

The old line ship New York. G. Maxwell, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 31st ult. We have our London papers to the evening of Saturday, 31st May, inclusive, together with Lloyd's List, &c. The complexion of the news, save in that item which develops the treason of the Comte D'Artois, is such as previous accounts had led us to expect. The French army entered Madrid on the 23d May; the Duke D'Angoulême in person on the 24th. A regency, to be composed of the Dukes De San Carlos and Del Infantado, and of our old acquaintance, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, was to administer the government in the

age, was MARLTON.
and was 25-31
in whom he placed
in whom he placed

at Washington, the friends of John Calhoun, who objected to Mr. Calhoun, inasmuch as he was younger than his competitors, and that the nation ought to have the benefit of his services, for another presidential term, in some subordinate department, with other similar reasons." It is of very little importance who broached these objections—but it would have been more to the purpose if Mr. Duffield had informed us whether the remark, if they came not from the friends

The fact recently stated, that at the time of the sailing of the De

and completed the sale of the cargo of Canton's cargo. On the 3rd of July we gave a dinner, to which we very politely persons sat down. The guests consisted of the officers of the Canton and a French merchant shipmaster (being the only vessels there), and the rest of the number were made up by ladies and gentlemen from Aricaquipa (a city 90 miles in the interior,) and the officers, civil and military, of the port; which, by the way, is nothing more than a small village in the rocks, where goods can be landed, there being not the least shelter for shipping. Here we lay six weeks, rolling the lowest deck ports in, and, but for the lively vicinity of the girls, who came upon mules from the city to visit us, I know not what we should have done. The coast presents the most rugged and barren prospect I ever saw; but nothing can exceed the fertility of the interior. Many of the ladies who came to see us had never before seen the ocean—much less a vessel. But the grandeur of the ship was represented in such glowing colors, that ladies of more than sixty years of age performed the journey to the coast, during which it is necessary to pass from extreme heat to extreme cold. Their feelings of admiration and surprise cannot be described. Mr. Stewart was called the Anglo-American ready-made, who spoke all languages and could play on all instruments. I could relate to you many anecdotes of this portion of the country, and say something of the wisdom of their politicians, in opposing the army of the part of Peru called independence, but perhaps it might not be so interesting in the relation: suffice it to say, that they still are Royalists, and the reasons they give for choosing to remain so, are, that their neighbors who call themselves independent, are more miserable than they are, and they say they like to

We have often heard it asserted—and as often denied—that an arrangement had been made between the Secretaries of the departments of State and of War, by which, the succession to the Presidency was settled, for several terms to come. Nothing however, that we have seen or heard, so much confirms the rumour, as the above Paragraph, the substance of which was taken, it seems, from the lips of a friend of one of the distinguished negotiators. Yet—even with this proof—we cannot—we will not believe, that these gentlemen—whose talents and integrity it is not our purpose to underrate—have calmly entered into engagements, the whole scope and object of which are to deprive the people of their birth-right—to make the office of Chief Magistrate a thing to be bought and sold—a mere article of barter and traffic!—What imports it to the people of these United States, that they possess the right of free suffrage, and that the best blood of the Land hath flowed freely, to establish and secure to them the blessings of liberty under the Constitution—if that right, and these blessings are to be wrested away by intrigue and cabal—if one of the most important functions of the government, to be performed by the people, is to be usurped and exercised by a few, to the advancement of their own ambitious views. Take the election of President from the peo-

agreed to form a "coalition," upon the basis that "if Mr. Adams should be elected President, Mr. Calhoun would have no objection to take the office of Secretary of State under him; and at the end of eight years, Mr. Calhoun might take his place." That editor also ventures to draw the conclusion, upon the same grounds, that such was the course of policy agreed upon at Washington, to be pursued by the friends of those distinguished men. To give, as I suppose, a more imposing air to the story, he remarks that I am the "intimate & confidential friend" of Mr. Calhoun; and thence it is inferred that the statement may be considered as authentic. A more pitiful misrepresentation, or a more unwarrantable reference, has seldom, perhaps, been resorted to, and I deem it my duty, in justice to all concerned, including myself, to hasten to "correct the procedure;" which I beg you will permit me to do in your paper at an early day, inasmuch as the republican newspaper here is published but once a week, and will not appear again until next Wednesday. Why the Editor of the Record should have presumed to make such a statement, in my name, without first endeavoring to ascertain its correctness at the proper source, I have not been able to learn, nor can I comprehend, upon fair principles. The facts are, that when I returned from Washington, I met with a number of my acquaintances, and, as is the usage of the place, we had a free and familiar conversation on political subjects in general, and, amongst others, on the approaching presidential election. I mentioned, that some gentlemen, who, however, were the advocates of other candidates, had objected to Mr. Calhoun on the present occasion, inasmuch as he was younger than his competitors; and that the nation ought to have the benefit of his services, for another presidential term, in some subordinate department, with other similar reasons. But that I ever intimated that his friends had agreed, or offered to agree, to waive his pretensions on the ground stated, or any other ground, except the will of the people, or that I ever said any thing to that effect, is a position utterly destitute of truth. None of his friends ever spoke of such a thing, in my hearing; and it is preposterous, in the extreme, to refer to me for evidence of the existence of a "coalition," or any "course of policy agreed upon at Washington," or elsewhere. I have no knowledge of any such measure. It may be suitable employment for a village gossip to glean, at second hand, from the occasional chit-chat of gentlemen, during their momentary

"What must be
of a repeal of all
payment of debts—
disguised, that such
amount to an aboli-
ment of debt, so
that the rich, but
for the return of
will cease to give
the poor, being
ration to pay."
[R. T. Farmer.]
This is held
in the article in
document for debt-
guement in fact
their argu-
ment and in
Not only
ever been
"all cor-
debt," shown
such, by any
of an aboli-
tion." The
tion of the
cate, con-
surrender
erty of the
ing apparel
excepted. It
what the laws
provide for—
& evaded for
the punish-
ment con-
tently convey
reach of the
coercion
debt, is, w
in any sel-
particularly
ed on the
are en-
gov-

liberty, and the
It is an
means, which, it
possible, when most
have the effect pro
from this em
It is a sort of
is too often resorted
active feeling merely.
when resorted to with
cannot be too strongly

from us to say, that ev
pays his debtor to
from a vindictive feel
know that the debt
it, and not the ability
sometimes hope
the culprit
debtors, it
ings of some
as an induc
he himself does
is not paid by
to a specta
fortune as man
animals of the
enough to de
times out of ten
debt may be re
a vindictive spir
entirely worse, to en
to avenge even of a
though a bad motive is
not at all. We have
nesses, for minds so
to divide them to
of David Sterry, the
twenty years of age,
having been impris
Boston, or who
to weaken the effor
bitting down his
less than six
by personal
situation is less
welling Southern
because he can
the jail, its bolts
when we ad
imprisonment of
to show the ab
ple of impris
thus we have

of the subje
ing to the argu
above quoted,
sake of argu
it is not
result to its
it may, let it be
even doubt
consequence
a subject
society, it
dition of moral
at the same time
a more effic
payment of debt
of contracts, than
of matrimony, be
the consequence of
that
tain a edit reba
and this we sh
on the contra
ity. [N. Y. L.

PROBITY.
on of the Legisla
St. Louisiana, a
prohibiting the
at various later
returned by G.
with objections.
So published
Polippia, in ad
Polippia has re
of the People of
that Letter we
good admirable re
N. Y. L.

and extortioners, I
I hold no
I never lent
on any in a way
help it, I never
extravagant
the risk of
I am
I find myself
of obtaining a
interest, I would
bad, not be

pinen were reduced to a state of
distraction which doubt of his distress
He comforted him and then how
ever, with the reflection, that upon
the strictest review of his own con
science, no want either of integrity
or prudence could be imputed to him.
He thought it best thereore, to re
pair to Paris in order to pay a true
state of his affairs before his creditors,
that being convinced of his honesty,
the might be induced to pit his
misfortune, and allow him a reasona
able space of time to settle his af
fairs. He was kindly received by
some, and very civilly by all; and
wrote immediately to his family con
gratulating them on the prospect of a
peace and favorable adjustment of
his affairs. But all his hopes
were destroyed by the cruelty of his
principal creditor who caused him to
be seized and carried to jail. A soon
as this mortal blow was known in
the country his eldest son, a youth
about thirty of age, listening on
ly to the dictate of filial piety, came
post to Paris, and threw himself at
the feet of his father's obdurate
creditor, to whom he painted the dis
tress of his family in most pathetic
terms, but apparently without effect.
In the greatest agony of
mind he said, "since you think
nothing can compensate for your loss
but a ransom, let your resentment de
vise upon me let me suffer in stead
of my father, and the miserie of pri
son will come light in procuring lib
erty or a parent to console the sor
rows of the distracted and dejected
family that I have left behind me."
Thus Sir, you will satisfy your ven
geance without seeing their irretri
cable ruin." And here his tears and
sigh stopped his utterance. His
father's creditor beheld him upon his
knees in this condition for a full quar
ter of an hour. He then sternly de
sired him to rise and it down he was
led. The gentleman then walked
from one corner of the room to the
other in great agitation of mind for a
whole hour the space of time. At
length throwing his arms about the
young man's neck he said, "say
me something more valuable
than money—I live on my daugh
ter for whose fate I have the most
anxiety. I have resolved to it. In
marrying you she has to be happy.
Garry your father's discharge.
A kiss content him; him inantly
higher; let us bury in the joy of that
a chance the remembrance of all that
has passed."

A Horrible Tale. It is seldom we indulge
in a tale of this kind, and it is not
pious. But as it is rarely, it ought to be
the more relished—and we present it
to you. In the year of a battle in Spain, which
was sanguinary and long, and in which
the republicans were victorious, a matter of
consequence. It is difficult to say the
scene lies in Smolensk, capital of a Russian
province of the same name. The thing is well
said, the cause is long, and the tale is
eye, the tale is long, and the tale is
eye, the tale is long, and the tale is

THE BLOODY BEGGAR.
A Story. By G. The following dread
ful event has occurred in the neighborhood of
the career of a young man, being out on a
chase, a beggar, to a appearance of
weak, entered at noon day, and asked alms
of the woman who was at home with only her
two younger children. The kind hearted wo
man gave him to rest himself, while she went
to get him something to eat and
drink. After the beggar had asked of his host
ess, he to the great astonishment of the
woman, assumed a different language, and
with a threatening voice, demanded the
money which he knew, as the beggar had
in the bottle. The wretch rushed on
with a large broad knife, to force her to ac
knowledge where it was deposited, she de
clared herself ready to give him what money she
had, but for the sake of her children, she
had leading to the left above. A woman
had mounted, she drew up the ladder after
her, so that it was impossible for him to get
her. Finding that she disregarded his mena
ces he seized her two children, and swore he
would either kill or maim them, and did not
immediately come down, and deliver him the
money she had promised. The woman re
sisted in the last, and strove to force a hole
through the thatch and call for help. While
she was thus engaged, the monster cut off
their ears and noses and last killed the
poor maidens, and then, solemnly proclaiming
to the mother the murder he had commit
ted. Fortunately, however, poor cries were
heard by an officer who was passing in an oc
casion, who sent his attendant. (which he
remained sitting in the carriage) to inquire
what was the matter. The servant hasten
ed to the spot, but on entering the cottage
was met by the murderer, who plunged the
knife into his breast, and then fled.

man, "What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

man, "What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

We are clearly of the opin
ion, that the course pursued by the
Executive of this state in regard to
Joseph Lawrence, as stated below,
was such as the nature of his case
required. The law under which he
was sentenced, we have always
viewed as unconstitutional; and if it
be not so, the clause to which we
object is at least inexpedient and
impolitic—entertaining this opin
ion, we hope it will in due time
undergo the revision and correction
of the Legislature. Inveigling is an
offence that greatly endangers our
property, and should be severely
punished—let the term of imprison
ment in the Penitentiary be extend
ed to five, ten, or fifteen years—at
the expiration of the imprisonment
the culprit may be banished from
the state, and be subjected to fur
ther punishment if he ever returns.
Some provision of this kind
would perhaps answer the purpose;
but in passing a law that authorizes
the selling a free man for life, of
whatever colour, the Legislature
has exercised a power not granted
(as we think) by the Constitution.
[South Record.]

[COMMUNICATED.]
Joseph Lawrence, a free black
man, advertised to be sold by a
Keeper of the Penitentiary on the
11th inst., has been pardoned by
the Executive. This man is re
puted to be a native of the state of New
York, who having been employed
on a sailing vessel, arrived in De
troit in this state, in the spring of
1822, from whence on the departure
of the vessel, it seems he seized a
slave, and being apprehended and
convicted thereof before a Court of
Justices, was sentenced under an
act of the Legislature to twelve
months imprisonment at hard labor
in the Penitentiary, and at the expi
ration of that time, to be sold as a
slave during his natural life. After
having served twelve months in the
Penitentiary, the Executive Clemency
was extended to him, and for the
purpose of his leaving the state
without delay, he has been furnis
hed with a passport to Savannah,
where he is to contract the first
opportunity that offers to return to
New York.

The case of this man should be
a warning to the free people of col
or who come from other states to
Georgia—as the like clemency may
not be extended to others convicted
of similar crimes.

Newspaper Debts.—The conduct
of some who call themselves hono
rable men in regard to debts of this
description is infamous. Means
are sometimes resorted to, for evad
ing their payments, which are
shameful. When a man, after regu
larly receiving the paper for years,
pleads that he only intended to take
it for one year, and will pay for no
longer time when another refers
to say, though he is perhaps a thou
sand miles beyond our personal
reach, on the ground of the account
not having been proved within a
year; when another pleads the statu
te of limitation in bar of a just
claim, we feel disposed to gaze
these bankrupts in integrity, and ex
pose them to the scorn of an honest
People. There is no money more
hardly earned than the subscriptions
to newspapers, and it is a shame
for any man, who is able, to hesitate
a moment to discharge his newspa
per account when he knows it is
due.

[N. Y. L.]
Anecdote.—A Frenchman, the
keeper of a hotel in the Palais Roy
al, inserted at the bottom of his
cards, as a most tempting induc
ement to make our travelling coun

ter, "What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 26, 1823.

FEDERALISM.

It must be gratifying to the federalists to
perceive the disposition existing at the present
time in the republican party, and the angry
disputes which the presidential question have
excited in the breasts of many republicans.
The federalists expect to reap many advan
tages from this state of things, they will not be
disappointed if division prevails. All the time
they devote to the election of a president. The
republicans cannot assuredly be satisfied with
whom the concerns of the nation are confided,
they cannot be willing to see the prosperity
of the country stopped in its progress, and
the interests of the people sacrificed, they can
never change the spirit of republicanism pre
vailing through the land, for one of ex
tremity. The principles of federalism are so
integrated with the genius of the govern
ment, that if ever the federalists get into
power again, the government will be antipa
thetic to the federal party get into power
will not patriotism have the power to quench
the fire of discord, and to unite as closely as
they formerly were, the members of the re
publican family. Can they differ in the choice
of a republican for the presidency? The ex
istence of the republicans and of the execu
tive government of the government, has given
new courage to the federal party. They have
taken for concessions, what in reality were
benevolence and concessions they have con
sidered as approving the measures they recom
mended. What in fact, requires the govern
ment to adopt. What were the consequences of
the federalists' malice and the republican
efforts continued in disseminating
separation of the powers, and in treating the
republicans and the government. There was,
however, in their language, something strange
and unaccountable, for the purpose of deceiv
ing the country. When they were secretly en
deavoring to undermine the very foundations
of the public institutions of the country, they
hypocritically manifested a great regard for
that union they wished to read away; they
praised the constitution they wished to de
stroy, and promulgated the most treacherous
and seditious writings in support of what they
were pleased to call the love of country and of
suffering humanity. The people of the Uni
ted States have not assiduously been deceived
by the federalists, by the dongs of a set of
men who, under the garb of exalted virtue,
were endeavoring to mislead the public feel
ings, and occasion a civil war, that, on the
one hand, would give a power to establish
away on the ruins of these united and happy
states.

Immediately after the presidency of General
Jackson, the federal party (their principles
not then so well developed) obtained an
ascendency in the national council, which they
hoped would be permanent. But the policy
adopted under the administration of Mr. Ad
ams, opened the eyes of the people; they an
ticipated their present position, an inevitable
ruin state them in the face. The republican
philosophy was formed the lovers of their coun
try, wisdom, genius, patriotism, appear
ed and the banner of liberty, with a cen
trality in the republicans, and the olive branch
of the arduous task of directing the destinies of
this empire. The federal party sunk, dispa
ir, but not annihilated; its head appeared at
the close of the session, and in the dark the
party have frequently exhibited the destruc
tion of their opposition in order to regain the
ascendency they had lost. The general cry of
the federalists, which echoed from north to
south, east to west, was, the country is lost,
ruined; to redeem her character, to make her
prosper, you must elect us to office, and we
will save the country from the dangers that
are at hand. But the good people deaf to
tempt these clamors of perjured men. But
now, that they find the republican party dis
solved, their clamors are of another sort. The
country was in danger, the government adopt
ed only one general prosperity the Union.
Since the day, the federal party ap
peared to have forgotten their past animosity
and their temporary submission to the govern
ment, and to have that they were repentant for the
errors and disasters they had committed. They
were among the first to hail the return of par
ties, we hailed with rapturous acclamations,
the day, as we then believed, that those mis
guided children of the same mother, had
come and reconciled from her same foster
ing care she imparted to the others, but it was
all delusion. Can the language the fed
eralists assume at this day, be misconstrued or
defended? The following extract is from

What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

What was the cause of
your fall?" She immediately
answered, "I did not know what was
the cause of his fall, but it was an un
godly fall, for he hurried into the
ditch, and his break were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

Some years ago when the epi
demic disease, the influenza, was
generally prevalent, two negroes
met, and with that politeness which
is somewhat peculiar among them,
enquired after the health of their
absent families—"all well"—was
the answer of one, "I thank God,
but my wife, she got de' away."

July 26, 1823.

COSTLY CHURCHES.

In some late Philadelphia papers we read the description of several splendid churches which have been built, and some which are now completing. These descriptions occupied a considerable space in the newspaper. We had towers, modern Gothic architecture, pillars with Ionic caps and bases, pulpits and pews of rich satin wood and mahogany, brilliant lustres and candelabras, communion table with a gorgeous display of massy plate, pews selling for \$50,000, church building \$100,000, minister's salary \$5,000 and perquisites, and all ostentation, wealth and vanity.

When that bold and chivalrous minister, Paul, preached to the Athenians, he collected the people around him on the areopagus, and beneath the arch of heaven, and from a rock he denounced paganism and maintained the majesty of the unknown God. When a yet greater preacher lectured the multitude, he did it in a manner equally simple and devoid of ostentation.

How are the times changed! Can we worship God with an humble and contrite heart when the eye is dazzled with the splendor of wealth and the glare of luxury and beauty? Can that heart be divested of all worldly considerations and commune piously with our Creator amidst the rustling of silk, the blaze of light, and the tinsel and drapery of fashion? True, it may be said, that the temple of Solomon was surprised in splendour, but it was by the express command of God; it was the first temple dedicated to his worship, it was raised after the most costly edifice had been already erected to heathen deities, and it was due to the sovereign architect of the universe that his temple should be without parallel or comparison. But since the ferocity of conflicting nations has laid waste that splendid edifice, since the sacrifices have been superseded by other peace and free will offerings, since the temples and altars of heathens have been prostrated, since worshippers of the true God have increased like the sands of the desert, it has been considered unnecessary to fondle the churches with ornaments or to lavish those means for useless parade which should be devoted to acts of charity, more acceptable to the divinity than all this tinsel and finery.

Religion now is becoming a fashion and not a duty; going to church, and not to return our grateful thanks to the father of mercies, but to see and be seen.

Some Sabbath ago, a tall thin dandy, with a tight neckcloth, and a head of huge bushy frizzled hair, after surveying me from head to foot with a small quizzing glass, drew out, "Prey sir, can you tell me which is the fashionable church?" "What sect do you mean sir?" says I. "I'm not particular," said he, "so that it is a fashionable church, a young preacher, and a number of pretty girls there." This automaton was not singular. He strolled in at dinner, and drawing off his white gloves, throwing down his hat, and a moss rose on the table, took his seat. "Well, sir," said I, "have you been edified with the sermon, and have you prayed devoutly?" "O, yes, I've been much entertained," said he, "splendid church; so elegant; so many fashionable people there; ladies dressed to fine. I had a richly bound prayer book; the organ was delightful." "But the text," said I, "what was it?" "Fon my soul can't say; very clever discourse; only thirty minutes; never yawned once; fine young preacher."

This is going to church among fashionables. There should be nothing of ornament or attraction in a church, beyond the sacred purposes

was exhibited to poor Lazarus, who found his way to Abraham's bosom without that charity which should have been extended to him. "All men are equal." If not in sight of men, certainly in the estimation of God.—*Mt. de Copley.*

Natural Wonders.—It is very surprising, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best informed of our geographers and naturalists.

The one a beautiful fall in Franklin (Habersham) county, Georgia, the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Tuccoon fall is much higher than the Falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock; and, when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the primeval effect, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Tuccoon. The Table mountain, in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within 5, 7, or 10 miles of this grand spectacle, who have never had the curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now, however, occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes men of science.

Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one, in looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless, and helpless, and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one, on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has, in his imagination, a limitation, graduated by a reference to distances with which his eye has been familiar. But, in a moment, eternity, as it were, is represented to his astonished senses, and he is instantly overwhelmed. His system is no longer subject to his volition or reason, and he falls like a mass of mere matter. He then revives, and in a wild delirium, surveys a scene, which, for a while, he is unable to define by description or imitation.

Sheriffs' Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next at the Court house in Wilkes county within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

One negro boy named Willis; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy undry executions, vs. said Hill, property pointed out by him.

ALSO,

Three negroes, Phillis a woman and Cezar and Ned her children; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy undry executions, vs. said Josiah Walton, property pointed out by him.

ALSO,

About 2 hundred weight of fodder, seven pieces of bacon, four teen geese, and two window sashes; levied on as the property of R. B. Bradshaw, to satisfy undry executions.—Property pointed out by said Bradshaw, and by his consent now advertised for August sale.

R. J. Willis, Shff.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next at the Court house in Wilkes county, the following property, viz:

ALSO,
One negro boy named Jackson; taken as the property of George Flynn and Sarah Flynn, executrix on the estate of John Flynn, and levied on by John Garrard, constable, and returned to me to satisfy fourteen executions from a Justice's court in the name of R. & H. H. Tarver for the use of Richard Tarver vs. the said Flynts.

ALSO,

One wagon and two cotton gin; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of A. H. Gibson vs. said Echols, property pointed out by the plaintiff.

William Walker, D. S.
July 3, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, will be sold at Elbert Court House, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

Two lots of land in Elbert county, in the town of Petersburg, No. 28 and 67 with the improvements thereon; levied on by virtue of an execution on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in Elbert superior Court, in the name of Oliver White, against the heirs and legal representatives of Shaler Hillyer, dec. and in pursuance of a decree of the Honorable Superior Court of Wilkes county, sitting in Equity.

P. Christian, S. E. C.
July 2, 1823.

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

14 feather beds, stands, and furniture; seven pine tables, one pine chest, one pine crib, one mahogany side board, 6 looking glasses, three long pine dining tables, 10 brass candlesticks, 1 dozen flag bottomed chairs, 2 Windsor chairs, 2 split bottomed chairs, 1 mahogany secretary & book case, one pine shelf, 6 dozen plates, one dozen dishes, 7 pair andirons, 13 window curtains, 1 large copper kettle, 4 iron pots, 4 ovens and lids, five grid irons, one bell metal kettle, five iron hooped casks, five dozen tumblers and wine glasses, nine pitchers, twelve tin candlesticks and lamps, one large lamp, one bay horse, 1 black horse, two cows and calves, one sow and pigs, five stone jugs, two pine slabs, twelve pewter candle moulds, two coats, one whip saw, one cross cut saw, five waiters, six plated candlesticks, one copper coffee boiler, 3 dozen knives and forks, two knife boxes, one two horse wagon and harness, and two sets casters; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Isahm Branham; property pointed out in said bill.

R. J. Willis, Shff.
May 30, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next at the Court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and thirty acres of land, more or less, in the county aforesaid on the waters of Pistol creek, with the improvements thereon, in the occupancy of Sandford Pullin, and taken as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of Jared Todd th. v. Sandford Pullin, Messrs Pullin and James Pullin, securities on the appeal.

ALSO,

One lot of land with the improvements thereon, in the town of Washington in the county aforesaid, in the occupancy of Hetty Wells, and taken as her property to satisfy undry executions in favour of A. H. Gibson and against her husband, C. H. Gibson.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One acre lot improved, in the town of Elberton, a nine acres of land, more or less, adjoining said lot, all adjoining Thomas Jones, with the improvements thereon; levied on as the property of Johnson & Pledge to satisfy a bill on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Jones and Inskeep.

Presley Christian, S. E. C.
May 27, 1823.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro girl named Sylvia; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry bills, vs. said Shackelford.

Horatio J. Goss, D. S. E. C.
July 3, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next will be sold, at Elbert Court house within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

One negro boy named Vingo; levied on as the property of Davis Arnold to satisfy sundry bills issued from a Justice's court, vs. Davis Arnold, & returned to me by John D Webb, constable.

Presley Christian, S. E. C.
July 3, 1823.

Tax Collector's Sale.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in August next, between the usual sale hours, the following tracts of land, or as much of said tracts as will satisfy the taxes due thereon:

One tract of land, containing five hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying in Elbert County, on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining lands of James Banks; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers, to satisfy his tax for 1822.—Amount due \$ 28 29 cts.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in Elbert county, on the waters of Davis creek adjoining James Wood; levied on as the property of Rufus Christian, to satisfy his tax for 1821 and 1822.—Amount due, \$ 5 33 cts.—Conditions cash—the purchaser paying for Titles.

L. M. Curry, T. C. E. C.
May 12, 1823.

Coroner's Sale.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in August next, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred acres of land, more or less with the improvements thereon, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining John Daily and others; levied on as the property of Perry Davis, to satisfy a bill in favor ofquire & Silliman vs. Thomas Tatam, Benjamin Cook, William Dunlap and Thomas Childers, and the said Terry Davis security on the appeal.

Ephraim Moss, Coroner.
June 18, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, in the town of Lexington, a quantity of upper and sole leather, belonging to the estate of Joseph B. Galbraith, dec'd.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry J. Bailey, Adm'r.
Martha Galbraith, Adm'r.
July 15, 1823. 29—3t

WILL be sold, on Friday the twenty second of August next, at the late residence of Thomas Echols, dec'd. in the county of Wilkes, all the perishable property

815
R E W

RAW

R or living in

sometime in Ap

blave AMERICA

as he sometimes

about 17 or 18 year

four or six inches

ther to a yellow

plain English and

tive; his upper fore

broad than otherwise;

able sensible, and acti

tempered. He was

state of Virginia;

of one Maxwell

'The last I hear

his way to be

ably be em

revel, or

by some per

will be given

upon convict

gro alone del

Georgia, or

fail in the

grateful unan

Jo

Washington, W

July 10th,

at The Augusta Cur

publications, this on

Herald, and Alabama

boy three accounts, one

ward their accounts to Cap

for payment.

Prospect

For publishing a Translati
FIVE CODES N. POLKON.

SEVERAL instances of eminence in the profession of the law, and others, who are equally well versed in the science of legislation, having advised me to translate from the French into the English language the Five Codes Napoleon, I take the liberty of announcing to the literary characters in the United States of America, that I have completed the performance, which I am now employed in collating with the original, progressively writing the index. To the citizens who have not had the opportunity of reading this work in French, which is so much, and I believe, deservedly admired every where, and especially in America and in England, whose systems of jurisprudence are the subjects of emulation of every civilized community, I would observe, that it is on record, that Napoleon took more pride in this compilation of his than in all his other achievements.

The index will be constructed to be printed in two 8vo volumes, which it is believed, will contain from 400 to 500 pages each. The types will be those which printers denominate pica, and the columns will stipulate for the paper good. The volumes will be in calf skin, and endorsed, will be delivered at some town, in states which have in states which have not, respective seats of government. The price of the two will be six dollars; payable on delivery, as hereafter in addition to which, who subscribe will pay five cents each on as that the gentlemen subscriptions may from which they write or pay freight from the seat of government work is delivered, to counties in each state, sea-port towns or ment do lie.

JON

Greensboro, Gre

Land for

ANY person who

A PEN

the culture of

ling of silk, the blaze of light, and the finery and drapery of fashion? True, it may be said, that the temple of Solomon was unrivalled in splendour, but it was by the express command of God; it was the first temple dedicated to his worship, it was raised after the most costly efforts had been already erected to heathen deities, and it was due to the sovereign architect of the universe that his temple should be without parallel or comparison. But since the fecundity of southern nations has laid waste that splendid edifice, since the sacrifices have been superseded by other peace and free-will offerings, since the temples and altars of heathens have been prostrated, since worshippers of the true God have increased like the sands of the desert, it has been considered necessary to load the churches with ornaments or to lavish those means for useless parade which should be devoted to acts of charity, more acceptable to the divinity than all this tinseled finery.

Religion now is becoming a fashion and not a duty; going to church, and not to return our grateful thanks to the father of mercies, but to see and be seen.

Some Sabbaths ago, a tall thin dandy, with a tight neckcloth, and a head of huge bushy frizzled hair, after surveying me from head to foot with a small quizzing glass, drawled out, "Pray sir, can you tell me which is the fashionable church?" "What sect do you mean sir?" says I. "I'm not particular," said he, "so that it is a fashionable church, a young preacher, and a number of pretty girls there." "This automaton was not singular. He strolled in at dinner, and drawing off his white gloves, throwing down his hat, and a moss rose on the table, took his seat." "Well, sir," said I, "have you been edified with the sermon, and have you prayed devoutly?" "O, yes, I've been much entertained," said he, "his splendid church so elegant, so many fashionable people there; ladies dressed so fine. I had a richly bound prayer book; the organ was delightful." "But the text," said I, "what was it?" "Pon my soul can't say very clever discourses; only thirty minutes; never yawned once; fine young preacher."

This is going to church among fashionables. There should be nothing of ornament or attraction in a church, beyond the sacred purposes for which it was erected. If these have no attractions, no flitting objects should be raised to sway the inclination.

Contrast these costly buildings with the simple village church; compare the young and fashionable preacher, with his \$3000 per annum, with the country curate,

"Passing with forty pounds a year?" and show us the difference, tell us whether the emanations of a pious and humble heart are not as acceptable at the Throne of Grace, when ascending from the altar of a village church, as from the marble aisles of a costly and splendid building?

When viewing the interior of one of these rich churches, we have often thought: that if some of the sick, lame, and blind, similar to those cured by Christ, were to enter during service, they would find no more attention shown them than

Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one, in looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless, and helpless, and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one, on proceeding to the spot where it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has, in his imagination, a limitation, graduated by a reference to distances with which his eye has been familiar. But, in a moment, eternity, as it were, is represented to his astonished senses, and he is instantly overwhelmed. His system is no longer subject to his volition or reason, and he falls like a mass of mere matter. He then revives, and in a wild delirium, surveys a scene, which, for a while, he is unable to define by description or imitation.

Sheriffs' Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next at the Court house in Wilkes county within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

One negro boy named Willis; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy undry executions, vs. said Hill property pointed out by him.

ALSO,

Three negroes, Phillis a woman and Cezar and Ned her children; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy sundry executions against said Josiah Walton, property pointed out by him.

ALSO,

About 2 hundred weight of fodder, seven pieces of bacon, four teen geese, and two window sashes; levied on as the property of R. B. Bradhaw, to satisfy undry executions. Property pointed out by said Bradhaw, and by his consent now advertised for August sale.

R. J. Willis, Shff.

July 4, 1823.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in August next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing one hundred and seventy-five acres more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, adjoining P. T. Willis, and others; levied on as the property of John W. Willis by John Garrard, constable, and returned to me to satisfy fourteen executions from a justice's court, in favour of J. B. Thompson, against the said John W. Willis—property canted out by the plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing five acres more or less, together with the improvements thereon; levied on by Snowden Kirkland, constable, and returned to me to satisfy two executions in the name of Watson and Barrett against John Burgamy, from a justice's court—property pointed out by defendant.

P. Christian, s. e. c. July 2, 1823.

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

14 feather beds, steads, and furniture; eleven pine tables, one pine chest, one pine crib, one mahogany side board, 8 looking glasses, three long pine dining tables, 10 brass candlesticks, 1 dozen flag bottomed chairs, 33 Windsor chairs, 23 split bottomed chairs, 1 mahogany secretary & book case, one pine safe, 6 dozen plates, one dozen dishes, 2 pair andirons, 13 window curtains, 1 large copper kettle, 2 iron pots, 2 ovens and lids, five grid irons, one bell metal kettle, five iron hooped casks, five dozen tumblers and wine glasses, nine pitchers, twelve tin candlesticks and lamps, one large lamp, one bay horse, 1 black horse, two cows and calves, one sow and pigs, five stone jugs, two pine slabs, twelve pewter candle moulds, two cotts, one whip saw, one cross cut saw, five waiters, six plated candlesticks, one copper coffee boiler, 3 dozen knives and forks, two knife boxes, one two horse wagon and harness, and two sets casters; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Laham Branham; property pointed out in said bill.

R. J. Willis, Shff.

May 30, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and thirty acres of land, more or less, in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Pistol creek, with the improvements thereon, in the occupancy of Sanford Pullin, and taken as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of Jared Todd, vs. Sanford Pullin, M'agers Pullin and James Pullin, securities on the appeal.

ALSO,

One lot of land with the improvements thereon, in the town of Washington in the county aforesaid, in the occupancy of Hetty Wells, and taken as her property to satisfy sundry executions in favour of A. H. Gibson and pointed out by said Gibson. The above lot levied on by Snowden Kirkland, constable, & returned to me.

ALSO,

(Postponed from July sales.)

One bay mare; levied on as the property of Wm Robinson to satisfy sundry executions in the name of James Herring and others vs. said Robinson.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining John H. Pope and others; levied on as the property of William Holmes administrator of Mary Holmes, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of James Wingfield, surviving partner, &c. for the use of Eliza Ball, administratrix, &c. vs. said Holmes.

William Smith, D. S.

July 4, 1823.

P. Christian, s. e. c. July 3, 1823.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in August next, between the usual sale hours, the following tracts of land, or as much of said tracts as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon:

One tract of land, containing five hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying in Elbert County, on the waters of the Beavertam creek, adjoining lands of Jame Banks; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers, to satisfy his tax for 1822.—mount due \$ 26 99 cts.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in Elbert county, on the waters of Davis' creek adjoining James Wood; levied on as the property of Rufus Christian, to satisfy his tax for 1821 and 1822.—Amount due, \$ 5 33 ct.—Conditions cash—the purchaser paying for Titles.

L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C.

May 12, 1823.

Coroner's Sale.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in August next, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred acres of land, more or less with the improvements thereon on the Beavertam creek, adjoining John Daily and others; levied on as the property of Terry Davis, to satisfy a fine in favor of quire & Silliman vs. Thomas Tatam, Benjamin Cook, William Dunlap and Thomas Childers, and the said Terry Davis security on the appeal.

Ephraim Moss, Coroner.

June 19, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September, next, in the town of Lexington, a quantity of upper and sole leather belonging to the estate of Joseph B. Galbraith, dec'd.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry J. Bailey, Adm'r.

Martha Galbraith, Adm'r.

July 15, 1823. 29—31

WILL be sold on Friday, the twenty second of August next, at the late residence of Thomas Echols, dec'd in the county of Wilkes, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said dec'd, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, a road wagon, plantation tools, &c. and, if not sold before, a neat gig and harness.—Terms made known on the day.

A. Mathews, } Ex'r.

Joel Hood,

July 6, 1823 28—tds

Madison Springs.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the patronage heretofore received, and informs them that his house is still open for the reception of boarders at the following prices:—

Season Boarders, \$ 1 per day.—Children and servants, half price.—Horses \$ 3 per week, and 75 cts. per day.

James Alexander.

July 10, 1823. 29—31

Prospect For publishing a Translation of FIVE CODES N. POLKON.

SEVERAL gentlemen of eminence in the profession of the law, and others, who are equally well versed in the science of legislation, have advised me to translate from the French into the English language the Five Codes Napoleon, I take the liberty of announcing to the literary characters in the United States of America, that I have completed the performance, which I am now employed in collating with the original, and in giving it the index to the French and the English editions. The work is now in the press, and will be published in two volumes, which, it is believed, will contain from 300 to 500 pages each. The types will be those which printers denominate pica, and the country will stipulate for the paper good. The volumes will be in calf-skin, and endorsed, will be delivered at some place, in states which have not respective seats of government. The price of the type will be six dollars, payable on delivery, as hereafter mentioned to which, any person who subscribe will pay five cents each on the subscription, may from which they will pay freight from the seat of government, work is delivered, to counties in each state, sea-port towns agreement do lie. JOM.

The codes will be continued to be printed in two 8vo volumes, which, it is believed, will contain from 300 to 500 pages each. The types will be those which printers denominate pica, and the country will stipulate for the paper good. The volumes will be in calf-skin, and endorsed, will be delivered at some place, in states which have not respective seats of government. The price of the type will be six dollars, payable on delivery, as hereafter mentioned to which, any person who subscribe will pay five cents each on the subscription, may from which they will pay freight from the seat of government, work is delivered, to counties in each state, sea-port towns agreement do lie. JOM.

Land for

ANY person who would like to see the culture of the &c. would do well to land. (in Elbert River ten miles containing 985 acres and in good order with tolerable improvements. Should the price be offered at the rate per acre, one half paid when possession is taken. Should the price vary the payment, be moderated.

It would be useless about the fertility of no person would be judging for himself. I am free to say, that I am in with it, will read, and see to be great which I am in making the state of my health, only requiring a change of air.

The W. Williams. Elbert County, June 20, 1823. 27

The Washington News.

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1824.

[No. 1.]

PUBLISHED

WEEKLY

BY C. G. GUTEN

at the office of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

to present, did not attend. After the indictment had been read, it was decided that he should be specially judged as deputy of the Cortes, for having voted for transferring the King to Cadiz. His attorney contended that he could only be tried by a military commission. On the decision of this mode of trial, says the Traveller, now rests the fate of Rio go. Tried by a special commission on the charge of having voted in the Cortes of the Cortes for removing the King to Cadiz, his condemnation may be viewed as certain. But if tried by a military commission, he can be held amenable only as an officer acting under a commission, granted by legitimate and competent authorities.

All the Constitutional Chiefs in Estramadura have made their submission, with the exception of the Emperador.

The Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Madrid on the 1st of last month. Advice had been received in London, via Bucharest, from Constantinople, to the 27th of September, which induced the belief that another revolution had broken out in the Turkish Capital.

Accounts from the frontiers of Italy to the 28th of October, say that the last letters from Greece state that the Fleet of the Captain Pacha has arrived in the Dardanelles, and gone into the port of Constantinople. The movement of the Janissaries caused great alarm to the government.

MADRID, Oct. 23. Ferdinand still so far depends on his resources, that he has already given orders to send to the Havans, and thence to the major remains of the Spanish Navy, consisting of the Asia ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and two brigs. This expedition will be seconded by some French vessels, which will join it in America. It is also affirmed that the French commerce will enjoy heretofore, at the Havans, and in the colonies which are not independent, several important privileges. The journey of his royal Highness to Madrid, preceded by his head quarters, is an indication of the return of part of the army, to France, which, in the same time, will secure the provinces of Alicante, Carthagen, Valencia, and Aragon, on the one side, and Andalusia, La Mancha and Castile, on the other.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Baltimore Dec. 17. Schooner Blucher Captain and her crew, left this port yesterday for the United States. The former landed were our Minister, on the way to and would sail for the port well on board. On the 17th two French ships, and four frigates, with smaller vessels, the French naval stores in Cadiz for three years, there are at present 600 French troops in that city. The Spanish men of war, as they arrive from sea are sent to the navy yard, stripped and laid up. No Spanish troops are permitted to be under arms in the city. The French frigate La Tou-

cheat before the People had not been at all between these two persons;—but between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Yet in spite of these indisputable facts, so strong was the hostility of the federal members of Congress to Thomas Jefferson; so violent is the pertinacity of party spirit and of personal feelings on such occasions, that the election was spun out through 36 ballottings:—the representatives of the people, and the people themselves, were thrown into violent excitement by the protracted controversy. If Mr. Bayard is to be believed, some of the Federal Representatives declared, that they would risk a dissolution of the Union, sooner than vote for Thomas J. Jefferson. A proposition was even thrown out, to elect a President by law, thus usurping upon the principles of the constitution. The scenes of that day; the intrigues, the agitations, the dangers, which hung over the country, are memorable warnings against the repetition of such scenes. To such a pitch may the feelings of men be wrought up, when all their favorite objects of party or ambition, are made to depend upon a single event.

In 1823, another scene of this sort occurred in the city of it but on a much smaller scale. The House had to elect a Speaker—an officer of some dignity and importance in himself, but infinitely inferior to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Yet even this election occupied a day and a half, and was protracted through 12 ballottings. After all, the controversy was only terminated by selecting one entirely new person—who was not even a member of the House when the first ballot was given. But in the case of electing a President, this sort of compromising expedient is out of the question. You cannot drop all the first candidates, and take up an entirely new person. You have before you the noblest men on the polls of the electors. To these only, you are bound by the constitution to narrow the range of your selection.

And how stands the case at the Presidential Election of 1824? Much stronger than that of 1823, because the office is infinitely more important;—the means of compromise infinitely less.

Much stronger than the case of 1823, because instead of two candidates only, you will have to select from three;—because instead of having one of them stripped out and characterized by the unequivocal voice of the people, neither of the three candidates will carry with him the majority of the electors. The people have not decisively spoken; and each may interpret their wishes in his own favor.

In fact, let us not shut our eyes to our situation. Five individuals have been named for this important office—who can pretend to say, that a 6th or a 7th may not be hurried on by his own wishes or those of his friends to seek the glittering prize? Each of these candidates, aspirants, call them; what you please, has some state or states to support him—some presses to fight his battles—some friends warmly attached to his interest, and zealous in his success. All blood and nerves are at work.

Without any concert among the people, no election will be made by the college. It is transferred to the House of Representatives. The election comes on; the friends of the three highest candidates, embittered against each other—both their attachments to their friends and their antipathies to their adversaries increased by mutual recrimination. The partisans of each flock to the city. What is to be the result? Can any man calmly anticipate it? Who is to abandon his candidate?—We know that one most respectable Representative has declared, that he will nail his flag to the mast rather than give up the ship. How long is the struggle to be protracted? What means are to be used? what trick? what finesse? what intrigues? We will not calculate the consequences which these intrigues or this excitement may produce. If no one is elected, then the Vice President mounts the chair, which the voice of the nation has never assigned him.

If the House of Representatives elect a President, he will be elected by the majority of the states, not of the people. New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, are reduced to the same level with Delaware, and Rhode Island. Is this right? To elect a Chief Magistrate by less perhaps than one third of our population? How will he sit in the chair—with the licensed majority of the nation, arrayed from the very first against his administration? Is this the time for such an experiment, when the whole force of the nation may be wanting to resist the designs of the allied powers?

How can these consequences be avoided? By a concert of operations among the Republican party; by the nomination of one candidate; & as no other scheme of concentration can now be organized, by the nomination of one candidate, who is the mode, which has elected Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—the nomination, which Madison and Monroe cheerfully accepted at the hands of the Republican party—the mode, to which Messrs. Calhoun and Adams once lent their countenance and vote, but which their friends are now the most active in denouncing. "Choose ye then." Choose between a nomination by the republicans of both Houses of Congress, and an election (or rather chance of an election) by the House of Representatives. In emergency and union, there is safety—in temporizing and in division, there is danger. Choose ye between them.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Dec. 15. WHO ARE THE RADICALS? The advocates for reformation of existing abuses. They are the friends of that economy which would keep our expenditures within our income. They believe that the existing revenues, with necessary modifications, are adequate to all the exigencies of government. They are the friends of an efficient and adequate Navy—a small, but effective and well-organized Army. But their chief reliance is a well armed, well disciplined, and patriotic Militia.

are not reformations, they project visionary schemes, are satisfied with the powers actually granted, and would never transcend the limits of the constitution to command a reformation of existing abuses. They have seen and felt the effects of forced loans, and increased taxes, and have no pride to witness the failure of measures—a spent, and exhausted, and an impoverished people.

Who would fix a scandal on the radicals? The men who once combined to render the term "Radicals" odious and reproachful; persons in the people's bounty, who would never cease to ask so long as there was a need to give; charitable societies and their subordinates; political booksters, who consume their time and prostitute their office to vilify and abuse those firm and faithful patriots who in these times of prodigality have the independence and fortitude to defend the people's rights. Let the names of those advocates be disclosed, and it will be seen that nine tenths of the nation looking their assistance from the treasury.

To whom can we assign the reduction of the army? The radicals. To whom the increased and limited appropriations for the fortifications? The radicals. To whom a just and economical system for collecting the revenue? The radicals. To whom the withholding the salaries of officers, until their accounts were settled with the government? The radicals. To whom the fine, the nine millions in the Treasury? The radicals. And yet those Radicals, who would fix on us this term as a term of reproach, have the unparalleled audacity to designate to themselves all the honors of our economy and prosperity. The very men who with their usual idle and extravagant vagaries, would have reduced the Treasury of its last cent, and compelled us to borrow for the ordinary expenses of government.

A RADICAL.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Dec. 19.

WHO ARE THE RADICALS?

Mr. Jefferson was always a Radical. His inaugural pledge was fully and faithfully redeemed. He never took a crumb of bread from the mouth of labor. To support his mission, he dispensed with useless offices, abolished sinecures, kept the expenditures within the income, and applied our surplus to pay our debts.

Mr. Jefferson lent his aid to the work of reformation. He eradicated every extravagance, and debauched every fraud. It was his rule, that salaries should be withheld from all officers of the government. This rule was salutary and just. It had been occasionally dispensed with in time of war this was, perhaps, inevitable. The extent of the order had, however, not been exceeded until the 31st of December, 1823, when we were awakened from our slumbers by the following order:

SIR: The practice of instructing Paymasters to withhold from

to present, did not attend. After the indictment had been read, it was decided that he should be specially judged as deputy of the Cortes, for having voted for transferring the King to Cadiz. His attorney contended that he could only be tried by a military commission. On the decision of this mode of trial, says the Traveller, now rests the fate of Rio go. Tried by a special commission on the charge of having voted in the Cortes of the Cortes for removing the King to Cadiz, his condemnation may be viewed as certain. But if tried by a military commission, he can be held amenable only as an officer acting under a commission, granted by legitimate and competent authorities.

All the Constitutional Chiefs in Estramadura have made their submission, with the exception of the Emperador.

The Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Madrid on the 1st of last month. Advice had been received in London, via Bucharest, from Constantinople, to the 27th of September, which induced the belief that another revolution had broken out in the Turkish Capital.

Accounts from the frontiers of Italy to the 28th of October, say that the last letters from Greece state that the Fleet of the Captain Pacha has arrived in the Dardanelles, and gone into the port of Constantinople. The movement of the Janissaries caused great alarm to the government.

MADRID, Oct. 23. Ferdinand still so far depends on his resources, that he has already given orders to send to the Havans, and thence to the major remains of the Spanish Navy, consisting of the Asia ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and two brigs. This expedition will be seconded by some French vessels, which will join it in America. It is also affirmed that the French commerce will enjoy heretofore, at the Havans, and in the colonies which are not independent, several important privileges. The journey of his royal Highness to Madrid, preceded by his head quarters, is an indication of the return of part of the army, to France, which, in the same time, will secure the provinces of Alicante, Carthagen, Valencia, and Aragon, on the one side, and Andalusia, La Mancha and Castile, on the other.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Baltimore Dec. 17. Schooner Blucher Captain and her crew, left this port yesterday for the United States. The former landed were our Minister, on the way to and would sail for the port well on board. On the 17th two French ships, and four frigates, with smaller vessels, the French naval stores in Cadiz for three years, there are at present 600 French troops in that city. The Spanish men of war, as they arrive from sea are sent to the navy yard, stripped and laid up. No Spanish troops are permitted to be under arms in the city. The French frigate La Tou-

to present, did not attend. After the indictment had been read, it was decided that he should be specially judged as deputy of the Cortes, for having voted for transferring the King to Cadiz. His attorney contended that he could only be tried by a military commission. On the decision of this mode of trial, says the Traveller, now rests the fate of Rio go. Tried by a special commission on the charge of having voted in the Cortes of the Cortes for removing the King to Cadiz, his condemnation may be viewed as certain. But if tried by a military commission, he can be held amenable only as an officer acting under a commission, granted by legitimate and competent authorities.

All the Constitutional Chiefs in Estramadura have made their submission, with the exception of the Emperador.

The Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Madrid on the 1st of last month. Advice had been received in London, via Bucharest, from Constantinople, to the 27th of September, which induced the belief that another revolution had broken out in the Turkish Capital.

Accounts from the frontiers of Italy to the 28th of October, say that the last letters from Greece state that the Fleet of the Captain Pacha has arrived in the Dardanelles, and gone into the port of Constantinople. The movement of the Janissaries caused great alarm to the government.

MADRID, Oct. 23. Ferdinand still so far depends on his resources, that he has already given orders to send to the Havans, and thence to the major remains of the Spanish Navy, consisting of the Asia ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and two brigs. This expedition will be seconded by some French vessels, which will join it in America. It is also affirmed that the French commerce will enjoy heretofore, at the Havans, and in the colonies which are not independent, several important privileges. The journey of his royal Highness to Madrid, preceded by his head quarters, is an indication of the return of part of the army, to France, which, in the same time, will secure the provinces of Alicante, Carthagen, Valencia, and Aragon, on the one side, and Andalusia, La Mancha and Castile, on the other.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Baltimore Dec. 17. Schooner Blucher Captain and her crew, left this port yesterday for the United States. The former landed were our Minister, on the way to and would sail for the port well on board. On the 17th two French ships, and four frigates, with smaller vessels, the French naval stores in Cadiz for three years, there are at present 600 French troops in that city. The Spanish men of war, as they arrive from sea are sent to the navy yard, stripped and laid up. No Spanish troops are permitted to be under arms in the city. The French frigate La Tou-

to present, did not attend. After the indictment had been read, it was decided that he should be specially judged as deputy of the Cortes, for having voted for transferring the King to Cadiz. His attorney contended that he could only be tried by a military commission. On the decision of this mode of trial, says the Traveller, now rests the fate of Rio go. Tried by a special commission on the charge of having voted in the Cortes of the Cortes for removing the King to Cadiz, his condemnation may be viewed as certain. But if tried by a military commission, he can be held amenable only as an officer acting under a commission, granted by legitimate and competent authorities.

All the Constitutional Chiefs in Estramadura have made their submission, with the exception of the Emperador.

The Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Madrid on the 1st of last month. Advice had been received in London, via Bucharest, from Constantinople, to the 27th of September, which induced the belief that another revolution had broken out in the Turkish Capital.

Accounts from the frontiers of Italy to the 28th of October, say that the last letters from Greece state that the Fleet of the Captain Pacha has arrived in the Dardanelles, and gone into the port of Constantinople. The movement of the Janissaries caused great alarm to the government.

MADRID, Oct. 23. Ferdinand still so far depends on his resources, that he has already given orders to send to the Havans, and thence to the major remains of the Spanish Navy, consisting of the Asia ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and two brigs. This expedition will be seconded by some French vessels, which will join it in America. It is also affirmed that the French commerce will enjoy heretofore, at the Havans, and in the colonies which are not independent, several important privileges. The journey of his royal Highness to Madrid, preceded by his head quarters, is an indication of the return of part of the army, to France, which, in the same time, will secure the provinces of Alicante, Carthagen, Valencia, and Aragon, on the one side, and Andalusia, La Mancha and Castile, on the other.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Baltimore Dec. 17. Schooner Blucher Captain and her crew, left this port yesterday for the United States. The former landed were our Minister, on the way to and would sail for the port well on board. On the 17th two French ships, and four frigates, with smaller vessels, the French naval stores in Cadiz for three years, there are at present 600 French troops in that city. The Spanish men of war, as they arrive from sea are sent to the navy yard, stripped and laid up. No Spanish troops are permitted to be under arms in the city. The French frigate La Tou-

No. 1.

SIR: The practice of instruct-
ing Paymasters to withhold from
Notice

As the money comes from

Sargent M Smyth.
October 11 1923 40 tmtf

FOREIGN.

Interesting from England.

To arrive at his conclusion that in ancient times of the European powers competition for the environment of a nation was the only determining factor, he is overlooking a half of the picture. The following points suggest themselves: 1. Can Spain be blamed for having a acknowledged the theory of the major countries of the world? 2. Can Spain be blamed for other international powers such as America and the assistance of the Great Britain? 3. Is it already too late to do the same thing for present countries? 4. Is this supposed to be a receipt on the part of the population? 5. Is it right that there were no handling of the affairs for the people? 6. Is it surprising if the people are interested in the effects of the international powers and powers for competition?

In addition to the above, we have
 limited some thanks from the Con-
 quer of the 20th which in our opin-
 ion tend to confirm the prevailing
 opinion on this side of the water,
 namely, that the policy of Great Britain,
 to oppose any attempts of
 the "Triple Alliance," to assist Spain
 in gaining possession of the South
 American Provinces.

It is said that the King of Spain has dismissed above 200 persons belonging to the Palace, because they had some Constitutional ideas which he would not tolerate.

The trial of Riego was the subject of important debates in the Congress at Madrid on the 27th ult. Riego, although he required permission

Reports from the frontiers of
Italy on the 28th of October, say
that the last letters from Greece
state that the fleet of the Captain
Pacha has arrived in the Derda-
nelles, and gone into the port of
Constantinople. The movement
of the Janissaries caused great alarm
to the government.

MADRID, Oct. 25
Ferdinand still so far depends on
his resources, that he has already
given orders to send to the Havens,
and thence to the coast, the four re-
maining of the Spanish Navy, con-
sisting of the Asia ship of the line,
two frigates, a corvette, and two
brigs. This expedition will be se-
conded by some French vessels,
which will be joined in America. It
is also affirmed that the French
commerce will enjoy herewith, at
the Havens, and in the colonies
which are not independent, several
important privileges. The journey
of his royal Highness to Madrid,
preceded by his loved quarters, is an
indication of the return of part
of the army to France, which, at the
same time, will secure the provinces
of Alicante, Carthage, Valencia,
and Aragon, on the one side, and
Andalusia, La Mancha and Castile,
on the other.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Baltimore Dec. 17. Schomser. Blücher (captain) home with this port yesterday and her crew and the home from the constitution, and from the former landed were our Minister, on the pre- and would sail for the consular well on board— and four frigates, and four smaller vessels. The French are putting naval stores in Cadiz last three years—there are at present 6000 French troops in that city. The Spanish men of war as soon as they arrive from sea are sent to the navy yard, stripped and laid up. No Spanish troops are permitted to be under arms in the city. The French frigate La Tonante, sailed for Cadiz, 5th November with a Spanish Governor for Havana, and would bring the former to Cadiz. Cadiz was overflowing with American prisoners.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER

WHICH?

In 1800, when the election of President was made by the House of Representatives, there were not less than 55 ballots. Yet at that time, the H. of R. had to choose between two individuals only!—one of them Aaron Burr, whom no elector had actually designated in any way as President of the United States—and whom the people did not even think of for that office—the other, Thomas Jefferson, whom a decided majority of the electors and of the people had unequivocally marked out as their President. In fact,

In 1821, another scene of this sort occurred in the A. of A. but on a much smaller scale. The House had to elect a Speaker—an officer of some dignity and importance to himself, but infinitely inferior to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Yet even this election occupied a day and a half and was protracted through 13 ballots.

After all, the controversy was only terminated by selecting one entirely new person—who was not even in the ranks of the 12 men when the first ballot was given—but in the process of electing a President, this sort of compromising expedient is out of the question. You cannot pick up all the best candidates, and take up an entirely new person. You have before you the coarsest, highest men on the polls of the electors. To these only, you are bound by the constitution to narrow the range of your selection.

And how stands the case at the Presidential Election of 1844? Much stronger than that of 1824, because the office is infinitely more important;—the means of compromise infinitely less.

Much stronger than the case of 1890, because instead of two candidates only, you will have to select from three—because instead of having one of these marked out and characterized by the unequivocal voice of the people, neither of the three candidates will carry with him the majority of the electors. The people have not decisively spoken; and each may interpret their wishes in his own favor.

In fact, let us not shut our eyes to our situation. Five individuals have been named for this important office—who can pretend to say, that a 6th or a 7th may not be hurried on by his own wishes or those of his friends to seek the glittering prize? Each of these candidates, aspirants, call them what you please, has some state or states to support him—some presses to fight his battles—some friends warmly attached to his cause, and zealous in his success, already, and who has been called upon already. A contest has been made—re-entrancement has come; and now individuals have already become the objects of the rankest calumny. The zealous partisans of three of the

candidates have fallen pell mell upon the character of W. H. Crawford; and symptoms begin to manifest the selves of division and hostility between the partizans of Adams and Calhoun. Rumour too speaks freely of the expedients that have already been put in requisition. The Washington City Gazette dares to speak of letters that have been written, and speeches that have been made by the candidates to promote their own election. Rumour hints of the finesse that is employed in the entertainments that are to be given at Washington, for the benefit of the parties concerned.

These exertions will be multiplied; these alienations will become more and more bitter, as the elec-

Virginia, are reduced to the same level with Delaware, and Rhode Island. Is this right? To elect a Chief Magistrate by less perhaps than one third of our population? How will he sit in the chair—with the licensed majority of the nation, arrayed from the very first against his administration? Is this the time for such an experiment, when the whole force of the nation may be wanting to resist the designs of the allied powers?

How can these consequences be avoided? By a concert of operations among the Republican party; by the nomination of one candidate; and also other schemes of concentration can now be organized, by the aid of the moderate, temperate, and republican representatives of the people—the mode, which has elected Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—Madison and Monroe cheerfully assented to the hands of the Republican party—the mode, to wit! Messrs. Calhoun and Adams once lent their countenance and vote, but which their friends are now the most active in denouncing. “Choose ye then” Choose between a nomination by the republicans of both Houses of Congress, and an election by the chance of an election; by the H. of Representatives, or by the H. of the young States;—and temperance and union, there is safety in emphasizing and in disunion, there is danger. Choose ye between them.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Dec. 15, 1864.

WHO ARE THE RADICALS?

The advocates for reformation of existing abuses. They are the friends of that economy which would keep our expenditures within our income. They believe that the existing revenues, with necessary modifications, are sufficient to all the exigencies of government. They are the friends of an efficient and adequate Navy—a small, but efficient and well-organized Army. But their chief reliance is a well armed, well disciplined, and patriotic Militia.

As the agency comes from the hard-earned of the People, their duty is their agent, to use it prudently, and economically, to ferret out the opportunity, and discount the voritism.

They demand responsibility, promptitude, and ability, of the receivers of money.

As domestic industry demands Stone, encouraged, even at the expense of the external revenue, they said consequently, obliged to incur a proper and rational Economy, to prevent a resort to internal taxes. They would apply that surplus which their economy has produced, to the payment of the public debt, rather than lavish it on noisy, clamorous favorites. Aware that what they borrow the People must pay, they would resort to loans in cases only of extreme necessity.

reduction of the army? The Radicals. To whom special and limited appropriations for the fortifications? The Radicals. To whom a just and economical system for collecting the revenue? The Radicals. To whom the withholding of the salaries of officers, until their accounts were settled with the government? The Radicals. To whom, to fine, the nine millions in the Treasury? The Radicals. And yet those Progressives, who would fix on us this term as a term of reproach, have the unparalleled audacity to arrogate to themselves all the honor of the country's prosperity. The very men who, with their usual idle and extravagant vagaries, would have us see the Treasury of its last year, and compelled us to borrow for its ordinary expenses of government.

A RADICAL

From the National Intelligencer of Dec. 19.

WHO ARE THE RADICALS?

Mr. Jefferson was always a Radical. His inaugural pledge was fully and faithfully redeemed. He never took a crumb of bread from "the mouth of labor" to give or put over his minions. He did not waste useful offices, abilities, energies, kept the expenditures within the income, and applied the surplus to pay our debts.

work of reconstruction. He succeeded every exigency, and defeated every fraud. It was his sole policy. Salaries should be withheld from those the government." This rule was salutary and just. But it had been occasionally dispensed with. In time of war this was, perhaps, inevitable. The extent of the error had, however, not been perceived until the 3d of December, 1862, when we were awakened from our slumbers by the following or-

"SIR: The practice of instruct-
ing Paymasters to withhold from

Notice

A BANK NOTE, of some considerable amount, was stopped from a negro some day ago; the owner, by describing it and paying for this advertisement, can have it again by applying at the Bank in this place.

January 3, 1824. 1—1t

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Ernst C. Wittich applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Charles Wittich, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, summon, and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters of administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at office, this 30th of December, 1923. JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Sheriff's Titles,
NEWLY PRINTED,
 for sale at this office.

"A famous Meeting may be a corruption of O'Connell's meeting," the first used in Boston, in that part where ship business was carried on, mentioned by Gordon in his history of the American Revolution, and by Kendall. It means a meeting of persons, whether more or less, to consult upon adopting and arranging some scheme of life for arranging a favorable point." — *Pickering's History*, page 55, 56, 57.

There are yet to be held, that these men have been made the representatives of their fellow-citizens in Congress; have thereby been deprived of the rights and privileges of freemen, and are not to express their opinion as the subject of legislation as freely as other citizens do. He pretends to advance a still more strange and absurd theory, and claims that the decision of Congress is or can be binding on the citizens who voluntarily organized into it, without the understanding that a majority could. Is it more criminal for Members of Congress to assemble at Washington, to say what they will support, than for others in the various States of the Union, in or out of State Legislatures, or town or county meetings, to do the same? Is it more criminal for Members of Congress to

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Gen. Ogle then submitted a resolution for taxing bachelors above the age of 25; the proceeds of the tax to constitute a fund out of which the widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution should receive pensions. As it was a subject of considerable importance, he wished it to lay on the table for a few days.

This said Geo. Ogle must be "a queer old chap." If we remember right, he is the member, who, some years ago, read in his place, a bill making it obligatory on the ladies to wear a certain number of *petticoats*, whether six or a dozen, we cannot regret, but so many that, if the bill had passed, the belles of Philadelphia would have rivalled Deidrich Kickerbopke's damsels in rotundity. Philad. Gaz.

D. PHILIP TOWNS, December 16.
B. PHILIP TOWNS, December 16.—The Democratic supper in celebration of the election of J. Andrew Shultz as governor of Pennsylvania, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, sponsored at the general meeting of the Young Men of the City, held on the 25th ultimo, was served up at (Hick's) Hotel, on the evening of the 12th inst.

V. LESTER TOASTS.—By the President, William H. Crawford, an unscrupled and a rapacious statesman, a disciple of the sword of 1793, and the friend of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, S. Smith, Zachary Taylor, and most of the republican worthies. It is hardly involving in the highest station in the gift of a free and enlightened people. May he realize the best wishes of his best friends.

After this toast had been announced, the company rose and spontaneously gave twenty-one cheers, "rawford's march."

By Henry S. Cox, 2d vice president.—The Congressional caucus: the best method of lifting out of the hole for which has advanced to the presidential chair a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe; may it supply a successor who will re-surround the grounds, re-establish the boundary lines, and repair the ancient land marks of the democratic party. 18 cheers.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted, with three dissenting voices:

Resolved. That this meeting are
firmly impressed with the con-
viction, that a congressional caucus
the most safe and eligible mode
of nominating candidates for Presi-
dent and Vice President; the old
mode tried in 1860, which has given us
Jefferson, a Madison, and a Mon-

Resolved, That we further be-
lieve, that the aforesaid mode is the
only one in the present distracted
state of political parties, of preser-
ving the ascendancy of the demo-
cratic party, in the State and the Un-
ion, and the only method which can
prevent the success of the federal-
ists in the election of a federal
candidate.

By Jacob Frick, Wm. H. Crawford: The advocate of economy in expenditure of the public treasury, and the accountability of public servants. The persecutions of opponents have not destroyed, elevated his moral and political character, in the estimation of the republicans in the Union. 21

James Gordia. Jonathan Ro-
ld, firm and consistent
Pennsylvania ranks. siv

as well as the political concerns of our country, we proceed to pay it our annual respects by making a few remarks on the subject, and by publishing the names of the delegates.

For a few years immediately following the Convention, the federal printers of Almanacs in this city derided the session of the Convention of sufficient importance to enroll it among the important events of the month, by publishing in their almanacs the time when the session would adjourn, and surely these gentlemen will not feel disposed to blame us for insisting then to resume from oblivion an event in the history of our country, which, in our humble opinion, deserves to be recorded in letters of gold. For the motives of the gentlemen who belonged to the Convention were pure, and their co-adjutors meritorious. If their object was to strengthen the arm of government, then struggling to protect the rights and liberties of the nation, against the aggressions of an implacable foe;—on the other hand, their object was to maintain opposition to the government, and to excite the passions, and raise the standard of rebellion,—in either case, their acts and themselves, are entitled to a lasting remembrance.

The people of the eastern states are long since passed judgment on his Convention; and every day's experience evinces the *correctness* of their decision. A great majority of them saw, with extreme regret, the reversal of their state legislatures assuming a power they did not possess, and of appointing delegates to the Convention;—and, with equal regret, they saw these delegates assembled, holding their office in defiance to the *sovereignty* of their state, and at a time, when their country was bleeding at almost every pore. 18-40 patriots promulgated resolutions. It is vain for the advocates of the Convention, if any there be, to pretend, at this time, that they have *never* committed a crime; and would not permit a part of the Convention to be the *object* of this truly legal measure, and with them it is perfectly unimportant whether treason was prevented by a fear of consequences to the delegates themselves, or by the influence of a few of their number in whom patriotism is not extinct. In one respect, however, the Convention has been of service. It gave the death-blow to slavery, it put in this meeting its own last gasp—breath—and so unobscured the measure, and the fugitives become, the fugitives. The fugitives, herself would now blush at the name of the "Hartford Convention."

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.
George Cabot, Nathan Dane, Wil-
liam Brewster, Harrison G. Otis,
Nathaniel Higelow,* Joshua Thom-
as,* Samuel Wilde, Joseph Ly-
man, Stephen Longfellow, J. Dan-
iels, William H. Hall, and
George Ripley.

FROM CONNECTICUT.
Chauncer Goodrich * Jones Hill-
house. John Trendwell * Zephaniah
Swift * Nathaniel Smit * Calvin
Goddard, and Roger M. Sherman
FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Daniel Lyman, Samuel Ward,
Edward Manton, and Benjamin
Hazard

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Benjamin West and Miles Olcott.
FROM VERMONT.
William Hall, Jr.

THEODORE DWIGHT,
Elected Secretary.

The Boston Centinel, apprehensive that the Hartford Convention

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.
A spirited debate took place on Thursday the 11th ultimo, in the House of Representatives, the House being in committee of the whole, upon the Bill to appropriate a sum of money for the payment of a balance, and to be due to the Free Press of the United States. At all he contended that T. Tompkins was elected as a *defunct*, that the payment of his salary was consequently stopped, that he was sued by the United States in New York, and that a jury of his countrymen, would acquit him of the charge.

was spirited debate took place Thursday the 11th ultimo, in the House of Representatives, the House being in a committee of the whole, upon the bill to appropriate a sum of money for the payment of a balance due by the due to the Free Press of the United States. At this time the speaker of the House was presented as a defaulter, and the speaker of his salary was consequently stopped, that he was consequently the United States in New York, and that a jury of his countrymen, and only a quieted him of the "sum of debt," but declared in their verdict, that they appeared to be a very considerable balance due from the United States to Mr. F. Emphus. In consequence of this issue of the bill, a law was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the president to settle the amount upon the principle of equity. He reports that it was found that a balance of \$35,100 is owing to the House, for which it will be necessary for Congress to make an appropriation. He is in his belief that this sum is but full amount to which Mr. F. is justly entitled. Messrs. Cooke and Emphus opposed the appropriation. Mr. Clay, Mr. Cantracul, Mr. McLean of Del. Mr. Fremble, Mr. Wood, supported it, and the bill was finally adopted to be considered for a third reading, with a yeas and noes negative. Mr. Emphus has lost a penny for his trouble. He is now the only one of the war, when the millions of country was at its lowest ebb, his money, his influence, and his credit were all attracted to their utmost extent in and of the government; and his only reward has been held up to the world as a public defaulter, because in the hurry of his multitudinous employment, he no time to think, that all his expenditures would undergo the scrutiny of suspicion, and that he should be branded as a robber, for the loss of his own fortune. However, the emergency of the war rendered it no easy matter, according to the ordinary calculations of a professed money lender, to the honour of our country, we see, that even this slow and parsimonious has been due to the Vice President. It goes a great way to give the impression, which it has the defunct of their enemies to the public, and let it cost money, we sincerely hope that the speaker will not relax in his vigilance, until the uttermost cent due shall be ascertained and paid.

*Extracted from Mr. Ingersoll's
Philosophical Discourse.*

There are a million of scholars at the public schools throughout the U. S. and more than a thousand students in the colleges which confer degrees. There are two hundred students at the medical schools, and more than a hundred at the theological seminaries, and more than a hundred students of law.

There are about ten physicians, and upwards of ten lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and five thousand clergymen.

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions.

Between two and three millions

A thousand newspapers are published. There are more than one

Greeks. The Right Reverend Bishop WATERBURY and Mr. WATSON acted as Secretaries. A committee was appointed, consisting of thirteen of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, to transmit a Memorial, on behalf of the Meeting to the Congress of the United States, praying them to take into their consideration the expediency of recognizing the Independence of the Greeks; to publish an address to their fellow-citizens at large on the subject; and to make measures for collecting and remitting pecuniary aid of the Greek Cause.—*Nat. Int.*

Great surprise has been frequently expressed as to the rapidly with which the author of the Waverley novels presents their fascinating works to the public. We apprehend, however, that this surprise will in some degree subside when the following statement from Mr. Northern Asson's book is considered:—Hans Sachs was born at Nuremberg in the year 1494; he was taught to read by his father, a shoemaker, and acquired a bare rudimental education, reading and writing, but being inspired by the master-works of those days in the treasures of the art of poetry, he began to make verses and rhymes, a play and puns, books a book until the seventy-seventh year of his age. At this time he took an inventory of his pastoral stock in trade, and found a coding to his own gratification, he had books filled thirty-four volumes; all written with his own hand, and consisted of four hundred and twenty-two short songs, one hundred and eighty comedies, three tragedies, a farce (some of which extended to seven acts), one thousand and twenty fables, tales, and allegorical poems; and seventy-three devotional, military, and love songs; making in total six thousand and forty-eight pieces great and small, two of the most excellent as they are called three folios, which were burnt and in his library 1558–61; and another edition being called by him, increased to six volumes folio, by an abridgement from the other works.

Reading Post.

Improved Method of Tanning.
We are happy to announce that
H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore,
has discovered a very important
improvement in the art of con-
verting raw hides into leather,
by means of a pyrolic acid prepa-
ration; the use of which he has
secured by letters patent under the
act of the 19th March.

By this method, raw hides of any
description, after the usual process
of liming and bating, are washed
in water, and then in leather, in which

New Orleans

have been...
fears which had...
that city of no...

subsidized; and it is the
Mayor and others have
conclusion, that they have
plete him, based by an

PRIZES FOR VIRTUOUS ACTIONS.

In the account of the sitting of the French Academy on the 25th September, (St. Louis' day) we mentioned that five prizes (the foundation of Baron de Montyon) were awarded to five individuals of the lower classes of society, for acts or habits of virtue. The task of deciding in such a case is now, we believe, to any literary body acting in its corporate capacity; and probably, for this reason, it may not be interesting to announce on what individuals and what actions, the choice of the Academy fell. Four of these virtuous persons are of the softer sex. The first is the wife of a water carrier, whose husband gains no more than 25 sous, or 10d. per day, but on this Dame Jaqueline received into her house, and supported, a poor female neighbor, left destitute of bread or refuge. Des-moelle, Carillat, a milliner's girl, has, during twelve years maintained by her labor the mistress with whom she served her apprenticeship, and whom an unfavorable malady prevented from doing any thing for her own support. Marie Carlier has performed the same office of charity for the last 17 years to a female whose house she entered as a servant. The last, who is a postwoman, received and supported in her house a young woman from her own province; though, for the support of herself and family, she has only 200 francs, or \$1. a year, and was obliged to pledge her wear- ing apparel to perform this act of charity. Each of these benevolent individuals have been rewarded with 1000 francs, and the notice of the French Academy.

The first prize of the value of 15 00 francs was decreed to Joseph Beaud, an old-clotheshman, and the following is the account that the Bishop of Hermopolis gave of the invincible patience and numerous sacrifices which threw down upon him the award of Baron Montyon's bounty. This man, formerly the servant of the marquis of Stinfort, who died at Aras, at this commencement of the revolution, had been in the service of that prince during this disastrous period, the generous devotedness of Madame de Chabillac to her husband, who was thrown into the same dungeon deprived of all support after the death of her husband in 1812, Madame de Chabillac came to Paris to solicit payment of some money which was due to him. She understood very little of the French language; and, not succeeding in the object of her journey, was reduced to the last degree of want, when she accidentally met Beaud to whom, being of the same province, and speaking the same dialect, she communicated the account of her distress. Beaud was deeply affected with her change of condition, and rendered her immediately all the assistance in his power, by selling for her a profitable rate, those articles which she was obliged to dispose of for her immediate subsistence. This small fund was soon exhausted; and the unhappy lady, in despair, passed whole nights and days in tears, struggling to conceal the distress which oppressed her. Beaud, being himself reduced to straits, endeavored to aid her with his feeble means; and, as she was ashamed to inscribe her name at the board of charity, he placed his there in her stead, eating himself the coarse bread which he received, and buying her bread for Madame de Chabillac, who had become blind from the excess of her afflictions. Nay, conquering his natural feelings of shame, he even submitted to beg in the street for her sake; and, not succeeding in his object, by all the humiliations of his new calling, tried afterwards the trade of an old

body to the grave, and carried to the (Cure) of the parish five francs, which remained of the sum which that Cure had sent her, for the purpose of obtaining prayers for her soul. Faithful to her memory, he made with his own hands a small wooden cross, and placed it, with her name inscribed, on the grave where her remains were interred. Such is the course of action which has secured for this faithful friend of misfortune a gold medal, and an honorable mention among assembled academicians. If there is any romance in the return of the five francs, and the erection of the monument, it must be ascribed to the Bishop who gave the details.

London Times.

Notice.

FORWARD all persons from trading for two executions that John Garrard holds against me; one was obtained in the name of said Garrard, the principal \$17 and some cents, the other one was obtained by John L. Rogers for \$20; and also for one note of hand given by me to said Garrard, for \$20, it being for the use of Elizabeth Garrard, for the rent of her plantation for this year last. This note was given a month last. February, and due the 25th of December following or 1st of January, and also an execution against Nathaniel McCoy and G. W. Flynt for \$15, obtained by said Garrard. As I have paid Mr John Garrard for the above mentioned papers, I am determined never to pay them again.

Augustus W. Flynt.
Dec. 15, 1823. 50-1f

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in January next at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land on the waters of Little River adjoining Charles County, containing one hundred acres, more or less, as follows: James and Sarah, the wife of said Charles, the property of Richard H. said to satisfy sundry executions against said H. said.

ALSO,

Two beds, two pillows, one bowl, one straw under bed, one wau table, one pine slab, two bedsteads, three cotton-wool beds, three chests, one trunk, one spinning wheel, one chest, one trunk, one rifle and shot pouch, three pigskins, one tea kettle, two pots, two ovens, one skillet, two bowls, four tumblers, one tin coffee pot, one earthen coffee pot, and one loaf of corn supposed to be about seven barrels, lying on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy an execution in favour of Eliza B. ad cum & Co vs said Marler and John W. Willis, property pointed out by said Marler.

O. Wingfield, D. S.

Nov. 27, 1823.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in January next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

Two hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Isaac M. Lendon and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Malory to satisfy sundry executions against said Malory.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favor of James Lindsey vs. Simeon M. Lendon and Nicholas G. Barksdale, secured by one barrel, one set of C. Cooper's colls; taken as the property of Simeon M. Lendon.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in January next at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

Three Negroes, Cela a woman, and her two sons Jack a boy, about twelve years of age, and Bartley about four or five years old; levied on as the property of Charles Dukes to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One tract of Land, containing one hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Paul T. Willis and others; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, by a constable, by virtue of sundry executions from a justice's writ, in favor of Henry B. Thompson, the property in the occupancy of defendant and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

The six following negroes, viz: Thornton, a man, Priscilla a woman and infant child, Nelly a girl, Mary Ann a girl, and Emanuel a boy; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy an execution in the name of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H. Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H. Gilbert; property pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of Land in the occupancy of Eugenia Kain, containing one hundred and ninety six acres, more or less, adjoining Col. William Triplett and others, on the waters of Rocky Creek; levied on as the property of William M. Kain, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of the heirs of the late executor by their attorney, Alexander Pope, vs. William M. Kain and William Martin, Greenberry Pinkins, and Simon Petre security on the appeal; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO,

One set of mahogany dining tables; levied on as the property of James Brown to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia and Wilkes County, for tax.

ALSO,

Mrs. Charlotte Roberts's life estate in the two following negroes, viz: Candace a woman, about thirty five years old, and Hester, about fourteen years old; taken to satisfy sundry executions against Hughes Roberts her husband; pointed out by the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Two hundred and twenty nine and a half acres of Land, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Camp Creek, adjoining lands of Richard J. Halliday and others, in the occupancy of Ezekiel Harris, and one third of a negro man named Adam; all taken as the property of Elizabeth Houghton to satisfy Benjamin Ballard's life against her, and Ezekiel Harris; pointed out by plaintiff's attorney and by Ezekiel Harris one of the defendants.

ALSO,

Six acres of Land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land lately belonging to William G. Gilbert, E. q. and others, in the occupancy of John Burgamy, also one negro woman named Jenny, about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry executions against said Burgamy; pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of Land, containing eight hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining William L. Weems and others, in the occupancy of defendant and E. B. Reynolds; also a lot of land in the town of Washing-

ing (two hundred and five acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dyson and others, in the occupancy of William C. Boren, one house and lot in the village of Malloryville, known as the Planter's Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wooten, Esq.; levied on as the property of Reuben Smith to satisfy an execution in the name of Nathaniel B. McKins, vs. Reuben Scott and Augustus H. Gilson & Co. together with sundry others against said Scott; property pointed out by one of the defendants.

Richard J. Willis, Sheriff.
December 5, 1823.

Tax Collector's Sale.

AT the Court House on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situated, lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton, deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, decd, for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, decd; amount due \$16 12 cts.

L. McCurry, T. C. & C.

Nov. 25, 1823.

Administrators' Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes County, FOUR TEEN NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, being owing to the estate of O. C. C. Coburn, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Joshua Morgan,

Sheriff and Executor.

October 21, 1823.

ON the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold at the Court of Ordinary of said county.

One tract of Land, lying in said county, the property of Richard Burton, decd. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Mary Burton, adm'x.

William Davis, adm'r.

Nov. 15, 1823.

On Thursday the 28th of January next, will be sold at Samuel Hardin's store, in Oglethorpe county.

One negro woman,

a cow and calf, and a bed, belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Fluker, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Isaac Fluker, adm'r.

N. 24, 48-3

AT the court house of Wilkes County will be sold on the first Tuesday in January next,

One Tract of Land,

containing eleven hundred and sixty five acres, more or less, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Sarah Colby and others, it being part of the real estate of Isaac T. allaway, decd and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased. The above described tract of land is well improved, has on it a good GRIT MILL, dwelling house, &c. and the plantation is in good repair. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Pope,

Absalom Janes,

Winifred Callaway, ad'x.

Nov. 6, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at Elbert Court house, between the usual hours of sale, agreeably to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordinary of the county of Frank in

WILL be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county.

One tract of Land,

containing three hundred and ninety four acres, lying on the waters of Warhatch creek, in said county; it being the real estate of John Rich, deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r.

Nov. 15, 1823.

WILL be sold on the 27th day of January next, at the late residence of Ludwell Fulmore, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said deceased.

CONSISTING of stock of horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, and fodder, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Willis Fulmore,

Temporary Executor.

Nov. 16, 1823.

Executor's Sales.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 15th of January next, at the late dwelling house of George Goodwin, deceased.

The Plantation

of said deceased, on the head waters of Rocky Creek, containing three hundred acres, more or less, on a credit of twelve months, by the purchaser giving notes under thirty dollars with approved security, bearing interest from their date if not punctually paid.

Samuel Brooks,

Sole and Acting Executor.

December 5, 1823.

WILL be sold at the late residence of John Statham, now late of Elbert County, decd, on the ninth day of January next, all the personal property of said deceased.

CONSISTING of horses, hogs, cattle, corn and fodder, corn, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, and a number of articles too tedious to mention; the sale will continue from day to day until all is sold; the terms of sale made known on the day.

James Christian, Jr.

John Brown,

Nov. 22, 1823.

I a d for Sale.

PURU N the last will and testament of Edward Butler, late of Wilkes county, will be sold at the court house of said county, on the first Tuesday in January next, part of the real estate said decd.

Tract of Land,

containing eleven hundred and fifty acres, more or less, three miles from Warhatch, on both sides of the Greeneyboro' road, adjoining Landons, Pring, Hay, and others. Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the subscriber; the above land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, annual installments, a mortgage and bond will be required on each installment.


John W. Butler, ex'r.

October 18, 1823.

WILL be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in January next,

360 Acres of Land,

more or less, lying in the county of Wilkes, on Kettle Creek, adjoining William Statham, Thomas Daniel and others; on a credit of twelve months, it being the real estate of John H. small, deceased, by order of the Court of Ordinary of said county for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.



paymasters, in addition to their other duties, shall have charge of the clothing of the troops.

The regulations under that provision had recently been introduced when the present Secretary, in the first week of his administration, presented them, on the representation of some paymasters. It is believed, who wished to relieve themselves of labor and responsibility. There was abundant evidence, too, that an efficient accountability for clothing would have saved many thousands of dollars annually, while the troops would have been better supplied. When I asked the Chief of Paymaster General, which had been arranged upon me, not solicited I was anxious to revive and carry into effect a system for the more perfect supply and accountability of clothing, regardless of the labor, which seemed to have been its greatest objection; and again brought to the notice of the Secretary of War, without effect, a measure which the experience of the late war strongly demanded—a measure which had been suggested and supported by officers of distinguished talents and services, to whom also should be attributed all the important improvements in organization, and the economy of the military department in all the branches and details of service. But, when urged by an officer of great experience, now in service, to revive the former system, with such modifications as might be found expedient, the Secretary is said to have replied, "something is due to the consistency," and I repeated that on "consistency, you know." This story is so hope that any thing like a perfect accountability in the clothing of the army can be effected without a new positive law on that subject.

I. PARKER.

From the Nation & Intelligence.

WHO ARE THE RADICALS?

It is not the recipients, but the payers who complain of the extravagance of the price. Few officers, even of the most republican habits, are afflicted with too much compensation. The only instance recalled is that of a governor of an Eastern State, who was so encumbered with a salary of \$1200, as to recommend its reduction to \$1000. But this is probable; a salary in excess. It is a general rule that a very, if they can, will select a good life for themselves. And it is another that popular orators, when restricted in their cupidity, are not even a addition in uttering their complaints.

The people, who they the laws, pay the taxes, and defend the country, will be well wifed their stewards, shall waste their goods.

The animals who are patiently watching for the crumbs will fall from the political table, the idlers and vagabonds, without talent or character, will be always striving to break in the Treasury. They will embrace the opportunity when the seats are asleep; they will plead their own merits and poverty; urge the public utility and necessity; cite the pre-emptory and even rely on their own habits of indolence and extravagance in support of their claims; should all these expedients fail, they will resort to threats and denunciations, and publicly arraign their opposers as *Radicals*.

An honest and industrious farmer brought up and educated a numerous family, and acquired a property, which, if prudently managed, was sufficient for their support. He had an active, intelligent, and interesting, but wild, visionary and extravagant son. His schemes were all splendid and magnificent, but expensive and unprofitable. Always

were the companions of his amusements and the objects of his bounty.

The affairs of the family had become so embarrassed, and the revenues so deranged, that it was necessary to borrow money upon mortgage. Still the son was dissatisfied with his parsimony, fretted at his aversion, and wished in his heart that the old radical was dead. But a crisis arrived: The son had projected an establishment upon an island, where no game was ever found and no sportsman could ever live. It was of an scale of extravagance which transcended all his other prodigalities. The father looked stern, stamped, and exclaimed, "Stop! I commenced in poverty—have fed, nourished, and educated, a numerous family, and encountered want, disease, and enemies—I am not a thing for myself. My time is short, my agency will soon expire, and I must leave my estate and my charge to other hands. You, who have never known the necessity of economy, are consequently ignorant of the dangers of prodigality. Industry and prudence lead to virtue and happiness—indolence and extravagance to vice and ruin. Wealth squandered is worse than wasted—for the example is pernicious and often fatal. Excess of indulgence begets an extravagance in thinking and acting, and habit steps in and seals the ruin. It is, moreover, injurious to our descendants, if the inheritance comes to them charged with debts for useless expenditures. Should these debts accumulate, they will become discouraging to labor, will decline, friends and associates, who will prevail, and a rigid discipline must be introduced to quell factions and enforce subordination. I qualify will be destroyed, and the family divided at last into two classes—tyrants and slaves."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that by the father, is meant the Radicals, and by the son, the Prodigals of the present day.

A RADICAL.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Dec. 3.—Mr. Mallory submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table according to a rule of the House:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good) relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late Colonies above mentioned.

Dec. 23.—The Resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Mallory, calling on the President for any information he may possess, (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any Sovereign or Sovereigns to aid Spain in regaining her American Colonies; and the disposition of any other European government to oppose it, was taken up.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Mallory rose, and observed, that it would be recollected, by every gentleman present, that the Message received at the opening of the present session from the President of the United States, was of an extraordinary and strongly marked character. Its introduction prepared the House for subjects of great importance; and, the President went

to the Republic of South America. Such appeared to be the impression of the President; and if such were actually the state of things, the United States must probably become deeply involved in the event of such a contest. It was impossible to be indifferent to the attempts of despotic power to crush the cause of freedom in our own hemisphere. That some plans of this sort were in agitation, was plain, from the tenor of the Message. The President would not have warned the two Houses of Congress that all their firmness would be called for, if there were not something of serious moment in the political horizon not seen by all. A day, in this public document, the Chief Magistrate had thought proper to go so far, it was certainly proper in the House to meet his communication by requesting such information, on the subject to which he had alluded, as he might deem it consistent with the public welfare to disclose. It was proper and desirable that we should know as much as possible of the dangers to which we are exposed.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without opposition.

THE PRESIDENT.

A writer in the National Intelligencer recommends the re-election of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency for another term, to avoid the difficulty of a selection from the numerous candidates presented for that elevated station. He remarks, that the Message proves the loss of so intellectual vigor in the President, whom he met in the street, with the elastic step of youth, erect figure, and physical power superior to many under fifty. Some few of our papers, have also suggested the idea of his continuing in office another term. There is very little probability, however, of the proposition being accepted to. The number of candidates is in itself a sufficient, if not a good cause, why the principle of rotation in the office should be observed. Mr. Jefferson was so limited to serve beyond his second term, and declined. And whatever fears may be entertained from the "contagiousness of liberty" in a Presidential Election, the frequent exercise of a right so inestimable to the people, is too important to be yielded to any consideration of that nature. Frequent elections are the life of liberty. And the higher the office, the more essential it is, that it be not monopolized by any individual, however exalted his merits. If the example set by Washington, and followed by his successors, has not virtually established the term for filling the Executive chair, the Constitution ought to be so amended as to limit it to eight years, if not to the single period of four. And in any event, what the Father of his country refused, and Jefferson declined, ought never to be solicited for any other President.

Carolina Gazette.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Register, Dec. 26.
We are favored with the following proceedings of a meeting of Members of the General Assembly at the Capitol on Wednesday evening last:
Public meeting of the friends of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, to nominate Electors to vote for a President of the United States.
On the morning of the 24th Dec. 1823, the following notice was given of the above meeting.

"The members of the General Assembly favorable to the election of William H. Crawford, as President, are requested to meet in the Senate Chamber on this evening, at

or they will vote for William H. Crawford for President.

8. Resolved, That in the event, any of the persons nominated, declining to support William H. Crawford, or should die or remove from the district in which such person may reside, that the said committee be requested to fill such vacancy or vacancies, by nominating other person or persons.

9. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a committee of correspondence, to wit: J. Joseph Wilson, J. Joseph Daniel, Bartlett Yancey, Robert Strange, James Graham, James W. Clark, and William Buffum.

10. Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly be furnished with a copy of the Electoral Ticket.

11. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the same be published in the Raleigh Register.

JAS. WELLBORN, Ch'm.
ROBERT A. JONES, Sec'y.

From the Raleigh Commonwealth, Dec. 12.

It has been ascertained, that the present House of Representatives of this State, is composed of 100 members, viz. 56 farmers, 8 manufacturers, 10 merchants, 7 artists, 12 lawyers, 1 physician, 8 surveyors, 1 book-keeper, and two apothecaries, of whom 79 are married, 8 widowers, and 18 entitled to the distinguished appellation of Old Bachelors!

Suppose the Bachelors in the State to be proportionate to the representatives, there must be about 40,000 of this class of useful citizens! Now would it not be good policy for the legislature to repeal the odious and oppressive shop license, and substitute in lieu thereof, a tax of one or two dollars, on Bachelors and Widowers? by such a measure, an equal or greater amount of revenue might be obtained; it would be less oppressive, inasmuch as the sum would be paid by more than ten times the number of citizens.

LAND SALES.

The fractions that have been sold up to Saturday last, have produced the sum of \$194,550 12 1/2. One fourth of this sum has been withdrawn to the treasury, viz. \$48,637 8 1/8. It is supposed that the whole of the Fractions will sell for some where about \$350,000.

During the sales the following singular circumstances occurred. A gentleman bid for a Fraction at the rate of \$160 per acre. The next day he sold it, and made 100 per cent, by the sale. The second purchaser has been offered 50 per cent, for his bargain, and has refused it. This Fraction consists of the one hundred and sixteenth part of an acre.—Geo. Journal, Dec. 30.

FROM THE SOUTHERN RECORDER.

SYNOPSIS.

Of some of the Acts of a public nature passed at the late session of the Legislature.

To provide for taking the Census of this State as required by the Constitution.—[The Justices of the Inferior court, or any three of them, in each county, to appoint, within ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature, one person in each hatter, to take an accurate enumeration of the free white persons and people of color therein, distinguishing in separate columns, the one from the other, and return the sum to the Clerk of the Superior court of the county, certified under his hand, by the 1st of October next.—To be sworn to perform this duty.—The Clerk to make returns to the Governor by the first

of the persons nominated, declining to support William H. Crawford, or should die or remove from the district in which such person may reside, that the said committee be requested to fill such vacancy or vacancies, by nominating other person or persons.

To raise a loan for the support of Government for the political year 1824.—[The act of 1822 is continued in force; one half of the tax to be paid into the Treasury, and the other half to the Inferior courts of the respective counties, for county purposes;—such as the erection of public buildings, the building of bridges, improvement of roads, and the education of youth in the Courts respectively may deem most expedient. All moneys collected and paid into the Clerk's office on account of taxes as heretofore collected from the insolvents list authorized by law, is vested in and becomes a part of the county fund.]

To carry into effect the sixth section of the 1st article of the Constitution.—[No Collector, Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk of the Superior court, Clerk of the Inferior court, or any other person who is or may be a holder of public monies and elected to any office, shall be commissioned by the Governor or qualified by any Judge, Justice of the Inferior Court, or Justice of the Peace, until he shall produce to the Governor, & before whom he appears to be qualified, a certificate from the Treasurer of the State, countersigned by the Comptroller General, certifying that he has accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he is accountable and his fee. In addition to the oath of office, the person elected shall swear that he is not the holder of any public monies unaccounted for by Collectors and other officers shall qualify within the time and in the manner prescribed by law, or their office to be considered vacated.]

To amend the Stray Laws, &c. [Horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Hogs, found in conformity to the stray laws now in force, may be sold at the expiration of six months from the time they are killed.]

To establish an office for recording births in the respective counties of this State.—[It is made the duty of the Clerks of the Courts of Ordinary in each county to register in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names of persons who may report themselves to him, or who may be reported by their parents or guardians, as well as those who may be heretofore born within the said county, and who may be reported as aforesaid, upon proof being made by affidavit or oath to the said Clerk of the said birth.—The Clerk's fee for each registry is 25 cents.]

To compel Sheriffs and Coroners to deliver possession of real estate sold by them. &c.—[It is made the duty of the Sheriff, upon application, to put the purchaser, his agent or attorney in possession of real estate—but the office making the sale is not authorized to turn out any other person than the defendant in execution, his heirs or their tenants, if such other persons were in possession at the time of the execution of the judgment, or if such person has acquired possession under the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or claim under the person or persons acquiring such right in the judgment of a Court.]

Concerning bill of Exchange.—[Five per cent. damages, beside the legal interest, allowed on bills of Exchange drawn or negotiated in this State on any part of the States, and which may be protected for non-payment.]
More especially to secure the property of Minors, and the management of their natural guardians.—[Where property devolves to any child who has a father or mother living, such child shall be considered an orphan, as far as to author-

should be attributed to the important improvements in organization, and the economy of the military department in all the branches and details of service. But, when urged by an officer of great experience, now in service, to revive the former system, with such modifications as might be found expedient, the Secretary is said to have replied, "something is due to consistency; and I recanted those regulations, you know?" Thus there is no hope that any thing like a perfect accountability in the clothing of the army can be effected without a more positive law on that subject.

I. PARKER.

From the Nation & Intelligencer.

WHO ARE THE RADICALS?

It is not the receivers, but the payers who complain of the extravagance of the price. For officers, even of the most republican habits, are afflicted with too much compensation. The only instance recalled is that of a governor of an Eastern State, who was so remunerated with a salary of \$1500, as to recommend its reduction to \$1000. But this is probably a solitary instance. It is a general rule that each year, if they can, will select a gold-digger for themselves. And it is another that popular obtundents, when restricted in their cupidity, are not averse to uttering their complaints.

The people, who obey the laws, pay the taxes, and defend the country, will be well wiled lest their stewards shall waste their goods.

The animals who are patiently watching for the crumbs which fall from the political table, the idlers and vagrants, without talent or character, will be always striving to break in the Treasury. They will embrace the opportunity when the securities are asleep; they will plead their own merits and poverty; urge the public utility and necessity; cite the precedents; and even rely on their own habits of industry and their own merits in support of their claims; should all these expedients fail, they will resort to threats and denunciations, and publicly arraign their opposers as Radicals.

An honest and industrious farmer brought up and educated a numerous family, and acquired a property, which, if judiciously managed, was sufficient for their support. He had an active, intelligent, and interesting, but wild, visionary and extravagant son. His schemes were all splendid and magnificent, but expensive and unfortunate. Always plausible, insinuating and persuasive, he often extorted from the father's affections what his judgment would refuse. Hunting was his favorite amusement. These parties were so troublesome and expensive, that they greatly grieved, afflicted, and impoverished his father. His romances and excursions were long, fatiguing and dangerous. His establishments were many, remote and expensive. His provisions were abundant, his retinue numerous, and his arms and ammunition sufficient for game, for defence, and for aggression. The father saw the folly of all this, and would often resist his importunities and check his extravagance. In this, however, he was often circumvented by the arts of the prodigal, and the extravagances and stratagems of those friends who

ruin. Wealth squandered is worse than wasted—for the example is pernicious and often fatal. Excess of indulgence begets an extravagance in thinking and acting, and habit steps in and seals the ruin. It is, moreover, unjust to our descendants, if the inheritance comes to them charged with debts for useless expenditures. Should these debts accumulate, they will become discouraging; labor will decline, funds and annuities will prevail, and a rigid discipline must be introduced to quell factions and enforce subordination. I qualify will be destroyed, and the family divided at last into two classes—tyrants and slaves."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that by the father, is meant the Radicals, and by the son, the Prodigals of the present day.

A RADICAL.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Dec. 3.—Mr. Mallory submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table according to a rule of the House:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good) relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies as above mentioned.

Dec. 24.—The Resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Mallory, calling on the President for any information he may possess, (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good), relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies as above mentioned.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Mallory rose, and observed, that it would be recollected, by every gentleman present, that the Message received at the opening of the present session from the President of the United States, was of an extraordinary and strongly marked character. Its introduction prepared the House for subjects of great importance; and, the President went so far as to say that "there never was a period, since the Revolution, when regarding the condition of the civilized world and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants, to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents." When we come to examine the body of the Message, said he, we discover nothing to which this language can apply, except the situation of the great European Powers, and the bearing which that situation may have upon this country. The powers had united their efforts against the cause of freedom on the Continent of Europe, and had successfully put down every struggle to maintain it. It was possible they might extend their plans across the Atlantic, and that their atten-

tion, when taken on the resolution, and was agreed to without opposition.

THE PRESIDENT.

A writer in the National Intelligencer recommends the reelection of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency for another term, to avoid the difficulty of a selection from the numerous candidates presented for that elevated station. He remarks, that the Message proves the loss of an intellectual vigor in the President, whom he met in the street, with the elastic step of youth, erect figure, and physical power superior to many under fifty. Some few other papers, have also suggested the idea of his continuing in office another term. There is very little probability, however, of the proposition being acceded to. The number of candidates is in itself a sufficient, if not a good cause, why the principle of rotation in the office should be observed. Mr. Jefferson was so situated to serve beyond his second term, and declined. And whatever may be ascertained from the "impugnability of liberty" in a Presidential Election, the frequent exercise of a right so inestimable to the people, is too important to be yielded to any consideration of that nature. Frequent elections are the life of liberty. And the higher the office, the more essential it is, that it be not monopolized by any individual, however exalted his merits. If the example set by Washington, and followed by his successors, has not virtually filled the Executive chair, the Constitution ought to be so amended as to limit it to eight years, if not to the single period of four. And in any event, what the Father of his country refused, and Jefferson declined, ought never to be solicited for any other President.

Carolina Gazette.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Register, Dec. 25.
We are favored with the following proceedings of a meeting of Members of the General Assembly at the Capitol on Wednesday evening last:

Public meeting of the friends of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, to nominate Electors to vote for a President of the United States.
On the morning of the 24th Dec. 1823, the following notice was given of the above meeting.

"The members of the General Assembly favorable to the election of William H. Crawford, as President, are requested to meet in the Senate Chamber on this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating Electors for the several districts in this State."

Pursuant to the above notice, a large number of the Members of both Houses of the General Assembly convened at the appointed time, when Gen. James Wellborn of Wilkes, was called to the chair, and Robert A. Jones of the county of Halifax, was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously agreed to:

1. Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of seven persons, be appointed.

2. Resolved, That the said Committee communicate to the persons nominated as Electors, their nomination; and that they ascertain from them, whether they are willing to serve if elected; and what-

it has been ascertained, that the present House of Representatives of this State, is composed of 100 members, viz. 56 farmers, 8 manufacturers, 10 merchants, 7 artists, 12 lawyers, 1 physician, 2 surveyors, 1 book-keeper, and two capitalists, of whom 79 are married, 3 widowers, and 18 entitled to the distinguished appellation of Old Bachelors.

Suppose the Bachelors in the State to be proportionate to the representatives, there must be about 30,000 of this class of useful citizens! Now would it not be good policy for the legislature to repeal the odious and oppressive shop license, and substitute in lieu thereof, a tax of one or two dollars, on Bachelors and Widowers? by such a measure, an equal or greater amount of revenue might be obtained; it would be less oppressive, inasmuch as the sum would be paid by more than ten times the number of citizens.

LAND SALES.

The fractions that have been sold up to Saturday last, have produced the sum of \$198,538 12 1/2. One-fourth of this sum, has been paid in to the treasury, viz. \$49,634 5 1/2. It is supposed that the whole of the Fractions will sell for some where about \$250,000.

During the sales the following singular circumstances occurred. A gentleman bid for a Fraction at the rate of \$100 per acre. The next day he sold it, and made 100 per cent, by the sale. The second purchaser has been offered 50 per cent, for his bargain, and has refused it. This Fraction consists of the one hundred and sixteenth part of an acre.—Geo. Journal, Dec. 30.

FROM THE SOUTHERN RECORD.

SYNOPSIS.

Of some of the Acts of a public nature passed at the late session of the Legislature.

To provide for taking the Census of this State as required by the Constitution.—[The Justices of the Inferior court, or any three of them, in each county, to appoint, within ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature, one person in each battalion, to take an accurate enumeration of the free white persons and people of color therein, distinguishing in separate columns the one from the other, and return the same to the Clerk of the Superior court of the county, certified under his hand, by the 1st of October next.—To be sworn to perform this duty.—The Clerk to make returns to the Governor by the first Monday in November next, to be laid before the Legislature. If the Justices of the Inferior court fail to appoint a person or persons to take the census within the time specified, then the Justices of the Peace, or any three of them, may do so.—The persons appointed are authorized and required to administer an oath to all heads of families or others, that they shall not give in more than they actually have.—The sum of twelve and a half cents for each family is allowed as a compensation to the persons appointed to take the Census.]

To repeal part of an act, to raise a tax for the support of government, &c. [So much of the act above referred to as imposes a tax of 18 3/4 cents on every hundred dollars worth of wares, liquors and merchandise

present House of Representatives of this State, is composed of 100 members, viz. 56 farmers, 8 manufacturers, 10 merchants, 7 artists, 12 lawyers, 1 physician, 2 surveyors, 1 book-keeper, and two capitalists, of whom 79 are married, 3 widowers, and 18 entitled to the distinguished appellation of Old Bachelors. Suppose the Bachelors in the State to be proportionate to the representatives, there must be about 30,000 of this class of useful citizens! Now would it not be good policy for the legislature to repeal the odious and oppressive shop license, and substitute in lieu thereof, a tax of one or two dollars, on Bachelors and Widowers? by such a measure, an equal or greater amount of revenue might be obtained; it would be less oppressive, inasmuch as the sum would be paid by more than ten times the number of citizens.

To amend the Eschew Laws, &c. [Formed by the Sheriff, Constables and Hogs, to be sold in conformity to the eschew laws now in force, may be sold at the expiration of six months from the time they are fixed.]

To establish an office for recording births in the respective counties of this State.—[It is made the duty of the Clerks of the Courts of Ordinary in each county to register in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names of persons who may report themselves to him, or who may be reported by their parents or guardians, as well as those who may be heretofore born within the said county, and who may be reported as afterwards, upon due proof being made by affidavit or oath to the said Clerk of the said birth.—The Clerk's fee for each registry is 25 cents.]

To compel Sheriffs and Coroners to deliver process, &c. of real estate sold by them, &c.—[It is made the duty of the Sheriff, upon application, to put the purchaser, his agent or attorney in possession of real estate—but the Sheriff making the sale is not authorized to turn out any other person than the defendant in execution, his heirs or their tenants, if such other person were in possession at the term of the rendition of the judgment, or if such person has acquired possession under the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or claim under the person or persons acquiring such right by the judgment of a Court.]

Concerning bill of Exchange.—[Five per cent. damages, beside the legal interest, allowed on bill of Exchange drawn or negotiated in this State on any part of the United States, and which may be protested for non-payment.]

More effectually to secure the property of Minors, &c.—[The management of their natural guardians.]

Where property devolves to any child who has a father or mother living, such child shall be considered an orphan, so far as to authorize the Court of Ordinary, Executor, Administrator or Trustee, as the case may be, to withhold such property from the natural guardian, until security be given for the faithful performance of the trust. If the natural guardian refuse to give bond and security, then the court may appoint some other fit person to act as such.]

To amend the recent section of an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, to revise and amend the Judiciary System, &c.—[One or more Justices of the Inferior court shall not discharge or admit to bail any person under a writ of Habeas Corpus unless a majority of the Justices of the said court shall concur in opinion. The Sheriff of the county, or his deputy, or a constable procured by the Sheriff, shall attend on a

ty, while sitting for ordination.

IN SENATE, 18th Dec.

In returning to the articles of agreement, a relation entered into between the commissioners of the U. S. and the Indians on the 23d day of July, 1832, the memorialists find a stipulation that the U. S. shall, as soon as may be, extinguish the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia. This stipulation was not gratuitous on the part of the government of the Union, but was in consideration of the surrender, by the state of Georgia, of a territory sufficiently valuable and extensive to constitute two independent and powerful members of the federal compact. The motive to this surrender cannot be misunderstood. In consenting thus to resign her right of soil and her sovereignty, Georgia looked with confidence which she has always reposed in the plighted faith of the Union, to the prompt extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within her remaining limits, and the speedy settlement of her

These memorials have been seen at what facility the United States, bleeding justice with authority, have been enabled to prescribe to the native tribes inhabiting the contiguous territory of Georgia, the limits of their range, and they do not doubt that a similar exercise of a despotic authority, equally tempered by justice, will suffice to obtain for Georgia all which she desires. They ask, therefore, from the government of the Union, certainly with the respect which they have always felt, and which they have omitted no proper occasion to manifest to the government of their nation, and of their confidence, but at the same time with the earnestness which is authorized by the justice of their claim, and demanded by the necessities of their position, that a liberal appropriation may be made for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the remaining lands within the limits of Georgia, and that commissioners may be appointed, with instructions every event to effect this indispensable object, by a proper representation to the Indian tribes of the just claims of Georgia—and of the solemn obligations of the U. S.—and of the improvement in their own condition, which will result from their acquiescence in the proposed measure.

ALSO,
 e gray horse, one bed
 rniture,stead and cord, six
 rom chair, one pine cup
 two pine table, one set of
 , one pot one oven & one
 glass levied on as the pro
 of Thomas Y Gil to satisfy
 ution in favor of John L
 for the use of John D
 ys said Thomas Y Gil and

Seven negroes, viz. Allen
man, Phillis and her children B. n
Lewis, Betty and her children
er and Adley; levied on as the
perty of James Brown by virtue
of a writ of Habeas Corpus, and it

Admiral's Sales,
will be sold at Albert Court House,
on the first Tuesday in February
next, according to an order of the
Court of Admiralty.

Will be sold at Albert Court House,
on the first Tuesday in February
next, according to an order of the
Court of Ordinary of said county.

...ack leave, amount etc, ...
...the full view memorial and
...re solution:

To the President of the United States
of America.

The memorial and remonstrance
of the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the State of Georgia in
general assembly met.

The Legislature of Georgia find
themselves so strained and more
troubled by the State of the United
States on the subject of the ex-
tension of their territory, by the ex-
tension of the Indian title to the
lands situated within the limits
of the State. If the extension of
the title to the lands within this
State seem to the chief magistrate of
the Nation to be imprudent, their
objection will be felt in the
depression which is felt in it by
the Constitution from the unanswer-
able justice of their claim—the
long interval which has passed since
they were reasonably entitled to expect
the accomplishment of an ob-
ject of such vital importance to
Georgia—and in the accumulated
and accumulating obstacles which
time is interposing to its ultimate
fulfilment.

In recurring to the articles of
agreement and cession entered into
between the Commissioners of the
U. S. and of Georgia, on the 24th
day of April, 1802, these memorial-
ists find a stipulation that the U. S.
shall, as soon as may be, extinguish
the Indian title to all the lands with-
in the State of Georgia. This stipu-
lation was not gratuitous on the
part of the government of the Union,
but was in consideration of the sur-
render, by the State of Georgia, of
a territory sufficiently valuable and
extensive to constitute two independ-
ent and powerful members of the
federal compact. The motive to
this surrender cannot be misunder-
stood. In consenting thus to re-
sist her right of soil and her sov-
erignty, Georgia looked with the
confidence which she has always re-
posed in the plighted faith of the
Union, to the prompt extinguish-
ment of the Indian title to all the
lands within her remaining limits,
and the speedy settlement of her
then, and still vacant territory.
Limiting her ultimate views of ex-
tensive empire, she had hoped by
such limitations to escape from the
helplessness of a protracted infancy,
and marching in quick time to the
accomplishment of her destinies, to
have seen her laws and her sov-
erignty co-extensive with the limits
of the territory within which she
had consented to confine herself.
Twenty-one years have passed away,
and she is still destined to experi-
ence the disappointment of her hopes.
She has witnessed during this period
the extension of the Union—the
multiplication of the members of
the federal republic, by repeated ac-
quisitions of territory, while she is
doomed to have a long line of fron-
tier exposed to the predatory in-
ursions of the savage, and the lives of

...memorials that delay can only
serve to multiply obstacles to the
fulfilment of the engagements of the
Union. From causes too obvious to
require detail, every day diminishes
the disposition of the savage to aban-
don his accustomed haunts, and con-
sequently increases the price which
he will demand for their surrender.
No principle of humanity forbids
the enforcement of the claim. The
exhausted state of the game affords
a scanty and precarious subsistence
to the hunter, and a dispersed and
wandering population are not in a
condition to become the citizens
of the Union. Their removal, beyond the Mississippi,
would give to those sons of nature a
wilderness congenial to their feel-
ings, and appropriate to their wants,
while the region which they would
relinquish, would become the abode
of civilization, and contribute to the
happiness of thousands.

These memorialists have seen
with what facility the United States
—blending justice with authority—
have been enabled to prescribe to
the native tribes inhabiting the con-
tiguous territory of Florida, the lim-
its of their range, and they do not
doubt that a similar exercise of a
legitimate authority, equally tem-
pered by justice, will suffice to ob-
tain for Georgia all which she de-
sires. They ask, therefore, from
the government of the Union, cer-
tainly with the respect which they
have always felt, and which they
have omitted no proper occasion to
manifest to the government of their
choice, and of their confidence, but
at the same time with the earnest-
ness which is authorized by the jus-
tice of their claim, and demanded
by the necessities of their govern-
ment, that a liberal appropriation
may be made for the extinguish-
ment of the Indian title to all the re-
maining lands within the limits of
Georgia, and that commissioners
may be appointed, with instructions
in every extent to effect this indispen-
sible object, by a proper repre-
sentation to the Indian tribes of the just
claims of Georgia—the solemn obli-
gations of the U. S.—and of the
improvement to their own condi-
tion, which will result from their acquies-
cence.

Resolved, That a copy of the
aforegoing memorial and remon-
strance be forwarded to the Senators
and Representatives of the State of
Georgia in the Congress of the U. S.,
and that they be requested to use
their exertions for the attainment of
its object.

Approved, 20th Dec. 1823.
G. M. WILKES, Governor.

It will be sold at the residence
of Frederick Wittich, in Wilkes
County, all the personal property of
Charles Wittich, deceased. Terms
made known on the day of sale.
JANUARY 3, 1824. ERNEST C. WITICH, Adm'r.

JOHN PHILLIPS
Notary Ex officio at this Office.

Dec 27, 1823.
WILL be sold on the 1st Tues-
day in February next, at
the Court house in Wilkes County,
within the usual sale hours, the fol-
lowing property, to wit:
One sorrel mare, levied on
as the property of William
H. Davidson, administrator of William
Harbick, deceased, to satisfy an exe-
cution in favor of Jesse Patten, with
others.

Twenty acres of land, more
or less, lying in the County afore-
said, on the waters of Newford
Creek, and in the occupancy of Tho-
mas B. Danforth, levied on as the
property of Benjamin Slack, to sat-
isfy two bills—one in favor of
Willis Pope, and the other in the
name of Joseph Harard.

One hundred and sixty
acres of land, more or less, lying on
the dividing line of Wilkes and Lin-
coln, some in one County, and some
in the other; levied on as the prop-
erty of Simeon M. Lendon, to sat-
isfy an execution in favor of Nel-
son Powell and Francis McLeod, ad-
ministrators, &c., and Nelson P. W-
ell, Guardian, &c.—pointed out by
defendant.

Two hundred and sixty ac-
res of land, more or less, lying in
Wilkes County, on the waters of
Morris's Creek; levied on as the
property of Joseph Harard, to satisfy
two executions: one in the name of
A. H. Gibson, & Co. for the use of
A. H. Gibson, vs. said Harard, and
the other in favor of Theodore
Stubbelfield vs. Howell Hays and
said Joseph Harard.

One gray horse, one bed
and furniture, and six
split bottom chairs, one pine, cup-
board and two pine table, one set
of flat iron, one pot one oven & one
looking glass levied on as the prop-
erty of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy an
execution in favor of John L.
Whitman for the use of John D.
Harard vs. said Thomas Y. Gil and
William Gil, property pointed out
by Thomas Y. Gil.

One negro woman; levied on
as the property of Nicholas G.
Barkodea to satisfy an execution in
favor of James Lind vs. Simeon
M. Lendon and Nicholas G. Bark-
odea security: also one sorrel mare &
one set of Carpenter's tools; taken
as the property of Simeon M. Lendon
to satisfy said bill: property point-
ed out by plaintiff.

WILLIAM MITCH, D. C.
January 3, 1824.

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

ing three hundred and twenty seven
acres, more or less, in the occupa-
cy of John Deery, levied on as the
property of Iron Pellet to satisfy
sundry executions vs. said Pellet.

Three hundred acres of
land more or less on the waters of
Kemp Creek, levied on as the prop-
erty of Samuel Brown, to satisfy
sundry executions vs. said B. k.
property pointed out by the defend-
ant.

Two beds and furniture,
one horse, one cart, one pine table,
one desk, two chairs, half dozen
chairs, one lot of crockery, are one
small clock, one looking glass, one
pot, one oven, one spider, one trunk,
one pair of bell and tong, one pair
fire dogs, one man's saddle, one wo-
man's saddle, one ferret wagon, le-
vied on as the property of Wm. wan-
to satisfy a decree warrant in favor
of John W. Wain on vs. said wan-
property pointed out by the defend-
ant and left in his possession by the
order of plaintiff.

Fifteen acres of land, more
or less, lying in the County of
Wilkes, whereon John C. Little
now resides; levied on as the prop-
erty of said John C. Little to sat-
isfy sundry executions against him.

Two negro women, named
Ester and Judy, and two horses;
levied on as the property of Henry
Rose to satisfy sundry executions in
the name of A. H. Gibson and John
D. Thom on vs. said Rose, property
pointed out by John D. Thompson.

O. Wingfield, D. S.
January 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tues-
day in February next, at the
Court house in Wilkes County, within
the lawful sale hours, the following
property, viz:

Seven negroes, viz: Allen
a man, Phillis and her children, B. n
and Lewis, Betty and her children,
Peter and Alley; levied on as the
property of James Brown by virtue
of two bills, vs. said Brown, one in
favor of Archibald H. Seward, and
one in favor of Augustus H. Gibson;
property pointed out by Isaac
Brannham, and sold subject to a
Mortgage in favor of Laurence C.
Tombs and said Brannham.

Two negroes, Will a man
about forty years old, and Peter a
boy about twelve years old; levied on
by virtue of sundry executions
as the property of John Hill to sat-
isfy said bills.

One tract of land, contain-
ing two hundred acres, more or less,
in the County of Wilkes, on the wa-
ters of Clark's Creek, adjoining
Daniel Harvie and others, in the
occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on
as the property of said Robert
Aikin to satisfy sundry executions

Six acres of land, more
or less, with the improvements there-
on in the County of Wilkes, on the
waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining
lot in it belonging to William J.
Gibbert & Co. and a horse, in the occu-
pacy of John B. Gandy, a one
negro woman named Jenny, about
one year old, levied on as the
property of Nicholas B. Gandy to
satisfy one execution against said
Gandy; pointed out by the defend-
ant.

A tract of land, contain-
ing two hundred and six acres, more
or less, lying on the waters of F. H.
Creek, adjoining John D. Thom and
others, in the occupancy of William
C. Bolen, on his said lot in the
occupancy of Malheur White, known as
the "P. inter's" Horse, improved,
in the occupancy of Benjamin Woot-
ter, &c. levied on as the property
of Reuben Scott to satisfy an exe-
cution in the name of Nathaniel Mc-
Kenzie vs. Reuben Scott and Geo. M.
H. Gib on A. to, together with sun-
dry other against said Bolen; prop-
erty pointed out by one of the defend-
ant.

Richard J. Willis, Shif.
Jan 3, 1824.

Tax Collectors Sale
A first mortgage on the County of
Wilkes, in the County of Wilkes, &c.
will be sold within the usual sale
hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty ac-
res of land, more or less, lying
and being in the County of Wilkes,
on the Riverbank Creek, ad-
joining the heirs of Thomas Har-
dard, deceased, or as much of said tract
of land as will satisfy the tax of
Robert Kennedy vs. for 1821 and
1822; said tract of land, and levied on as
the property of said Robert Ken-
nedy, do; amount due, \$16.42 cents.

L. McCurdy, T. C. E. C.
Nov. 25, 1823.

Admiral's Sale
Will be sold at Robert Church House,
on the first Tuesday in February
next, viz: early to an order of the
Court of Ordinary of said County,
One tract of Land,
lying in said County, the property
of Richard Burton, dec'd.—Terms of
sale made known on the day.

Mary Burton, adm'r.
William Davis, adm'r.
Nov. 15, 1823.

Will be sold on the 27th day of Jan-
uary next, at the late residence of
Lucius Fullilove, deceased, all
the personal property belonging
to said deceased.

UNSUBSISTING of stock of hor-
ses, hogs, cows and sheep, corn
and fodder, plantation tools, house-
hold and kitchen furniture. Terms
made known on the day of sale.

Willis Fullilove,
Temporary adm'r.
Dec. 16, 1823.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1824.

[No. 5.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY PHILIP C. GUIED.
BY NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discovered in us the little attention paid in printing debts, and the great difficulty and expense in collecting such debts, as a few only can be called liberal in paying punctually what they owe justly, in the printer we have, after due consideration, come to this conclusion, that we ought not to give credit. We are compelled, therefore, to adopt a new plan. In consequence of this determination, the terms shall in future be, for the paper three dollars per annum, if paid in advance—four dollars, if paid within six months—five dollars, if paid only at the end of the year. For advertisements, which are to be paid in advance, their full rates excepted; which are to be paid quarterly. The above rules shall be strictly observed, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them.

Terms of Advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 62 1/2 cents for each continuation.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,
Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse
And Commission Business,

THEY SPECIFICALLY solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. Their Ware House is situated opposite that of Messrs. R. Milnes & Co's upper end of Broad street and is new, spacious and convenient and from its situation, affords great security from fire. The subscribers will also attend to receiving and forwarding any produce or merchandise consigned to their care.

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.
Augusta, December 31.

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and all those that have demands against the said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

James Huling, adm'r.
January 8, 1824. 25t

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bramham, late of Elbert county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate will bring the same forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, J.
John Brown, J.
Nov 22, 1823 47 t

NOTICE.

FORWARD all persons from trading with two executors that John Garrett holds against me: one was obtained in the name of said Garrett, the principal \$17 and some cents the other one was obtained by John L. Rogers for \$20; and also for one note of hand given by me to said Garrett, for \$20. It being for the use of Elizabeth Garrett, for the rest of her plantation for this year. This note was given some time last February, and due the 25th December following or 1st of January, and also an execution against a Daniel McCoy and G. W. Flint for \$15, obtained by said Garrett. As I have paid Mr. John Garrett for the above mentioned

WILL be sold on Friday, the 30th inst, at the late residence of Peter L. Bailey, deceased, to Oglethorpe county, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, and stock of all kinds; sold by an order of Court. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Henry J. Bailly, adm'r.
January 8, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at Elbert Court house, between the usual hour of sale, agreeably to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordinaries of the county of Frank in

200 acres of Land, more or less, situated in the county of Elbert, on Broad river for the benefit of the heir and creditors of Robert Turman, deceased. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Parks Chandler, adm'r.
Nov 8, 1823. 45—t

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinaries of said county.

One tract of Land, lying in said county, the property of Richard Burton, dec.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Mary Burton, adm'r.
William Davis, adm'r.
Nov. 15, 1823. 46—t

Will be sold on the 27th day of January next, at the late residence of Lewis Fullilove, (deceased), all the perishable property belonging to said deceased.

CONSISTING of stock of horses, hogs, cows and sheep, corn and fodder, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Willis Fullilove,
Temporary adm'r.
Dec. 16, 1823. 46—t

ON the 14th of February next, will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittich, in Wilkes county, all the personal property of Charles Wittich, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ERNEST C. WITTICH, adm'r.
January 4, 1824. 1 tds

Sheriffs' Sales.

ON the first Tuesday, in February next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two cows and calves, one feather bed, bstead and furniture, and twenty barrels of corn, more or less; levied on as the property of James A. Depriest to satisfy sundry fi. fa. vs. said Depriest.

ALSO,
Philip H. Alston's interest in one tract or parcel of land, lying on Savannah river, adjoining Thomas Chambers' lands and others, containing 487 acres, more or less; levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of Ransom Worrell vs. said Alston.

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

Seven negroes, viz. Allen a man, Phillis and her children Ben and Lewis, Betty and her children Peter and Alice; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of two fi fas, vs. said Brown, one in favor of Archibald H. Sneed, and one in favor of Augustus H. Gibson; property pointed out by Isham Branham, and sold subject to a Mortgage in favor of Laurence C. Toombs and said Branham.

ALSO,
Two negroes, Will a man about forty years old, and Peter a boy about twelve years old; levied on by virtue of sundry executions as the property of John Hill to satisfy fi fa's.

ALSO,
One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Daniel Harvie and others, in the occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on as the property of said Robert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendants in one of said fi fa's.

AL O,
Elzey B. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his mother, Ann Reynolds, being nine in number, viz. Harry about thirty five years old, his wife Sina about thirty eight, and their seven children, Becky about eighteen, Emily about sixteen, Thessa thirteen, Nelly eleven, Catharine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old; levied on by virtue of two fi fas, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of Wm. Bennett & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John McCord, Sina Reynolds, A. George Tomlinson; said interest being one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Tomlinson.

ALSO,
Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecilia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry fi's, in his possession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaintiff's attorney; his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benjamin Porter, deceased.

ALSO,
(By consent of parties.)
Six acres of land, more or less, with the improvement thereon, in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land lately belonging to William G. Gilbert E. q. and others, in the occupancy of John Burgamy, a-o one negro woman named Jenny, about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry executions against said

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of William Saffold, administrator of William Hambrick, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Jesse Pitman, with others.

ALSO,
Fifty acres of land, more or less lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Newford Creek, and in the occupancy of Thomas B. Danforth; levied on as the property of Benjamin Slack to satisfy fi fa's—one in favour of Willis Pope, and the other in the name of Joseph Heard.

ALSO,
One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Lincoln, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson M. Lendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis McLendon, administrators, &c., and Nelson Powell, Guardian, &c.—pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,
Two hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morris's Creek; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy two executions: one in the name of A. H. Gibson & Co. for the use of A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other in favour of Theodore Stubblefield vs. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO,
One gray horse, one bed and furniture, stead and cord six split bottom chair, one pine cupboard, two pine tables, one set of flat iron, one pot one oven & one looking glass, levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whitman for the use of John D. Stroud vs. said Thomas Y. Gil and William Gil—property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gil.

ALSO,
(Postponed by consent of parties.)
One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Barkeda to satisfy an execution in favor of James Lindley vs. Simeon M. Lendon and Nicholas G. Barkeda; security: a-o one sorrel mare & one set of Carpenter's tools; taken as the property of Simeon M. Lendon to satisfy fi fa's; property pointed out by plaintiff.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. S.
January 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow Frank, one negro woman Ruth and her children, Titus, Nelly, and Jackson, ally and her children Moses and Martha, Mary and her child Parience, and Charlotte, also one trunk of goods & boxes fancy articles, one desk and show box, one side

On facts of land contain, ing three hundred and twenty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of John Dyson; levied on as the property of Simon Pettie to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Pettie.

ALSO,
Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Kemp's creek; levied on as the property of Samuel Brooks, to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Brooks, property pointed out by the defendant.

AL O,
Two beds and furniture, one horse, one cart, one pine table, one desk two chairs, half dozen chairs, one lot crockery ware, one small chest, one looking glass, one pot, one oven, one spider, one trunk, one pair shovel and tongs, one pair fire dogs, one man saddle, one woman saddle & one Jersey wagon; levied on as the property of Wm. Wags, to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of John Wilkin on vs. said Wags, property pointed out by the defendant and left in his possession by the order of plaintiff.

ALSO,
Fifteen acres of land, more or less, lying in the county of Wilkes, whereon John E. Little now resides; levied on as the property of said John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions against him.

ALSO,
Two horses; levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions in the name of A. H. Gibson and John D. Thompson vs. said Rose; property pointed out by John D. Thompson.

O. Wingfield, D. S.
January 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro women, named Esther and Jinny levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions obtain on the foreclosure of a mortgage, vs. said Rose.

Q. Wingfield, D. S.
January 3, 1824.

Tax Collector's Sale.

AT Elbert Court House on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situated, lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton, deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, dec.; amount due \$28 1/2 cents.

A. L. McCarty, T. C. E. C.
Nov 26, 1823.

SIX months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

BE SPECIFICALLY solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. Their Ware House is situated opposite that of Messrs. R. Mason & Co's upper end of Broad street and is new, spacious, and convenient and from its situation, affords great security from fire. The subscribers will also attend to receiving and forwarding any produce or merchandise consigned to their care.

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Hulug, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and all those that have demands against the said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

James Hulug, adm'r.
January 3 1823. 231

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Johnatham, late of Wilkes county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate will bring the same forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, J.

John Brown, J.

Nov 22 1823 47-1f

NOTICE

FORN all persons from trading with two executions from John Garrett holds against me: one was obtained in the name of said Garrard, the principal \$17 and some cents, the other one was obtained by John L. Rogers for \$20; and also for one note of hand given by me to said Garrard, for \$20, it being for the use of Elizabeth Garrard, for the rent of her plantation for this year. This note was given some time last February, and due the 25th December following or 1st of January, and also an execution against Nathaniel McCoy and G. W. Flynt for \$15, obtained by said Garrard. As I have paid Mr. John Garrard for the above mentioned papers, I am determined never to pay them again.

Augustus W. Flynt.

Dec. 15, 1823. 50-1f

Administrators Sales

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, at the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county.

One tract of Land,

containing three hundred and ninety-four acres, lying on the waters of Warhatche creek, in said county; it being the real estate of John Rich, deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r.

Nov. 15, 1823. 46-1f

JOB PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.

Robert Turman, dec'd. Terms

of sale made known on the day

James Chandler, adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1823. 45-1f

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county.

One tract of Land,

lying in said county, the property of Richard Burton, dec'd. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Mary Burton, adm'r.

William Davis, adm'r.

Nov. 15, 1823. 46-1f

Will be sold on the 27th day of January next, at the late residence of Lucretia Fullilove, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said deceased.

CONSISTING of stock of horses, hogs, cows and sheep, corn and fodder, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Willis Fullilove,

Temporary adm'r.

Dec. 16, 1823. 50-1f

ON the 14th of February next, will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittik, in Wilkes county, all the personal property of Charles Wittik, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ERNEST C. WITTECH, adm'r.

January 1, 1824. 1tds

Sheriffs' Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two cows and calves, one feather bed, bedstead and furniture, and twenty barrels of corn, more or less; levied on as the property of James A. Depriest to satisfy sundry f. fa's vs. said Depriest.

ALSO,

Philip H. Alston's interest in one tract or parcel of land, lying on Savannah river, adjoining Thomas Chambers' lands and others, containing 487 acres, more or less; levied on to satisfy a f. fa. in favor of Ransom Worrell vs. said Alston.

ALSO,

2 feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, 2 straw beds, 4 bed quilts, 1 chest, 8 chairs, 1 saddle, 2 trunks, 1 table, 1 slab, 1 decanter, 2 pitcher, 1 sugar canner, 1 set table spoon, 2 dishes, 4 plates, 4 cup, 9 saucers, 5 knives, 5 salt, 1 looking glass, 3 bowls, 1 tea pot, 2 tin pans, 2 coffee pots, 1 water pail, 1 washing tub, 2 baskets, 1 cradle, 1 tea kettle, 2 pots, 1 oven and lid, 1 pair smoothing irons, 1 bellows, 1 sifter and tray, 9 books, 1 tailor's goose, 1 pair shears, 1 ax and 1 pair fire irons, levied on as the property of William Henderson to satisfy a f. fa. in favour of Archibald Jarrott—property pointed out by the defendant.

W. C. Morgan, D.S.E.C.

Dec. 27, 1823.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

ty said right. ALSO,

One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Daniel Harvie and others, in the occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on as the property of said Robert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendants in one of said f. fa's.

AL O,

Elzey B. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his mother, Ann Reynolds, being nine in number, viz. Harry about thirty five years old, his wife Sina about thirty eight, and their seven children, Becky about eighteen, Emily about sixteen, Thiena thirteen, Nelly eleven, Catherine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old; levied on by virtue of two f. fa's, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of McKeezie, Bennock & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John McCord, Silas Reynolds, A. George Tomlinson; said interest being one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Tomlinson.

ALSO,

Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecelia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry f. fa's, in my possession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaintiff's attorney; his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benjamin Porter, deceased.

ALSO,

(By consent of parties.) Six acres of land, more or less, with the improvement thereon, in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land at lying belonging to William G. Gilbert E. q. and others in the occupancy of John Burgamy, a negro woman named Jenny, about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry executions against said Burgamy; pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

A tract of land, containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dy on and others, in the occupancy of William C. Eoren, one house and lot in the village of Malloryville, known as the Panters' Hotel, we improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wooten, E. q. levied on as the property of Reub'n Scott to satisfy an execution in the name of Nathaniel McKeezie vs. Reuben Scott and Angus H. Gib-on & Co. together with sundry others against said Scott; property pointed out by one of the defendants.

Richard J. Willis, Shff.
January 2, 1824.

Blank Deeds,
And for sale at this Office.

acres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Lincoln, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson M. Lendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis McLendon, administrators, &c. and Nelson Powell, Guardian, &c. pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Two hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County on the waters of Morris's Creek; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy two executions: one in the name of A. H. Gibson & Co. for the use of A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other in favour of Theodorick Stubblefield vs. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO,

One gray horse, one bed and furniture, steed and cord, split bottom chair, one pine cupboard, two pine tables, one set of flat iron, one pot one oven & one looking glass; levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whitman for the use of John D. Stroud vs. said Thomas Y. Gil, and William Gil—property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gil.

ALSO,

(Postponed by consent of parties.) One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Barkerda to satisfy an execution in favor of James Land vs. Simeon M. Lendon and Nicholas G. Barkerda; security: a negro mare & one set of Carpenter's tool; taken as the property of Simeon M. Lendon to satisfy said f. fa.; property pointed out by plaintiff.

WILLIAM MITCH, D. S.
January 3 1824

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow Frank, one negro woman Ruth and her children, Tirus, Nelly, and Jackson, ally and her children Moses and Martha. Mary and her child, Parience, and Charlotte, also one trunk of goods 4 boxes fancy articles, one desk and show box, one side board, secretary and book case, one set dining table, one candle stand, one dozen wind or chairs, three beds, steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware, 2 pots 1 oven, & 1 spider; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Beasley, property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Elizabeth, one cutting box, one 40 saw gin, one white horse, 1 cream colored horse, one stack fodder, supposed to be 4000 weight, one horse cart and gear, one set blacksmith's tool, one set wagon wheels, one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 head of cattle, 3 mules, and a young bay horse; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swan for the use of William Deering vs. said Kelly, property pointed out by plaintiff and left on the premises, with the exception of the negro girl, by order of plaintiff.

one pair shovels, one long, one pair fire dogs, one man saddle, one woman saddle & one jer ey wagon; levied on as the property of William to satisfy a writ of a warrant in favor of John Wilkin on vs. said man property pointed out by the defendant and left in his possession by the order of plaintiff.

ALSO,

Fifteen acres of land, more or less, lying in the county of Wilkes; whereon John E. Little now resides; levied on as the property of said John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions against him.

ALSO,

Two horses; levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions in the name of A. H. Gibson and John D. Thompson vs. said Rose; property pointed out by John D. Thompson.

O. Wingfield, D. S.

January 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro women, named Esther and Jinny levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions obtain d on the foreclosure of a mortgage, vs. said Rose.

O. Wingfield, D. S.

'January 3 1824

Tax Collector's Sale.

AT Elbert Court House on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situated, lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton, deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, dec.; amount due \$46.12 cents.

L. McCurry, T. C. E. C.

Nov. 25, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, with t titting or ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, a n late of Elbert county, dec'd consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Peter burg, also one lot of and in Irwin county, in the 6th District No. 305, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Lucy Hammond, adm'r.
January 6 1824.

NINE month after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while laying for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of William Walker, deceased, being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Guy Smith and others, containing 265 acres for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

patriotism, than corruption, and appealing to motives less profligate than venality, will produce an impression upon the vote of ten millions of freemen, scattered over the vast domain which is their favored inheritance. The fact that these principles are, from their very nature incapable of acting upon multitudes, would prevent them from operating upon the people, even if we had not the higher security furnished by their virtue and patriotism.

But it is frequently objected, that the great mass of the people are not sufficiently intelligent to decide upon the qualification of an important officer as the chief magistrate of a great Republic; and yet, that, in voting for electors, who are merely the organs of their will, they in fact determine that question. As the history of all nations, of any considerable extent, gives at least a plausible coloring to this objection, it deserves to be detestably examined. No political principle is more firmly established by the experience of nations, than that the freedom of political institutions cannot rise higher than the intelligence of the people. All attempts to erect free governments upon any other basis than an intelligent population, have always resulted, and must ever result, in reaction and disaster. If, therefore, the committee could believe that the people of the United States are not sufficiently intelligent to perform so essential a function of popular sovereignty as the election of their chief executive magistrate, they could not resist the unwelcome conclusion, that our system of government is but a delusive hope, resting upon unsound foundations, and containing within itself the principles of rapid degeneracy and certain dissolution. Responsibility to the people, all must admit, is the only adequate security for freedom, the great conservative principle of a representative government. And what would be the value of the responsibility of a public agent, to a people not capable of electing him? If, therefore, it could be shown that the people are not competent to elect the President, an argument would result, which it would be difficult to resist, in favor of those political combinations which, under various forms and pretences, are ever ready to assume the pretence of detaching to the people, and which can only be regarded, when habitual and permanent, as synonymous with corruption.

Under these circumstances, we have a source of just consolation and pride in the reflection, that, in all that relates to the maintenance and enjoyment of a system of practical freedom, history has left no record of a people at all to be compared to the citizens of these United States.

A very brief notice of the prominent circumstances which distinguish our social and political condition from that of the republics of antiquity, and of the civilized nations of modern Europe, will furnish, at once, the evidence and the explanation of this superiority.

No estimate of the comparative condition of this and the ancient republics can be just, which does not embrace the invention of the art of printing, and the consequent establishment of a free press. These causes alone have produced a permanent revolution in the political condition of the human race. Societies of freemen have been improved and enlarged, to a degree utterly unattainable without these efficient means of diffusing intelligence, and the republican system has consequently received a modification and extension, which the wisdom of antiquity would have pronounced impossible. The harmonies of their

which really governed was confined to their chief cities, because that portion alone was within the reach of the only existing sources of political intelligence. On the contrary, the great body of the people of the United States, dispersed over an immense region, to whose soil they are attached by the strongest ties, receive daily, in the tranquillity of retirement, from books, documents, legislative discussions, and the chronicles of passing events, that knowledge of the affairs of the Republic, which the Greeks and Romans received almost entirely from the occasional debates of their orators before the assemblies of the people. It is, therefore, extremely obvious, that any inference unfavorable to the political capabilities of the American people, which can be drawn from the history of those republics, must be founded upon loose analogies, calculated rather to delude than to enlighten.

A comparison between the United States and the civilized nations of modern times, will lead to results equally flattering.

All the great political societies of modern Europe having a feudal origin, are constructed upon feudal principles. A permanent inequality of property, maintained by law, and consecrated by usage, has naturally produced the extremes of a proud aristocracy and a degraded populace, without any intermediate power sufficient to control their irregular tendencies. In such a state of things, it is not difficult to conceive, that a popular election of the chief executive magistrate would throw the hostile elements of society into such violent collision as to involve in anarchy and ruin all that is sacred in the institutions of the country. But all the American communities which compose the U. States, are essentially different, both in their origin and construction, from those of modern Europe. Our ancestors, in the full maturity of reason, with no unwarped errors to embarrass them, reared up, from its simplest elements, a system of practical freedom; and, from the first settlement of the country, every successive generation has been accustomed to exercise the functions of self-government, in every form, and in every variety of combination. Nor are we less favorably distinguished in the composition of our social system, than in its origin.

The abolition of the laws of primogeniture has produced a general equality of property, and this, again, together with the equality of civil and political privileges, has produced a general diffusion of knowledge, of which history furnishes no example. Almost the entire mass of our population corresponds, in character and situation, with what is denominated the middle interest in England, and which is justly considered, by her most enlightened statesmen, as the soundest part of her population. In extending the elective system in the United States, therefore, beyond all former precedents, we do nothing more than adapt our political to our social system. In fact, so widely different is our situation from that of any other nation, that it may be truly said, that the people would be less liable to make an injudicious choice of a chief magistrate, than of any other important officer of the government. Such is the admirable distribution and subordination of political powers in our system, and such the variety of practical schools of preparation and trial through which a statesman must pass, before he can aspire, with just or reasonable expectations of success, to the highest office in the republic, that the qualifications and pretensions

of popular excitement subversive of the order and peace of society. The remarks already offered, in relation to the dispersion of our population, the peculiar structure of our society, and the general diffusion of intelligence, are sufficient to show, that nothing in the experience of a just foundation for such an apprehension. But, there are other lead us to the conclusion, that the tendency of the proposed change, upon which this objection is founded, is one of its strongest recommendations.

The order of the social virtues, and social duties in the U. States, is nearly the reverse of that which existed amongst the Greeks and Romans. In an ordinary state of things, when no great emergency calls for patriotic sacrifices, the duty, which principally engrosses the feelings and efforts of an American citizen, is to make provision for his comfortable subsistence, and to satisfy the claims of his family. Whereas, the first consideration of a Greek or a Roman citizen, both in peace and in war, was the glory of his country. Our tendency, therefore, is to give too exclusive attention to private pursuits, and sink into indifference in relation to the general concerns of the republic; while the tendency of the Greeks and Romans was to intermeddle perpetually in public affairs, to the neglect and detriment of their private concerns. Our danger, therefore, is too much popular apathy; theirs was too much popular excitement. And though the state of things existing here, is more deeply founded in nature, and furnishes a more substantial basis for a durable and extended system of liberty, it equally indicates the necessity of some constitutional arrangements as will focus the attention of the people to so great a national question as the election of a chief magistrate. No stronger evidence need be offered, of the existence of such a necessity, than the actual state of public opinion on that subject, at this moment, in many parts of the Union. The people have been so long accustomed to have no political agency in the election of a President, that the idea is not uncommon, that they have nothing to do with it. As the inevitable tendency of this state of popular indifference is to increase the power and influence of political managers and unprincipled combinations, it is of the last importance, that it should be corrected, if possible. The committee are of the opinion that the plan submitted will furnish the remedy.

But it yet remains that we inquire whether the people should vote by a general ticket or by districts. The committee will, therefore, proceed to state the considerations which have induced them to adopt the latter system. It was as evidently the intention of the framers of the constitution, as it is the dictate of sound policy, that the President of the United States should be the choice of the people and not of the States. It is true, they contemplated an infusion of the federal principle into the election, in the proportion of the Senators to the Representatives in Congress; and this proportion is retained in the plan proposed by the committee.

But to extend the federal principle to the whole body of the electors, would be nothing less than sacrificing the rights, the interests, and the power of the people, to the false and imaginary idol of State consolidation.

and entitled to thirty electoral votes, and the other containing eight hundred thousand people, and entitled to twenty-six electoral votes.—Let us further suppose, that there are two candidates for the Presidency, of whom one is supported by five hundred thousand of the people of the first supposed State, and the other by the remaining four hundred thousand of the other state. Under these circumstances, the candidate who obtains the support of only five hundred thousand of the people, would receive thirty electoral votes, while twelve hundred thousand people could give the opposing candidate only twenty-six. According to this system of false equations a large majority of the people is, precisely equal to no minority at all. By thus entirely excluding the State minorities from the calculation, in making up the general aggregate, the people are literally immolated by hundreds of thousands, at the shrine of an artificial and delusive system, which, by making a majority equal to the whole in each State, gives a minority an equal chance for the ascendency in the Union.

The true popular principle, in the opinion of the committee, is that which prevails in all other popular elections throughout the United States. In the election, for example, of the Governor of a State, by the people, a candidate does not count the unanimous vote of every county where he happens to obtain a majority, but the respective majorities of the several candidates are added to their respective minorities, and the aggregates thus produced, are taken as the true expression of the popular will. If, then, in all that relates to the common defence and general welfare, the people of the United States are really to be regarded as one people; if all the citizens of the Republic, whether their lot happens to be cast on the one side or the other of an imaginary line, are equally entitled to their vote and their voice, in the common concerns and common councils of the Union; if it be wise to exclude from those councils the peculiar and exclusive feelings of states; and if the man who is to provide over the common destinies of all, should have peculiar obligations to dispel and peculiar feelings to indulge, towards none of the States, we are under the most solemn obligations to reject a plan for electing the President, which would array States against States, in ambitious conflict for the mastery, and equally sacrifice the unalienable rights of the people, and the general harmony of the Union.

But there is another objection to the system of voting, by a general ticket, which the committee consider unanswerable.

It is a practical proposition, conclusively established by the experience of all the states where the experiment has been made, that this system tends, by an inevitable necessity, to transfer into the hands of a few the power of controlling the entire suffrage of the state. In a state entitled to thirty electors, and composed, perhaps, of fifty counties, it must be apparent, that almost every county would vote for an entire ticket of its own; and that the popular will would be thus exposed to such distraction, as completely to endanger its success, without some means of giving it concentration. And as the power of the individuals affected for this purpose must be co-extensive with the will which it would be their object to concentrate, it would follow, that they would virtually do-

the times in which they live, than their own speculations. And it is upon this high authority that they predicate the opinion, that if the plan of voting by a general ticket were established, a central power would spring up in almost every state, consisting of the ruling politicians of the day, who would be bound to the people by no tie of regular responsibility, and be, in every respect, more liable to calumny, intrigue and corruption, than the Legislature itself. And when we reflect that the entire electoral vote of a state, upon which the presidential election itself might turn, would frequently depend upon the integrity of a few men, perhaps of a single individual, it is difficult to conceive a state of things in which there would be stronger inducements, or greater facilities for intrigue and corruption. By dividing the states into districts, all these evils would be avoided. The will of the people would be fairly expressed. No political combinations every district would, at least, have its own centre of operation, upon which corruption would be brought to bear, with its inducements vastly diminished; and its consequences proportionally less to be dreaded.

The last branch of the resolution, under which the committee are acting, remains to be considered.

They have found it impracticable absolutely to exclude the possibility of the election of President and Vice President devolving, in any event, upon Congress; but they believe, under the plan submitted, the contingency would not happen once in a century, upon which the election would devolve, upon that body. They propose, in the event of no person receiving a majority of the electoral votes at the first balloting, that the electors shall again meet, forthwith, in their respective states, and vote for the two persons having the highest number of votes in the first instance. This will almost invariably ensure an election by the electors, at the second balloting. Indeed, it may be fairly presumed, that every candidate who is convinced he cannot be one of the two highest in the first instance, will withdraw from the contest; and, in this manner, the probability of an election, at the first balloting, will be very much increased.

This branch of the amendment is recommended by all the reasons which can be urged against the election of the President by the House of Representatives. And there, in the opinion of the committee, are cogent and conclusive.

All history teaches us the melancholy truth, that, in the election of a Chief Magistrate of a great Republic, intrigue and corruption, under the various and insidious disguises, which they are capable of assuming, are the deleterious principles against which the precautions of human wisdom are least capable of providing an effectual resistance. The danger, to be apprehended from these principles, is in direct proportion to the temptation and the means of rendering them efficient instruments in promoting the views of ambition. And what prize can hold out more attractive temptations to the ambitious than the Presidency of the United States?—In pursuit of what object is even a virtuous mind so much exposed to the blinding delusions of that wretched casuality, which makes the end justify the means? And when we advert to the immense store of patronage which would be placed for distribution in the hands of the successful aspirant, it cannot be disguised, that he would have

gent to perform so essential a function of popular sovereignty as the election of their chief executive magistrate, they could not resist the unwelcome conclusion, that our system of government is but a delusive hope, resting upon unsubstantial foundations, and containing within itself the principles of rapid decay and certain dissolution. Responsibility to the people, all must admit, is the only adequate security for freedom, the great conservative principle of a representative government. And what would be the value of the responsibility of a public agent, to a people not capable of electing him? If, therefore, it could be shown that the people are not competent to elect the President, an argument would result, which it would be difficult to resist, in favor of those political combinations which, under various forms and pretences, are ever ready to assume the pretence of detaching to the people, and which can only be regarded, when habitual and permanent, as synonymous with corruption.

Under these circumstances, we have a source of just consolation and pride in the reflection, that, in all that relates to the maintenance and enjoyment of a system of practical freedom, history has left no record of a people at all to be compared to the citizens of these United States.

A very brief notice of the prominent circumstances which distinguish our social and political condition from that of the republics of antiquity, and of the civilized nations of modern Europe, will furnish, at once, the evidence and the explanation of this superiority.

No estimate of the comparative condition of this and the ancient republics can be just, which does not embrace the invention of the art of printing, and the consequent establishment of a free press. These causes alone have produced a permanent revolution in the political condition of the human race. Societies of freemen have been improved and enlarged, to a degree utterly unattainable without these efficient means of diffusing intelligence, and the republican system has consequently received a modification and extension, which the wisdom of antiquity would have pronounced impossible. The harangues of their orators, delivered to collected multitudes, were almost the only means of political intelligence enjoyed by the people of the ancient republics. —The extent of a republic, or, in other words, of a government emanating from the people, and responsible to them, is confined, by an imperious political necessity, to such limits, that the proceedings of the central administration may be promptly, certainly, and generally communicated to the extremes of the country. Advertising, therefore, to the limited means of communicating intelligence possessed by the ancients, the reason is apparent why their republics were so extremely contracted. They were, of necessity, simple democracies; and, in the days of their greatest purity and splendor, the portion of the people

competent to perform so essential a function of popular sovereignty as the election of their chief executive magistrate, they could not resist the unwelcome conclusion, that our system of government is but a delusive hope, resting upon unsubstantial foundations, and containing within itself the principles of rapid decay and certain dissolution. Responsibility to the people, all must admit, is the only adequate security for freedom, the great conservative principle of a representative government. And what would be the value of the responsibility of a public agent, to a people not capable of electing him? If, therefore, it could be shown that the people are not competent to elect the President, an argument would result, which it would be difficult to resist, in favor of those political combinations which, under various forms and pretences, are ever ready to assume the pretence of detaching to the people, and which can only be regarded, when habitual and permanent, as synonymous with corruption.

The abolition of the laws of primogeniture has produced a general equality of property, and this again, together with the equality of civil and political privileges, has produced a general diffusion of knowledge, of which history furnishes no example. Almost the entire mass of our population corresponds, in character and situation, with what is denominated the middle interest in England, and which is justly considered, by her most enlightened statesmen, as the soundest part of her population. In extending the elective system in the United States, therefore, beyond all former precedents, we do nothing more than adapt our political to our social system. In fact, so widely different is our situation from that of any other nation, that it may be truly said, that the people would be less liable to make an injudicious choice of a chief magistrate, than of any other important officer of the government. Such is the admirable distribution and subordination of political powers in our system, and such the variety of practical schools of preparation and trial through which a statesman must pass, before he can aspire, with just or reasonable expectations of success, to the highest office in the republic, that the qualifications and pretensions of the candidates can always be determined by the wisdom of their past measures, and the importance of their past services. As these are the only indications of wisdom upon which it would be safe to rely, in the selection of an officer of such vast responsibility and importance, it is satisfactory to reflect, that they are indications, also, of so palpable a kind, that they cannot fail to make their just impression, both upon the intelligence and gratitude of an enlightened and patriotic people.

But another objection, of a kindred spirit with that which has been just considered, is frequently urged against the change proposed. It is said that the appointment of electors by the people would so directly involve the engines for the Presidency itself, as to produce a degree

of influence, without any intermediate power sufficient to control their irregular tendencies. In such a state of things, it is not difficult to conceive, that a popular election of the chief executive magistrate would throw the hostile elements of society into such violent collision as to involve in swiftest and ruin all that is sacred in the institutions of the country. But all the American communities which compose the United States, are essentially different both in their origin and construction, from those of modern Europe. Our ancestors, in the full maturity of their reason, with no concealed errors to embarrass them, reared up, from its simplest elements, a system of practical freedom; and, from the first settlement of the country, every successive generation has been accustomed to exercise the functions of self-government, in every form, and in every variety of combination. Nor are we less favorably distinguished in the composition of our social system, than in its origin.

The abolition of the laws of primogeniture has produced a general equality of property, and this again, together with the equality of civil and political privileges, has produced a general diffusion of knowledge, of which history furnishes no example. Almost the entire mass of our population corresponds, in character and situation, with what is denominated the middle interest in England, and which is justly considered, by her most enlightened statesmen, as the soundest part of her population. In extending the elective system in the United States, therefore, beyond all former precedents, we do nothing more than adapt our political to our social system. In fact, so widely different is our situation from that of any other nation, that it may be truly said, that the people would be less liable to make an injudicious choice of a chief magistrate, than of any other important officer of the government. Such is the admirable distribution and subordination of political powers in our system, and such the variety of practical schools of preparation and trial through which a statesman must pass, before he can aspire, with just or reasonable expectations of success, to the highest office in the republic, that the qualifications and pretensions of the candidates can always be determined by the wisdom of their past measures, and the importance of their past services. As these are the only indications of wisdom upon which it would be safe to rely, in the selection of an officer of such vast responsibility and importance, it is satisfactory to reflect, that they are indications, also, of so palpable a kind, that they cannot fail to make their just impression, both upon the intelligence and gratitude of an enlightened and patriotic people.

But another objection, of a kindred spirit with that which has been just considered, is frequently urged against the change proposed. It is said that the appointment of electors by the people would so directly involve the engines for the Presidency itself, as to produce a degree

of influence, without any intermediate power sufficient to control their irregular tendencies. In such a state of things, it is not difficult to conceive, that a popular election of the chief executive magistrate would throw the hostile elements of society into such violent collision as to involve in swiftest and ruin all that is sacred in the institutions of the country. But all the American communities which compose the United States, are essentially different both in their origin and construction, from those of modern Europe. Our ancestors, in the full maturity of their reason, with no concealed errors to embarrass them, reared up, from its simplest elements, a system of practical freedom; and, from the first settlement of the country, every successive generation has been accustomed to exercise the functions of self-government, in every form, and in every variety of combination. Nor are we less favorably distinguished in the composition of our social system, than in its origin.

the people, a candidate does not count the unanimous vote of every county where he happens to obtain a majority, but the respective majorities of the several candidates are added to their respective minorities, and the aggregate thus produced, are taken as the true expression of the popular will. If, then, in all that relates to the common defence and general welfare, the people of the United States are really to be regarded as one people; if all the citizens of the Republic, whether their lot happens to be cast on the one side or the other of an imaginary line, are equally entitled to their vote and their voice, in the common concerns and common councils of the Union; if it be wise to exclude from those councils the peculiar and exclusive feelings of states; and if the man who is to preside over the common destinies of all, should have peculiar obligations to discharge, towards none of the States, we are under the most solemn obligation to reject a plan for electing the President, which would array States against States, in ambitious contest for the mastery, and equally sacrifice the unalienable rights of the people, and the general harmony of the Union.

But there is another objection to the system of voting, by a general ticket, which the committee consider unanswerable.

It is a practical proposition, conclusively established by the experience of all the states where the experiment has been made, that this system tends, by an inevitable necessity, to transfer into the hands of a few the power of controlling the entire suffrage of the state. In a state entitled to thirty electors, and composed, perhaps, of fifty counties, it must be apparent, that almost every county would vote for an entire ticket of its own; and that the popular will would be thus exposed to such distraction, as completely to endanger its success, without some means of giving it concentration. And as the power of the individuals selected for this purpose must be co-extensive with the will which it would be their object to concentrate, it would follow, that they would virtually decide which of the presidential candidates should receive the whole electoral vote of the state. At the first commencement of such a system, when the persons clothed with the authority of uniting the popular will were really its representatives, no great evil would be experienced. But the slightest attention to the history of ambition, the tendency of power, or the lessons of our own experience, will convince us that such combinations change, in the natural course of things, from temporary expedients, to permanent institutions; and that, from being the mere organs of the will of the people, they assume, under pretexts which ambition is seldom at a loss to devise, the power of distorting to the people,

It is making these remarks, the committee feel conscious that they are rather recording the history of

ing, remains to be considered. They have found it impracticable absolutely to exclude the possibility of the election of President and Vice President devolving, in any event, upon Congress; but they believe, under the plan submitted, the contingency would not happen once in a century, upon which the election would devolve upon that body. They propose, in the event of no person receiving a majority of the electoral votes at the first balloting, that the electors shall again meet, forthwith, in their respective states, and vote for the two persons having the highest number of votes in the first instance. This will almost invariably ensure an election by the electors, at the second balloting. Indeed, it may be fairly presumed, that every candidate who is convinced he cannot be one of the two, highest in the first instance, will withdraw from the contest; and, in this manner, the probability of an election, at the first balloting, will be very much increased.

This branch of the amendment is recommended by all the reasons which can be urged against the election of the President by the House of Representatives. And these, in the opinion of the committee, are cogent and conclusive.

All history teaches us the melancholy truth, that, in the election of a Chief Magistrate, of a great Republic, intrigue and corruption, under the various and insidious disguises which they are capable of assuming, are the deleterious principles against which the precautions of human wisdom are least capable of providing an effectual resistance. The danger to be apprehended from these principles, is in direct proportion to the temptation and the means of rendering them efficient instruments in promoting the views of ambition. And what prize can hold out more attractive temptations to the ambitious than the Presidency of the United States? —In pursuit of what object is even a virtuous mind so much exposed to the blinding delusions of that stretched casuistry, which makes the end sanctify the means? And when we advert to the immense store of patronage which would be placed for distribution in the hands of the successful aspirant, it cannot be disguised, that he would have precisely those means of tampering with the members of the House of Representatives, by which the wages of wickedness might be received; in the disguise of virtue's recompense; and the wretch who sold his integrity, might almost delude himself into the belief that he was serving his country. It is exceedingly unpleasant to indulge the idea, that the representatives of a virtuous and enlightened people could ever be swayed from any duty by selfish or sinister views; but, we have the authority of more than human wisdom for saying, "lead us not into temptation." It is, therefore, the deliberate opinion of the committee, that the only effectual mode of preserving our government from the corruptions which have undermined the liberty of so many other nations, is to confide the election of our chief Executive Magistrate to those

who are further removed from the influence of his patronage.

As long as the national legislature continues to have no direct agency in the election of the President, even excluding the supposition of corrupt influence—the most injurious effect must be produced upon the character of its members, and the temper of its deliberations. The legislators of the Union will be converted into partisans of the respective candidates for the Presidency; their mutual animosities will unavoidably distract and embarrass the essential business of the country; and, instead of devoting themselves exclusively to the great objects of their legislative trust, their time will be engrossed in holding consultations and projecting devices for the purpose of controlling public opinion on the Presidential Election; and it would not too certainly result that a principle would be sacrificed to a power.

It may be fairly assumed, that, until the constitution is amended, the President of the United States will, in general, be elected virtually by Congress, in a form or other. With an idea of this, and the consideration of temporary questions and passing events, as the general views here presented, the committee will be excused for adhering to the fact, that the eventual choice of the President by the House of Representatives, in a mode which makes a single member from one state, and a minority from another, will always furnish an argument, or a pretext, for those preliminary consultations, which all tend to excite in themselves, and which are exposed as the means of evading the constitution. In this manner we are not only counselled to the evasive evil, growing out of the question itself, but the certain evil of a temptation for the avoidance of the constitution. Congress will not have the power of electing a President from the whole number of electoral votes, but will have a plausible argument for continuing a President, before a substantial vote has been placed upon the question, to discontinue the election, and the extent of the difficulty.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that the tendency of this state of things is to extend under the constitution, the present Congress in to a permanent dictatorship. Undesired as this is, the exaltation of the President, instead of devoting themselves to the service of the country, by measures calculated to promote the welfare and secure the confidence of the people, will be tempted to devote themselves to those arts of dissimulation and management, by which the members of Congress may be most effectually secured in their interest.

The ultimate consequence would be that our chief magistracy would be elected by a class of politicians, having views and interests alien from those of the people, and that the country would be governed by a succession of factions, each prosecuting the members and destroying the work of the one which preceded it, and communicating to the operations of our system all the uncertainties of turbulent democracy, and all the frenzy of a temporary despotism.

The committee, therefore, believe, that the only effectual mode of rendering the government efficient and steady in its operations, and at the same time consistent with the security of the general liberty, is to confer more of the democratic principle upon the election of the President, making him in fact, as he is in theory, the choice of the people.

mittes have endeavored to introduce such principles of compromise, as will be most likely to secure a general acquiescence.

The division of all the states into districts will prevent them from moving in consolidated masses, and will diminish the relative power of the large states more than that of the small states; but for this there is an ample and equitable equivalent, in the diminished probability that the election of the President will come two Congresses and in the order, by the small states, of the equal participation when that contingency shall happen. This compromise is fairly recommended by the consideration that the power given up, by the large and the small states, are powers which they ought not to give up in passing, and which are not so offered in one to the other, but surrendered by both to the people.

As it is obvious that neither the large nor the small states ever will consent, or perhaps ever ought to consent, to transfer the great and inalienable rights of the present system, with its mutual equivalents, similar to those provided in the plan submitted by the Committee, the question, as to both to determine is, whether they will submit to the existing evils, great as they are, by the admission of all, or magnanimously offer up, on the altar of their common country, powers which are neither consistent with the rights of the People, the purity of the Government, or the harmony of the Union.

We are requested to correct a statement which was made in the Republican of August 24th, containing some difficult allusions to have arisen in the Creek Nation between some of the Chiefs and the United States Agent. We have it from good authority, that SENECA, who was the cause of the difficulties, was selling goods to the nation without a license, contrary to the act of Congress; that Col. C. well advised him to take out a license, telling him of the consequences that must follow in case of his refusal; that he obstinately refused, although the Agent was very accommodating respecting the security required on granting licenses; in consequence of which refusal the agent was obliged to put the law in force respecting him, as it became his duty to do. The gentleman who wrote the article above alluded to, no doubt gave the story as he heard it from a traveller, without any intention of injuring the agent. We are glad to be correctly informed on the subject, and to have an opportunity of vindicating the character of a gentleman whom we respect as highly as we do Col. Crowell.—Montgomery Republican.

SP. IV.

The London Morning Chronicle says, "On the 29th of September, when it was reported that Ferdinand should go to Port St. Mary's, Gen. Quiroga, and de camp of the King, made a personal interview with his Majesty, for a visit, and a permission to quit Madrid. His Majesty answered: 'Quiroga, you must not go—I cannot spare you—remain. We will go together to Madrid. Your rank your honors, your pensions shall be preserved to you. For I am satisfied with your services, and am grateful for them.' Seeing that the General still hesitated, his Majesty assured him that he would religiously fulfill the promises he had made him. The General left the King, contented himself, and took the first opportunity of escaping to Gibraltar the next day, on the occupation of the City by the French, an order was given to arrest him."

posed to the national will, and finally the horrid crimes that issued, were his work. Twenty five years of universal conflagration; the numerous millions that added fuel to the flame; the ruin and devastation of Europe; the blood shed in the frightful dole of England, by which all the honors were maintained; the presidential system of loans by which the people of Europe are impoverished; the general discontent now revealed; all must be attributed to Pitt. Power will be granted him, a courage and the man to stand in his own time, will hereafter be regarded as the genius of a villain. Not that I can think him to have been really an assassin, or doubting his having entertained the conviction that he was an assassin. But, I think you had not in your conclusion, that Pitt and Canning celebrated by a man, and we have no reason to doubt their having done so in perfect sincerity. Such is the weakness of human reason and judgment! But that for which history will above all, create the memory of Pitt, is the fearful chain that he has left behind him! In his eyes Machiavelli, its profound immorality, its cold egotism and its regard of justice and his own happiness. Whether it be the effect of admiration and gratitude, or the result of mere instinct and sympathy, Pitt, and will continue to be the idol of the European aristocracy. There was indeed a touch of the Stella in his character. His system has kept the popular eye in check and brought about the triumph of the partisans. As to Fox, one must not look for his mode among the ancients. He is himself a model, and his principles will sooner or later rule the world."

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17, 1824.

On Sunday morning last, at about 2 o'clock, the ship *Elberton* was discovered to be on fire. It was rapidly consumed. We have not been enabled to ascertain how the fire originated. No other damage was sustained.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In a day's paper will be found an extraordinary order we alluded to in our last. It is our intention to review all its prominent points; the size of our paper prevents us from giving so great an extension to our remarks. We take for our text, the doctrine advanced by the committee in support of the system proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States. We will observe before going a step further, and let it be well understood, that we are not so much opposed to the district system, so strenuously recommended by the committee, as we are opposed to the principles upon which the general ticket system is reprobated. Those principles consequently must be the principal object we have in view in the following remarks.

In support of the plan recommended, the district system, the committee say, that under the existing system, a party being a majority of the people, may almost measure itself to deprive the minority of their just rights. This is a bold assertion, which, after reflection upon all its bearings, will be found altogether untenable, being in direct violation to the fundamental principle upon which the public institutions of the country are established, that, in all cases, a majority shall govern. Assume the committee correct, and suppose the destruction of this great feature of our government; they cannot recommend the abolition of the most democratic provision of the federal constitution, with the view of rendering that instrument purely and entirely aristocratic; they cannot expect that the people would tamely surrender into the hands of a few, the power they have justly possessed, and the exercise of which, in its widest latitude, ensures their happiness, the enjoyment of civil and political liberty, and the prosperity of the country. This is manifestly a country of majorities. In all our laws this principle predominates; and if there were no other feature of democracy in our public institutions, this one alone would, in any event, if strictly adhered to, preserve in our country from the encroachments of the despotic departments of the government. The federalists, even since the late election, have directed all their influence in favor of the majority in the constitution, of a plan by which the vote of the majority might be rendered powerless, and that of the minority powerful. Judge from the language of the re-

fer the federalists get into power, and govern the country according to their principles. In such a condition would they have placed the Union? The rights and privileges of the people, and in an all-powerful executive, the people would have granted under heavy taxes to support an aristocratic administration, the laws, and the people enervated by a series of depression, would have sunk to the state of degradation. What prevented this accumulation of miseries? The majority of the people, fairly and powerfully expressed. I can be said, that during Mr. Adams' administration on the republican party, minority were oppressed. Granted. But the principle of our constitution has not been extended, the federal party would probably be yet in power. The good sense of the people made them see the justice to which they were subjected by the federalists, they saw the wisdom and put to rest the minority in their measures. What was the consequence? The minority were the majority, and the country was saved from degradation. Success will gain influence in our government, it ever the leaders of a majority attempt to promote its personal aggrandizement on the liberties of the people. If we were to take in consideration the present condition of the nation of Europe, we would find many arguments to support us in our remarks. We would find a minority in its respect to England, Germany, govern despotically the great majority of the people, and that, if the voice of the majority were to be heard, the government would be a complete reform. It is very seldom that a great majority of the people are so.

The committee are of the opinion, that the general ticket system takes from the people the elective power. This is indeed an important question. How can the elective power be better secured to the people than by a general ticket? This system of democratical, more consonant to the republican principles of this government than any other. By voting in this manner, the ticket of every citizen has the effect of contemporary by the law, which requires that all will shall be well ascertained. In each state, where the people form an undivided mass, no other plan can be adopted to ascertain the real sense of the majority, at the elections for members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for it is impossible for a man, however popular he may be, who ever may be his proficiency in intrigue, to control under the general ticket system, the voice of the majority. He cannot be omnipotent. He cannot exercise so large a number of offices as his views are single and his motives unchangeable. Can he find so many friends to support his cause and promote his election to office, if the object is a federalist, the established principles of the country, or to satisfy an individual appetite for honors and riches? Who, in his enlightened country, would vote under the banner of such an individual? A few may possibly be found, but not a sufficient number to bias public opinion in favor of a demagogue or a dangerous and ambitious citizen. In the general ticket system less art and intrigue are practiced than in the other, for the more the sphere of action is enlarged, the more difficult will it be for intriguers to reach in time the satisfaction they please to elect.

Another heterodox opinion of the committee, is thus expressed, "In a case of any considerable extent, almost every candidate must, in the nature of things, be unknown to the great body of the people. Common sense plainly demonstrates the fallacy of this opinion, if the committee allude to successful candidates. Field stare us in the face which we cannot deny. The success, where the general ticket system is in force, are better represented in Great Britain than that divided in districts. The reasons are obvious. A man of very ordinary abilities may be good and virtuous, may, owing to those qualities, be respected and esteemed in the confidence of a district. The influence of virtue as on the people of that community, and they are more apt to give their votes for a man they know, than for another of great abilities and equal virtue living at a distance, with whom they are personally acquainted. By a general ticket, none can be candidates with any prospect of success, but those that are known to the general mass of the voters; and can any man who does not possess a fair reputation for talents, patriotism, and virtue, expect to receive that support from the people to which he is entitled? The man and able can be elected. We will admit, however, that in some instances men of ordinary talents have been elected; jointly with men of great abilities; but such instances are rare, and must be attributed to other causes unconnected with the general ticket, and to a deficiency of talents in other candidates. In the general ticket system corruption and intrigue have less power. A small number of voters can be made the tools of some popular demagogues; it is impossible to exercise the same influence by the same means among all the voters of a state. A man may purchase a few votes, but he may in Georgia, at least, possess a force large enough to control by his riches a majority of all the votes of the state."

The committee assume the position, that the plan of voting by a general ticket, is consistent with the true theory of a popular representation; and, that the "general ticket" system, by entirely suppressing the voice of the minority, would cause the representation from each state in Congress, to be unanimous.

action, rendered abortive by the constant and efficient opposition of a powerful minority. Besides the republican doctrine, which is received and cherished by the people of the United States, might be endangered by the influence of a party in minority, if their views were opposed to republicanism, and favorably to a consolidation of the states. It must be admitted that in every state, the federal party is more or less strong, and that in the states the most democratic, there are still republican sections under federal influence. In the republican states, where the election of representative Congressmen is a general ticket, the federal sections have no power to elect their own men, but in states voting by districts, federalists have been elected. In Virginia, one of the most democratic states of the Union, federal candidates have been successful at the elections.

We will not extend further our remarks; we have said enough to induce an attentive perusal of the report in question. If the reader is truly a republican, and a firm supporter of the democratic principles introduced in our system of government, he will agree with us, that this report is objectionable, and that the opinions directly opposed to the received doctrine of the republican party, and dangerous to the rights of the people, if assented to by the people, he will draw the comparison between the views developed in the report, and those the federalists have uniformly and openly displayed. He will shudder at the government which he will find, but here is a council which will be remarkably striking. The republican reader will, moreover, draw the conclusion, that as some republicans have lately adopted the ideas, opinions, and principles of the federalists, and endeavored to incorporate them in the republican edifice, it is time the real friends of a republicanism and represent government should be on the alert. We must investigate closely the conduct and proceedings of those individuals who have deserted the republican party, but who yet claim the franchise, and of those who have intruded themselves into our ranks, in order to defeat the generous friends, who under the garb of democracy, conceal the thorough going federalism, and the supporter of those classes, the form of our government, which would preserve the sacred rights of the people, and clothe with uniform powers, a perpetual house of representatives, a senate for life, and an hereditary presidency.

Married on Thursday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Cox, ARCHIBALD HARRIS to Miss JANE EVANS, of New York.

\$20 Reward.

PAID AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of Jacob, dark complexioned and branded on the cheek with the letter V. He is stout built, quick spoken, and active. The above reward will be given to any person on that will apprehend and lodge in jail said negro and give information to the subscriber in a binding, like county or that he can get him, or twenty five dollars if delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN W. THOMPSON.

January 6, 1824.

The Georgia Journal and Augusta Chronicle will please to give two insertions to the above advertisement, and forward their account to this office.

LL per on indebted to the estate of William Woods deceased, are requested to make immediate payment as it is intended to bring the estate to a speedy close; and all persons having any demand against said estate, are requested to bring them forward prepared a the law requires. Jephtha V. Harris, adm'r.

January 13, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elberton on the twenty-sixth day of February next, all the personal property (negroes excepted) belonging to the estate of William Woods, deceased, as to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Jephtha V. Harris, adm'r.

January 13, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elberton on the 21st of February next, at the store of L. D. Dupree's Oglesboro county, all the peribial property belonging to the estate of Hannah Jennings, deceased, consisting of cart, some household & kitchen furniture, &c. Terms made known on the day.

Solomon Jennings, adm'r.

January 18, 1824.

Amendment to the Constitution

REPORT of the Select Committee, appointed on the 5th instant, to take into consideration the subject of amending the Constitution of the United States, in respect to the Election of a President and Vice-President of the United States; accompanied with a Joint Resolution to effect that object.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 22, 1828

Read, and with the said Resolution, committed to a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

The Select Committee, raised for the purpose of "inquiring into the expediency of recommending to the several States the propriety of amending the Constitution of the United States, in such manner, that the mode of electing the Members of the House of Representatives in Congress may be uniform throughout the United States; also, that the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, may be, in like manner, uniform; and also, that the election of the said officers may, in no event, involve upon the House of Representatives," have had under consideration the subject so committed to their charge, and ask leave to submit the following Report, with the accompanying Resolutions:

The Committee profoundly impressed with the importance of the propositions embraced in the Resolution under which they have been appointed, have felt a corresponding sense of the magnitude and difficulty of the duty imposed upon them by the order of the House. To devise a plan for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, and of the President and Vice-President of the United States, which will correct existing, and obviate impending evils, and at the same time harmonize the conflicting views of States, variously situated and variously affected by it, has been the anxious desire and laborious effort of the committee. How far they have been successful in accomplishing these great objects, they submit it to the indulgence and liberality of the House to determine.

The Constitution of the United States provides, that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives, shall be prescribed, in each State, by the Legislature thereof; that Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations." It also provides that, "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress."

The plan submitted by the Committee, proposes, that each State shall be divided into as many districts as will equal the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, and that each of the said districts shall elect one Representative. It also proposes, that each of the said districts shall choose one Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the Electors thus appointed, in each State, shall choose the two additional Electors to which the State is entitled.

From this enlarged view of the existing provisions and proposed amendments of the Constitution, it will be seen that a fundamental change is contemplated, in reference to the mode of choosing members of the House of Representatives, and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

freedom and permanence, not liable to be disturbed by ordinary acts of legislation, are essentially involved in the elementary notion of a constitution. Accordingly, in all governments having any just pretensions to civilization or freedom, it has been a primary object to secure those fundamental reasons which give organization and impulse to the political system, against any changes proceeding from an authority less solemn and weighty, than the source of sovereignty itself. To secure liberty against the violent tyranny of successive & temporary factions. A also against the more systematic encroachments of ambition, this extraordinary stability of the law which constitutes the government has been found, by universal experience, to be an indispensable safeguard. Yet, in direct violation of this primary and essential principle of regulated freedom, the very foundation of the two most important branches of this government, are permitted to fluctuate with the mutable counsels of twenty-four separate Legislatures. The committee, therefore, believe, that the plan proposed is recommended not less by the consideration that it permanently and uniformly fixes the rule which it introduces, than by the intrinsic superiority of that rule to any other that has been adopted, amidst the changes incident to the existing state of constitutional laxity.

Under the existing system, if system that may be called, which is without system, the inquiry in the respective states is not which is intrinsically the best mode of choosing representatives in Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, but what is the best defensive expedient to counteract the regulations of other states, and secure the utmost relative weight in the affairs of the Union. The party which happens to have the ascendancy will thus be furnished with pretexts, at least plausible and imposing, for the adoption of measures calculated to deprive the minority of their just rights, and tending to produce, as they invariably have produced, that acrimonious political excitement which inevitably results from faction and oppression, however disguised or palliated by motives of public expediency. To prevent majorities from exercising this sort of oppression, is one of the primary objects of a written constitution.

With these general preliminary views, the committee will proceed to the separate consideration of the amendments embraced in the plan submitted to the house.

It has been seen that the "times, places, and manner," of electing the members of this house, are now liable to be prescribed by the Legislatures of the several states, subject to the controlling and superceding power of Congress.

In addition to the remarks already made on the political soleism of placing it in the power of every state government virtually to change the Constitution of the Union, the committee feel bound to examine briefly the nature and tendency of the power thus vested in Congress.

If it should ever happen to this, as it has happened to all other free countries, that the administration of the Republic should fall into the hands of a faction; of men who, having acquired power by corrupt combinations, would be disposed to retain it in opposition to the will of the people, and to exert it in opposition to their interests, the power in question would become exceedingly dangerous. It is in such periods that the barriers of the constitution are most essential; because it is in such periods that those, from whose reluctant grasp the sceptre of dominion is about to be wrested by an indignant people, are exposed to the

arrangement of districts; and sometimes by a skillful combination of both. As nothing is too desperate for a faction struggling for existence, as they would have the unquestionable power to prescribe, that, in all those states where a majority of the people were favorable to their purposes, the representatives should be elected by a general ticket, thus suppressing the voice of the minority; and that all the states opposed to their domination, should be divided into districts, in such manner that the minority of the people should elect a majority of representatives. As examples of such high-handed proceedings are already to be found in the history of several of the state governments, the supposition that the general government, with more powerful inducements to mislead it, will, at some future period, pursue a similar course, cannot be considered extravagant or improbable.

The committee, therefore feel the deepest conviction, that the power now vested in Congress, of controlling the election of its own members, is utterly inconsistent with every just conception of constitutional liberty, and ought no longer to exist.

Having thus attempted to show the necessity of a plan of such permanence, as equally to exclude the disturbing influence, both of the general and state governments, this committee propose to examine the comparative advantages of the general ticket and district systems of electing the representatives in Congress. It will scarcely be denied, that a just regard for the relative weight of each state in the affairs of the Union, requires that one or the other of the systems should prevail in all the states. Upon any question of national policy, in relation to which the interests or wishes of two states should stand mutually opposed, it would be obviously unjust, that the one should have, by means of a general ticket, an undivided vote in his house; while the other, electing by districts, might be almost neutralized by his divorce. It remains, therefore, only that we inquire which of the two systems is intrinsically the best.

In favor of the general ticket system, it has been urged, with considerable plausibility, that, by extending the sphere of election, the number of competitors, of competent qualifications, will be proportionally increased, and that the influence of demagogues, who can only operate effectually in a small sphere, will be greatly diminished.

It cannot be denied, that it sometimes happens, that a particular district might select a representative residing out of its limits better qualified than any residing within them; but it is to be remarked, that there is nothing in the system proposed, which will prevent a district from electing any resident citizen of the state, without regard to the particular place of his residence. It is true, that each district will generally elect one of its own citizens, from obvious considerations justifying the preference. But this, so far from being an objection, would tend to produce a distribution of the talent of the state, in every view desirable; for it has been found that talents, like every thing else, will naturally seek the market which promises the most appropriate reward.

That part of the argument under consideration, which assumes that the district system is calculated to give to the arts of demagogues an undue ascendancy, is worthy of a more serious consideration. It will be admitted that this system enables the constituent to become better acquainted with his representative, than is practicable under the other,

which will virtually take from the people the elective power. And, the committee are of opinion, that the general ticket system is precisely of this description.

In a state of any considerable extent, almost every candidate must, in the nature of things, be unknown to the great body of the people. They, of necessity, vote by faith, and not by knowledge; and the few distinguished politicians who are selected to concentrate the popular opinion, acquire a contrary vote if little short of the power of absolute dictation. Universal experience teaches us that for men are to be found of sufficient firmness and purity to resist the temptation to abuse such power. Cabals and factious combinations, stimulated by selfish views of aggrandizement are the inevitable consequences.

But it is not to be expected that this sort of dominion will be quietly submitted to by those politicians who have no participation in it. A contest for the dictatorship ensues, agitating the community, and destroying the harmony of society, by mere personal and family feuds, when there is no difference of principle between the contending parties.

Nor would the evil effects of this state of things be confined to the state. As the political course of opposing parties is very much determined by feelings of mutual antipathy, it would frequently happen, that when one party supported the existing administration of the general government, the other would stand opposed to it—Under these circumstances, every revolution produced by the alternate successes and defeats of these rival parties, might increase or diminish the supporters of the general government, by the whole number of the representatives of the state in Congress. Besides the mutability which would be thus communicated to the national councils, the general government, feeling its power to be identified with the fate of a state party, would be tempted to interfere in the political struggles of that state. And when we consider the effects which might be produced by the judicious distribution of patronage amongst the leaders in such contests, we cannot doubt that the facility and the means of such interference, are equal to the temptation.

It may be justly said of the plan of voting by a general ticket, that it is not consistent with the true theory of a popular representation. The popular branch of the national legislature should exhibit a faithful image of the people. When, for example, a state is divided in its interests and opinions, when some districts are agricultural, some manufacturing, and some commercial, and, if you will, when some are republican, and some federal, each of those districts of people should have a fair representation in Congress. Because one interest or one party happen to be predominant in a state, it is no adequate reason that the rest should be disfranchised, and have no voice in the national councils. This, indeed, would not be a representation of the people, but of the states; giving to this House a federal, instead of a popular origin and character.

A little reflection will convince us, that this is not a mere nominal distinction. Upon all the great political questions, by which this, like all other free governments, must be often divided into parties, the general ticket system, by entirely suppressing the voice of the minority, would cause the representation from each state, to be unanimous, on one side or the other. Thus would states be arrayed against states on their floor, stimulated by pride, heated by collisions, and estranged by feelings of rivalry, and throwing into the discussion the

shake our system, to its feeble foundations. It ought never to be forgotten, that the citizens of this republic, though subdivided into states, for certain essential purposes, are one people, in all that relates to the general government. Bora to a common inheritance, purchased by the toils, the sacrifices, and the blood, of their common ancestors, they should be united, not less by the ties of common sympathy and kindred feeling, than by those of common interest. With a view to give strength and durability to these essential bonds of union, it is of the utmost consequence that the local minorities in the several states, and various geographical divisions of our extensive country, should have a fair and full representation in Congress. In periods of deep political excitement, nothing is better calculated to allay sectional animosities, and subdue the angry spirit of faction, than the mediatorial influence of such representatives.

The committee propose now to consider, more particularly, that part of the resolution committed to their charge, which makes it their duty to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform mode of appointing the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Three modes now prevail in the different states. In some, the appointment is made by the legislature; in some, by the people, voting a general ticket; and in some, by the people, voting by districts. By giving each of these modes a separate consideration, we shall be better enabled to ascertain the relative merits of that which is submitted to the House for its adoption.

Pre existing bodies, sufficiently small and permanent to be exposed to the tampering and seductive arts of intrigue and corruption, ought to have no agency in the election of a President of the United States, upon any ground short of absolute necessity. State legislatures are bodies of this description, and there is no pretence of a necessity for interposing them between the people and the electoral College. According to the true conception of our political system, the people exercise the elective power. When, from considerations of convenience, agents are appointed for this special purpose, it is not, as in the case of a legislative trust, to exercise their own judgments, but simply to execute the popular will. The assumption, that the legislatures would make a better choice than the people, involve the admission, that their choice would be different from that of the people; an admission which, if the foregoing view be correct, furnishes in itself, an unanswerable objection to the interposition of such an agency. In proportion, therefore, as the number of intermediate agencies is increased, the chances are multiplied that the will of the people will be defeated, in the choice of a chief magistrate. The committee have no confidence in that sort of artificial and complicated machinery through which some suppose it necessary to filtrate the popular will, in order to purify and enlighten it. The realm of elective agency is no there, a mere para at its source. Every step from this is an advance in a course evidently ending in corruption. Indeed it is apparent, that the framers of the constitution, by ordaining that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct," the electors of President and Vice-President, intended to exclude the legislators from making any appointments themselves, to be unanimous, on one side or the other. This would states be arrayed against states on their floor, stimulated by pride, heated by collisions, and estranged by feelings of rivalry, and throwing into the discussion the

And Vice-President of the United States, may be, in like manner, uniform; and also, that the election of the said officers may, in no event, devolve upon the House of Representatives. We have had no consideration of the subjects committed to their charge, and ask leave to submit the following Report, with the accompanying Resolutions:

The Committee profoundly impressed with the importance of the proposition embraced in the Resolution under which they have been appointed, have felt a corresponding sense of the magnitude and difficulty of the duty imposed upon them by the order of the House. To devise a plan for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, and of the President and Vice-President of the United States, which will correct existing, and obviate impending evils, and at the same time harmonize the conflicting views of States, variously situated and variously affected by it, has been the anxious desire, and laborious effort of the committee. How far they have been successful in accomplishing these great objects, they submit it to the indulgence and liberality of the House to determine.

The Constitution of the United States provides, that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives, shall be prescribed, in each State, by the Legislature thereof; that Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations." It also provides that, "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress."

The plan submitted by the Committee, proposes, that each State shall be divided into as many districts as will equal the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, and that each of the said districts shall elect one Representative. It also proposes, that each of the said districts shall choose one Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the Electors thus appointed, in each State, shall choose the two additional Electors to which the State is entitled.

From this collated view of the existing provisions and proposed amendments of the Constitution, it will be seen that a fundamental change is contemplated, in reference to the mode of choosing members of the House of Representatives, and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. It is a change, however, which counts among its strongest claims to our favorable consideration, its absolute efficacy in preventing changes. For, it will fix, upon uniform and permanent principles, those creative operations of popular sovereignty, which are now liable to be controlled by the diversified & clashing expedients of twenty-four states, mutually independent. Indeed, an attentive consideration of the nature and functions of a written Constitution, will lead us to the extraordinary but manifest conclusion, that, in relation to the mode of choosing the popular branch of the National Legislature, and of the chief executive magistracy of the Republic, we have no constitutional provision at all. A

the consideration that it permanently and uniformly fixes the rule which it introduces, than by the intrinsic superiority of that rule to any other that has been adopted, amidst the changes incident to the existing state of constitutional laxity.

Under the existing system, if system that may be called, which is without system, the inquiry in the respective states is not which is intrinsically the best mode of choosing representatives in Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, but what is the best defensive expedient to counteract the regulations of other states, and secure the utmost relative weight in the affairs of the Union. The party which happens to have the ascendancy will thus be furnished with pretexts, at least plausible and imposing, for the adoption of measures calculated to deprive the minority of their just rights, and tending to produce, as they invariably have produced, that arduous political excitement which inevitably results from injustice and oppression, however disguised or palliated by motives of public expediency. To prevent majorities from exercising this sort of oppression, is one of the primary objects of a written constitution.

With these general preliminary views, the committee will proceed to the separate consideration of the amendments embraced in the plan submitted to the House.

It has been seen that the "times, places, and manner," of electing the members of this house, are now liable to be prescribed by the Legislatures of the several states, subject to the controlling and superseding power of Congress.

In addition to the remarks already made on the political solemnity of placing it in the power of every state government virtually to change the Constitution of the Union, the committee feel bound to examine briefly the nature and tendency of the power thus vested in Congress.

If it should ever happen to this, as it has happened to all other free countries, that the administration of the Republic should fall into the hands of a faction; of men who, having acquired power by corrupt combinations would be disposed to retain it in opposition to the will of the people; and to exert it in opposition to their interests, the power in question would become exceedingly dangerous. It is in such periods that the barriers of the constitution are most essential; because it is in such periods that those, from whose reluctant grasp the sceptre of dominion is about to be wrested by an indignant people, are exposed to the strongest human temptation to perpetrate their authority by every desperate expedient not absolutely prohibited.

And does not the Constitution almost literally place in their hands precisely such an expedient, in the power of regulating the elections of the members of this body? It is susceptible of demonstration, that the elections might be so arranged by a party in power, that a small minority of the people would elect a majority of the national representatives. The mode of operation would be various, according to varying circumstances. Sometimes the object would be accomplished by changing the district into the general ticket system; sometimes by an artificial

every such co-operation of constitutional liberty, and ought no longer to exist.

Having thus attempted to show the necessity of a plan of such permanence, as equally to exclude the disturbing influence, both of the general and state governments, this committee propose to examine the comparative advantages of the general ticket and district systems of electing the representatives in Congress. It will scarcely be denied, that a just regard for the relative weight of each state in the affairs of the Union, requires that one or the other of the systems should prevail in all the states. Upon any question of national policy, in relation to which the interests or wishes of two states should stand mutually opposed, it would be obviously unjust, that the one should have, by means of a general ticket, an undivided vote in this house; while the other, electing by districts, might be almost neutralized by her division.

It remains, therefore, only that we inquire which of the two systems is intrinsically the best.

In favor of the general ticket system, it has been urged, with considerable plausibility, that, by extending the sphere of selection, the number of competitors, of competent qualifications, will be proportionably increased, and that the influence of demagogues, who can only operate effectually in a small sphere, will be greatly diminished.

It cannot be denied, that it sometimes happens, that a particular district might select a representative residing out of its limits better qualified than any residing within them; but it is to be remarked, that there is nothing in the system proposed, which will prevent a district from electing any resident citizen of the state, without regard to the particular place of his residence. It is true, that each district will generally elect one of its own citizens, from obvious considerations justifying the preference. But this, so far from being an objection, would tend to produce a distribution of the talent of the state, in every view desirable: for it has been found that talents, like every thing else, will naturally seek the market which promises the most appropriate reward.

That part of the argument under consideration, which assumes that the district system is calculated to give to the arts of demagogues an undue ascendancy, is worthy of a more serious consideration. It will be admitted that this system enables the constituent to become better acquainted with his representative, than is practicable under the other. Can it be maintained then, that, in proportion as we increase the opportunities of the people, to obtain a knowledge of the character and qualifications of the candidates, we diminish the chances of a judicious selection? Is it true, that, in a fair competition before the people, art and hypocrisy will prevail over talent, integrity, and independence? On the contrary, it is confidently believed, that truth will ultimately prevail in all competitions before the people, if maintained with an ability and firmness equal to that by which error is supported. This proposition is the basis upon which only a representative democracy can be sustained.

If it be not true, it then becomes expedient to devise some scheme

principle between the extending parties. Nor would the evil effects of this state of things be confined to the state. As the political course of opposing parties is very much determined by feelings of mutual antipathy, it would frequently happen, that, when one party supported the existing administration of the general government, the other would stand opposed to it. Under these circumstances, every revolution produced by the alternate successes and defeats of these rival parties, might increase or diminish the supporters of the general government, by the whole number of the representatives of the state in Congress. Besides the mutability which would be thus communicated to the national councils, the general government, feeling its power to be identified with the fate of a state party, would be tempted to interfere in the political struggles of that state. And when we consider the effects which might be produced by the judicious distribution of patronage amongst the leaders in such contests, we cannot doubt that the facility and the means of such interference, are equal to the temptation.

It may be justly said of the plan of voting by a general ticket, that it is not consistent with the true theory of a popular representation. The popular branch of the national legislature should exhibit a faithful image of the people. When, for example, a state is divided in its interests and opinions, when some districts are agricultural, some manufacturing, and some commercial, and, if you will, when some are republican, and some federal, each of those districts of people should have a fair representation in Congress. Because one interest or one party happens to be predominant in a state, it is no adequate reason that the rest should be disfranchised, and have no voice in the national councils. This, indeed, would not be a representation of the people, but of the states; giving to this House a federal, instead of a popular origin and character.

A little reflection will convince us, that this is not a mere nominal distinction. Upon all the great political questions, by which this, like all other free governments, must be often divided into parties, the general ticket system, by entirely suppressing the voice of the minority, would cause the representation from each state in Congress, to be unanimous, on one side or the other. Thus would states be arrayed against states on this floor, stimulated by pride, heated by collisions, and estranged by feelings of rivalry, and throwing into the discussions here, all the violence of local feelings and local prejudices. By the inevitable tendency of this state of things, to produce a geographical formation of parties, we need not the prophetic spirit of Washington to warn us, that the harmony of the Union would be destroyed, and perhaps its existence endangered.

Every thing that tends to strengthen the peculiar and exclusive feelings of state pride and sectional prejudice, inevitably weakens the bonds of the Union. We are, therefore, urged, by all the considerations that attach us to this great palladium of our security and happiness, to adopt such an organization as will break those large masses of political power, whose collisions can never fail to

to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform mode of appointing the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Three modes now prevail in the different states. In some, the appointment is made by the legislature; in some, by the people, voting a general ticket; and in some, by the people, voting by districts. By giving each of these modes a separate consideration, we shall be the better enabled to ascertain the relative merits of that which is submitted to the House for its adoption.

Pre-existing bodies, sufficiently small and permanent to be exposed to the tampering and seductive arts of intrigue, and corruption, ought to have no agency in the election of a President of the United States, upon any ground short of absolute necessity. State legislatures are bodies of this description, and there is no pretence of a necessity for interposing them between the people and the electoral College. According to the true conception of our political system, the people exercise the elective power. When, from considerations of convenience, agents are appointed for this special purpose, it is not, as in the case of a legislative trust, to exercise their own judgments, but simply to execute the popular will. The assumption, that the legislatures would make a better choice than the people, involves the admission, that their choice would be different from that of the people; an admission which, if the foregoing view be correct, furnishes in itself, an insuperable objection to the interposition of such an agency. In proportion, therefore, as the number of intermediate agencies is increased, the chances are multiplied that the will of the people will be defeated, in the choice of a chief magistrate. The committee have no confidence in that sort of artificial and complicated machinery through which some suppose it necessary to filtrate the popular will, in order to purify and enlighten it. The true elective sovereignty is no where so pure as at its source. Every removal from this is an advance in a course evidently ending in corruption. Indeed it is apparent, that the framers of the constitution, by ordaining that "each state shall appoint its electors," the electors of President and Vice-President, intended to exclude the legislatures from making the appointment themselves. That this is the true interpretation of the constitution is abundantly obvious, as well from the fair import of the words of that instrument, as from the profoundest commentary ever written on it. The authors of the "Federalist," speaking of the election of the President, use these words: "It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of a person to whom so important a trust could be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any pre-establisht body, but to men chosen by the people for the special purpose, and at the particular conjuncture."

Whatever objections may be urged against the appointment of the electors by the people, no one, it is presumed, will allege that corruption will find, in that mode of proceeding, any scope for its operation. Neither have we any just ground to apprehend that intrigue, operating by means less pal-

(Continued in Second Page.)

And Vice-President of the United States, may be, in like manner, uniform; and also, that the election of the said officers may, in no event, devolve upon the House of Representatives. We have had no consideration of the subjects committed to their charge, and ask leave to submit the following Report, with the accompanying Resolutions:

The Committee profoundly impressed with the importance of the proposition embraced in the Resolution under which they have been appointed, have felt a corresponding sense of the magnitude and difficulty of the duty imposed upon them by the order of the House. To devise a plan for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, and of the President and Vice-President of the United States, which will correct existing, and obviate impending evils, and at the same time harmonize the conflicting views of States, variously situated and variously affected by it, has been the anxious desire, and laborious effort of the committee. How far they have been successful in accomplishing these great objects, they submit it to the indulgence and liberality of the House to determine.

The Constitution of the United States provides, that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives, shall be prescribed, in each State, by the Legislature thereof; that Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations." It also provides that, "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress."

The plan submitted by the Committee, proposes, that each State shall be divided into as many districts as will equal the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, and that each of the said districts shall elect one Representative. It also proposes, that each of the said districts shall choose one Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the Electors thus appointed, in each State, shall choose the two additional Electors to which the State is entitled.

From this collated view of the existing provisions and proposed amendments of the Constitution, it will be seen that a fundamental change is contemplated, in reference to the mode of choosing members of the House of Representatives, and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. It is a change, however, which counts among its strongest claims to our favorable consideration, its absolute efficacy in preventing changes. For, it will fix, upon uniform and permanent principles, those creative operations of popular sovereignty, which are now liable to be controlled by the diversified & clashing expedients of twenty-four states, mutually independent. Indeed, an attentive consideration of the nature and functions of a written Constitution, will lead us to the extraordinary but manifest conclusion, that, in relation to the mode of choosing the popular branch of the National Legislature, and of the chief executive magistracy of the Republic, we have no constitutional provision at all. A

the consideration that it permanently and uniformly fixes the rule which it introduces, than by the intrinsic superiority of that rule to any other that has been adopted, amidst the changes incident to the existing state of constitutional laxity.

Under the existing system, if system that may be called, which is without system, the inquiry in the respective states is not which is intrinsically the best mode of choosing representatives in Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, but what is the best defensive expedient to counteract the regulations of other states, and secure the utmost relative weight in the affairs of the Union. The party which happens to have the ascendancy will thus be furnished with pretexts, at least plausible and imposing, for the adoption of measures calculated to deprive the minority of their just rights, and tending to produce, as they invariably have produced, that arduous political excitement which inevitably results from injustice and oppression, however disguised or palliated by motives of public expediency. To prevent majorities from exercising this sort of oppression, is one of the primary objects of a written constitution.

With these general preliminary views, the committee will proceed to the separate consideration of the amendments embraced in the plan submitted to the House.

It has been seen that the "times, places, and manner," of electing the members of this house, are now liable to be prescribed by the Legislatures of the several states, subject to the controlling and superseding power of Congress.

In addition to the remarks already made on the political solemnity of placing it in the power of every state government virtually to change the Constitution of the Union, the committee feel bound to examine briefly the nature and tendency of the power thus vested in Congress.

If it should ever happen to this, as it has happened to all other free countries, that the administration of the Republic should fall into the hands of a faction; of men who, having acquired power by corrupt combinations would be disposed to retain it in opposition to the will of the people; and to exert it in opposition to their interests, the power in question would become exceedingly dangerous. It is in such periods that the barriers of the constitution are most essential; because it is in such periods that those, from whose reluctant grasp the sceptre of dominion is about to be wrested by an indignant people, are exposed to the strongest human temptation to perpetuate their authority by every desperate expedient not absolutely prohibited.

And does not the Constitution almost literally place in their hands precisely such an expedient, in the power of regulating the elections of the members of this body? It is susceptible of demonstration, that the elections might be so arranged by a party in power, that a small minority of the people would elect a majority of the national representatives. The mode of operation would be various, according to varying circumstances. Sometimes the object would be accomplished by changing the district into the general ticket system; sometimes by an artificial

every such co-operation of constitutional liberty, and ought no longer to exist.

Having thus attempted to show the necessity of a plan of such permanence, as equally to exclude the disturbing influence, both of the general and state governments, this committee propose to examine the comparative advantages of the general ticket and district systems of electing the representatives in Congress. It will scarcely be denied, that a just regard for the relative weight of each state in the affairs of the Union, requires that one or the other of the systems should prevail in all the states. Upon any question of national policy, in relation to which the interests or wishes of two states should stand mutually opposed, it would be obviously unjust, that the one should have, by means of a general ticket, an undivided vote in this house; while the other, electing by districts, might be almost neutralized by her division.

It remains, therefore, only that we inquire which of the two systems is intrinsically the best.

In favor of the general ticket system, it has been urged, with considerable plausibility, that, by extending the sphere of selection, the number of competitors, of competent qualifications, will be proportionably increased, and that the influence of demagogues, who can only operate effectually in a small sphere, will be greatly diminished.

It cannot be denied, that it sometimes happens, that a particular district might select a representative residing out of its limits better qualified than any residing within them; but it is to be remarked, that there is nothing in the system proposed, which will prevent a district from electing any resident citizen of the state, without regard to the particular place of his residence. It is true, that each district will generally elect one of its own citizens, from obvious considerations justifying the preference. But this, so far from being an objection, would tend to produce a distribution of the talent of the state, in every view desirable: for it has been found that talents, like every thing else, will naturally seek the market which promises the most appropriate reward.

That part of the argument under consideration, which assumes that the district system is calculated to give to the arts of demagogues an undue ascendancy, is worthy of a more serious consideration. It will be admitted that this system enables the constituent to become better acquainted with his representative, than is practicable under the other. Can it be maintained then, that, in proportion as we increase the opportunities of the people, to obtain a knowledge of the character and qualifications of the candidates, we diminish the chances of a judicious selection? Is it true, that, in a fair competition before the people, art and hypocrisy will prevail over talent, integrity, and independence? On the contrary, it is confidently believed, that truth will ultimately prevail in all competitions before the people, if maintained with an ability and firmness equal to that by which error is supported. This proposition is the basis upon which only a representative democracy can be sustained.

If it be not true, it then becomes expedient to devise some scheme

principle between the extending parties. Nor would the evil effects of this state of things be confined to the state.

As the political course of opposing parties is very much determined by feelings of mutual antipathy, it would frequently happen, that, when one party supported the existing administration of the general government, the other would stand opposed to it. Under these circumstances, every revolution produced by the alternate successes and defeats of these rival parties, might increase or diminish the supporters of the general government, by the whole number of the representatives of the state in Congress. Besides the mutability which would be thus communicated to the national councils, the general government, feeling its power to be identified with the fate of a state party, would be tempted to interfere in the political struggles of that state. And when we consider the effects which might be produced by the judicious distribution of patronage amongst the leaders in such contests, we cannot doubt that the facility and the means of such interference, are equal to the temptation.

It may be justly said of the plan of voting by a general ticket, that it is not consistent with the true theory of a popular representation. The popular branch of the national legislature should exhibit a faithful image of the people. When, for example, a state is divided in its interests and opinions, when some districts are agricultural, some manufacturing, and some commercial, and, if you will, when some are republican, and some federal, each of those districts of people should have a fair representation in Congress. Because one interest or one party happens to be predominant in a state, it is no adequate reason that the rest should be disfranchised, and have no voice in the national councils. This, indeed, would not be a representation of the people, but of the states; giving to this House a federal, instead of a popular origin and character.

A little reflection will convince us, that this is not a mere nominal distinction. Upon all the great political questions, by which this, like all other free governments, must be often divided into parties, the general ticket system, by entirely suppressing the voice of the minority, would cause the representation from each state in Congress, to be unanimous, on one side or the other. Thus would states be arrayed against states on this floor, stimulated by pride, heated by collisions, and estranged by feelings of rivalry, and throwing into the discussions here, all the violence of local feelings and local prejudices. By the inevitable tendency of this state of things, to produce a geographical formation of parties, we need not the prophetic spirit of Washington to warn us, that the harmony of the Union would be destroyed, and perhaps its existence endangered.

Every thing that tends to strengthen the peculiar and exclusive feelings of state pride and sectional prejudice, inevitably weakens the bonds of the Union. We are, therefore, urged, by all the considerations that attach us to this great palladium of our security and happiness, to adopt such an organization as will break those large masses of political power, whose collisions can never fail to

to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform mode of appointing the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Three modes now prevail in the different states. In some, the appointment is made by the legislature; in some, by the people, voting a general ticket; and in some, by the people, voting by districts. By giving each of these modes a separate consideration, we shall be the better enabled to ascertain the relative merits of that which is submitted to the House for its adoption.

Pre-existing bodies, sufficiently small and permanent to be exposed to the tampering and seductive arts of intrigue, and corruption, ought to have no agency in the election of a President of the United States, upon any ground short of absolute necessity. State legislatures are bodies of this description, and there is no pretence of a necessity for interposing them between the people and the electoral College. According to the true conception of our political system, the people exercise the elective power. When, from considerations of convenience, agents are appointed for this special purpose, it is not, as in the case of a legislative trust, to exercise their own judgments, but simply to execute the popular will. The assumption, that the legislatures would make a better choice than the people, involves the admission, that their choice would be different from that of the people; an admission which, if the foregoing view be correct, furnishes in itself, an insuperable objection to the interposition of such an agency. In proportion, therefore, as the number of intermediate agencies is increased, the chances are multiplied that the will of the people will be defeated, in the choice of a chief magistrate. The committee have no confidence in that sort of artificial and complicated machinery through which some suppose it necessary to filtrate the popular will, in order to purify and enlighten it. The true elective sovereignty is no where so pure as at its source. Every removal from this is an advance in a course evidently ending in corruption. Indeed it is apparent, that the framers of the constitution, by ordaining that "each state shall appoint its electors," as the legislature thereof may prescribe, the electors of President and Vice-President, intended to exclude the legislatures from making the appointment themselves. That this is the true interpretation of the constitution is abundantly obvious, as well from the fair import of the words of that instrument, as from the profoundest commentary ever written on it. The authors of the "Federalist," speaking of the election of the President, use these words: "It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of a person to whom so important a trust could be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any pre-establisht body, but to men chosen by the people for the special purpose, and at the particular conjuncture."

Whatever objections may be urged against the appointment of the electors by the people, no one, it is presumed, will allege that corruption will find, in that mode of proceeding, any scope for its operation. Neither have we any just ground to apprehend that intrigue, operating by means less pal-

(Continued in Second Page.)

DISCONTINUED WEEKLY.
BY PHILIP C. GIBB.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discovered to us the little attention paid to printing debts, and the great difficulty and expense in collecting such debts, as a few only can be called liberal in paying punctually what they owe justly, to the printer, we have, after due consideration, come to this conclusion, that we ought not to give credit. We are compelled, therefore, to adopt a new plan. In consequence of this determination, our terms shall in future be, for the paper three dollars per annum, if paid in advance—four dollars, if paid within six months—and five dollars, if paid only at the end of the year. For advertisements, they are to be paid in advance, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them.

Terms of Advertising, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 62 1/2 cents for each continuation.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow Frank, one negro woman Ruth and her children, Tins Nelly and Jackson, Sally and her children Moses and Martha Mary and her child Patience, and Charlotte, also one trunk of goods, 4 boxes fancy articles, one desk and show box, one sideboard, secretary and book case, one set dining table, one candle stand, one dozen wind or chair, three beds, steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware, 2 pots, 1 oven, & 1 spider, levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Beasley, property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Elizabeth, one cutting box, one 40 saw gin, one white horse, 1 cream colored horse, one stack fodder, supposed to be 4000 weight, one horse cart and gear, one set blacksmith's tools, one set wagon wheels, one crib of corn in the stacks, 26 head of cattle, 3 male, and a young bay horse; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swan for the use of William Deering vs. said Kelly, property pointed out by plaintiff left on the premises, with the exception of the negro girl, by order of plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and twenty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of John Dixon; levied on as the property of Simon Pettie to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Pettie.

ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Kemp's creek, levied on as the property of Samuel Brooks, to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Brooks, property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

Two beds and furniture, one horse cart, one pine table, one de novo chest, half dozen chairs, one set crockery ware, one small one looking glass, one set of covers, one spider, one trunk, one pair of tongs, one pair of fire tongs, one man's saddle, one woman's saddle, one set of wagon, levied on as the property of Wm. Swan, to satisfy an execution in favor of William Deering vs. said Swan, all the property pointed out by the defendant, left in his possession by the order of plaintiff.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,
Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,
RESPECTFULLY solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. Their Ware House is situated opposite that of Messrs. R. Malone & Co's. upper end of Broad street, and is new, spacious and convenient, and from its situation, affords great security from fire. The subscribers will also attend to receiving and forwarding any produce or merchandise, confided to their care.

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.
Augusta, December 31.

Administrators Sales

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county,

One tract of Land, containing three hundred and ninety-four acres, lying on the waters of Warhatche creek, in said county; it being the real estate of John Rich, deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r.

Nov. 15, 1823. 46—1f

WILL be sold on Friday, the 30th inst. at the late residence of Peter L. Bailey, deceased, in Oglethorpe county, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, and stock of all kinds; sold by an order of Court. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Henry J. Baily, adm'r.
January 8, 1824.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Inferior court, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in March next, all the claim and title of the estate of Thomas Gardner, deceased, to a tract of land in said county, lying on the waters of the Beaverdam creek and Ray creek.

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 10, 1824. 3—1d.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at Elbert Court house, between the usual hours of sale, agreeably to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordinary of the county of Franklin.

200 acres of Land, more or less, situated in the county of Elbert, on Broad river, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Robert Turman, deceased. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Parks Chandler, adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1823. 45—1f

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county,

One tract of Land, lying in said county; the property of Richard Burton, dec.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Mary Burton, adm'x.

William Davis, adm'r.

Nov. 15, 1823. 46—1f

Will be sold on the 27th day of January next, at the late residence of

FOREIGN.

From the National Advocate.

FROM BRAZIL.

By the latest accounts received at Boston from Janeiro, by the briggs Dove and Wethered, it appears that jealousies and animosities existed between the European Portuguese, and the native Brazilians. The Emperor has studiously avoided declaring for either party, and was evidently employed in attaching the military to his views. The Cortes have been dissolved in the name of the Emperor, at the head of his troops who are principally Europeans. We should not be surprised if after the lapse of a few years, the new male Emperor should be deposed, and a free Government established by the Brazilians, although it is said, they are wanting in the intelligence of the Colombians.

The following narrative, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, was furnished to the keeper of the Commercial Reading Rooms, by a passenger is the Wethered.

"Some events had transpired in the government of the new empire, which seemed to show that the Brazilians had rather over-rated the privileges and freedom supposed to have been secured to them.—Great animosities and jealousies existed, and though other lines of party were drawn, the principal contest was between the old (or European) Portuguese and the native Brazilians; who appeared to entertain the most bitter feelings towards each other. Both parties supposed themselves possessed of the Emperor's entire confidence and affection, and while each were maneuvering to bring out his declaration, he studiously avoided it, but at the same time, was evidently employed in attaching the military to his views, who in the Capital & neighborhood are principally of the former party.

The Cortes or Legislative Assembly, were digesting and debating the new Constitution; consisting of 270 articles, some of which had passed. In the debates several of the Deputies belonging to the liberal party had expressed their sentiments in a most bold and independent language.

The liberty of the Press began to show itself by the freedom of half a dozen papers issued daily. Some attacks had been made upon the Ministers, and hints and innuendoes thrown that irritated the government. When the Emperor, it seems, to have the appearance of a desire to submit every thing to the opinion of the Cortes, sent a message (40th Nov.) requesting their opinion respecting the right and propriety of these things, which was returned without answer, with a demand in the first place to be told for what reasons the troops had been assembled in the streets, (as had been done the evening preceding) and placed at the very entrance of the house of their deliberations. No reply to this demand was made till the morning of the 12th, when, after the deputies had assembled as usual, a corps of artillery was marched into the city and planted about the houses; and while the cannons were aimed and matches blazing to enforce compliance, if necessary, the Cortes was dissolved in the name of the Emperor, to meet or not more from that moment. They dispersed immediately, but every

the First, has no longer the hearts of the claims, a list of which, was of any of his native subjects. There exhibited, and not the question are many of them, undoubtedly, who whether, those claims, if proved, could co-operate with the other par. should be allowed. This inference, with a view, the more speedily to as the memorialists believe, may be bringing about a re-union with the deduced from the terms of the another country, as being a condition of agreement, as well as from from preferable to any independence a consideration of the relative character they can establish and maintain. In- rater of the referee. But it will deed this was an event already talk- prevent repetition, and present a ed of as probable to take place soon. condensed view of the object, to con- It was believed that the Emperor's sider it with reference to the rule entire desire was to see this effected, of decision complained of.

That rule excludes all claims originating in the depredations committed (by the Indians on the citizens of Georgia,) in a period of hostilities, or previous thereto, if not followed such hostilities. It purports to be founded on the principle adopted among civilized nations that a treaty merges all pre-existing claims; & that those not provided for, are consequently annulled. In its application to the case under consideration, it has the effect of excluding all claims previous to the treaty of New-York (1790,) except for slaves;—and all claims originating subsequently thereto and prior to the treaty of Colerain (1796,) except for the property provided to be given up by that treaty. It is respectfully contended that this rule is inapplicable to the claims of the citizens of Georgia on any just principle of analogy—that it is forbidden by the terms of the agreement entered into at the Indian Springs, and the relinquishment consequent thereto, and is repelled by the circumstances attending that negotiation.

No just principle of analogy, it is conceived, will authorize the application of the rules which govern treaties between independent and civilized nations, to the negotiations terminating in compact, between the United States, or the state of Georgia, and the Indians, residing within the territorial limits of the latter. If, on the other hand, it be admitted that these Indians are, to a certain degree independent, and that their independence is recognized by the act of treating with them, it seems clear, on the other, that this independence has its bounds. They are locally resident within the territorial limits of Georgia; and it is difficult to conceive the idea of a nation 'absolutely independent, and yet resident within the limits of another independent state. The question may be tested thus. Absolute independence bespeaks uncontrolled sovereignty, and includes the idea of the right of alienating the national domain, at the will of the nation, and to a purchaser of its choice. Could the state of Georgia—would the United States submit to the uncontrolled exercise of this right—to its exercise in favor of any foreign nation, by any nation of Indians dwelling within their territorial limits? If this question be, and it is believed it must be, answered in the negative, it seems vain to contend, that the Creek Indians constitute an independent nation, since the concession strips them of one of the attributes of independence.

But if independent, they are uncivilized, and would, from this consideration, have a just claim to be relieved from rules adopted by civilized nations in the construction of treaties, if those rules were injurious to them in their operation. They cannot, therefore, demand

Legislature of Georgia.

IN INDIAN CLAIMS.

IN SENATE, Dec. 12, 1823.

The committee on the state of the republic, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the claims of the citizens of Georgia, under the treaty made at the Indian Springs on the 8th of January, 1821, and the petition of David Glenn, one of claimants,

REPORT:

That they have examined the object presented to their consideration in these references, with all the care and attention demanded by its importance, and have concurred in the belief that the only efficient mode of obtaining the object in view will be by an address from the legislature of Georgia to the President of the United States.

They have accordingly prepared, and herewith submit the following memorial.

To the President of the United States of America.

The memorial and remonstrance of the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That the attention of your memorialists has been drawn to the construction given to the treaty, entered into between the United States and the Creek Indians, in the year 1821, so far as the same relates to the claims of the citizens of Georgia, and believing that such construction is calculated to prevent the allowance and payment of many of the said claims, which it was the intention of the parties immediately in interest to provide for, they ask the attention of the President of the United States to the resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met.

steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware, 2 pots, 1 oven, & 1 spider; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Beasley, property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Elizabeth, one cutting box, one 40 saw gin, one white horse, 1 cream colored horse one stack fodder, supposed to be 4000 weight, one horse cart and gear, one set blacksmith's tool, one set wagon wheels one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 head of cattle, 3 male, and a young bay horse; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swan for the use of William Deering vs. said Kelly, property pointed out by plaintiff and left on the premises, with the exception of the negro girl, by order of plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and twenty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of John Dixon; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Pettee.

ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Kemp's creek; levied on as the property of Samuel Brooks, to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Brooks, property pointed out by the defendant.

AL O,

Two beds and furniture, one horse cart, one pine table, one bed two chest, half dozen chairs, a lot crockery ware, one small chest, one looking glass, one pot, one oven, one spider, one trunk, one paravel and tong, one pair fire dogs, one man's saddle, one woman's saddle, one Jersey wagon; levied on as the property of Wm. Swan, to satisfy a writ of garnishment in favor of John Wilkinson vs. said Swan, all the above pointed out by the defendant in his possession by the plaintiff.

ALSO,

And fifteen acres of land, more or less, lying in the county of Sumner, whereon John E. Little resides; levied on as the property of said John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions against him.

ALSO,

Two horses; levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions in the name of A. J. Gibbon and John D. Thompson vs. said Rose; property pointed out by John D. Thompson.

O. Wingfield, v. s.

January 3, 1823.

Blank Deeds,
For sale at this Office.

Nov. 15, 1823. 46—1f
Will be sold on Friday, the 30th inst. at the late residence of Peter L. Bailey, deceased, in Capehorpe county, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, and stock of all kinds; sold by an order of Court. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Henry J. Bailly, adm'r.
January 3, 1824.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Inferior Court, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in March next, all the claim and title of the estate of Thomas Gardner, deceased, to a tract of land in said county, lying on the waters of the Beaverdam creek and Ray creek.

Ann Gardner, adm'r.
January 10, 1824. 8—1d.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at Elbert Court house, between the usual hours of sale, agreeably to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordinary of the county of Franklin.

200 acres of Land, more or less, situated in the county of Elbert, on Broad river, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Robert Turman, deceased. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Parks Chandler, adm'r.
Nov. 3, 1823. 45—1f

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county,

One tract of Land, lying in said county, the property of Richard Burton, dec.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Mary Burton, adm'r.
William Davis, adm'r.
Nov. 12, 1823. 46—1f

Will be sold on the 27th day of January next, at the late residence of Ludwell Fullilove, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to said deceased,

CONSISTING of stock of horses, hogs, cows and sheep, corn and fodder, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Willis Fullilove,
Temporary Adm'r.
Dec. 16, 1823. 50—1f

ON the 14th of February next, will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittich, in Wilkes county, all the personal property of Charles Wittich, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ERNEST C. WITTICH, adm'r.
January 1, 1824. 1 d

drawn and other sides in party drawn, the principal contest was between the old (or European) Portuguese and the native Brazilians, who appeared to entertain the most bitter feelings towards each other. Both parties supported themselves possessed of the Emperor's entire confidence and affections, and while each were manœuvring to bring out his declaration, he studiously avoided it, but at the same time was evidently employed in attaching the military to his views, who in the Capital & neighbourhood are principally of the former party.

The Cortes or Legislative Assembly, were digesting and debating the new Constitution, consisting of 270 articles, some of which had passed. In the debates several of the Deputies belonging to the liberal party had expressed their sentiments in a most bold and independent language.

The liberty of the Press began to show itself by the freedom of half a dozen papers issued daily. Some attacks had been made upon the Ministers, and hints and insinuations of obtaining the object in view thrown that irritated the government. When the Emperor, it seems, to have the appearance of a desire to submit every thing to the opinion of the Cortes, sent a message (10th Nov.) requesting their opinion respecting the right and propriety of these things, which was returned without answer, with a demand in the first place to be told for what the troops had been assembled in the streets, (as had been done the evening preceding) and placed at the very entrance of the house of their deliberations. No reply to this demand was made till the morning of the 12th, when, after the deputies had assembled as usual, a corps of artillery was marched into the city and planted about the houses; and while the cannons were aimed and matches blazing to enforce compliance, if necessary, the Cortes was dissolved in the name of the Emperor, to meet or not more from that moment. They dispersed immediately, but every one did not go his way without fear and trembling.

Of those who had been the most bold in asserting for the liberty of speech, and the toleration of religion and the rights of Brazilians as a free and independent people, seventeen were proscribed, among them were Don Jose Bonifacio, formerly private minister, and his two brothers, who, with two others, were arrested before they left the house, and sent to prison. Soon after this the Emperor appeared on horse back, escorted by a few officers, and followed through the streets by some of his loyal subjects, whose appearance was certainly none of the most respectable.

The Empire of Brazil may have awhile longer yet, but Don Pedro

by the terms of the agreement entered into at the Indian Springs, and the relinquishment consequent thereto, and is repelled by the circumstances attending that negotiation.

Legislature of Georgia.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

IN SENATE, Dec. 12, 1823.
The committee on the state of the republic, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the claims of the citizens of Georgia, under the treaty made at the Indian Springs on the 8th of January, 1821, and the petition of David Glenn, one of claimants,

REPORT:
That they have examined the object presented to their consideration in these references, with all the care and attention demanded by its importance, and have concurred in the belief that the only efficient mode of obtaining the object in view will be by an address from the legislature of Georgia to the President of the United States.

They have accordingly prepared, and herewith submit the following memorial.

To the President of the United States of America.
The memorial and remonstrances of the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:
That the attention of your memorialists has been drawn to the construction given to the treaty, entered into between the United States and the Creek Indians, in the year 1821, so far as the same relates to the claims of the citizens of Georgia, and believing that such construction is calculated to prevent the allowance and payment of the said claims, which it was the intention of the parties immediately in interest to provide for, they ask the attention of the President of the United States to the reasons which have influenced to this belief.

These memorialists would respectfully submit, that it was not the intention of the contracting parties, to confer on the President of the United States the right to exclude any of the claims of the citizens of Georgia as a class, except those occurring after the act of Congress of the year 1802. To them it seems, that the obvious intention of these parties was, to invest him with authority to examine and decide each individual claim with reference to the proof adduced in support of it. And it is known to the memorialists of Georgia, and the negotiator, by which he would not chiefs, warriors, and head men of the Creek nation, regarded the proof should be bound, and of which he

No just principle of analogy, it is conceived, will authorize the application of the rules which govern treaties between independent and civilized nations, to the negotiations terminating in compact between the United States, or the state of Georgia, and the Indians, residing within the territorial limits of the latter. If, on the one hand, it be admitted that these Indians are, to a certain degree independent, and that their independence is recognized by the act of treating with them, it seems clear, on the other, that this independence has its bounds. They are locally resident within the territorial limits of Georgia; and it is difficult to conceive the idea of a nation absolutely independent, and yet resident within the limits of another independent state. The question may be tested thus. Absolute independence bespeaks uncontrolled sovereignty, and includes the idea of the right of alienating the national domain, at the will of the nation, and to a purchaser of its choice. Could the state of Georgia—would the United States submit to the uncontrolled exercise of this right—to its exercise in favor of any foreign nation, by any nation of Indians dwelling within their territorial limits? If this question be, and it is believed it must be, answered in the negative, it seems vain to contend, that the Creek Indians constitute an independent nation, since the concession strips them of one of the attributes of independence.

But if independent, they are uncivilized, and would, from this consideration, have a just claim to be relieved from rules adopted by civilized nations in the construction of treaties, if those rules were injurious to them in their operation. They cannot, therefore, demand the benefit of them, to set up an implied exemption, enthralling them otherwise plain import of their express stipulations. An Indian treaty, it is conceived, an instrument to confer on the President of the United States the right to exclude any of the claims of the citizens of Georgia as a class, except those occurring after the act of Congress of the year 1802. To them it seems, that the obvious intention of these parties was, to invest him with authority to examine and decide each individual claim with reference to the proof adduced in support of it. And it is known to the memorialists of Georgia, and the negotiator, by which he would not chiefs, warriors, and head men of the Creek nation, regarded the proof should be bound, and of which he

ment to deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

not deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

not deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

not deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

not deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

not deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

not deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

not deliver or to restore a specified article, implicitly includes the alternative of accounting for its value, or of making compensation in damages. The express obligation is not fulfilled. What should exempt a nation from the operation of this rule? If Great Britain had stipulated to restore (instead of making compensation for) the negroes plundered on our seaboard during the late war, would her incapacity to make specific restoration of those who have escaped from her possession, or been removed by death, have absolved her from the obligation to restore their value? Did she not in late war, would her restoration in value without regard to these considerations? But an instance more immediately appropriate to the subject may be drawn from the treaty of Augusta. The Indians there stipulated that "all negroes, horses, cattle, or other property, taken during the late war, shall be restored." The obligation applies to all negroes, &c. taken during the war, and would not be released by the incapacity of the contracting party to restore them specifically. Upon proof that they had been so taken, the rights of the citizens of Georgia, would still be approached, be completed either by specific restoration, or to compensation in value. But, dismissing the consideration of the present, it may be asked it is respectfully enquired, if there is not something in the distinctive character of civilized and of a savage warfare, which strengthens, in the latter case, the claim to compensation for property destroyed. In wars between civilized nations, the destruction of property is used only as a means to an end, in the exercise of force for the attainment of the object of the war. The savage, on the other hand, wars for

LAW CASE.
The Savannah Georgian of 6th inst. contains an abstract of the proceedings in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. the State Bank of Georgia, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Georgia District. The case was argued on the 17th and 18th December last, on a plea on the jurisdiction. This plea embraced three propositions:
1. That the state stockholder and not suitable State Bank of Georgia) a closer in action and no assignment can give jurisdiction.
2. That neither by the constitution or judicial act of the United States, can the plaintiff sue here. This latter point embraced at least three propositions:
1. That the judicial power of the U. S. courts extends under the constitution and judiciary act of the U. S. and this court, a court of limited jurisdiction.
2. From the character of the parties.

and respect too highly the rights of others, to usurp the authority of depriving any of the privilege secured to every citizen of the State, to wit: the privilege of taking an open and an honest part in the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Republic.
On the question of Congressional power, I humbly conceive that the members of Congress, as the representatives of the people, hold no equal and co-ordinate powers with the members of state legislatures; year.

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, \$597,086 47, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, and have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of \$8,466,969 30 remains, which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of the members of state legislatures; year.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The amount of the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822, was \$93,042,701 48. The amount of the funded debt, which is to be added the sum of \$18,530,000 00 makes the entire means of \$111,572,701 48. Remaining in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823, which makes the entire means of \$93,042,701 48.

lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than \$1,600,000; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum. Under these circumstances the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated at \$18,530,000 00. To which is to be added the sum of \$6,466,969 30.

suggested that provision be made by law, for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent. stock as shall not be redeemed during the year 1825.
The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expenditures are to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the Navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both

LAW CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. the State Bank of Georgia, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. The case was argued on the 17th and 18th December last, on a plea to the jurisdiction. This plea embraced three propositions:

- I. That the state is a sovereign and not amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.
- II. That the Bank of the United States is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.
- III. That the Bank of the United States is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The court, in its opinion, decided in favor of the Bank of the United States, and held that the Bank was a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, and was amenable to the jurisdiction of the United States.

and respect too highly the rights of others, to usurp the authority of the State, or to deprive the State of the privilege secured to every citizen of the State, to wit: the privilege of taking an open and honest part in the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

On the question of Congressional Caucus, I humbly conceive that the members of Congress, as the representatives of the people, hold no equal and co-ordinate powers with the people of the Union, and not the members of state legislatures; and, considering this a question between the people of Maryland and the people of the Union, and not between the members of the Legislature, I shall only observe, that, if a Congressional recommendation be made, the power and right of deciding on its expediency, and the merit of the recommended candidate, will still remain where it always should be, in the hands of the people of the Union; and the people of Maryland will have to decide on the policy of harmonizing with the majority of the Union, and thereby securing to the state her due and relative weight in the public councils of the nation, or of sacrificing these advantages at the shrine of personal predilection. If no Congressional recommendation be made, in all probability the state and the Union will be converted by a contested election for men, and not for principles—an event sincerely to be deplored by every friend of civil liberty. Permit me, sir, through you, to inform the Legislature, that, as a representative of the state, I shall cheerfully, promptly, and honestly, co-operate with them in the discharge of our public and legitimate functions; that to the will of the people I shall always yield with due submission; but, in my private capacity I must claim the exercise of those rights which are accorded to me by the laws and constitution of my country.

I present to you, sir, and through you to the Legislature, my considerations of high respect.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to \$3,897,086 47, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of \$8,466,969 30 remains, which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 31st of January, 1824, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The amount of the funded debt, unredemmed on the 1st of October, 1822, was \$93,042,701 48

The amount of the funded debt, unredemmed on the 1st of January, 1824, will have been reduced to \$90,777,962 14

3. OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1824.

It will be perceived, that the actual receipts of the year 1823, agree, substantially, with the estimate presented in the last annual report. The only deficiency is in the proceeds of the public lands; and that is understood to have been the consequence of an expectation, generally entertained, that the lands during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the 1st of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to be inactive in the vaults of the Banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the Government to apply to other objects any portion of the means it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every loan unless may be obtained, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the Government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times and in such portions as would be most favorable to its reinvestment, would be most advantageous to the monied transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of the interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the 1st of October, 1823, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the

lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than \$1,800,000; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated at \$18,350,000 00

To which is to be added the sum of \$8,466,969 30

Remaining in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823; which makes the entire means of the year 1824 amount to \$26,816,969 30

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated at \$15,224,232 89

Which being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at \$11,592,736 41

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the 1st of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to be inactive in the vaults of the Banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the Government to apply to other objects any portion of the means it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every loan unless may be obtained, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the Government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times and in such portions as would be most favorable to its reinvestment, would be most advantageous to the monied transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of the interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the 1st of October, 1823, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the

lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than \$1,800,000; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated at \$18,350,000 00

To which is to be added the sum of \$8,466,969 30

Remaining in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823; which makes the entire means of the year 1824 amount to \$26,816,969 30

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated at \$15,224,232 89

Which being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at \$11,592,736 41

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the 1st of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to be inactive in the vaults of the Banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the Government to apply to other objects any portion of the means it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every loan unless may be obtained, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the Government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times and in such portions as would be most favorable to its reinvestment, would be most advantageous to the monied transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of the interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the 1st of October, 1823, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the

lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than \$1,800,000; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated at \$18,350,000 00

To which is to be added the sum of \$8,466,969 30

Remaining in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823; which makes the entire means of the year 1824 amount to \$26,816,969 30

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated at \$15,224,232 89

Which being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at \$11,592,736 41

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the 1st of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to be inactive in the vaults of the Banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the Government to apply to other objects any portion of the means it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every loan unless may be obtained, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the Government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times and in such portions as would be most favorable to its reinvestment, would be most advantageous to the monied transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of the interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the 1st of October, 1823, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the

lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than \$1,800,000; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated at \$18,350,000 00

To which is to be added the sum of \$8,466,969 30

Remaining in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823; which makes the entire means of the year 1824 amount to \$26,816,969 30

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated at \$15,224,232 89

Which being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at \$11,592,736 41

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the 1st of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to be inactive in the vaults of the Banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the Government to apply to other objects any portion of the means it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every loan unless may be obtained, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the Government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times and in such portions as would be most favorable to its reinvestment, would be most advantageous to the monied transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of the interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the 1st of October, 1823, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the

lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than \$1,800,000; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated at \$18,350,000 00

To which is to be added the sum of \$8,466,969 30

suggested that provision be made by law, for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent. stock as shall not be redeemed during the year 1825.

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expenditures is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the Navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen that opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 31st, 1823.

Washington Jockey Club
RACES:

Will commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or gelding—subject to the regulations of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages.

1st day's running 3 miles heats for a purse worth \$800

2d day 2 miles 200

3d day 1 mile, best 3 in 5 for entrance and gate money.

N B Entrance money, 1st day \$20; 2d day \$15; 3d day \$10. Money suspended.

By the order of the board,
A. H. Sneed, Sec'y.

January 23, 1834.

The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office.

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head,
Washington, Wilkes co.,
January 23d, 1824.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Jo Hammond, sen. deceased, a freed unit on the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 16, 1824.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Jo Hammond, sen. deceased, a freed unit on the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 16, 1824.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Jo Hammond, sen. deceased, a freed unit on the 25th December next.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Several months ago—when the election for Governor was pending and we were anxious to do “one thing at a time,” so as not to jeopardize the election of the Democratic Candidate by entering upon the Presidential question—we mentioned that we had in our possession two letters from General Abner Lacombe which contained matter proper for public information. Those letters we this day publish. It may not be improper to recall to the public recollection that in 1816, there was, in Pennsylvania, a decided predilection for Mr. Monroe as the next President, and much apprehension was then entertained, that the popularity of Mr. Crawford in Congress, would secure the nomination in Caucus of that gentleman, in preference to Mr. Monroe. Satisfied as I was of the claims and merits of Mr. Monroe, and of the wishes of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, I did all in my power, by publications in the Democratic Press, and by private letters, to secure his nomination in Caucus. It was in the course of this correspondence that I received the following letters. They exhibit some important facts which it is now deemed an act of justice to submit to the public.

I. They prove that there were so many persons at that time in Congress who preferred Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, that nothing but a positive refusal on the part of Mr. Crawford to be a candidate secured the nomination and election of Mr. Monroe, and thus preserved the Union and Harmony of the Democratic party of the U.S.

II. They evince, beyond all dispute, the sincere friendship of Mr. Crawford for Mr. Monroe, and his extreme anxiety to secure his nomination even in preference to that of himself.

III. They demonstrate Mr. Crawford's devotion to the Union of the Democratic party, rather than his own aggrandizement. Had he, like Aaron Burr, or De Witt Clinton, listened to the voice of Ambition rather than that of Principle, he would have seened his own nomination and probably his Election to the chief magistracy of the Union. How far a knowledge of these facts may have provoked the enmity of the Federal party, or how far they entitle Mr. Crawford, at this time, to the suffrages of the Democratic Party, are points which they, and they alone, should, and are to, determine.

Item. Press.
Washington, 7th February, 1816.
Dear Sir—In my last I gave you some hints on the subject of the next Presidency. I have since made some discoveries, which you have as follows.

The friends of Governor Tompkins in the New-York Delegation have given up all hopes of his success. I apprehend, and will very generally go for Crawford, whose friends are already numerous and respectable, and there is nothing now necessary but to secure the approbation of Crawford and his consent to oppose Monroe, to make our distraction complete, and to sow the seeds of lasting discord in the republican ranks. I have for some time past felt alarmed at the prospect. I have, or think I have, discovered, members of the same political household looking at each other with jealous and suspicious already;—but a circumstance has very recently taken place, that has in a great measure removed my fears, as to Crawford. You have already seen in the papers the publication of Doctor Bibb's suspicion, however, struck me that it was possible although Crawford had authorized

the following dialogue took place as near as I can recollect, and being prepared for the interview I cannot be much mistaken.

Lacock. “I have called upon you this morning, on a subject of some delicacy as it respects yourself, and of much interest to the republican party. I have sought this interview with a desire to converse with you openly and freely in the spirit of republican candour, on the subject of the Presidential election.”

Crawford. “I am glad you have called. I shall converse in the spirit you desire and without concealment.”

Lacock. “Although it is understood you have authorized your friend Dr. Bibb to declare you are no candidate, yet in the face of those declarations, your friends, or pretended friends, are still with zeal pressing you forward for that situation and declaring your willingness to serve if elected. The conduct of those who pretend to be your friends, can but excite suspicions unfavorable to your character, inducing a belief that you are acting with unfairness and duplicity.”

Crawford. “I am aware there are grounds for suspicion. When I first heard of my name being thought of or mentioned, I told my friend Dr. Bibb to put a stop to the rumour; to assure every man that asked him, or with whom he conversed, that I was not a candidate. I never designed that this should appear in the papers. I did think that this declaration, made in the sincerity of my heart, would have been sufficient, to have satisfied my friends and put a stop to the business, and I still think if there had been no other motive than friendship for me, it would have had the effect, I regret it has not.”

Lacock. “It is unfortunate that the subject has got into the papers. No man wished you to appear before the public through the medium of the press—but you have it in your power by declarations such as you have made to me, (and made to a number of other members,) to arrest the evil, and prevent the mischief that will arise by a fatal division in the republican party, and which threatens to destroy our harmony. I am a friend to Monroe, but not less your friend, and these are the feelings of every man who advocates his claims. You may be the President of the United States when Monroe is in his grave—his experience gives him stronger claims than you: he fought and bled in the revolution. Many Pennsylvanians still remember that he languished for months at the house of Mr. Winthrop in Bucks or Montgomery county, in consequence of wounds he received in Jersey. These things ought not to be forgotten; he is the last of our revolutionary worthies who have claims that will entitle them to this distinction; let us not withhold this grateful tribute of esteem from Monroe, when no other objection can be urged against him, but the crime of his having been born in Virginia: were he of any other state, he would not be troubled with a competitor.”

Crawford. “That is true, and acknowledged by all. If Monroe belonged to any other state in the Union, there would be no other republican candidate spoken of—and as to the just claims of Mr. Monroe, I feel the obligation as strong as any man, and have urged them on all occasions; particularly to some personal friends from Georgia in Congress. Three of them I have lately seen, and told them expressly and without reserve, that I was no candidate. I have done more—yesterday Gen. Root from New-York called on me, after some preliminary observations, he asked me “if I

serve if elected?” Crawford answered, “I will not.” “I have (continued he) already authorized my friend Dr. Bibb to say I was not a candidate; can you expect I should make myself so ridiculous as to say now, that I am? I cannot be expected to act with such duplicity. I have not changed my opinion. What I told Doctor Bibb I tell you, I am no candidate for the Presidency.”—General Root then said he did not oppose Mr. Monroe nor ask him (Crawford) to serve in opposition, because he had any objection to Mr. Monroe, but purely to preserve the republican ascendancy in New York, which he was convinced would be overthrown if another President was taken from Virginia:—“Yes, added he, the republicans of New York, I fear, can render no aid in the election of a Virginia President.”

Here Colonel Johnson of Kentucky came in and interrupted our conversation for a few minutes. After he had left us, Mr. Crawford added, “after some further conversation with General Root, he left me I hope satisfied that it was in vain to press me any further on that subject. Such has been my conduct to each, and every man, who has spoken to me on this occasion. What can I do farther except it be to see such of my friends as soon as possible, in whom I can confide, and instruct them to forbear the use of my name; this I will do, and prevent as far as possible my being made an instrument to distract and divide the party.” He added, in conclusion, that he never could for a moment reconcile it with his feelings to oppose Mr. Monroe for the Presidency.

“There are other reasons,” said he, “beside those we have mentioned. Mr. Monroe has been my sincere and intimate friend since our first acquaintance; the manner of my being brought into the Cabinet, the effect on that body, if both were candidates, indeed every principle of honor, justice and propriety, forbid me, if I can help it, allowing my name to be mentioned in opposition to his.”

At the close of our conversation I asked Crawford if I was at liberty to make use of his declarations on the subject:—he answered he had nothing to conceal. I might make what use I pleased of his observations. I know I have preserved the substance, and I think pretty literally, given you the conversation between myself and Crawford. Has he not acquitted himself with honor? The result of this interview I have communicated to Mr. Roberts, Mr. Babour, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Bibb, the two Mr. Clays, Thomas and William Wilson, Samuel D. Ingham, and others. They all address the honorable disinterestedness of Crawford, and feel satisfied that with such men as him and Monroe, the republic has every thing to expect and nothing to fear. Yours, &c.

A. LACOCK.
Washington, Feb. 8, 1816.
JOHN BINNS, Esq.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Ratham, late of Elbert county, deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate will bring the same forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, J.
John Brown, J.
Nov. 2, 1823. 47—tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the es-

Sheriffs' Sales.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Allen a man, Phillips and her children Ben and Lewis, Betty and her children Peter and Ailey; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of two fi fas, vs said Brown, one in favor of Archibald H. Sneed, and one in favor of Augustus H. Gibson; property pointed out by Isham Branham, and sold subject to a Mortgage in favor of Laurence C. Tombs and said Branham.

ALSO,

Two negroes, Will a man about forty years old, and Peter a boy about twelve years old; levied on by virtue of sundry executions as the property of John Hill to satisfy said fi fas.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, next at the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Daniel Harvie and others, in the occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on as the property of said Robert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendants in one of said fi fas.

ALSO,

Elzey B. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his mother, Ann Reynolds, being nine in number, viz: Harry about thirty five years old, his wife Sina about thirty eight, and their seven children, Becky about eighteen, Emily about sixteen, Thena thirteen, Nelly eleven, Catharine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old; levied on by virtue of two fi fas, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of M'Kenzie, Bonneck & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John M'Cord, Silas Reynolds, & George Tomlinson; said interest being one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Tomlinson.

ALSO,

Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecelia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry fi fas in my possession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaintiff's attorney; his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benjamin Porter, deceased.

ALSO,

(By consent of parties.)
Six acres of land, more or less, with the improvement thereon in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land lately belonging to William G. Gilbert Esq. and others, in the occupancy of John Burgamy, a one negro woman named Jenny, about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry executions against said Burgamy; pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

A tract of land, containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dyson and others, in the occupancy of William C. Boren, one house and lot in the village of Malloryville, known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved.

ALSO,

Fifty acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Newford Creek, and in the occupancy of Thomas B. Danforth; levied on as the property of Benjamin Slack to satisfy two fi fas, one in favour of Willis Pope, and the other in the name of Joseph Heard.

ALSO,

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Lincoln, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson McLendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis McLendon, administrators, &c. and Nelson Powell, Guardian, &c.—pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Two hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morling's Creek; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy two executions: one in the name of A. H. Gibson & Co. for the use of A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other in favour of Theodorio Stubbill vs. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO,

One gray horse, one bed and furniture, steed and colt, six split bottom chair, one pine cupboard, two pine tables, one set of flat iron, one pot or even & one looking glass, levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whitman for the use of John D. Stroud vs. said Thomas Y. Gil and William Gil; property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gil.

ALSO,

(Postponed by consent of parties.)
One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favor of James L. Hendry vs. Simeon McLendon and Nicholas G. Barksdale; security: a one or more & one set of Carpenter's tools; taken as the property of Simeon McLendon to satisfy said fi fa; property pointed out by plaintiff.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. S.
January 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the Court house of Wilke county, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro women, named Esther and Jinny, levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, vs. said Rose.

O. Wingfield, D. S.
January 3, 1824.

Tax Collector's Sale.

AT Elbert Court House on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situated, lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton, deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, dec.; amount due \$16 12 cents.

L. M. Curry, T. C. & C.
Nov. 25, 1823.

\$20 Reward.

AN AWAY from the Court House on Sunday the 11th inst. a negro man by the name of

was in the course of this correspondence that I received the following letters. They exhibit some important facts which it is now deemed an act of justice to submit to the public.

I. They prove that there were so many persons at that time in Congress who preferred Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, that nothing but a positive refusal on the part of Mr. Crawford to be a candidate secured the nomination and election of Mr. Monroe, and thus preserved the Union and Harmony of the Democratic party of the U. S.

II. They evince, beyond cavil or dispute, the sincere friendship of Mr. Crawford for Mr. Monroe, and his extreme anxiety to secure his nomination even in preference to that of himself.

III. They demonstrate Mr. Crawford's devotion to the Union of the Democratic party, rather than his own aggrandizement. Had he, like Aaron Burr, or De Witt Clinton, listened to the voice of Ambition rather than that of Principle, he would have secured his own nomination and probably his Election to the chief magistracy of the Union. How far a knowledge of these facts may have provoked the enmity of the Federal party, or how far they entitle Mr. Crawford, at this time, to the suffrages of the Democratic Party, are points which they, and they alone, should, and are to, determine.

Dec. Press.

Washington, 7th February, 1816.
Dear Sir—In my last I gave you some hints on the subject of the next Presidency. I have since made some discoveries, which you have as follows.

The friends of Governor Tompkins in the New-York Delegation have given up all hopes of his success. I apprehend, and will very generally go for Crawford, whose friends are already numerous and respectable, and there is nothing now necessary but to secure the approbation of Crawford and his consent to oppose Monroe, to make our distraction complete, and to sow the seeds of lasting discord in the republican ranks. I have for some time past felt alarmed at the prospect. I never, or did not I have, discovered, members of the same political household looking at each other with jealousy and suspicion already;—but a circumstance has very recently taken place, that has in a great measure removed my fears, as to Crawford. You have already seen in the papers the publication of Doctor Bibb's suspicion, however, struck me that it was possible although Crawford had authorized the Doctor to say he was no candidate, yet the love of power and prospect of sure success might have induced him to have privately countenanced the use of his name as President.

Yesterday I suggested my fears to Governor Barbour and Mr. Roberts; they appeared of the same opinion. I told them the fact must be ascertained, and if they approved of the step I would go and converse with Crawford myself, freely and frankly. They approved, and I next consulted Dr. Bibb, the personal and bosom friend of Crawford, but the political friend of Monroe; he said—go and see Crawford, he is too honest to use duplicity, and will convince you of his sincerity." Thus advised, I this morning called on Crawford, and so me to say, you are willing to

support me. I am aware there are grounds for suspicion. When I first heard of my name being brought up or mentioned, I told my friend Dr. Bibb to put a stop to the rumour; to assure every man that asked him, or with whom he conversed, that I was not a candidate; I never designed that this should appear in the papers. I did think that this declaration, made in the sincerity of my heart, would have been sufficient, to have satisfied my friends and put a stop to the business, and I still think if there had been no other man than friendship for me, it would have had the effect, I regret it has not."

Lacock. "It is unfortunate that the subject has got into the papers. No man wished you to appear before the public through the medium of the press—but you have it in your power by declarations such as you have made to me, (and made to a number of other members,) to arrest the evil, and prevent the mischief that will arise by a fatal division in the republican party, and which threatens to destroy our harmony. I am a friend to Monroe, but not less your friend, and these are the feelings of every man who advocates his claims. You may be the President of the United States when Monroe is in his grave—his experience gives him stronger claims than you: he fought and bled in the revolution. Many Pennsylvanians still remember that he languished for months at the house of Mr. Winthrop in Bucks or Montgomery county, in consequence of wounds he received in Jersey. These things ought not to be forgotten; he is the last of our revolutionary worthies who have claims that will entitle them to this distinction; let us not withhold this grateful tribute of esteem from Monroe, when no other objection can be urged against him, but the crime of his having been born in Virginia: were he of any other state, he would not be troubled with a competitor."

Crawford. "That is true, and acknowledged by all. If Monroe belonged to any other state in the Union, there would be no other republican candidate spoken of—and as to the just claims of Mr. Monroe, I feel the obligation as strong as any man, and have urged them on all occasions; particularly to some personal friends from Georgia in Congress. Three of them I have lately seen, and told them expressly and without reserve, that I was no candidate. I have done more—yesterday Gen. Root from New-York called on me, after some preliminary observations, he asked me "if I would authorize him to say I would serve if elected." I told him I would not."

I shall send you the residue perhaps to morrow (the mail closes). Adieu, &c. A. LACOCK.
JOHN BINNS, Esq.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 7th has been this moment received, and you will see that the zeal you recommended has been anticipated by the republicans. The party will not divide. I think we shall have but one republican candidate for the Presidency: how unjust were our suspicions of the honesty of Crawford; he is indeed pure gold. Now for the balance of the dialogue. I think I left off where Gen. Root, Minister Plenipotentiary from New York, said to Crawford, "will you authorize me to say, you are willing to

support me. I am aware there are grounds for suspicion. When I first heard of my name being brought up or mentioned, I told my friend Dr. Bibb to put a stop to the rumour; to assure every man that asked him, or with whom he conversed, that I was not a candidate; I never designed that this should appear in the papers. I did think that this declaration, made in the sincerity of my heart, would have been sufficient, to have satisfied my friends and put a stop to the business, and I still think if there had been no other man than friendship for me, it would have had the effect, I regret it has not."

"There are other reasons," said he, "beside those we have mentioned. Mr. Monroe has been my sincere and intimate friend since our first acquaintance; the manner of my being brought into the Cabinet, the effect on that body, if both were candidates, indeed every principle of honor, justice and propriety, forbid me, if I can help it, allowing my name to be mentioned in opposition to his."

At the close of our conversation I asked Crawford if I was at liberty to make use of his declarations on the subject—he answered he had nothing to conceal. I might make what use I pleased of his observations. I know I have preserved the substance, and I think pretty literally, given you the conversation between myself and Crawford. Has he not acquitted himself with honor? The result of this interview I have communicated to Mr. Roberts, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Bibb, the two Mr. Clays, Thomas and William Wilson, Samuel D. Ingham, and others. They all admire the honorable disinterestedness of Crawford—and feel satisfied that with such men as him and Monroe, the republic has every thing to expect and nothing to fear. Yours, &c. A. LACOCK.

Washington, Feb. 8. 1816.
JOHN BINNS, Esq.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Statham, late of Elbert county, deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate will bring the same forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, }
John Brown, }
Nov 2 2, 1823. 47—tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Woods deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as it is intended to bring the estate to a speedy close: and all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them forward prepared as the law requires.

Jephth V. Harris, adm'r.
January 13, 1824.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have demands against the said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

James Huling, adm'r.
January 8. 1824. 2 21

JOB PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.

in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Daniel Harvie and others, in the occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on as the property of said Robert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendants in one of said filia's.

ALSO,

Elzey B. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his mother, Ann Reynolds, being nine in number, viz: Harry about thirty five years old, the wife Shina about thirty eight, and their seven children, Becky about eighteen, Emily about sixteen, Thena thirteen, Nelly eleven, Catharine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old; levied on by virtue of two filia's, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of M'Kenzie, Bonduck & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John M'Cord, Silas Reynolds, & George Tomlinson; said interest being one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Tomlinson.

ALSO,

Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred acres more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecelia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry filia's in his possession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaintiff's attorney; his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benjamin Porter, deceased.

ALSO,

(By consent of parties.)

Six acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land lately belonging to William G. Gilbert E. q. and others, in the occupancy of John Burgamy, who one negro woman named Johnny, about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry executions against said Burgamy; pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

A tract of land, containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dyson and others, in the occupancy of William C. Boren, one house and lot in the village of Malloryville, known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wooten, E. q. levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in the name of Nathaniel M' McKinnis vs Reuben Scott and Augustus H. Gibson & Co. together with sundry others against said Scott; property pointed out by one of the defendants.

Richard J. Willis, Shff.
January 2, 1824.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of William Saffold, administrator of William Hambrick, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Jesse Fitman, with others.

A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other in favour of Theodoris Stubbfield vs. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO,

One gray horse, one bed and furniture, stand and six split bottom chair, one pine cupboard, two pine tables, one set of flat iron, one pot or oven & one looking glass, levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whigham for the use of John D. Strevd vs. said Thomas Y. Gil and William Gil; property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gil.

ALSO,

(Postponed by consent of parties.)
One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Parkes to satisfy an execution in favor of James Lindsey vs. Simeon M' Lendon and Nicholas G. Parkes; said security; a one acre parcel & one set of Carpenter's tools; taken as the property of Simeon M' Lendon to satisfy said filia; property pointed out by plaintiff.

WILLIAM M'PH, d. s.
January 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

Two negro women, named Esther and Jinny, levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, vs. said Rose.

O. Wingfield, d. s.
January 3, 1824.

Tax Collector's Sale.

AT Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situated, lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton, deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, decr. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, decr; amount due \$16 12 cents.

L. M'Curry, T. C. & C.
Nov 25, 1823.

\$20 Reward.

AWAY from the Georgia Journal on Sunday the 11th inst. a negro man by the name of Jacob, dark complexioned, and branded on the cheek with the letter S. H.; he is stout built, quick spoken, and active. The above reward will be given to any person that will apprehend and lodge to jail said negro and give information to the subscriber in Ashington, Wilkes county so that he can get him, or twenty five dollars if delivered to the subscriber.

John D. Thompson.
January 16, 1824.

The Georgia Journal and the Augusta Chronicle will please to give two insertions to the above advertisement, and forward their accounts to this office.

Sheriff's Titles,
NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

VOLUME X]

[No. 5.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY PHILIP C. GUIEU.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Attention has been directed to us the little attending paid for running debts, and the great difficulty and expense in collecting such debts. It is a few only can be satisfied. A liberal in paying punctually what they owe justly, to the printer, we have, after due consideration, come to this conclusion, that we count ~~on~~ **our subscribers**. We are compelled, therefore, to adopt a new plan. In consequence of his determination, our terms shall in future be, for the paper, three dollars per annum, if paid in advance—four dollars, if paid within six months—and five dollars if paid only at the end of the year. ~~For~~ **divers** ~~is~~ **ments**, they are to be paid in advance. ~~For~~ **divers** ~~is~~ **ments** ~~excepted~~ **excepted** which are to be paid quarterly. The above rules shall be strictly observed and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them.

Terms of Advertising: 7½ cents per square for the first insertion, and 62 1-2 cents for each continuation.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well fitted, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, W. Va., }
January 23d, 1824. }

Washington Jockey Club
RACES.

ALL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or gelding—subject to the regulation of the August Turf, as to weights and ages.

1st day s running, 3 miles heats for
a purse worth \$300

2d day	2 mils	200
3d day	1 mil. best.	\$ in 5

N B Entrance money, 1st day

\$ 20; 2d day \$15; 3d day \$10.
Money suspended

By the order of the board,
A. H. Reed, Sec'y.

January 24, 1884
The Augusta Chronicle will insert

The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,
Having formed connection for the

Having formed connection for the
purpose of consorting a

Warehouse
And Commission Business

And Commission Business,
1 **RESPECTFULLY** solicit the
 patronage of their friends and

the public. Their Ware House is situated opposite that of Messrs. B.

situated opposite that of Messrs R. Malone & Co upper end of Broad street, and is very spacious and con-

street, and is low, spacious and convenient, and from its situation, affords great security from fire. The

subscribers, I also attend to receiv-
ing and forwarding any produce or

merchandise confided to their care.

John M. Hand.

From the National Intelligencer.

To those of our readers who think with us, that the Congress of the United States cannot, during peace, more beneficially employ its time and the redundant revenue of the nation, than in affording aid to objects of Internal Improvement, we offer our congratulations on the near prospect of the passage of an act by Congress, authorizing surveys and estimates to be made of certain great roads and canals. The bill was yesterday ordered to be read a third time, by a majority which leaves no doubt of its final passage, in the House of Representatives. Of its fate in the Senate, we run little hazard in making a favorable prediction.

Our old readers all know that, in regard to this subject, we disagree, as to the power of Congress, with some of those politicians with whom we agree, on almost every other point. It is fortunate, however, that even some of these may vote for this bill without a violation of conscientious scruples, and that is such a bill; also, as the Executive is not indisposed to give his assent to.

Our opinions on this subject may be peculiar; but two little bills have already passed the House of Representatives, at this session, for making roads in the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, which, if they become laws, as we presume they will, are of more importance, in our estimation, looking to their effect on the social condition, and moral as well as political strength of the country, than all the other bills will be that are likely to pass the present session, if we except only one of which we have just spoken. The bill for the alteration of the Tariff, to be sure, will, if it passes, have an operation favorable to particular parts of the country, to particular interests; but Internal Improvements benefit every body without exception. The nabob the pauper equally share the advantages of them; they are, therefore, peculiarly fit for Republican governments, the whole policy of which is to assist, and not, like Governments of a different order, to retard the march of intellect and physical improvement. We are and never shall be, the advocates of lavish expenditures on these objects. There is a reasonable limit to all things, and possible extravagance in the use of it, is no argument against the exercise of any power. We are in favor of keeping up a small army, for example, in time of peace; but we should be utterly opposed to a large one. Every thing that sustains life, or adorns and elevates the human character, may be carried to injudicious excess; but shall we therefore abstain from the use of them?

perhaps it may be well to add, in presenting our readers with the bill which has just been ordered for third reading in the House of Representatives, that it is not generally understood to involve the power of Congress to make Roads and Canals. The following is a copy of the bill, as it has passed:

III. To promote the navigation of the Mississippi River.

think proper, and the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

THE CIRCULAR.

Agreeably to promise, we publish, on our fourth page, the Circular of the fourteen Members of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, respecting the nomination, by the Republican party, of a candidate for the Presidency. The publication of this Circular is due to the formality of the document, and the source whence it springs.

The object of the writers of the Circular appears to be the same which was recommended by a respectable writer in this paper last Spring, but which he himself, finding it impracticable, has long since abandoned, and, being an old, uniform, and consistent Republican, he is now an active advocate of a Congressional nomination, believing that to be the only means of preserving the ascendancy of Republican principles. We think that the authors of the Circular flatter themselves with a success they cannot reasonably expect, if they calculate on that document's producing at once a revulsion of the usual course of thought and action of the Republicans, by exciting their hostility to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by the Republican Members of Congress, if any such be made.

We purposely abstain from any thing like an analysis of this Circular, which does not, it will be seen, deprecate a Congressional nomination for its own sake, but on account of the circumstances under which it would now be made not being accordant to their wishes. They objected to a caucus, that it would not be a general one. They would make it less so by withdrawing from it so respectable a portion as they compose of the Representation of the State of Pennsylvania. There never has been a Congressional caucus from which a greater number of Republicans have not absented themselves, than has signed that letter. Nay they themselves have carried the caucus principle further than ever it was carried before, in separating themselves into a State circle, and recommending, to their constituents at home, what they wish that their constituents should recommend to them to do here, not in their official, but in their private capacities.

These remarks are not inconsistent with a proper respect for the motives of the gentlemen whose names are signed to the Address. The frankness and publicity given to which, indeed, are entitled to all commendation, as well as the zeal which is shewn for the preservation of Republican principles in their pu-

Whatever may be said of a Congressional nomination, we have never contended that it was binding on any one further than his will consents; nor do we believe it ever can, under any circumstances, procure the election of a citizen to the Presidency, who is not really preferred, a greater number of his fellow-

as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are, no doubt, aware, that, from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe, in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office has been made by what is called a Congressional caucus, composed of the republican members of Congress, and that these nominations were made by the general consent of the republican party throughout the nation; but the events which took place in 1816, at the last caucus nomination, together with subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension among the republican party in a majority of the states, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded as to justify, on that ground, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that the will of the people is the highest political authority, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compacts. Whenever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defects in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but even becomes unacceptable to a majority of them, it would be contrary to every principle of republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to take a nomination which was to a majority who had no participation in it. Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the approval of a republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy.

Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect accordance with your political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a Congressional

In the first place, we have reason to believe that, owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of the states, which give a majority of electoral votes, the representatives in Congress from those states consider themselves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a Congressional Caucus; and in the second place, that any determination so made would be resist-

connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, which has not been without considerable weight in our deliberations upon this property, pledging ourselves to abide the decision of any partial meeting of members of Congress that might attempt a nomination; the assembling of such a meeting being unauthorized by the whole republican party, and its representation very defective, the party would neither attempt nor desire to exercise any control over the proceedings, which, thus exempted from proper responsibility, would be left to chance, uninfluenced by the salutary restraints of public opinion, and the candidate selected might happen to be one whose views of national policy were the most opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by a majority of but a single vote, we should, according to the usage in these cases, become pledged to support him, though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interest, and so incompatible with the obligation which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature consideration, concluded, that whether we regard the preservation of the republican party, by a rigid adherence to the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting, or caucus of members of Congress, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. States.

And, in order that you may be fully informed upon this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in Congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

THOMAS PATTERSON,
DANIEL UDREE,
GEORGE PLUMER,
JOHN FINDLAY,
JOHN BROWN,
S. D INGHAM,
PATRICK FARRELLY,
JOHN TOD,
THOMAS J. ROGERS,
ROBERT HARRIS.
JAMES WILSON,
SAMUEL M'KEAN,
D. H. MILLER,
WILLIAM FINDLAY.

Washington, January 6, 1828.

Extract of a letter from an officer of our squadron in the Mediterranean, dated Gibraltar, Nov. 27: "Mr. every, our Consul, has received a letter from Mr. Shaler, at Algiers, informing him of some disturbance here. It appears that some caution animosity has arisen between the Berberes and Moors; and the Deputy Consul has ordered all the

THE SUBSCRIBER

has lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he desires will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be pleasantly supplied with choice liquor; and his tables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, W. Va.,
January 23d, 1824.

Washington Jockey Club RACES:

WILL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or gelding—subject to the regulation of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages.

1st day running, 5 miles heats for a purse worth \$300
2d day 2 miles
3d day 1 mile, best 3 in 5
for entrance and gate money.
N. B. Entrance money, 1st day \$20; 2d day \$15; 3d day \$10.
Money suspended.

By the order of the board,
A. H. Fred, Sec'y.

January 24, 1824.
The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office.

D. Meigs & Co. at hand,
Having formed connection for the purpose of constructing a

Warehouse

And Commission Business.
I PERFECTLY solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. Their Ware House is situated oppo. that of Messrs. R. Malone & Co. upper end of Broad street, and is new, spacious and convenient, and in its situation, affords great security from fire. The subscribers will also attend to receiving and forwarding any produce or merchandise confided to their care.

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Tatham, late of Elbert county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them with the same forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, J.
John Brown, J.
No. 22, 1823. 47—11

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Walker, deceased, are required to make immediate payment; and all those who have demands against said estate are requested to present them with in the time prescribed by law.

Thomas Wooten, adm'r.
January 20, 1823.

Old readers all know that in regard to this subject, we disagree, as to the power of Congress, with some of those politicians with whom we agree, on almost every other point. It is fortunate, however, that even some of these may vote for this bill without a violation of conscientious scruples, and that it is such a bill; also, as the Executive is not indisposed to give his assent to.

Our opinions on this subject may be peculiar; but two little bills have already passed the House of Representatives, at this session, for making roads in the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, which, if they become laws, as we presume they will, are of more importance, in our estimation, looking to their effect on the social condition, and moral as well as political strength of the country, than all the other laws will be that are likely to pass at the present session, if we except the one of which we have just spoken. The bill for the alteration of the Tariff, to be sure, will, if it pass, have an operation favorable to particular parts of the country, and particular interests; but Internal Improvements benefit every body, without exception. The nabob and the pauper equally share the advantages of them; they are, therefore, peculiarly fit for Republican Governments, the whole policy of which is to assist, and not, like Governments of a different order, to impede the march of intellect and of physical improvement. We are not, and never shall be, the advocates of lavish expenditures on these objects. There is a reasonable limit to all things, and possible extravagance in the use of it, is no argument against the exercise of any power. We are in favor of keeping up a small army, for example, even in time of peace; but we should be bitterly opposed to a large one. Every thing that sustains life, or that adorns and elevates the human character, may be carried to injurious excess; but shall we therefore refrain from the use of them?

Perhaps it may be well to add, before presenting our readers with the bill which has just been ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives, that it is not generally understood to involve the power of Congress to make Roads and Canals. The following is a copy of the bill, as it has passed:
A BILL to procure the necessary Surveys, Plans, and Estimates, upon the subject of Roads and Canals.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, of the routes of such Roads and Canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail, designating, in the case of each Canal, what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation; the surveys, plans, and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

And be it further enacted, That, to carry into effect the objects of this act, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ two or more skillful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may

deem it impracticable, has long since abandoned, and, being an old, uniform, and consistent Republican, he is now an active advocate of a Congressional nomination, believing that to be the only means of preserving the ascendancy of Republican principles. We think that the authors of the Circular flatter themselves with a success they cannot reasonably expect, if they calculate on that document's producing at once a revulsion of the usual course of thought and action of the Republicans, by exciting their hostility to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by the Republican Members of Congress; if any such be made.

We purposely abstain from any thing like an analysis of this Circular, which does not, it will be seen, deprecate a Congressional nomination for its own sake, but on account of the circumstances under which it would now be made not being accordant to their wishes. They object to a caucus, that it would not be a general one. They would make it less so by withdrawing from it so respectable a portion as they compose of the Representation of the State of Pennsylvania. There never has been a Congressional caucus from which a greater number of Republicans have not absented themselves, than has signed that Letter. Nay they themselves have carried the caucus principle further than ever it was carried before, in separating themselves into a State Circle, and recommending, to their constituents at home, what they wish that their constituents should recommend to them to do here, not in their official, but in their private capacities.

These remarks are not inconsistent with a proper respect for the motives of the gentlemen whose names are signed to the Address, the frankness and publicity given to which, indeed, are entitled to all commendation, as well as the zeal which is shown for the preservation of Republican principles in their purity.

Whatever may be said of a Congressional nomination, we have never contended that it was binding on any one further than his will consents; nor do we believe it ever can, under any circumstances, procure the election of a citizen to the Presidency, who is not really preferred, by a greater number of his fellow citizens, than any other of the candidates for that station—Nat. Int.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

[CIRCULAR] To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative, must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest which either may deem proper to make to the other; and it is, at all times, desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances,

which we apprehend a majority of the states, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded as to justify, on that ground, an abandonment of this mode of nomination, at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that the will of the people is the highest political authority, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compacts. Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defect in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but even becomes unacceptable to a majority of them, it would be contrary to every principle of republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it. Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy.

Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect accordance with your political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a Congressional Caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe that, owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of the states, which give a majority of electoral votes, the representatives in Congress from those states consider themselves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a Congressional Caucus; and in the second place, that any nomination so made would be resisted by the republicans in all the states which are opposed in principle to the mode. From this, it is evident, first, that the representation in any caucus which could now be convened, would not only be more defective than the representation of the republican party in Congress, but must consist of a small minority of that representation, incomplete as it is; and secondly, that any nomination made by a minority of the republican representatives in Congress, being essentially an aristocratic attempt of a few to control the many, unsupported by any sanction, would have no claim to confidence, form no rallying point of union, but inevitably tend to produce incurable dissension in the republican party throughout the nation, which might injure only affect the permanent interests of our country.

In addition to these considerations, there is one more immediately con-

spicuous in the minds of the republicans of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by a majority of but a single vote, we should, according to the usage in these cases, become pledged to support him, though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interest, and so incompatible with the obligation which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature consideration, concluded, that whether we regard the preservation of the republican party, by a rigid adherence to the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting, or caucus of members of Congress, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. States.

And, in order that you may be fully informed upon this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in Congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

THOMAS PATTERSON,
DANIEL UDREE,
GEORGE PLUMER,
JOHN FINDLAY,
JOHN BROWN,
S. D. INGHAM,
PATRICK FARRELLY,
JOHN TOD,
THOMAS J. ROGERS,
ROBERT HARRIS,
JAMES WILSON,
SAMUEL M'KEAN,
D. H. MILLER,
WILLIAM FINDLAY.

Washington, January 6, 1824.

Extract of a letter from an officer of our squadron in the Mediterranean, dated Gibraltar, Nov. 27: "Mr. Henry, our Consul, has received a letter from Mr. Shaler, at Algiers, informing him of some disturbance there. It appears that some cause of animosity has arisen between the Algerines and Moors; and the Dey, in consequence, ordered all the latter, in the city, to be put to death. Now, each of the Consuls employed two or three of these Moors as servants, and the prime minister was sent with a body of soldiers to take them away. Mr. Shaler resisted, and told the minister he would protect his with his life.—His Moors were sitting down at his feet, and he standing over them with his drawn sword: the minister begged him to desist, as the consequences might be fatal to him (Mr. S.) and further stated that it would cost him his head if he returned without them: but Mr. S. was inflexible, and the minister cleared out, went to the English Consul's, broke open the house, ransacked even to the women's apartments, and took off the Moors with him. By the last accounts from Algiers, Shaler has still retained his Moors. The report came out only this morning: possibly there may be nothing in it, but it is probably true, as it came from Mr. Henry.—N. Y. American.

CONFLAGRATION.

Last night, about fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock, the centre wooden building on Moore's wharf, was discovered to be on fire. The citizens and different Engine companies were soon convened; but unfortunately no immediate or decisive measures were adopted by which the fire could be stopped at its beginning. The season for two months previous to this incident had been dry—the night was very cold and a brisk breeze from W. N. W. which was soon increased by the effects of the fire. Several houses were soon affected and almost instantly in flames. The wind now became strong, and whirled into the air with agitated violence large flakes of burning shingles, boards and other light substances, which alighted at a distance, on the roofs of many houses at the east end of the town, and set them on fire, but the flames were happily extinguished without much damage. The fire continued to rage until it had destroyed all the buildings on Moore's wharf, from the Exchange dock to Anciaux's wharf including Rice's stores and Mongin's large five story tabby buildings. The houses on Anciaux's wharf were pulled down by the firemen, in order to arrest the flames which realized the desired object. All is laid waste from Bolton's fire proof range, to Hunter's brick and stone buildings! That spacious and substantial edifice, the Exchange, was in imminent danger. Two or three times it was on fire, but through great exertions it was saved; had it fallen a prey to the destructive element, the flames must have crossed to the opposite side of the Bay, and God only knows where it would have stopped. We might in all probability have witnessed what our devoted city experienced four years ago, when two thirds of it was laid in ashes. The amount of property destroyed, is estimated at seventy five thousand dollars, half of which is said to be insured. Those who suffered by the calamity, are J. B. Mongin, W. Lippitt & Co. R. Waterman & Co. E. Bliss, Jonathan Meigs, Paris Hill, C. Felt, G. Tompkins, E. Palleford, M. Woodworth, H. Blair, J. V. Stackpole, Childs & Perkins, J. Hernandez, S. C. Greene, C. Arnold, Henry & Turner, Hill & Perry, T. W. Rice, S. A. Condy, H. Marcellin, Meigs & Barstow, J. Delchamps, Jenny & Douglass, the estate of Moore, the estate of Rice, the estate of Anciaux, and others.

The first appearance of the fire was in the roof of the building which was unoccupied, and must have been the work of some daring incendiary. Our readers will recollect that two attempts within the two weeks past have been made to set fire to the same block of buildings. At length the villains have succeeded.

It was truly fortunate that it was high water at the time the fire broke out, which enabled the shipping at the wharves to haul into the stream, otherwise there would have been considerable damage done to them. Sixteen or seventeen buildings were destroyed and a quantity of merchandise. Two or three of our citizens received a slight injury from the fall of a piece of sawtimber, but we are happy to state that no lives were lost.

Savannah Republican, 20th inst.

It appears that some apprehensions have recently been entertained in Florida, of the hostile intentions of the Indians. The Mobile Argus says, "Governor Duval had made a requisition on the commanding officer for a company, to proceed forthwith to St. Marks, to meet and put down Indian hostility in that quarter. The Governor came to

Col. Gadsden and Lieut. Ripley, the commissioners appointed to survey and mark the line of the country assigned to the Seminoles. These gentlemen are now discharging that duty, and we learn, without any guard, we trust that our alarm may be causeless, but there is surely danger."

It is contemplated to remove the United States troops from Pensacola, where they were waiting transports—and it is not now certain whether the requisition of Governor Duval, will be respected, the commanding officer doubting his power to change the destination of the troops, and having no force with which to meet the requisition, other than that now under requisition for Tampa Bay.

Sav. Georgian, 22d inst.

The case of Bachelors has been very seriously taken up in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and a law seems to be progressing, or to have already passed, imposing a tax on them. We do not know whether the law makes any distinction between those who are bachelors by necessity, and those who are bachelors from choice, though there would certainly seem to be an important difference between the two cases. If an individual, from perversity of temper, or from a misanthropic disposition, remains a practical infidel, as relates to the divine declaration, that "it is not good for man to be alone," perhaps a due application of a tax law might so far lighten his purse, enlighten his mind, and soften his heart, as to effect the conversion necessary for his escaping its penal operation. But if it so happens that a man is unfortunately disappointed in not obtaining the object of his affections, and he cannot readily transfer his regard to another with whom he would be willing to be a partner in all the vicissitudes of life, he would rather seem to call forth commiseration, than to be an object of taxation. For the Legislature would not, we presume, be so unmerciful as to consider the life of a bachelor a luxury, and like other luxuries to be among the sources from which a public revenue was to be derived. When bachelors are taxed for not being married, perhaps it might merit consideration whether some corresponding tax ought not to be required from such females as refuse what, in the estimation of a divested committee, should be considered an eligible, or at least, a reasonable offer. For surely if a man desirous of marrying is refused and taxed (does not want) scarcely seem that equal and exact justice was rendered to him.—Besides which, it is declared in the great charter of American rights, that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are among the unalienable rights of men—and perhaps a man has as unquestionable a right to pursue happiness in the cold and dreary regions of celibacy, as in the warm and cheerful enjoyments of matrimonial bliss. One might not admire his taste, or have a wish to partake of his comforts; but it does not follow, that while he is pretty severely taxed in the privations he experiences, it would be either charitable or just to require, by a compulsory process, his money also.

—uzsda Chronicle.

"The Treasury Estimates were yesterday sent in to Congress, being a week earlier than they were sent in the last year. The writers of letters to distant places, therefore, can no longer represent Mr. Crawford's recovery as hopeless. Their case is hopeless if their calculations of success are founded on so deplorable a contingency. We cannot even flatter them with the

—uzsda Chronicle.

It appears that some apprehensions have recently been entertained in Florida, of the hostile intentions of the Indians. The Mobile Argus says, "Governor Duval had made a requisition on the commanding officer for a company, to proceed forthwith to St. Marks, to meet and put down Indian hostility in that quarter. The Governor came to

Col. Gadsden and Lieut. Ripley, the commissioners appointed to survey and mark the line of the country assigned to the Seminoles. These gentlemen are now discharging that duty, and we learn, without any guard, we trust that our alarm may be causeless, but there is surely danger."

Our readers will remember, that some time during the last summer, a letter of Mr. Jefferson, to a friend of his in New-York, was published, in which he deliberately stated, that he had an entire confidence in the good sense of the people on the Presidential question, and that he neither had meddled, nor would interfere with its decision. This declaration was published, at the time; in almost all the papers, with marked approbation, as becoming his age, and position in the nation. Now, in direct opposition to this declaration of Mr. Jefferson, the Democratic Press has, affirmed, that this letter of his, in which he gives a decided preference to Mr. Crawford, with various reasons for that preference, is handed about in private circles at Washington. We cannot believe that he has made any declaration at all, in favor of any one of the Candidates, as it would be in direct contradiction to the declaration of Mr. Jefferson himself, solemnly and deliberately made to the whole community; and would, in consequence, be calculated to impair his high standing with the American people. Much less can we believe that he has declared in favor of the candidate in question, the most distinguished acts of whose life are in opposition to the republicans of '98, during the reign of terror, and to the embargo in 1807, a measure recommended by Mr. Jefferson himself; and which was supported by the whole of the republican party in the Senate, with the exception of Mr. Crawford alone. Admitting it, however, to be true, and that the arts and importunities of Mr. Crawford's friends, practising upon the infirmities of extreme age, have drawn sentiments from Mr. Jefferson, favorable to his pretensions, it is obvious that it can have but little weight with the people of the United States. It is well known, that Mr. Jefferson reads but two papers, the Enquirer and National Intelligencer; and if he has taken up a favorable opinion of Mr. Crawford, it can only be accounted for by the false medium through which he has viewed his character; and consequently, his opinion, under such circumstances would be entitled to less weight than the calm and deliberate opinion of one whose situation enables him to view the whole ground. But, we again repeat it, we cannot, for a moment, place the least confidence in the report, particularly coming from a man like Binns, whose disregard to truth is such that his most solemn declaration has but little weight with those best acquainted with him. It is certainly much more incredible that Mr. Jefferson should write the letter in question, in opposition to his own solemn declaration, recently made, than that Binns should put such a story in circulation, for electioneering purposes. What renders it more incredible, if possible, is that Mr. Jefferson is said to have assigned reasons for his preference. What reason can he, or any other man, assign, in favour of Mr. Crawford's pretensions? Can he assign consistency of conduct? Can he assign adherence to principle? Can he assign services rendered the country? Can he assign display of talents, or acquisition of knowledge? Can he assign fidelity to

Republican principles throughout the State and Union on the choice of Major: Goodell, as Speaker of the Assembly, by a vote of almost two to one in Caucus, and nearly unanimously in the House. We do not offer these congratulations so much on account of Maj. Goodell's known attachment to a particular individual candidate for the Presidency as on account of his open and declared preference of the old systems of the party; he is an avowed friend and warm supporter of a Congressional Caucus for President, and upon that ground, he received so unanimous a support from the Republican members of the Assembly for Speaker.

In this we have another evidence, in addition to that offered by the Legislature last winter, that the Republicans of this State are not disposed to break down the ancient usages of the Democratic family.

The American and Patriot have both set Major Goodell down, as a friend to Mr. Crawford; knowing Major Goodell's sentiments on this subject as we do, and having known him long as an intelligent and independent Republican, we cannot contradict the assertion of those papers on this point, and their having announced that fast with the view of prejudicing him a sufficient time before the meeting of the Legislature, to bring it home to the knowledge of the Members. We should like to suggest to the Editors of those papers whether that fact seemed to have formed any objection in the minds of the members to his being made Speaker. It appears after all, that notwithstanding the opposition of the Patriot and American to "caucuses," they are at last compelled to yield to the public voice, and consent that their friends should go into caucus at Albany; and, consequently, out of 128 members of Assembly, 120 attended the caucus; and we learn that S. S. Gardiner, Esq. one of the partisans of the Patriot, offered a resolution in caucus, that the members should vote in the house for Speaker, for the person who should have a majority in caucus. The resolution was adopted, and consequently they did, when in the house, abide by the vote in caucus. This is as it should be, and as it has been heretofore. But let republicans beware; there are some men there who "can turn, and turn, and yet go on, and turn a gain."—Nat. Advocate.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Mobile, December 27.

We learn that the Governor has put his veto to the Resolution recommending General Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, dissenting from the will of a large majority of both branches of the Legislature. A large majority of the people are also in favor of the nomination, beyond a doubt, but it is possible, they may not consider it a fit subject to legislate upon.

After the Governor's Veto had been returned to the House, a resolution was adopted (desiring the concurrence of the Senate) requesting the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to transmit copies of the preamble and resolution, (recommending General Jackson to the Presidency) to the Executive of the several States, in which the Senate concurred.

Governor's Veto to the Presidential Resolutions.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Dec 22, 1833

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. I herewith return to the House of Representatives in which originated the joint resolution, entitled "Resolutions proposing General Andrew Jackson a suitable candidate for President of the U. States," which had, on the 17th inst. been presented

been too strong for my official & personal assent. Indeed our language is wanting in richness to furnish adequate terms of commendation of the military services of our hero.

His signal gallantry has not merely given him a rank among the conquerors of modern times; but his uniform and eminent usefulness in the protection of our southern frontier has enlisted his name among the famous of our country. And to none is the recollection of his important services more dear than to the people of Alabama.

To have made such an expression of our admiration and gratitude, would have been regarded as a debt, and would have had the sanction of official precedent to justify it. Indeed it would have been no ground of objection, to have proceeded in a less formal and official manner, to the full extent of the resolutions; that we would have had the sanction of precedent, and would have furnished equal testimony of the public sentiment of our fellow citizen in regard to this question, of so much present and future interest to the nation.

It is because I believe it is not fair within the legitimate sphere of legislation, & so far as my own knowledge extends without any previous example, and would be introductory of unnecessary, if not mischievous matters into our legislative deliberations, that I am induced not to add my signature to the joint resolutions.

I can also add with the most perfect sincerity, that there is no other individual among the distinguished names whose names have been in contemplation for the high office in question, in whose favor I would more reluctantly withhold my signature.

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Great Fire at Columbia.

By a passenger from Columbia, arrived in the Stago last evening, we learn that a fire broke out in that place on Wednesday morning, by which nearly a whole block was consumed, our informant counting 15 or 18 chimneys standing, 8 of which were fronting the street, and extending to a brick house at the corner. By a note on the way-hill, it is stated that the alarm was given about half past 2 o'clock in the morning, from the shoe-shop of Mr. Hunt, from which the fire extended on the street to the Washington Hotel, where its ravages were checked, and the house saved, though the 2 story brick building of Latta and McFarling was destroyed, but without injury to the front store. The stables of Mr. Randolph were burnt. The whole loss was not accurately estimated, but calculated not to exceed 5,000 dollars.

Carolina Gazette.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

JANUARY 12.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in the words following:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of December 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House such information as he may possess and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I have

but through great exertions it was saved; but it fallen a prey to the destructive element, the flames must have crossed to the opposite side of the Bay, and God only knows where it would have stopped. We might in all probability have witnessed what our devoted city experienced four years ago, when two thirds of it was laid in ashes. The amount of property destroyed, is estimated at seventy five thousand dollars, half of which is said to be insured. Those who suffered by the calamity, are J. D. Moggin, W. Lippitt & Co. R. Waterman & C. E. Bliss, Jonathan Meigs, Paris Hill, A. Palf, G. Pumpkins, C. Padelford, M. Woodworth, H. Blair, J. V. Stackpole, Childs & Perkins, J. Herman, S. C. Greene, C. Arnold, Henry & Turner, H. H. & Perry, T. W. Rice, S. A. Condy, H. Marcellin, Meigs & Barstow, J. Delchamps, Jenny & Douglass, the estate of Moore, the estate of Rice, the estate of Aneaux, and others.

The first appearance of the fire was in the roof of the building which was unoccupied, and must have been the work of some daring incendiary. Our readers will recollect that two attempts within the two weeks past have been made to set fire to the same block of buildings. At length the villains have succeeded.

It was truly fortunate that it was high water at the time the fire broke out, which enabled the shipping at the wharves to haul into the stream, otherwise there would have been considerable damage done to them. Sixteen or seventeen buildings were destroyed and a quantity of merchandise. Two or three of our citizens received a slight injury from the fall of a piece of scaffolding, but we are happy to state that no lives were lost.

Savannah Republican, 20th inst.

It appears that some apprehensions have recently been entertained in Florida, of the hostile intentions of the Indians. The Mobile Argus says, "Governor Duval had made a requisition on the commanding officer for a company, to proceed forthwith to St. Marks, to meet and put down Indian hostility in that quarter. The Governor came to Pensacola, over land from St. Augustine, through Tallahassee; it was on his road that he heard the Seminoles were committing depredations on the white border settlers. In the nation he met their chief, Nehemathla, who confirmed the fact of outrage having been committed, but declared himself unable to protect the whites or enforce the law; the blood of the young warriors was inflamed, and they would know no control, nor submit to authority. Their disaffection grows out of the recent treaty, and the laying out of the new road, which will pass through their country. Captain Barch, who is surveying and marking the road, has a guard of two officers and twenty men, and has nothing to fear, but we are alarmed for the safety of

and soften his heart, as to effect the conversion necessary for his escaping its penal operation. But if it so happens that a man is unfortunately disappointed in not obtaining the object of his affections, and he cannot readily transfer his regard to another with whom he would be willing to be a partner in all the vicissitudes of life, he would rather seem to call forth commiseration, than to be an object of taxation. For the Legislature would not, we presume, be so unmerciful as to consider the life of a bachelor a luxury, and like other luxuries to be among the sources from which a public revenue was to be derived. When bachelors are taxed for not being married, perhaps it might merit consideration whether some corresponding tax ought not to be levied on such females as refuse what, in the estimation of a disinterested committee, should be considered an eligible, or at least, a reasonable offer. For surely if a man desists of marrying is refused and taxed too, it would scarcely seem that equal and exact justice was rendered to him.—Bridles which, it is declared in the great charter of American rights, that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are among the unequivocal rights of men—and perhaps a man has as a questionable right to pursue happiness in the cold and dreary regions of celibacy, as in the warm and cheerful enjoyments of matrimonial bliss. One might not admire his taste, or have a wish to partake of his comforts; but it does not follow, that while he is pretty severely taxed in the privations he experiences, it would be either equitable or just to require, by a compulsory process, his money also.

Augusta Chronicle.

"The Treasury Estimates were yesterday sent in to Congress, being a week earlier than they were sent in the last year. The writers of letters to distant places, therefore, can no longer represent Mr. Crawford's recovery as hopeless. Their case is hopeless if their calculations of success are founded on so deplorable a contingency. We cannot even flatter them with the hope of his losing both his eyes, as is said to have been predicted abroad, or even one of them. He is gradually and certainly, though yet not rapidly, regaining his health."

We are sorry to see an article expressed like the above in so respectable and correct a paper as the National Intelligencer. It conveys the idea that there is a feeling, or rather a want of feeling, amongst many of those opposed to a candidate for public favor, which we trust has no real existence. There are hundreds, no doubt, and thousands in the United States who do not consider Mr. Crawford the most proper person in our country to fill the Executive Office—but we trust there are none of these who would rejoice at any individual misfortune that might

partisan high standing with the American people. Much less can we believe that he has declared in favor of the candidate in question, the most distinguished acts of whose life are in opposition to the republicans of '98, during the reign of terror, and to the embargo in 1-07, a measure recommended by Mr. Jefferson himself; and which was supported by the whole of the republican party in the Senate, with the exception of Mr. Crawford alone. Admitting it, however, to be true, and that the arts and importunities of Mr. Crawford's friends, practising upon the infirmities of extreme age, have drawn sentiments from Mr. Jefferson, favorable to his pretensions, it is obvious that it can have but little weight with the people of the United States. It is well known, that Mr. Jefferson reads but two papers, the Enquirer and National Intelligencer; and if he has taken up a favorable opinion of Mr. Crawford, it can only be accounted for by the false medium through which he has viewed his character; and consequently, his opinion, under such circumstances, would be entitled to less weight than the calm and deliberate opinion of one whose situation enables him to view the whole ground. But, we again repeat it, we cannot, for a moment, place the least confidence in the report, particularly coming from a man like Binns, whose disregard to truth is such that his most solemn declaration has but little weight with those best acquainted with him. It is certainly much more incredible that Mr. Jefferson should write the letter in question, in opposition to his own solemn declaration, recently made, than that Binns should put such a story in circulation, for electioneering purposes. What renders it more incredible, if possible, is that Mr. Jefferson is said to have assigned reasons for his preference. What reason can he, or any other man, assign in favor of Mr. Crawford's pretensions? Can he assign consistency of conduct? Can he assign adherence to principle? Can he assign services rendered the country? Can he assign display of talents, or acquisition of knowledge? To all these questions, the answer is emphatically—No! But one reason can be assigned; and we trust Mr. Jefferson will be among the last to assign it;—we mean, that he happened to draw his first breath on the soil of the ancient dominion. Although some Virginians are so far governed by any individual as a candidate for the Virginians in other states, upbraid them for their opposition to the Virginian candidate, yet no one can believe that the distinguished patriots of this unworthy feeling of state pride.—Wash. Republican.

Triumph of Democratic Principles. We congratulate the Friends of students, no language would have

minutes of the members to its being made Speaker. It appears after all, that notwithstanding the opposition of the Patriot and American to "caucus," they are at last compelled to yield to the public voice, and consent that their friends should go into caucus at Albany; and, consequently, out of 128 members of Assembly, 120 attended the caucus; and we learn that S. S. Gardiner, Esq. one of the partisans of the Patriot, offered a resolution in caucus, that the members should vote in the house for Speaker, for the person who should have a majority in caucus. The resolution was adopted, and consequently they did, when in the house, abide by the vote in caucus. This is as it should be, and as it has been heretofore. But let republicans beware; there are some men there who "can turn, and turn, and yet go on, and turn again."—Nat. Advocate.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Mobile, December 27.

We learn that the Governor has put his veto to the Resolution recommending General Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, dissenting from the will of a large majority of both branches of the Legislature. A large majority of the people are also in favor of the nomination, beyond a doubt, but it is possible, they may not consider it a fit subject to legislate upon.

After the Governor's Veto had been returned to the House, a resolution was adopted (desiring the concurrence of the Senate) requesting the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to transmit copies of the preamble and resolution, (recommending General Jackson to the Presidency) to the Executive of the several States, in which the Senate concurred.

Governor's Veto to the Presidential Resolution.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dec 22, 1833

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. I herewith return to the House of Representatives in which originated the joint resolution, entitled "Resolutions proposing General Andrew Jackson as a suitable candidate for President of the U States," which had, on the 17th inst. been presented for the Executive approbation.

I regret that, according to my own idea of the legislative duties of the General Assembly of the State, I cannot unite in this official and authoritative mode, not merely of rendering a just tribute of respect to our eminent fellow citizen who is the subject of the Resolutions but of proposing any individual as a candidate for the office of national Chief Magistrate—by an ordinary and formal act of legislation—announced by the Executive approval, and entitled to a place among our statute laws.

An expression of the lively sentiment of gratitude to so distinguished a benefactor, and of the high estimation of his exalted merits so justly entertained by ourselves and our countrymen, no language would have

ages whose names have been in contemplation for the high office in question, in whose favor I would more reluctantly withhold my signature.

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Great Fire at Columbia.

By a passenger from Columbia, arrived in the Stage last evening, we learn that a fire broke out in that place, on Wednesday morning, by which nearly a whole block was consumed, our informant counting 15 or 18 chimneys standing, 8 of which were fronting the street, and extending to a brick house at the corner. By a note on the way-hill, it is stated that the alarm was given about half past 2 o'clock in the morning, from the shoe-shop of Mr. Hunt, from which the fire extended on the street to the Washington Hotel, where its ravages were checked, and the house saved, though the 2 story brick building of Latta and McFarling was destroyed, but without injury to the front store. The stables of Mr. Randolph were burnt. The whole loss was not accurately estimated, but calculated not to exceed 5,000 dollars.

Carolina Gazette.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 12

A message was received from the President of the United States, in the words following:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of December 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House such information as he may possess and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relating to the determination of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereigns, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I possess no information on that subject, not known to Congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.

JAMES MONROE.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court have decided in the present term in the case of Dinsmore vs. Hand, argued at a former term, and upon which the Court took an adversary, that a note under seal, payable at a future day, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid, is a penal bond or writing obligatory, and that in case it be not punctually paid according to the terms of it, the holder can only recover the face of the note, together with interest from the time it became due.

Savannah (Ala.) Press.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31, 1824.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

As it was expected, this great and good man is to be the mark against which the enemies of the republic will be directed. It could not be otherwise: The principles entertained by Mr. Jefferson, and which the general mass of the republican party have adopted, and uniformly pursued, are in direct opposition to those of the federalists, and to those which the associates of the republican party are endeavoring to introduce in our system of government. Finding that their weapons have no material effect on the members of the republican body, they now attempt the Herculean task of destroying the head, for should they succeed, then in their desperate plan to destroy the great name and reputation of Mr. Jefferson, the republican party must divide into a pitiful minority. It can be such a trifling and insignificant success in these United States? The republic must have lost all chance; must be under the impression that their case is desperate indeed, to resort to such a desperate and desperate attempt. What, make the trial of leaving the most venerable, wise, and steady republicans in the estimation of the American people! This sacrifice will receive, we hope, the punishment it merits.

In an article inserted in this day's paper, from the "Washington Republican," it is said, "that the ardent and impetuous of Mr. Crawford, practicing upon the infirmities of extreme age, and having a determined opinion, it is obvious that if these views of Mr. Jefferson have little weight with the people of the United States." The opinion of Mr. Jefferson to have little weight with the people of the United States! Is a man who has devoted all his life to the service of his country; who has succeeded by his talents, energy, and patriotism, in representing the dangerous encroachments of the federal party on the rights of the States, and in establishing those republican principles which, if strictly adhered to, ensure the permanence of our government, to have no weight at all in public concerns, especially when it is well known, that in the course of a long and useful life, the essential part of which was spent in the critical times of the revolution, nor a blot can be pointed out in the uniform and exemplary purity of his character? The same paper says, "It is well known that Mr. Jefferson reads but two papers, the Enquirer and the National Intelligencer; and if he has taken up a favorable opinion of Mr. Crawford, it can only be accounted for by the false medium through which he has viewed his character; and consequently, his opinion, under such circumstances, would be entitled to less weight than the calm and deliberate opinion of one whose situation enables him to view the whole ground." The editors of the Enquirer and National Intelligencer are men for whom we entertain a high respect in regard to their talents and private reputation; but can the people believe that the great and enlightened Jefferson forms his opinion of public men from measures on the writings of editors and their correspondents? Have not these gentlemen acknowledged themselves the disciples of this great teacher of republican principles? And can the disciples then their master? And such a master too! The position taken by the Washington Republican is altogether false, and can be derived from no other source than the envious and malicious intentions of the Enquirer and National Intelligencer have been impartially open to all parties; and, assuredly, if Mr. Jefferson was a man to follow his conclusions of men and measures, merely from newspaper essays, why could he not have formed an opinion contrary to that which has so much displeased the editors of the Republican? The accusation in question is ridiculous in the extreme; and it must draw no other but the laughter of every man of sense. The federalists may snarl, and bite if they can; Jefferson shall be acknowledged as the head of the republican party, as he is by his; and he will carry to his grave the benedictions of a grateful people, for the many important services he has rendered to the country.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

In the Senate, on 8th inst. at Mr. Monroe, from the select committee on whom was referred the resolutions of the General Assembly of this State, relative to the practice of Congress meeting in cases, reported, that it was inexpedient for the Legislature of New York to instruct their senators, or to send the representatives of this State to Congress to vote their exertions to elect a nomination being made during the present session of Congress, by the members thereof, of persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; as that, while the senate and assembly of the state of New York do not deem it proper to exercise their legislative capacity, to recommend to the senators and representatives of this State, to assist in the nomination of candidates for those offices, yet they were free to declare that the practice was consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and peculiarly desirable at this time, as the best mode of ascertaining the wishes and harmonizing the views of the people, and attaining in the result, the will of the majority.

The Prodigal papers, after the New York elections had taken place, asserted in the most positive manner, that Mr. Crawford would

those nations again to bondage; and, as to the aid which once might be disposed to give, they speak in a language which she will understand, and the colonies will not fail to profit by. Upon these whole we think it clear that Great Britain will be determined upon her policy and course on his subject; and they will lead her to oppose, even by arms if necessary, the interference of any continental nation in the quarrel between Spain and South America.

The King of Spain is to contract an alliance with a great northern power, and cede to the latter a very important maritime point in the Mediterranean.

General Mina and several other Spanish officers, had arrived at Plymouth, England 11: was received with enthusiasm.

It was reported in London, that a congress was to be held at Paris on South American affairs, and another at St. Petersburg for the purpose of arranging the affairs of the East. England will join neither.

The Secretary of the Shipowners' Society had an interview with Government at the instance of several of the merchants engaged in the trade with Spanish America, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any real foundation for the rumors of its being the intention of the French government to assist Spain in the tempting the recovery of her late colonies. The most satisfactory and unqualified assurances were given by Government that there was not the slightest prospect for importing any such design to the French government.

The Duke d'Angoulême had arrived at Paris, having made the grand entrance on the 2d ultimo.

Dr. Mackay, who had been sent to Mexico by the British government, had returned to England, having concluded a treaty with the Mexican government, very advantageous to the commerce of Great Britain.

The Greek cause was triumphant. The Greek fleet has obtained another victory in an engagement with that of the Turks. On hand they were equally successful.

VERY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ITEMS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday, the Earl and Countess of Harrowood entered a large party of distinguished persons, at their house in Grosvenor Square, among whom were Lord and Lady Granville, Lord St. Helens, Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Wellesley, &c.

Yesterday, arrived at the Royal Hotel, the Earl of Exeter, from his seat in Scotland.

Yesterday, the beautiful lap-dog of Lady Randolph, was killed, by his negligence in a servant letting a cat fall on the neck of the innocent little animal. The servant was turned out.

It is with sincere pleasure we announce to the good people of this metropolis, that the Duke of Devonshire is in good health. He smiled graciously at the Vicomte of Chateaufort, the minister for foreign affairs, who paid a visit yesterday to the Duchess of Devonshire.

Last night, Mr. Adams gave a splendid ball, when, as nearly as could be calculated from 700 to 1000 persons were present. The assemblage of beauty and fashion was as splendid as the evening we witnessed. About half past nine, the evening room was thrown open, and the rush was towards the various tables, which were covered with a superb and costly collation, consisting of natural and cultivated fruits, pies, sweetmeats, tongues, game, &c. prepared in the French style, and arranged with the most exquisite taste. A variety of crowned the long, from the best importations, and demolished by the hand of the company. Conspicuously displayed in the center of the room, the evening Mr. Adams was elegantly, but no gorgeously dressed. His head dress and plumage were very tastefully arranged.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The seats of one Member and one Delegate of the present Congress, are contested—viz. of Mr. Bailey from this state and Mr. Richard, from Michigan. In the former case, the Committee of Elections have applied for and received power to send for persons and papers. This fact would seem to indicate, that the report will turn on the actual residence of Mr. B. in Washington, as the production of persons will not be necessary to establish the principle contended for by the sitting member—but absence from a domicile on public business does not vitiate inhabitancy. In the case of Mr. R. who is a Bretonman by birth, and a Roman Catholic Clergyman, it is asserted, that he has not been legally naturalized, and had not, as a citizen, resided in the territory one year previous to his election.—Boston Centinel.

Notice.

The Subscriber earnestly re-

SHERIFF'S SALES.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

Four stacks of fodder and one currying knife; levied on as the property of John McCord to satisfy an execution in the name of McKinzie, Bengor & Co. vs. John McCord, Elzy B. Reynolds, Silas Reynolds, and George Tomlinson; property pointed out by George Tomlinson. ALSO.

One tract of land, containing eighteen acres, more or less, unoccupied, adjoining Thomas Davis, on the waters of Lick creek; levied on as the property of John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Little, property pointed out by defendant. ALSO.

The four following negroes, viz. Pompey, Lomas, Phillis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Minton, property pointed out by plaintiffs. ALSO.

Two negro fellows named Jesse and Maxwell; levied on as the property of Richard Hilyard to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO.

William Burdet's interest in 375 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Moreman and others, whereon widow Margaret Burdet is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burdet, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Higgins; said executions returned to me by a constable. ALSO.

One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza W. Willis, executrix, &c. vs. said John W. Willis and Lahan Marler—property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO.

6 negroes, viz. a negro woman named Lotty and her 5 children Sophia, Jane and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eleanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Joseph D. Echols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A. H. Sneed. ALSO.

Four horses, one mule, one wagon and gear, and one lot of cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, more or less; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing. ALSO.

Richard J. Willis, n. s. January 20, 1824.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in April next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

31 negroes, viz. Nelly and her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the fore-closure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shears, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, n. s. January 25, 1824.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One black horse, four cows, four calves, two beds and furniture, one wooden clock, one pine writing desk, one pine chest, eight split bottom chairs, eleven sheep, one set fire dogs, five earthen plates, two dishes, six cups and saucers, three pots, two ovens, two flat irons, two iron pot racks, one spinning wheel, three shovel ploughs, one pair fire dogs, and four rosters; all taken as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Simeon Echols; property pointed out by Winnifred Pettee. ALSO.

Four negroes, viz. a woman named Betty, and her three children, Bill, Islam, and Fanny; levied on as the property of Joseph Gartrell, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Abraham Simeon, deceased, vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased. ALSO.

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shappard, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff. January 29, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in March next, will be sold at Elbert county, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

One moiety of six negroes, viz. Shadrack a negro man, Hiram more or less; being the real estate of a man, Parthena a woman, and three children, Charlotte, Burwell, and Julian, and one black horse; levied on as the property of Booker Hudson, to satisfy sundry debts vs. said Hudson. ALSO.

Eleven acres of land more or less, adjoining Elberton, lying on Falling creek, and five lots in Elberton, containing one acre each, levied on as the property of Jacob W. King, to satisfy a debt in favor of M. C. Li King for Zachariah Samuel, vs. said King. ALSO.

Ten barrels of corn; levied on as the property of William Richards, to satisfy a debt in favor of James Long vs. said Richards. ALSO.

One hundred acres of land, more or less (lying on Dove's creek, adjoining John Statham and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Andrew jun. to satisfy a debt in favor of Richard C. Adams, vs. Benjamin Andrew, senr. and Benjamin Andrew, jun.—Conditions cash. DAVID DOBBS, n. s. c. January 27, 1824.

GEORGIA. Court of Ordinary Wilkes County. Jan. Term, 1824.

ON the petition of Alfred Wellborn, stating that Washington Hoff, in his life time, made and delivered to him his bond to make titles to such tracts of land, as he said Hoff might draw; (dated 26th February, 1821) in the lottery authorized by the act of 1821, an whereas a copy of the bond is here with filed; and whereas it appears that the said Hoff drew two tracts of land, one lying and being in the 11th district of Monroe county, which is the only one in dispute, the other tract having been arranged between the parties, and it appearing also that said Hoff has departed this life without making titles to the said tract, and that Solomon Arnold and Harriet Hoff have obtained letters of administration of said Hoff's estate. On motion, it is ordered that the said administrators make titles to the said Wellborn, or show cause at the Court of Ordinary, to be held on the first Monday in May next, why they do not, and it is further ordered, that this rule be advertised according to law.

True copy from the minutes of said court, this 30th day of January, 1824.

John Dyson, c. c. o.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in Wilkes County, four miles from Maconville, on the night of the 19th instant, a BAY GELDING, about five or six years old, near 5 feet 1 1/2 or two inches high, and light built for his size; he has a star in his forehead and snip on his nose; trots and racks pretty well—his tail has somewhat the appearance of that of a horse when riding, that has been badly nicked. Any person who will give information of said horse, so that the subscriber can get him again, shall be amply rewarded for his trouble.

James Render.

Jan. 26, 1824.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land.

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mr. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1/2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House, door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land, to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the January term of said court in eighteen

...the most valuable, as well, and steady help in the estimation of the American people. This article will receive, we hope, the punishment it merits.

In an article inserted in this day's paper, from the Washington Republican, it is said, "that the arts and impudencies of M. Crawford's friends, practising upon the infidelities of credulous readers, have done more to injure Mr. Jefferson, favorable to his pretensions, it is obvious that if [Jefferson of M. J.] can have but little weight with the people of the United States." The opinion of Mr. Jefferson is here little weight with the people of the United States! Is a man, who has devoted all his life to the service of his country, who has succeeded by his talents, energy, and his patriotism, in representing the dangerous encroachments of the Federal Party on the national constitution, and in establishing those republican maxims which, if strictly adhered to, ensure the permanency of our government, to have no weight at all in our public concerns, especially when it is well known, that in the course of a long and useful life, the essential part of which was spent in the critical times of the revolution, not a blot can be pointed out in the uniform and exemplary purity of his character? The same paper says, "It is well known, that Mr. Jefferson reads but two papers, the Enquirer and the National Intelligencer; and if he has taken up a favorable opinion of M. Crawford, it can only be accounted for by the false misapprehension through which he has viewed his character; and consequently, his opinion, under such circumstances, would be entitled to less weight than the calm and deliberate opinion of one whose situation enables him to view the whole ground." The editors of the Enquirer and National Intelligencer are men for whom we entertain a high respect in regard to their talents and private reputation; but can we believe that the great and enlightened Jefferson forms his opinion of public men and measures on the writings of two editors and their correspondents? Have not these gentlemen acknowledged themselves the disciples of this great teacher of republican principles? And can the disciples teach their master? And such a master too! The position taken by the Washington Republican is altogether false, and can deceive but a few. The columns of the Enquirer and National Intelligencer have been impartially open to all parties; and, assuredly, if Mr. Jefferson was a man to follow his conclusions of men and measures, merely from newspaper essays, why could he not have formed an opinion contrary to that which has so much displeased the editors of the H. B. The accusation in question, it ridiculous and untrue; and it can draw no other but the laughter of every man of sense. The fatalists may start, and bite if they can; Jefferson shall be acknowledged as the head of the republican party, as long as he lives; and he will carry to his grave the benedictions of a grateful people, for the many important services he has rendered to the country.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK
In the Senate, on the 8th inst. Mr. Hodge, from the select committee, whom was referred the resolutions of the General Assembly of Tennessee, reproaching the practice of Congress meeting in caucus, reported, that it was inexpedient for the Legislature of New York to instruct their senators, or to request the representatives of that state in Congress to use their exertions to prevent a caucus being made during the present session of Congress, by the members thereof, of persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; at that, while the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York do not deem it proper, either their legislative capacity, or recommended by the senators and representatives of this State, to request the members of Congress to use their exertions to prevent a caucus being made during the present session of Congress, yet they were free to deem that the practice was consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and peculiarly desirable at this time, as the best mode of ascertaining the wishes and harmonizing the views of the people, and of attaining in the result, the will of the majority.

The Proslavery papers, after the New York elections had taken place, asserted in the most positive manner, that Mr. Crawford would have but the support of the legislature of that state. What is now their language? Here it is:

"It will be tolerated, that a majority of the electors, less than 85 per cent, should turn in upon the feelings of a million and a half of freemen; and should hold the voice of a state in contempt in order to bestow the electoral votes on a candidate who is odious to the feelings of the whole state."

What all those papers say, when it will be accounted for by facts, that three-fourths of the male state agree in the majority of the legislature?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
By the arrivals at New-York, accounts as late as the 6th December from France and England had been received. The following summary is all we can give in to-day's paper.

The great subject of interest in England, is the question of the interference of France to aid Spain in the reconquest of her American colonies. The London papers treat the idea of the possible subjugation of the colonies as idle; and speak of them as having accomplished, from the same natural causes, with the same unshrinking spirit, and with the same inflexible result, their independence, as did the United States before them. They laugh at the notion that Spain can succeed, reduce

the most valuable, as well, and steady help in the estimation of the American people. This article will receive, we hope, the punishment it merits.

In an article inserted in this day's paper, from the Washington Republican, it is said, "that the arts and impudencies of M. Crawford's friends, practising upon the infidelities of credulous readers, have done more to injure Mr. Jefferson, favorable to his pretensions, it is obvious that if [Jefferson of M. J.] can have but little weight with the people of the United States." The opinion of Mr. Jefferson is here little weight with the people of the United States! Is a man, who has devoted all his life to the service of his country, who has succeeded by his talents, energy, and his patriotism, in representing the dangerous encroachments of the Federal Party on the national constitution, and in establishing those republican maxims which, if strictly adhered to, ensure the permanency of our government, to have no weight at all in our public concerns, especially when it is well known, that in the course of a long and useful life, the essential part of which was spent in the critical times of the revolution, not a blot can be pointed out in the uniform and exemplary purity of his character? The same paper says, "It is well known, that Mr. Jefferson reads but two papers, the Enquirer and the National Intelligencer; and if he has taken up a favorable opinion of M. Crawford, it can only be accounted for by the false misapprehension through which he has viewed his character; and consequently, his opinion, under such circumstances, would be entitled to less weight than the calm and deliberate opinion of one whose situation enables him to view the whole ground." The editors of the Enquirer and National Intelligencer are men for whom we entertain a high respect in regard to their talents and private reputation; but can we believe that the great and enlightened Jefferson forms his opinion of public men and measures on the writings of two editors and their correspondents? Have not these gentlemen acknowledged themselves the disciples of this great teacher of republican principles? And can the disciples teach their master? And such a master too! The position taken by the Washington Republican is altogether false, and can deceive but a few. The columns of the Enquirer and National Intelligencer have been impartially open to all parties; and, assuredly, if Mr. Jefferson was a man to follow his conclusions of men and measures, merely from newspaper essays, why could he not have formed an opinion contrary to that which has so much displeased the editors of the H. B. The accusation in question, it ridiculous and untrue; and it can draw no other but the laughter of every man of sense. The fatalists may start, and bite if they can; Jefferson shall be acknowledged as the head of the republican party, as long as he lives; and he will carry to his grave the benedictions of a grateful people, for the many important services he has rendered to the country.

VERY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ITEMS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
London, Dec. 18.
Yesterday, the Earl and Countess of Harrower entertained a large party of distinguished persons, at their house in Grosvenor Square, among whom were Lord and Lady Granville, Lord St. Helens, Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Wellesley, &c.
Yesterday, arrived at the Royal Hotel, the Earl of Exeter, from his seat in Scotland.
Yesterday, the beautiful lap-dog of Lady Balfour, was killed, by her negligence of a servant letting a table fall on the neck of the innocent little animal. The servant was turned out.

Paris, Nov. 4.
It is with sincere pleasure we announce to the good people of this metropolis, that the Duke of Bonaparte is in good health. He smiled graciously to the Vicomte of CHATEAUNEUF, minister for foreign affairs, who paid a visit yesterday to the Duchess of Berry.

Washington, Jan. 9.
Mrs. Anna gave a splendid ball, when, as nearly as it could be calculated, from 700 to 1000 persons were present. The assemblage of beauty and fashion was as splendid as it has ever been witnessed. About half past nine, the supper room was thrown open, and the guests were accessible towards the tables, which were covered with a sumptuous cold collation, consisting of natural and preserved fruits, pies, sweetmeats, tongues, game, &c. prepared in the Fench style, and arranged with the most exquisite taste. A variety of generous wine, from the best importations, crowned the festive board. The company, now demolished brands of perry, oranges, and the rub was a delicious reign throughout the evening. Mr. Adams was elegantly, but not gorgeously dressed. His hair dress and plumes were very tastefully arranged.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The seats of one Member and one Delegate of the present Congress, are contested—viz. of Mr. Bailey from this state and Mr. Richard, from Michigan. In the former case, the Committee of Elections have applied for and received power to send for persons and papers. This fact would seem to indicate, that the report will turn on the actual residence of Mr. B. in Washington, as the production of persons will not be necessary to establish the principle contended for by the sitting member—that absence from a domicile on public business does not vitiate inhabitancy. In the case of Mr. R. who is a Frenchman by birth, and a Roman Catholic Clergyman, it is asserted, that he has not been legally naturalized, and had not, as a citizen, resided in the territory one year previous to his election.—Boston Centinel.

Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him to call and liquidate their accounts without further delay.—Circumstances have prompted this appeal to their liberality, and it is confidently expected, it will not be made in vain.

Walter H. Weems.
January 31, 1824. 5—2t

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS Leroy Barton applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of Tabitha Burton, late of said County, deceased, and where James Taylor applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of William Mosley, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, summon, and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased person, to be and appear, at my office, within the time prescribed by law, to show cause (if any they have) why said letters of administration should not be granted to said applicants.
Given under my hand as Clerk of the Court of Ordinary of said county, this 24th day of January, 1824.
JOH WESTON, c. c. o.

Elizabeth, Lomas, Phillips, and Maria; levied on as the property of John Minton; to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Minton, property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,
Two negro fellows named Jesse and Caswell; levied on as the property of Richard Hilyard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,
William Burdet's interest in 375 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Edmonson and others, whereon widow Margaret Burdet is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burdet, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hodgins; said executions returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,
One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Pliza A. E. executrix, &c. vs. said John W. Willis and Laban Marler—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,
6 negroes, viz. a negro woman named Lotty and her 8 children Sophia, Jane and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eleanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Joseph D. Echols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A. H. Speed.

ALSO,
Four horses, one mule, one wagon and gear, and one lot of Cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, more or less; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing.

Richard J. Willis, d. s.
January 30, 1824.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in April next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

51 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Poppet, Billy, George, and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the fore-closure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,
Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vivia and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the fore-closure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession.

ALSO,
Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Siller; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the fore-closure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, d. s.
January 30, 1824.

four calves, two beds and furniture, stands and cords, one pine table, one wooden clock, one pine writing desk, one pine chest, eight split bottom chairs, eleven sheep, one set fire dogs, five earthen plates, two dishes, six cups and saucers, three pots, two ovens, two flat irons, two iron pot racks, one spinning wheel, three shovel ploughs, one pair fire dogs, and four routers; all taken as the property of Simon Pettet, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Simeon Echols; property pointed out by Winnifred Pettet.

ALSO,
Four negroes, viz: a woman named Betty, and her three children, Bill, Isham, and Fanny; levied on as the property of Joseph Gartrell, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Abraham Simmons, deceased. vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased.

ALSO,
One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main August road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff.
January 29, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in March next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

One moiety of six negroes, viz: Shadrack a negro man, Hiram a man, Parthena a woman, and three children, Charlotte, Burwell, and Julian, and one black horse; levied on as the property of Booker Hudson, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Hudson.

ALSO,
Eleven acres of land more or less, adjoining Elberton, lying on Falling creek, and five lots in Elberton, containing one acre each; levied on as the property of Jacob W. King, to satisfy a fifa in favor of M. C. Li gon for Zachariah Samuel, vs. said King.

ALSO,
Ten barrels of corn; levied on as the property of William Richards, to satisfy a fifa in favor of James Long vs said Richards.

ALSO,
One hundred acres of land, more or less lying on Dove's creek, adjoining John Statham and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Andrew jun. to satisfy a fifa in favor of Richard C. Adams vs. Benjamin Andrew, senr. and Benjamin Andrew, jun.—Conditions cash.

DAVID DOBBS, s. c. c.
January 27, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elbert court house, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa on the fore-closure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs. James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm. C. Morgan, late deputy sheriff, and returned to me.

DAVID DOBBS, s. c. c.
January 23, 1824.

THE copartnership between Stephen Menard and James Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who are indebted or have work in the shop are requested to call as soon as possible:

Stephen Menard,
James Thompson.
Jan. 30, 1824. 5—2t

make titles to the said Wellborn, or show cause at the Court of Ordinary, to be held on the first Monday in May next, why they do not. and it is further ordered, that this rule be advertised according to law.

True copy from the minutes of said court, this 30th day of January, 1824.

John Dyson, c. c. o.
5—2t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in Wilkes County, four miles from Malettsville, on the night of the 10th instant, a BAY GELDING, about five or six years old, near 6 feet 1 1/2 or two inches high, and light built for his size; he has a star in his forehead and snip on his nose; trots and racks pretty well—his tail has somewhat the appearance of that of a horse when riding, that has been badly nicked. Any person who will give information of said horse, so that the subscriber can get him again, shall be amply rewarded for his trouble.

James Render.
Jan. 26, 1824. 5—2t

Notice.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1/2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.
January 27, 1824. 5—2t

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four. Terms, notes with good security, the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827.

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.
January 30, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.
January 30th 1824.

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

Sheriffs' Sales.

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

Seven negroes, viz. Allen a man, Phillis and her children Ben and Lewis, Betty and her children Peter and Alice; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of two *fi fas*, vs said Brown, one in favor of Archibald H. Sneed, and one in favor of Augustus H. Gibson; property pointed out by Isham Branham, and sold subject to a Mortgage in favor of Laurence C. Toombs and said Branham.

ALSO,
Two negroes, Will a man about forty years old, and Peter a boy about twelve years old; levied on by virtue of sundry executions as the property of John Hill to satisfy said *fi fa's*.

ALSO,
One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Daniel Harvie and others, in the occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on as the property of said Robert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendants in one of said *fi fa's*.

AL O,
Elzey B. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his mother, Ann Reynolds, being nine in number, viz. Harry about thirty five years old, his wife Sina about thirty eight, and their seven children, Ben about eighteen, Emily about sixteen, Thoma thirteen, Nelly eleven, Catherine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old; levied on by virtue of two *fi fa's*, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of P. Kezic, Bennett & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John McGee, Silas Reynolds, A. George Tomlinson; said interest being one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Tomlinson.

ALSO,
Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecilia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry *fi fa's* in his possession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaintiff's attorney; his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benjamin Porter, deceased.

ALSO,
(By consent of parties.)
Six acres of land, more or less, with the improvement thereon, in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land at lastly belonging to William G. Gilbert & Co. and others, in the occupancy of John Burgamy, also one negro woman named Jenny about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry executions against said Burgamy; pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,
A tract of land, containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dy on and

tion in favor of Jesse Pitman, with others.

ALSO,
Fifty acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Newford Creek, and in the occupancy of Thomas B. Danforth; levied on as the property of Benjamin Black to satisfy two *fi fa's*, one in favor of Willis Pope, and the other in the name of Joseph Heard.

ALSO,
One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Lincoln, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson McLondon to satisfy an execution in favor of Nelson Powell and Francis McLondon, administrators, &c., and Nelson Powell, Guardian, &c.; pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,
Two hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morris's Creek; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy two executions: one in the name of A. H. Gibson & Co. for the use of A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other in favor of Theodoris Stubbfield vs. H. well Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO,
One gray horse, one bed and furniture, stand and cord six split bottom chair, one pine cupboard, two pine tables, one set of flat iron, one pot, one oven & one looking glass; levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whisman for the use of John D. Thomsen vs. said Thomas Y. Gil and William Gil; property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gil.

(Postponed by consent of parties.)
One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Barbe for the use of an execution in favor of James Lindley vs. James M. Lendon and Nicholas G. Barbe; security: also one ornate mare & one set of Carpenter's tools; taken as the property of Simeon M. Lendon to satisfy said *fi fa's*; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,
A. J. TAMM vs. H. D. S.,
January 3, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow rank, one negro woman Ruth and her children Tirus Nelly, and Jackson, ally and her children Moses and Martha Mary and her child Patience, and Charlotte, also one trunk of goods & boxes fancy articles, one desk and show box, one side board, secretary and book case, one set dining tables, one cane stand, one dozen wind or chair, three beds, steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware, 2 pots, 1 oven, & 1 spider; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Beasley; property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,
One negro girl named Elizabeth, one cutting box, one 40 saw gin, one white horse, 1 cream colored horse, one stack fodder, supposed to be 4000 weight, one horse cart and gear, one set black mith's tool, one set waggon wheels, one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 head of cattle, 3 mules, and a young bay horse; levied on as the property of Patrick K. V. Jones vs. said Elizabeth; property pointed out by the defendant.

one desk, two chests, half dozen chairs, one lot crockery ware, one small chest, one looking glass, one pot, one oven, one spider, one trunk, one pair shovel and tongs, one pair fire dogs, one man's saddle, one woman's saddle & one Jersey wagon; levied on as the property of Wm. Swan, to satisfy a *fi fa's* warrant in favor of John Wilkinson vs. said Swan; property pointed out by the defendant and left in his possession by the order of plaintiff.

ALSO,
Fifteen acres of land, more or less, lying in the county of Wilkes, whereon John E. Little now resides; levied on as the property of said John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions against him.

ALSO,
Two horses; levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions in the name of H. Gibson and John D. Thomsen vs. said Rose; property pointed out by John D. Thompson.

(O) Wingfield, D. S.,
January 3, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilke county, within the usual sale hour, the following property, to wit:

Two negro women, named Esther and Jinny, levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, vs. said Rose.

(O) Wingfield, D. S.,
January 3, 1823.

Tax Collector's Sale.
At Elbert Court House on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold within the usual sale hours the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situated lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton, deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, dec.; amount due \$16 12 cents.

L. McCurry, T. C. E. C.
Nov. 25, 1823.

Administrators Sales
Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county.

One tract of Land,
containing three hundred and ninety-four acres, lying on the waters of Warhatche creek, in said county; it being the real estate of John Rich, deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r.
Nov. 15, 1823.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Inferior court, will be sold at Elbert Court House on the first Tuesday in April next, at the claim and title of the estate of Thomas Gardner, deceased, to a tract of land in said county, lying on the water of the Beaverdam creek and Ray creek.

Ann Gardner, adm'r.
January 10, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at Elbert Court house, between the usual hour of sale, agreeably to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordinary

AGREEABLE to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men, Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.
Lucy Hammond, adm'r.
January 1, 1824.

On the 14th of February next, will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittich, in Wilkes county, all the personal property of Charles Wittich, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ERNEST C. WITTICH, adm'r.
January 1, 1824.

Monthly Notices.

Executive Department, Ga }
Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823 }

ORDERED, That the subsequent resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes of this state, until the next general election.

Attest.
ELISHA WOOD, Sec'y.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met. That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in.
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.

Approved Nov. 18, 1823
G. M. TROU, Governor.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of William Waker deceased, being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining to say Smith and others, containing 265 acres, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Thomas Wooten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Ball, late of Chatham county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Eliza Ball, adm'r.
Nov. 30, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Newton County, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of David C. Patterson, deceased.

Josiah Perry, adm'r.
June 19, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Frances W. Butler, adm'r.
November 28, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land, No. 168, in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land, No. 403 in the 9th district, Irwin county, they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, senior, deceased. To be sold for the benefit of the heir and creditor: of said deceased.

Robert Grier, adm'r.
With the Will annexed.
Sept. 18, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec. for the benefit of the heir and creditors.

John Johns, }
Burch Dardin, }
Sept. 2, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Samuel Slaton, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of William Waker deceased, being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining to say Smith and others, containing 265 acres, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Thomas Wooten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Beaverdam River, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of and in In county, in the 6th District, No. 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823.

about forty years old; and Peter a boy about twelve years old; lived on by virtue of sundry executions as the property of John Hill to satisfy said bills.

ALSO.
One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Daniel Harvie and others, in the occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on as the property of said Robert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendants in one of said bills.

AL O.
Elzey B. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his mother, Ann Reynolds, being nine in number, viz: Harry about thirty five years old, his wife Sina about thirty eight, and their seven children, Bevy about eighteen, Emily about sixteen, Thena thirteen, Nelly eleven, Catharine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old; levied on by virtue of two bills, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of P. K. Kieze, Bennock & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John M'Cool, Silas Reynolds, & George Tomlinson; said interest being one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Tomlinson.

ALSO.
Thomas C. Porter's interest in that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecelia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry bills in my possession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaintiff's attorney; his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benjamin Porter, deceased.

ALSO.
(By consent of parties.)
Six acres of land, more or less, with the improvement thereon in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land at ly belonging to William G. Gilbert, E. Q. and others in the occupancy of John Burgamy, also one negro woman named Jenny about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry executions against said Burgamy; pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO.
A tract of land, containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dy on and others, in the occupancy of William C. Boren, one house and lot in the village of Malloryville, known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wooten, E. Q. levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in the name of Nathaniel M'Mekin vs. Reuben Scott and Augustus H. Gibson & Co. together with sundry others against said Scott; property pointed out by one of the defendants.

Richard J. Willis, Shff.
January 2, 1823.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of William Saffold, administrator of William Hambrick, deceased, to satisfy an execution.

ALSO.
Two hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morris's Creek; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy two executions: one in the name of A. H. Gibson & Co. for the use of A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other in favour of Theodore Stubblefield vs. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO.
One gray horse, one bed and furniture, stand and cord six split bottom chair, one pine cup board, two pine table, one set of flat iron, one pot, one oven & one looking glass; levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whimman for the use of John D. Stroud vs. said Thomas Y. Gil and William Gil—property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gil.

ALSO.
(Purchased by consent of parties.)
One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Barke-dee to satisfy an execution in favor of James Lindley vs. Simeon M'London and Nicholas G. Barke-dee; also one sorrel mare & one lot of Carpenter's tools; taken as the property of Simeon M'London to satisfy said bill; property pointed out by plaintiff.

WILLIAM M. H. D. S.
January 3, 1823.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow rank, one negro woman Ruth and her children Titus Nelly, and Jackson. ally and her children Moses and Martha Mary and her child Parience, and Charlotte, also one trunk of goods & boxes fancy articles, one desk and show box, one side board, secretary and book case, one set dining table, one can'te stand, one dozen wind or chair, three beds, steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware, 2 pots, 1 oven, & 1 spider; levied on as the property of Rayland Beasley to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Beasley; property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO.
One negro girl named Elizabeth, one cutting box, one 40 saw gin, one white horse, 1 cream colored horse one stack fodder, supposed to be 4000 weight, one horse cart and gear, one set black mith's tool, one set waggon wheels, one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 head of cattle, 2 mules, and a young bay horse; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly, property pointed out by plaintiff and left on the premises, with the exception of the negro girl, by order of plaintiff.

ALSO.
One tract of land containing three hundred and twenty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of John Dyson; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Pettee.

ALSO.
Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Kemp's creek; levied on as the property of Samuel Brooks, to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Brooks, property pointed out by the defendant.

AL O.
Two beds and furniture, one horse, one cart, one pine table,

ALSO.
The property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry executions in the name of H. H. Gibson and John D. Thom on vs. said Rose; property pointed out by John D. Thompson.

O. Wingfield, D. S.
January 3, 1823.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hour, the following property, to wit:

Two negro women, named Esther and Jinny, levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, vs. said Rose.

O. Wingfield, D. S.
January 3, 1823.

Tax Collector's Sale.

AT Elbert Court House on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold within the usual sale hours the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate, lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam creek, adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton, deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, dec'd. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, dec'd; amount due \$16 12 cents.

L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C.
Nov. 25, 1823.

Administrators Sales

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county.

One tract of Land, containing three hundred and ninety-four acres, lying on the waters of Warhatche creek, in said county; it being the real estate of John Rich, deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r.
Nov. 15, 1823. 46—tf

A GREABLE to an order of the Inferior court, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, at the aim and title of the estate of Thomas Gardner, deceased, to a tract of land in said county, lying on the water of the Beaverdam creek and Ray creek.

Ann Gardner, adm'x.
January 10 1824 3—tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at Elbert Court house, between the usual hour of sale, agreeably to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordinary of the county of Franklin.

200 acres of Land, more or less, situated in the county of Elbert, on Broad river, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Robert Turman, deceased. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Parks Chandler, adm'r.
Nov. 3, 1823. 45—tf

Will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county.

One tract of Land, lying in said county, the property of Richard Burton, dec'd.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Mary Burton, adm'x.
William Davis, adm'r.
Nov. 15, 1823. 46—tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.

January 1, 1823. 178

Monthly Notices.

Executive Department, Ga }
Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823.

ORDERED, That the subject of resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes of this state, until the next general election.

Attest.
ELISHA WOOD, Sec'y.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People or Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOKES, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in:
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 18, 1823.

G. M. TROU, Governor.
Nov. 25 1823 m11m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of John D. Stroud, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Reuben Scott, Adm'r.
July 7, 1823. 18—m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Court of Ordinary of Elbert County, for leave to sell one tract of land situate in said county, adjoining Samuel Allgood, and others, containing sixty-one and one fourth acres; it being part of the real estate of John C. Taylor, late of said county, dec'd.—Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

REBECCA TAYLOR, Adm'x.
May 15, 1823. 21—m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of Ordinary of Lincoln county, for leave to sell the real estate of William Best, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.
December 1, 1823. m n

Interior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors, Frances W. Butler, adm'x.
November 28 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land, No 168, in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land No 403 in the 9th district, Irwin county, they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, senior, deceased. To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Robert Grier, adm'r.
With the Will annexed.
Sept. 18, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns, }
Burch Dardin, }
Sept 2, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell the real estate of Samuel Slaron late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, }
Nov. 3, 1823. 44—tf

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of William Walker, deceased, being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Guy Smith and others, containing 265 acres for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Thomas Wooten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammett, sen late of Elbert county, deceased, consisting of one tract of land on Broad river, seven miles above Newburg, also one lot of land in said county, in the 6th District, No 405 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Lucy Hammon, adm'x.
January 6, 1824.

Georgia—Wilke County.

WHEREAS William Robertson and Daniel Gibson, administrators of the estate of James Lee, deceased, apply for letters dismisy from the said administration.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to file their objections in this office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.