing to preserve the sovereignty of the people.

Colombians!—The General Congress has given to the nation what was necessary for good laws, founded on Liberty and equality. I have thus formed one family of the people. It has decreed that the residence of Government should be transferred to Bogota, as a central point from every extremity of the Republic.

Venezuelans!—Your patriotism and your victories promise to Colombia, your firm adhesion to its laws and glorious possession of your repose.

Guindamarcans!—The supreme government has been transferred in the midst of you. Colombia hopes that you will preserve it as a sacred deposit.

dent, SIMON BOLIVAR, who had the glory to command in person this battle.

We shall, in our next, give a full relation of the solemnities of this national festival.—Nat. Adv.

NOTE OF THANKS.

On the 14th of November, the General congress of Colombia, passed votes of thanks separately to several public characters in Europe and the United States, distinguished for their able and disinterested advocacy of South American Independence. Amongst these we have to enumerate the names of Lord Holland and the Abbe de Pradt. Mr. Clay late speaker in the congress of the United States, and Colonel Duane, Editor of the Philadelphia Aurora. Sir Robert Wilson and James Murray, Esq. members of the British House of Commons.

GENERAL EVEREUX.

The Caracas Gazette contains an account of the honorable acquaintance of the 16th November of General D^e Evereux, who had been tried by the supreme court of the Republic for having written a letter to the late president Antonio Narino, which letter was supposed to contain a challenge. The facts we understand to be briefly these: Mrs. English having various claims on the government in right of her deceased husband, a Valadier general English, who died in the service, applied to the vice president Narino and the congress, then assembled at Cucuta. Narino not only refused to acknowledge her claim, but used personally to Mr. English very gross language. General D^e Evereux, with that spirit which always distinguished him, espoused the cause of this unfortunate lady, and removed her with Narino, in the course of the controversy, the challenge command of was given, and General D^e Evereux was put under arrest by Narino. His detained general D^e Evereux for some weeks from the army.

However, on an enquiry into all the facts, the congress approved highly of the course pursued by the General; admitted the justice of the claims made by Mrs. English, and dismissed Narino from the office of Vice President. He afterwards being recovered in his prosecution of General D^e Evereux before the Supreme Court, and the result has been his honorable acquittal. In the whole of this transaction, the President, the illustrious Bolivar, the Congress, and all the authorities of the republic were distinguished for liberality, a high sense of honor and justice, as well as for the great estimation in which they held the services and virtues of Gen. D^e Evereux.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The British Gazette.—We inserted a paragraph yesterday, extending the population of the British Empire (including under that name its colonies and no seasons in America, the West Indies, the East Indies, the coast of Africa, &c.) at 95,220,000 souls. The Russian, the next higher in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000. France, about 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman Empire in all

...of papers, and have made
... extracts as our time would
... permit.
... from Constantinople
... dates the 23d Septem-
... appears that the Ottoman go-
... were making active and
... preparations to reduce the
... were complete
... but which
... the Greek
... had
... acts of Pa-
... the 16th inst. the Spanish
Ambassador had his audience with
the Grand Vizier; the Minister
started from the English Palace
with his suite, and the Turkish offi-
cer on horseback, attended by three
or four hundred Janissaries and
servants in livery on foot, and pro-
ceeded to Topkhana, the place of
embarcation. The Ambassador with
about half a dozen of his suite, cross-
ed over in the State Barge, the rest
following in other boats. On land-
ing they were provided with other
horses by the Porte, many of them
being really caparisoned, parfu-
med, and the Ambassador's. Before he
dined here, he was served with a
cup of coffee; he was attended by
several Turks who walked by his
horse, mostly with one hand on him,
and a Turkish officer of distinction
riding by his side; with the ambas-
sador, his suite, Janissaries, &c.
the whole amounted to about six
hundred persons. On arriving at
the palace, and waiting a few min-
ute in the audience chamber, a
general shout announced the en-
trance of the Vizier, who took his
seat on a sofa, with a Turkish offi-
cer of distinction standing on each
side of him, and the Ambassador
seated in a chair, immediately op-
posite to the Vizier. After a sit-
ting of a few minutes, the Amba-
ssador, seated, delivered his speech
in French, expressive of the friend-
ly relations of the two courts. The
Drogoman of the Porte, standing at
the side of the Ambassador, repeat-
ed the speech in Turkish (this is
one of the highest offices held by
Greeks, and they are considered
almost as petty Princes). After
this, one of the Secretaries took a
silk bag from off his neck and hand-
ed it to the officer, who stood on the

a content is carrying on with the
Greeks, and the fears on the side of
Russia, though supposed to be set at
rest for the present, not wholly ap-
peared in regard to a future and per-
haps not very distant period. The
firmness of the Grand Seigneur has,
however, amply manifested itself.
Witness the proceedings at Bucharest,
where one thousand Albanian Turks
of the corps of Janissaries, were put
to death by the order of their own
Government; and the same bold spi-
rit, it is said, is hereafter to be ap-
plied to the maintenance of discipline
and subordination in the Turkish army.
All the Turkish troops in Wallachia
and Moldavia; it is understood, are
to be immediately withdrawn from
thence. Those provinces will then
revert to the previous form of Govern-
ment—of boyars, appointed by the
Porte, subject to the approbation of
Russia. This measure will no doubt
be satisfactory to that Power, and tend
to facilitate the adjustment of the
differences, if any still remain, between
her & Turkey. The number of Asiatic
troops in the neighborhood of this ci-
ty is very considerable. One corps is
estimated at 15,000, and another at
25,000 men. At present constanti-
nople is perfectly tranquil, and we
have similar accounts from Smyrna.
The Pacha there appears to be better
supported than heretofore. He is
consequently more prompt and firm
in his measures to repress disorder,
and is more respected by the people—
a good omen for the continuance of
tranquillity.

Very late from Caracas.

Our polite and attentive corres-
pondent has transmitted to us Nos.
21, 22 and 23 of the "Gaceta de
Caracas," containing dates to the

... the Federal Con-
gress has given for the nation what
was necessary: good laws, founded
on Liberty and equality. It has
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It has decreed that the residence of
Government should be transferred
to Bogota, as a central point from
every extremity of the Republic.

Venezuelians.—Your patriotism
and your victories promise to Colum-
bia, your firm adhesion to its law,
and glorious possession of your re-
pose.

Colindimarcans.—The supreme
government has been transferred in
the midst of you. Colombia hopes
that you will preserve it as a sacred
deposit confided to your virtues.

Inhabitants of Quito.—The flank-
ing of your claims has reached the
Liberating Army, who are now
marching to your relief, and can you
doubt of your liberty? And, when
free, would you delay to embrace
those who invite a country to its in-
dependence?

Colombians.—The law has de-
signated the Vice-President of Co-
lombia to be the chief of the State,
while I shall be its soldier. He will
be just, benignant, diligent and free-
proachable, a worthy director of the
destinies of Colombia.

Given at the Rosario of Cuenca,
the 8th Oct. 1821.

BOLIVAR.
By His Excellency, the Liberat-
ing President, the Minister of the
Interior.

RIEGO B. URBANEJA.
CARACAS, Oct. 28, 1821.

This day has been a day of great
festivity in this capital, as has been
decreed by the Sovereign Congress,
in honour of the triumph of the Re-
publican Arms in the fields of Ca-
rabo. It is also celebrated as the
birth day of the Liberating Presi-

... honor and justice, as well as for the
great estimation in which they held
the services and virtues of Gen. D.
Everez.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The British.—We insert-
ed a paragraph yesterday, estimating
the population of the British Empire
(including under that name the colo-
nies and possessions in America, the
West Indies, the East Indies, the
coast of Africa, &c.) at 95,220,000
souls. The Russian, the next high-
est in the scale of civilized na-
tions, contains 50,000,000. France, at
30,000,000; and Austria an equal
number. The Roman Empire in all
its glory, contained 120,000,000, one
half of whom were slaves. When we
compare its situation with that of the
British Empire, in wealth, resources,
and industry, the arts, sciences, com-
merce, and agriculture, the prepon-
derance of the latter in the scale of na-
tions, and Empire, is great and not
remarkable. The tonnage employed
in the merchant service is about 5-
640,000 ton for Great Britain; the
exports, 51,000,000 (including 11,7-
000,000 foreign and colonial); and
imports 50,000,000. The navy dur-
ing the last war consisted of one thou-
sand ships of war; the seamen at pre-
sent in the merchant service are about
174,000; the gross revenue of the
state 57,000,000. The capital of
the Empire contains 1,200,000 per-
sons, the same number which Rome
contained in the days of her greatest
strength. The value fixed and es-
timated property in Great Britain, as
calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was
11,600,000,000; and it may now be
fairly taken at 2,000,000,000. The
cotton manufactures of the country
are valued at 100,000,000; the ex-
ports to 40,000,000, nearly one half

Nov. 9 Term 1820

... the whole. In short, taking every
thing into consideration, the British
Empire, in power and strength, may
be stated as the greatest that ever
existed on earth, as far surpassing
them all, in knowledge, moral char-
acter and worth. On her domin-
ions the sun never sets; before her
evening rays leave the spires of Que-
beck, his morning beams have shined
on Port Jackson; and while
sinking from the waters of Lake
Superior, his eye opens upon those
of the Tangiers.

THE NEWS.
WASHINGTON: JAN. 1, 1822.

... and so beneficial in their results,
should have passed. Even
without the money which it con-
stitutes the soldier's pay. But
believing, as your Committee do,
that neither the justice of the claim,
nor the disposition to satisfy it, has
been impaired by time, they have
had reference to documents by which
they are induced to the recommenda-
tion of a course, in the process of
which they have a confident hope.

Your Committee submit the fol-
lowing memorial.

The Memorial of the Legislature
of the State of Georgia, to the Presi-
dent of the United States, sheweth:
That your memorialists feel con-
strained through the greatest rigour
of the government to make this ap-
peal in behalf of a portion of the
citizens of the state whose interests
have been long forgotten, or re-

... and the pendency of treaties with
the Northern Indians. These facts
are adverted to, for the purpose of
showing with the greater certainty,
that Georgia did not act for herself,
but that she was paying obedience
to her Federal head. Another cir-
cumstance carries this position be-
yond dispute. There is not to be
found in our statute book, on file,
or of record in the state of Georgia,
any legislative authority for the
service which was rendered during
these periods. No one, however,
doubts, either the performance
of the service, or its hazard and se-
verity. The only question to be
asked is, who is responsible for
the expense? Your memorialists
in discharging all liability on the
part of Georgia, will ever contend
that a most solemn obligation rests
upon the United States—an obliga-

Proceedings of Congress.
Commenced from the National Intelligencer.

DECEMBER 10.

Several resolutions were adopted
in the House; among which there
was one for the appointment of a
committee to enquire into the ex-
pendency of occupying Columbia Ri-
ver, & the territory adjacent there-
to, and of regulating the trade with
the Indian tribes; and another for
instructing the committee on the
Post Office and Post Roads to en-
quire into the expediency of provid-
ing by law for prohibiting printers
and editors of newspapers, from be-
ing mail contractors or post masters,
and also prohibiting post masters
from being mail contractors.

DECEMBER 11.

In the House, Mr. Sergeant, from
the committee on the Judiciary, re-
ported a bill for the establishment

27th January, 1822.

The expenditures are estimated
The payments made to the
30th September
During the fourth quarter
the payments estimated will
amount to
Making the aggregate amount \$19
Which deducting from the
revenue, will leave a balance
in the Treasury on the 1st of
January 1822

Amount of the public debt, on
the 1st of January, 1822, is
\$3,427,603 78.

*Of the Estimates of the Pa-
trone and Expenditure*
year 1822.

The diminution of the
from imports and tonnage
occurred in 1819, advan-
progressive force through-
reached its lowest point
the quarter.

ted

ture of the year 1822, and also of 1823 and 1824, no part of the annual appropriation of \$10,000,000, constituting the sinking fund, is comprehended, except what is necessary to discharge the interest of the public debt, and the reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock. On the 1st of January, 1825, and the three succeeding years, the debt contracted during the years 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815 becomes redeemable at the will of the government. These sums greatly exceed the amount of the sinking fund applicable in those years to the redemption of the public debt. As the current value of the five per cent. stock, created during the last and present years, exceeds that of the seven per cent. stock, and of the six per cent. stock of 1812 and 1813, it is presumed that the holders of those stocks will be disposed to exchange them for an equal amount of five per cent. stock redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the sinking fund, as at present constituted. According to this view of the subject, \$24,000,000 of the stocks which will be redeemable in the years 1825 and 1826, may be exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable, one third on the first of January, 1831, and one third on the same days of 1832, and 1833. This exchange of six per cent. stock, if effected on the 1st of January, 1825, will produce an annual reduction of the interest of the public debt, from that time to the first mentioned period, of \$240,000 and an aggregate saving, through the whole period, of \$2,160,000. If the whole of the seven per cent. stock should be exchanged, the saving would be considerably increased.

If such an exchange of stock should be deemed inexpedient or impracticable, a saving of equal if not greater extent, may be effected in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, by borrowing, at the rate of five per cent. in the first and each successive year, a sum equal to the difference between the amount redeemable, and that portion of the Sinking Fund, applicable to its redemption; the five per cent. stock, as created, to be redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the Sinking Fund, until the whole of the public debt shall be redeemed. If the five per cent. stock shall, during those years, be above par, a saving beyond that proposed to be effected by the exchange of stock in 1822 will be secured, to the extent of that difference, by the latter process.

But, it is possible, that the progressive increase of the revenue, which has been anticipated, and which is necessary to the full operation of the Sinking Fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure, authorized by law, may, after the 1st of January, 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case must be, an increase of the public revenue, in addition to the existing impositions, or, 2d, a reduction of the Sinking Fund.

First. A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandise seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but fifteen per cent. ad valorem, ought, in justice as well as policy, to be placed at 25 per cent. which is the duty paid upon the articles of woolen and cotton manufactures. The same reduction is applicable to some of the articles which pay twenty five per cent. ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, in this view, to increase of the revenue, could hardly fail to result, in respect to the extent of nearly 100,000 dollars annually. It is not probable, however, that an increase of duty on some of the articles

of the year 1822, if the present price of the latter stock should continue, without diminishing, in any degree, the operation of that fund, in the redemption of the public debt. Such an exchange would reduce the interest annually, 360,000 dollars.

The loan of 5,000,000 dollars, which was authorized by the act of 3d March, 1821, has been obtained at an average premium of nearly 55 per cent. on the issue of five per cent. stock, redeemable at the will of the government, after the 1st of January, 1835.

Three men of genteel appearance, were committed last night by the Mayor, on a charge of passing counterfeit notes. The notes suspected, are of the banks of Virginia and Maryland. Several circumstances, after the men were placed in custody, had a tendency to strengthen the suspicions that had previously existed against them.—Much credit is due to the officers who were employed to arrest them, and we take pleasure in noticing their promptness and activity.

Sta. Rep. Dec. 20.

Henry J. Howell one of the persons arrested and committed on a charge of having counterfeited money in his possession was brought before Judge Chatton yesterday under a writ of Habeas Corpus, and a motion for his discharge was made. Because he is charged with a felony committed in South Carolina, and that before he is claimed as a fugitive from justice by the Governor of that state his arrest and detention are illegal. If this motion is overruled counsel contended that the prisoner was entitled to be discharged on bail for the offence committed in this state.

On the first ground of the motion, the judge, deemed, that a person charged with the perpetration of a felony in another state of the union, and fleeing to this state as a sanctuary, may upon a principle of comity and the consideration that the sovereignty of one state for these purposes runs into another, and is therefore contradistinguished from a felony committed in a foreign nation, may be detained for a reasonable period, in order to afford time, to the executive of a state where the felony is charged to have been committed, to make the demand authorized and directed by the constitution.

On application to be bailed the judge observed that the prisoner was charged with having in his possession, counterfeited money with an intention to pass the same in this state. By the 53d section of the penal code of Georgia, that offence is punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for any period of time not exceeding 15 years.

In this high grade of felony, whether the prisoner shall be bailed or not, rests in the sound discretion of the court. The positiveness of the affidavit in this case, and the absence of all intrinsic circumstances in favor of the application, would not permit the court to accede to this motion.—particularly as the proximity of the session of the Superior Court excluded the idea of any rigor, or hardship in the continuation of the imprisonment.

The prisoners Jones and Calvin were refused bail and also remanded for similar reasons.—1b. Dec. 22.

SOUTH AMERICA.

There is one remark in Mr. Monroe's Message, which deserves a note.—He says that "it is understood" the Colonies of South America have met with great success; and that it will be the object of the government to promote the acknowledgement of their independence by friendly counsel with the government of Spain. This would not per-

comes forward and offers his counsel to the government of Spain in their behalf! His counsel! This is mockery—and from America too! Why was not this interference offered long since, when it might perhaps have been instrumental in saving the effusion of blood. How true it is that revolution is only successful rebellion! Had the patriots of South America been unsuccessful; had they been unable to attain the high stand which they have, they would have been left to the vengeance of a vindictive government. But they have attained the objects of their arduous contest without foreign assistance, and have not only given to themselves the blessings of a free government, but the impulse has been communicated to Spain, and priestcraft and kingcraft have fallen before the contagion of freedom, and we aid and assist them by our friendly counsel to the Spanish government." How generous! Georgian.

We know Lawyers, who would be delightful companions if they did not always talk of law.—Authors, if they did not always re-publish to you their writings.—Merchants, if they did not always speculate about the market.—Painters, if they did not perpetually retouch upon their works.—Schoolmasters, if they did not eternally teach us their fine systems of Education, and Players if they did not incessantly act over their performances. Physicians have less of this egotism than other professional characters; probably because they could not always find patients, to attend to their cases, and still more probably because Medicine embraces so many brilliant and pleasing prospects in its theory. After all, however, if the question were put to the generality of men, Why do they detest vanity in others, their candid answer would be, because it shocks their own.

The Revd GIDEON HAGOOD, of S. Carolina, will preach in this place on Wednesday, 16th inst. and the next day at Fishing Creek.

Positively the last notice. The subscribers of the News and those indebted for advertisements, are informed that the present month will be extended as an indulgence to give time for settlement; after which, the names of those subscribers who will not come forward and pay their arrearages, shall be erased, and the papers stoppt. No more credit will be given for advertisements to those who will not have balanced accounts in the course of the month.

January 1, 1822.

Grand Chapter of Georgia. The Officers and Members of the Grand Chapter are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall in Louisville, on MONDAY, the 4th of February next, for the purpose of organizing the said Chapter, and installing the Officers; and for the transaction of such other business as may be found necessary.

WM. SCHLEY, Grand High Priest. Louisville, 18th Dec 1821.

See 1st section of the 2d article of the General Grand Constitution declaring who shall be members of the State Grand Chapter.

Editors of Newspapers in Georgia, friendly to Masonry, are requested to give the above a few in-

Eagle Tavern.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above establishment, which will be opened on Monday next, for the reception of boarders and travellers. The rooms will be kept in neat order, the table supplied with the best the country can afford, and the stables with the best provender. Every attention will be paid to those who will favor the proprietor of this establishment with their company. Moderate prices will be asked.

James Brown.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1822. 1—3t

Found,

By Alexander L. McCleskey, on the Cobham road leading to Augusta, A BOX OF RAISINS. The owner may have his property back again by applying at this office and paying for this notice.

Jan. 2, 1822 1—8t

Will be sold,

At the late residence of Benjamin Taliaferro, deceased, in the county of Wilkes and state of Georgia, the following property, to wit,

One Tract of Land

known and distinguished as the old settlement the late residence of the said Benjamin, consisting of three hundred acres of land, more or less, with eight hundred acres more or less, cleared, with good improvements.

ALSO,

One other tract of land containing six hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad River, near Anthony's mills, having about four hundred acres cleared, and under improvements, with a good mill thereon.

ALSO,

One thousand barrels of corn, eighty or one hundred stacks of fodder, household and kitchen furniture, plantation and blacksmith tools, two wagons, and two carts, one riding carriage, and stock consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, and other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence on the 5th day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty two, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Benjamin Taliaferro, Thornton Taliaferro.

Attorneys in fact.

Jan. 2, 1822 1—tds

The Augusta Office will please insert the above advertisement until the day of sale, and forward its account to this office.

Sheriffs' Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes County, within the legal sale hours, the following property, viz:

One negro woman by the name of Eve; levied on as the property of William Glover to satisfy an execution in favor of Richard Richardson & Co. Property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

Corn, fodder, cattle, and hogs, one road waggon and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; levied on by virtue of a distress warrant in favor of William Sansom against John Minton, property pointed out by said Sansom. Conditions cash.

Francis R. Corbett, D. S. December 31, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale—postponed.

WILL be sold at the Court house in Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal sale hours,

One tract of land containing five hundred and eleven acres, more or less (of the first quality,) lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining lands belonging to John B. Nelson and others, levied on as the property of Frances A. Lipham, executrix of Aaron Lipham, dec'd, to satisfy two debts in favor of Robert Chivers and Samuel Wingfield, executors of Thomas H. Chivers, dec'd. Property pointed out by plaintiff and defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less, whereon Lesley Coats now lives, lying on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining lands belonging to Samuel W. Good & others, levied on as the said Coats's property to satisfy sundry executions against him.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Rocky Creek adjoining lands belonging to William Triplett, James Wingfield and others, whereon Bartholomew Bell now lives, levied on as his property to satisfy a debt in favor of William Dearing and pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Dry Creek of Long Creek adjoining lands belonging to Joshua Jackson and others, whereon Robert D. Knox now lives; also six negroes, Isaac, a fellow, Milly, John, Martha, Louisage and Will, all in the possession of D. B. Knox, levied on as the property of John M. Hanson to satisfy an execution in favor of Bernard Moore, property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

A negro Girl named Matilda, levied on as the property of Thomas W. Bolton, administrator de bonis non of Thomas W. Sims, dec'd, to satisfy an execution in the name of William G. Gilbert, property pointed out by A. Simon, and now in jail.

ALSO,

A negro Woman named Betty, levied on by James Sherman, constable, as the property of Francis Gartrell, to satisfy a debt in favor of Joseph B. Johnson; pointed out by plaintiff and left in the possession of defendant.

ALSO,

One negro Fellow named Dick, levied on as the property of James Montgomery to satisfy an execution in favor of Lemuel Helear, administrator of Richard Hardwick dec'd, and sundry others vs. said James Montgomery, the said negro left in the possession of Heuben Scott.

R. J. Willis, D. S. w. c. January 3, 1822. 1

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the legal sale hours:

One bay horse; levied on as the property of Fielding Aycock, to satisfy an execution in favor of Charles Norman.

William Smith, Sheriff.

January 3, 1822. 1. GEORGIA. PERSONALLY Wilkes county. I came before me, Wiley Dyer, and made oath and sworn, that he has lost or mislaid an old Red Morocco pocket-book, with about forty-five or six dollars in it; also one note of hand on Barnabe Woolbright for fifty dollars, due the first day of March next,

This exchange of six per cent. stock, if effected on the 1st of January, 1823, will produce an annual reduction of the interest of the public debt, from that time to the first mentioned period, of \$240,000 & an aggregate saving, through the whole period, of \$2,160,000. If the whole of the seven per cent. stock should be exchanged, the saving would be considerably increased.

If such an exchange of stock should be deemed inexpedient or impracticable, a saving of equal if not greater extent, may be effected in the years 1825, 1836, 1837, and 1838, by borrowing, at the rate of five per cent. in the first and each successive year, a sum equal to the difference between the amount redeemable, and that portion of the Sinking Fund, applicable to its redemption; the five per cent. stock, so created, to be redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the Sinking Fund, until the whole of the public debt shall be redeemed. If the five per cent. stock shall, during three years, be above par, a saving beyond that proposed to be effected by the exchange of stock in 1822, will be secured, to the extent of that difference, by the latter process.

But, it is possible, that the progressive increase of the revenue, which has been anticipated, and which is necessary to the full operation of the Sinking Fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure, authorized by law, after the 1st of January, 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case, must be, as in the case of the public revenue, by an addition to the existing impositions; or, 2d, a reduction of the Sinking Fund.

First. A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandise seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but fifteen per cent. ad valorem, ought, in justice as well as policy, to be placed at 25 per cent. which is the duty paid upon the principal articles of woolen and cotton manufactures. The same correction is applicable to some of the articles which pay twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, which would tend to increase of the revenue, could hardly fail to effect a saving to the extent of nearly 500,000 dollars annually. It is highly probable, however, that an increase of duty on some of the articles might eventually cause a reduction of the revenue; but this can only take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event, domestic manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies will have been proportionably increased.

Second. If it should be deemed expedient to reduce the Sinking Fund, in preference to the imposition of additional taxes, it may be satisfactory to know that an annual appropriation for that object of 5,000,000 dollars, commencing on the 1st of January, 1823, will extinguish the whole of the public debt, exclusive of the three per cent. stock, in the year 1825. Should the Sinking Fund be reduced to 5,000,000 dollars, an exchange of 35,000,000 dollars of six per cent. for five per cent. stock may be effected in the course of

the year 1823, and will, therefore, save the State the interest of the debt for his discharge was made. Because he is charged with a felony committed in South Carolina, and that before he is claimed as a fugitive from justice by the Governor of that state his arrest and detention are illegal. If this motion is overruled counsel contended that the prisoner was entitled to be discharged on bail for the offence committed in this state.

On the first ground of the motion, the judge decreed that a person charged with the perpetration of a felony in another state of the union, and fleeing to this state as a sanctuary, may upon a principle of comity and the consideration that the sovereignty of one state for these purposes runs into another, and is therefore contradistinguished from a felony committed in a foreign nation, may be detained for a reasonable period, in order to afford time, to the executive of a state where the felony is charged to have been committed, to make the demand authorized and directed by the constitution.

On application to be bailed the judge observed that the prisoner was charged with having in his possession, counterfeited money with an intention to pass the same in this state. By the 53d section of the penal code of Georgia, that offence is punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for any period of time not exceeding 15 years.

In this high grade of felony, whether the prisoner shall be bailed or not, rests in the sound discretion of the court. The positiveness of the affidavit in this case, and the absence of all intrinsic circumstances in favor of the application, would not permit the court to accede to this motion, particularly as the proximity of the session of the Superior Court excluded the idea of any rigor, or leniency in the continuation of the imprisonment.

The prisoners Jones and Calvin were refused bail and also remanded for similar reasons.—16. Dec. 22.

SOUTH AMERICA.

There is one remark in Mr. Monroe's Message, which deserves a note. He says that "it is understood" the Colonies of South America have met with great success; and that it will be the object of the government to promote the acknowledgement of their independence by friendly counsel with the government of Spain. This would not perhaps have claimed a remark, did we not consider it so much of a piece with the policy of the government towards the republics of South America. They have struggled thro' a bloody and exterminating conflict of thirteen years, against a government whose tenderest mercies were to them cruelty, and in a cause like that for which our fathers contended and bled, (not however unassisted) and we have looked on with the cold calculating policy of a speculator, who only considers the effusion of blood as affecting his profit and loss account, without an effort to serve or to save—and now, when this oppressed people have broken their chains, when they can command terms, and are in fact and independent, the President of a confederation of republics which should have been bound to them from the first impulse of their revolution by ties of sympathy and friendship,

works—Schoolmasters, if they did not eternally teach us their fancies of Education, and Players if they did not incessantly act over their performances. Physicians have less of this egotism than other professional characters; probably because they could not always find patients, to attend to their cases, and still more probably because Medicine embraces so many brilliant and pleasing prospects in its theory. After all, however, if the question were put to the generality of men, Why do they detest vanity in others, their candid answer would be, because it shocks their own.

The Revd. GIDEON HAGOOD, of S. Carolina, will preach in this place on Wednesday, 16th inst. and the next day at Fanning Creek.

Positively the last notice. The subscribers of the News and those indebted for advertisements, are informed that the present month will be extended as an indulgence to give time for settlement; after which, the names of those subscribers who will not come forward and pay their arrearages, shall be erased, and the papers stop. No more credit will be given for advertisements to those who will not have balanced accounts in the course of the month.

January 1, 1822.

Grand Chapter of Georgia.

The Officers and Members of the Grand Chapter are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall in Louisville, on Monday, the 4th of February next, for the purpose of organizing the said Chapter, and installing the Officers; and for the transaction of such other business as may be found necessary.

WM. SCHLEY,
Grand High Priest.
Louisville, 18th Dec 1821.

* See 4th section of the 2d article of the General Grand Constitution declaring who shall be members of the State Grand Chapter.

Editors of Newspapers in Georgia, friendly to Masonry, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

20 Dollars Reward,

ABSCONDED from Wilkes county on the 17th November last, a man by the name of

James W. Gregory, who, on some plausible but false pretences got himself indebted to the subscriber, and ran away after stealing a SHOT GUN. The said Gregory is about 23 or 24 years of age, speckmarked; he said he was from North Carolina. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the villain.

James Thompson.
Washington, Georgia.
January 1, 1822.

The Editors of the Georgia Journal and Augusta Advertiser are requested to give the above three insertions in their respective papers and forward their accounts to this office.

Georgia, following property, to wit,

One Tract of Land

known and distinguished as the old settlement the late residence of the said Benjamin, consisting of three hundred acres of land, more or less, with eight hundred acres more or less cleared, with good improvements.

One other tract of land containing six hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad River, near Anthony's mills, having about four hundred acres cleared, and under improvements, with a good Mill thereon.

ALSO,

One thousand barrels of corn, eighty or one hundred stacks of fodder, household and kitchen furniture, plantation and blacksmith tools, two wagons, and two carts, one riding carriage, and stock consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, and other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence on the 5th day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty two, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Benjamin Taliaferro,
Thornston Taliaferro.
Attorneys in fact.

Jan. 2, 1822. 1—tds
The Augusta Chronicle will please insert the above advertisement until the day of sale, and forward its account to this office.

Sheriffs' Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes County, within the legal sale hours, the following property, viz:

One negro woman by the name of Eve; levied on as the property of William Glover to satisfy an execution in favour of Richard Richardson & Co. Property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,
Corn, fodder, cattle and hogs, one road waggon and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; levied on by virtue of a distress warrant in favor of William Sansom against John Minton, property pointed out by said Sansom. Conditions cash.

Francis R. Corbett, D. S.
December 31, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale—postponed.
ON the first Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, will be sold, within the legal sale hours:

One negro woman by the name of Roxana and two infant children George and Jim; levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gill, to satisfy an execution in favor of Peter Curry and others, property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing six acres, more or less, on the waters of Rocky creek, about one mile below Washington, on the main Augusta road, with the improvements thereon, and one negro man named Tom; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Hughes, property pointed out by defendant.

William Smith, Shff.
January 3, 1822.

perity to satisfy a debt in favor of William Hearing and pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of dry fork of Long Creek adjoining lands belonging to Joshua Jackson and others, whereon Robert D. Knox now lives; also six negroes, Isaac, a fellow, Mitty, John, Martha, Louisa and Willi m, all in the possession of R. D. Knox, levied on as the property of John M. Hanson to satisfy an execution in favor of Bernard Yocum, property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

A negro Girl named Matilda, levied on as the property of Thomas W. Bolton, administrator de bonis non of Thomas W. Sims, dec'd, to satisfy an execution in the name of William G. Gilbert, property pointed out by A. Simons and now in jail.

ALSO,

A negro Woman named Betty, levied on by James McMan, constable, as the property of Francis Gartrell, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph B. Johnson, pointed out by plaintiff and left in the possession of defendant.

ALSO,

One negro Fellow named Dick, levied on as the property of James Montgomery to satisfy an execution in favor of Lemuel Stearns, administrator of Rich'd Hardwick dec'd, and sundry others &c. said James Montgomery, the said negro left in the possession of Reuben Scott.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.
January 3, 1822.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the legal sale hours:

One bay horse, levied on as the property of Fielding Aycock, to satisfy an execution in favor of Charles Norman.

William Smith, Shff.
January 3, 1822.

GEORGIA. PERSONALLY
Wilkes county. I came before me, Wiley Dyer, and made oath and said: that he has lost or mislaid an old Red Morocco pocket book, with about forty-five or six dollars in it; also one note of hand on Barnaba Woolbright for fifty dollars, due the first day of March next, made payable to Thomas Pullin; one on Daniel Kent for seventy dollars due the twenty-fifth of December next, made payable to the subscriber; one note of B. Harrison and James Colburn for seventy five dollars due March next, made payable to Thomas Pullin; also sundry other papers on F. & W. Talbot in Kentucky.

WILEY DYER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th of November 1821.

JOSEPH B. HOLMES, J. P.
All persons are forwarded to trade for the aforesaid notes, and the drawers to pay them to any other but to the subscriber or to Thomas Pullin.

WILEY DYER.
January 1st 1822.

Blank Deeds,
AND PETITIONS,
NEATLY PRINTED,
And For sale at this Office.

Soldier's Music.—A soldier asked his comrade, one evening to go into a dram-shop, to hear a fiddle; to which the other replied—"None of your foxy music for me; give me the roaring of a 24 pounder, a clap of thunder, and now and then an earthquake."

The following paragraph appeared in a provincial (English) paper: "Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since, on his journey from a stage coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and has not heard of her since."

A fanatical Raver.—One of the lower order of ranting preachers, not many miles from Bolton-in-the-Moors, lately addressed his auditory in the following metaphorical language:—"I dare say you'd all pay to see a boxing-match between Turner and Randall; yet you don't like to pay for seeing a pitched battle between me and Beelzebub. Oh, my friends, many a hard knock and many a cross blow have I given the black brute for your sake! Pull! do pull off these gay gauds of Mammon; strike the Devil a trait blow, and darken his spiritual daylight. At him manfully, and I'll be your bottle holder. I ask nothing but the money, which I hope you'll not forget before you go."

Lightning.—using a thunder storm, the safest situation is in the middle of a room, at a distance from the chimney, and standing upon a wooden rug, which is a non-conductor. Blankets and feathers being non-conductors, the bed is a place of comparative safety, provided the bell wires are not too near, which are almost always melted in houses struck by lightning. When out of doors, it is dangerous to take shelter under trees, the safest situation is within some yards of them, and upon the driest spot that can be selected. In a thunder storm, when the sound instantly succeeds the flash, the persons who witness the circumstance are in some danger; when the interval is a quarter of a minute they are secure.

GAMBLING.—It is certainly gratifying to perceive, that this vice so destructive to morality, religion and social happiness, and which for a long time has been so extensively carried on, particularly in our Southern and Western States, is undergoing a purgation that will no doubt be beneficial to society. A short time since, we published an account of a nest of those social Robbers being broken up in Cincinnati, (Ohio) in Kentucky, too, the strength of the law bids fair to put a stop to their vile practices. In New Orleans a severe law has been put in force against them, which, we trust, will be rightly executed. In Huntsville, (Ala.) a man by the name of Michael Miller, was lately tried and convicted of setting up and keeping a Roulette table, and fined 500 dollars, to stand in the pillory one hour each day, for three days successively, and to be imprisoned until the fine and costs of the prosecution were discharged. This is right. If these measures are persevered in, there is no doubt but this evil will shortly terminate. We cannot forbear to add that if the laws of this State were put into execution against some of the innumerable, unlawful gambling tables in this city it would have a salutary effect.

Putland, Free Post.

Head-Quarters, ELBERTON, Nov. 10, 1821. DIVISION ORDERS.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq. of Lincoln county, is hereby appointed Division Inspector of the Southwestern District.

Monthly Notices.

GEORGIA. Wilkes Superior Court, JULY TERM, 1821.

Pre. in the Honorable Court M. Dooley, Judge.

ON reading and filing the petition of Oliver Whyte by Nathan O. Sayre, his agent and attorney, stating that Shaler Hillyer, late of the said county of Wilkes, deceased, in consideration as well of the sum of one hundred dollars, to him paid by the said Oliver Whyte, as for the better securing to the said Oliver Whyte the payment of the sum of eight thousand dollars specified in a note of hand drawn by the said Shaler Hillyer to the said Oliver Whyte for said sum, dated the 29th day of October 1815, payable on or before the first day of January then next ensuing, with lawful interest thereon, from and after the first day of November, then next after the date of said note, did, on the 29th day of October aforesaid, execute a certain indenture of mortgage therein conveying to the said Oliver Whyte, among divers other tracts and parcels of land, that piece or parcel of land described in said indenture of mortgage as "a certain tract of land lying & being in the county of Wilkes, on Broad river, containing three hundred & eighty acres of land, more or less, bounded north by Broad river, and beginning at a Walnut corner, on the river, on Benjamin Talister's line, running south 21 degrees East to a Hickory, 36 chains, thence South 69 degrees West 25 chains 50 links to a Red Oak corner on said Talister's line, thence South 21 degrees East 21 chains to a Red Oak on said line, thence South 63 degrees West 15 chains to a Branch on Henry Calender's line, thence down said Branch as "a meander of the river, then e down the river to the beginning, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging." And also, that of the piece or parcel of land, described in said indenture, as "one moiety or half of a certain tract of land lying in Wilkes county, being the tract whereon the said Hillyer now lives, (meaning at the date of said mortgage) lying on Broad river, bounded by Marshall Martin and others, containing the one half of two grants for 800 and 500 acres say one thousand and fifty acres, by the same more or less, together with all and every the rights members and appurtenances, which has or may by operation of law or equity be vested in the said Shaler Hillyer, to have and to hold the said several tracts or parcels of land above granted with the appurtenances thereof, to him the said Oliver Whyte, his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own proper use and behoof." And showing further that the time limited in said note for the payment of said sum of money intended to be secured was long since elapsed, and that the said sum of eight thousand dollars of his principal together with large arrearages of interest accrued thereon, still remains due & unpaid, and praying for a Rule for the foreclosure of the equity of redemption of in and to the said mortgaged property and that the same may be sold, &c.

It is ordered, that unless the said principal and the interest accrued and to accrue thereon together with the costs of this proceeding be paid into this Court within twelve months from this time, the Court will give judgment for the amount which may be found to be due on said mortgage, and will order the property described and conveyed in said mortgage, to be sold in such manner as prescribed in cases of execution, so that all equity of redemption in or to the said property may be barred and foreclosed pursuant to the statute in such cases made, and

And it is ordered, that the said principal and the interest accrued and to accrue thereon together with the costs of this proceeding be paid into this Court within twelve months from this time, the Court will give judgment for the amount which may be found to be due on said mortgage, and will order the property described and conveyed in said mortgage, to be sold in such manner as prescribed in cases of execution, so that all equity of redemption in or to the said property may be barred and foreclosed pursuant to the statute in such cases made, and

GEORGIA.

Elbert Superior Court, MARCH TERM, 1821. Present the Honorable JOHN M. DOOLEY.

JAMES PATTERSON having petitioned the Court, stating that on the thirteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty, Charter Harper made and delivered his mortgage deed, to the said James, and thereby to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred dollars by the twenty fifth day of December, then next, mortgaged unto the said James, two tracts of land lying in the said county of Elbert, one containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, granted to John Appling, on the twenty-ninth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety five, on the waters of Cold water creek, bound on the northeast by John Appling's land, on the southeast by Richard Harper's land, and on the north by Gabes' land.—The other containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, beginning at a pine corner, running south twenty degrees east, seventy chains to a stake, thence south fifty-five degrees west, nine chains to a pine corner; thence north sixty degrees west, thirty chains to a post oak corner; thence south thirty degrees west, three chains to a red oak corner, thence north forty degrees west, twenty two chains to a post oak corner, thence to the beginning corner, lying on a branch called Rock Branch.—And that the said sum of money is due and unpaid. It is ordered, that the principal, interest and costs, due and accrued on said mortgage be paid into court, within twelve months from the date of this decree, as in default thereof, the court will give judgment for the same, and order the lands so mortgaged to be sold, as prescribed by the statute in such case provided, and that this rule be published in one of the public Gazettes of this State, at least once in every month, until the time appointed for payment, or ordered on the said Charter Harper, at least six months previous to the time when the money is due directed to be paid.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the minutes of said Court.
WM. C. BOWEN cl'k.
March 16, 1821.—12

In Equity.

Levi H. Echols, Plaintiff, vs. **Charles W. Scott**, Defendant.
Appearing to the Court that the defendant resides out of the state, and that service of the bill and injunction, has been effected on Augustus B. Longstreet, the defendant's attorney. It is ordered, that a publication once a month for six months in one of the public Gazettes of this state, shall be deemed sufficient service.

GEORGIA, Superior Court, Wilkes County, July Term 1821.
A true copy from the minutes said court, this 9th August, 1821.
JOHN DYSON. Clerk

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Justices of the Interior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, beginning at a pine corner, running south twenty degrees east, seventy chains to a stake, thence south fifty-five degrees west, nine chains to a pine corner; thence north sixty degrees west, thirty chains to a post oak corner; thence south thirty degrees west, three chains to a red oak corner, thence north forty degrees west, twenty two chains to a post oak corner, thence to the beginning corner, lying on a branch called Rock Branch.—And that the said sum of money is due and unpaid. It is ordered, that the principal, interest and costs, due and accrued on said mortgage be paid into court, within twelve months from the date of this decree, as in default thereof, the court will give judgment for the same, and order the lands so mortgaged to be sold, as prescribed by the statute in such case provided, and that this rule be published in one of the public Gazettes of this State, at least once in every month, until the time appointed for payment, or ordered on the said Charter Harper, at least six months previous to the time when the money is due directed to be paid.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable Interior Court of the county of Wilkes, while sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell 300 acres of land, lying and being in Burk county on the waters of Backhead, adjoining Seraggs and others, for the benefit of Pitman Overstreet, minor, and his creditors.
John Moss, Guardian.
Oct 1, 1821

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable Court of Ordinary of the county of Wilkes, for leave to sell 297 acres of land in said county, on the waters of Dry Fork of Long Creek; to be sold as the property of John Faver, dec'd, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.
John Faver, Adm'r.
May 7, 1821.

NINE Months after date, application will be made to the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph M. Semmes dec'd for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.
IGNATIUS SEMMES, Adm'r.
June 11, 1821.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Justices of the Interior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in the said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, containing one hundred sixteen and a half acres, more or less, adjoining William M. Williams and others, the real estate of John Williams Jr. dec'd for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.
NELSON POWELL, Adm'r.
Dec. 8, 1821. mjm.

AT the expiration of nine months' application will be made to the court of ordinary of Lincoln county, for leave to sell three hundred and fifty acres of land, in said county, on the head waters of Grays creek, adjoining John Clark. Also two slaves, to wit: Guy and Ritter; it being the real estate of John Holmes, dec'd. late of Lincoln county.
Ichabod Holmes, Adm'r.
Sept. 1, 1821. mjm.

GEORGIA, Clerk of the Court of ordinary for said County. Whereas Richard Sappington applies for letters of administration of the estate of John Weaver, dec'd. These are therefore to cite summon and admonish, all and singular the kindred and creditors of said dec'd, to file their objections in this office, within the time prescribed by law, to show cause why said letters should not be granted.
Given under my hand at office this 23d day of August 1821.
JOHN L. DYSON, C. C. O.
24—mjm

Sheriffs' Sale.
Will be sold at the court house in Wilkes County, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Sheriffs' Sale.
Will be sold at the court house in Wilkes County, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Collector's Sale.

IN the town of Elberton, Elbert county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, between the legal sale-hours, ONE TRACT OF LAND (or as much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax for the years 1819 and 1820) containing eleven and a half acres, lying on the waters of Falling creek in Elbert county, adjoining Elberton and granted to John Baker, levied on as the property of Thompson and Carter to satisfy the tax—amount due \$5.17 cents.
L. M. CURRY, T. C. E. C.
Nov. 30, 1821.

Administrators Sales.

Will be sold on the tenth day of January next, at the late residence of Jacob Slack, dec'd, all the personal property of said dec'd (except the negroes.)
CONSISTING of stock of every kind; corn, fodder and cotton, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, &c. on a credit until the twenty-fifth of December next thereafter, notes with approved security will be required. At the same time and place, the land and plantation of said dec'd will be rented for the ensuing year.
William Andres, Adm'r.
Jesse Slack.
November 21, 1821. ids

ON the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold at the Court House in the city of Savannah, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Interior Court of the county of Liberty:
One tract of land containing two hundred acres, on Beaver Dam Creek, Elbert county; one tract of land containing five hundred and seventy-five acres, on Broad river, Madison County; one tract of land containing two hundred and eighty-seven acres, on Buffalo Creek, Washington County; one tract of land containing three hundred acres, near Sapalo, McIntosh County; three tracts of land containing 1976 acres, on Canoochee river, Liberty County; 60 acres of land, in Liberty County, known as Milligan's Hammock; also lots No. 262 and 266 in the town of Sunbury, the whole being the property of John Molich, dec'd, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said estate. Conditions well known at the time of sale.
The situation and quality of the above mentioned lands can be seen on application to
WM. HOCHSTRASSER, Adm'r.
Oct 16 43—mids

Executor's Sale.

Will be sold on Tuesday the first day of February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, by order of court,

363 Acres of Land, belonging to the estate of William Pearman, deceased, lying on the waters of the Dry Fork, there upwards of two hundred and fifty acres in the woods mostly fit for cultivation—sold at one and two years credit, cash installments.
Robert Pearman, Adm'r.
Simcon Walker.
Nov. 6, 1821. 45—mjm

Strayed

FROM the right of the owner's farm, between the 20th and 30th of 1st month of MAY 1821, between six and seven years old, about five feet one inch high, roach mane and tail, and was in very good order when he left home. There is no mark on his hind feet. He was traded for near Little River not far from Carter's Mills, it is probable

prosecution were discharged. This is right. If these measures are persevered in, there is no doubt but this evil will shortly terminate. We cannot forbear to add that if the laws of this State were put into execution against some of the innumerable, unlawful gambling tables in this city it would have a salutary effect.

Philad. Etc Post.

Head-Quarters,

ELBERTON, Nov. 10, 1821.

DIVISION ORDERS.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq. of Lincoln county, is hereby appointed Division Inspector of the Fourth Division, Georgia Militia, with the Title and Rank of Lieut. Colonel, vice Colonel Mienjah Henley, resigned. All officers and privates in said Division, will respect and obey him accordingly.

Wiley Thompson,

Maj. Gen. Com'dg.
Dec. 11, 1821. 50-34

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of **ANDERSON & WALKER**, are requested to come to a final settlement with the subscriber, who wishes to close that concern as soon as possible. **JOHN B. ANDERSON**.
Dec. 28. 52 21

Blank Deeds,

AND PETITIONS,
NEATLY PRINTED.
And For sale at this Office,

prosecution were discharged. This is right. If these measures are persevered in, there is no doubt but this evil will shortly terminate. We cannot forbear to add that if the laws of this State were put into execution against some of the innumerable, unlawful gambling tables in this city it would have a salutary effect.

It is Ordered, that unless the said principal and the interest accrued and to accrue thereon together with the costs of his proceeding be paid into this Court within twelve months from this time, the Court will give judgment for the amount which may be found to be due on said mortgage, and will order the property described and conveyed in said mortgage, to be sold in such manner as prescribed in cases of execution, in order that all equity of redemption of said land to the said property may be barred and foreclosed pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.

And it is further ordered, that this rule be published in one of the Public Gazettes of this state, at least once in every month until the time herein appointed for the payment of said money, or be served on the mortgagor or his special agent, at least six months previous to the time the said money is directed to be paid.

GEORGIA, } Superior Court,
Wilkes County, } July Term, 1821.
A true copy from the Minutes,
this 21st of July 1821.

JOHN DYSON, Clerk.
m12m

WE are requested to announce **JOHN W. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the election for county officers in January next.

that, has been elected on Augustus B. Longtree, the defendant's attorney. It is ordered, that a publication once a month for six months in one of the public Gazettes of this state, shall be deemed sufficient service.

GEORGIA, } Superior Court,
Wilkes County, } July Term 1821.

A true copy from the minutes said court, this 9th August, 1821.

JOHN DYSON, Clerk

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Justices of the Interior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in said County, on the waters of Fishing creek, containing one hundred and sixty one and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Jesse F. Heard and others; the real estate of Christopher Binns, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

SALLY BINNS, Adm'r.
DUDLY STINSON, Adm'r.
October 20th 1821. m9m.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis Norman, deceased, consisting of one tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty one acres, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Newford Creek; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said decr. **JAMES TOLES**, Guardian.
July 2d, 1821. m9m,

John Weaver, dec'd. These are, therefore to cite summon and admonish, all and singular the kindred and creditors of said dec'd, to file their objections in this office, within the time prescribed by law, to show cause why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at office this 23d day of August 1821.
JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.
52--m6m

Sheriffs' Sale.

WILL be sold at the court house in Wilkes County, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

One negro girl named Rachel nine or ten years of age; levied on as the property of Daniel C. Heard, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of A. M. Stokes.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Harriet about fourteen years old; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of A. H. Gibson & Co. vs. Lesly Coats.

ALSO,

Three negroes, viz: one fellow named Malow and a woman named Amy and her child named Lewis; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Jilson Hopkins vs. Daniel C. Heard.

R. J. WILLIS, n. s.

Nov. 27, 1821. (ds)

credit, equal installments.

Robert Pearman,
Simcon Walker.

Nov. 6, 1821. 45--1-222

Strayed

FROM the right of the farm, between the 22d and 30th of 1st month a **BAY HORSE**, between six and seven years old, about five feet one inch high, roach mane and tail, and was in very good order when he left home. There is no mark recollected. He stands very straight on his hind feet. He was traded for near Little River not far from Carter's mills. It is probable he may get down in the neighborhood again. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

John B. Lennard.

Dec. 6, 1821. 49--4f

FOR SALE.

A Tract of land, LYING on Little River, on the road leading from Washington to Poolton, seven miles from the former place, containing one hundred and fifty acres, it being one fourth of the real estate of Samuel Wingfield, dec'd. on which tract is a good dwelling, kitchen, and a great many out buildings, corn cribs, stables, negro houses, &c. For further particulars enquire of

Charles Wingfield.

Nov. 6, 1821. 45andf

Subscription Dept Term 1823

The Washington News.

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1823.

[No. 30.

FOREIGN.

From the New York American.

One day later from England.

We have received from our correspondent, the editor of the Aurora, a slip announcing the arrival at the port of Philadelphia of the ship Dido, Capt. Bliss, in 33 days from Liverpool, bringing papers from that place to the 24th, and from London to the 23d of July.

ees, to which those fortresses will be a support and a place of refuge when they are pressed by a superior force.

Letters received to-day from Vittoria speak of the continuation of the blockade of Santona by Zabala. If that place should have the misfortune to fall into the hands of him who is now attacking it, it is to be feared that dreadful atrocities will be committed by this Chief who is well known, and has threatened that he will put the garrison and the in-

we received yesterday from the Portsmouth Herald, confirms the news of the revolt of the Portuguese troops. It appears that the Portuguese government has had negotiations for some time against Brigadier General SAMPAYO, commanding the 23d regiment, and orders were issued for the general and his troops to join the army of observation in the province of Beira. The infamous SAMPAYO, says the Portuguese papers, availed himself of the occasion to suppress the

have seen two letters from Rio Hacha, one of the 20th May, stating, that the advanced troops were checked that same day. And the remainder, with 10 field pieces, would follow on the 17th and 18th. And another of the 19th, which says, yesterday, (18th) the rear of the army moved on towards Maracaba. The whole army consists of 5,000 men, including cavalry. All under the command of the brave Macgregor Gordon; so that they must be