The Washington News.

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1523

TLIP C. QUIET.

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ort filkes County, Ga.

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JOSERH TRAVIS

JOSEMF TRAVIS P. 2.

[P. Osing some unforces or circumstances his behave seen since she publication of the ministrality leads to carrie meetings were a size pley it has been format on sec converse and upper to change the one ting to be the two statington first the 20 h. August to them, now mentioned, 10th September

abetical list of chadidates for the gen-mbly, at the election in October next.

Ballow Authors, Thomas Wootten of Representatives—Thos Anderson, Cooper, John Gawes, William an, John H. Pipe James Render, adjunction county fices at the election

Isham Braham, Henry P. B. Holmes, Thomas M.

to the Court of the Hattage Court of the Parish Wallary Larreys - Carl on Wallary Larreys - Combs

Charles A. Cox. ATE PROM VININIA.

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HARLES A. COX, has aged in painting a of antility, expo-with which he

B. BOOKER

FOREIGN.

From the New York American. One day later from England.

We have received from our correspondent, the editor of the Auro

ra, a slip announcing the arrival at the port of Philadelphia of the ship Dido, Capt. Bliss, in 38 days from Liverpool, bringing papers from Lordon to the 23d of day.

Although something may always be gathered from every subsequent foreign paper, yet the news by this arrival does not appear to add very materially to our previous stock of European intelligence: Every day seems to confirm the opinion which we ventured to express, that the great battle reported at Boston, to have taken place between the French and Spanish armies was not well founded. The operations of Mica are as they should be, of the guer-illa character. Like our own Marion, the keeps in continual alarm and apprehension the bands of his foes, with any wasting the strength of his own force. Governed by pru-dence, he yields and retires where victory is impracticable, and again appears when unboked for, to the dismay, and sumetimes to the destruction of his enemies. Ile is perfeetly conversant with the face and resources of his country, and intery; all reports, however, respenting him, have a general tendeury to inspire the belief that he has obtaired some advantages over the enemy. If so, adds the Loodon Coufore we shall know its nature and extent, for, of course, not a syllable about it will appear in the Par-Papers.
Pleere is another item of intelli-

nee contained in this account which may be deemed essential. It represents the Army of the Frith as being dwindled to insignificance, ispiring no confidence, and more formidable by its atrocity than its atrengit. We have ever consider ed the constitutional system as being in greater danger from internal than from external foes; and not being able to determine bow far spi ritual dominion could be retained over a people habitually superstitious, who have entertained great fears that the Spanish force would be neutralized by its own dissentions, and the armics of France turn the scale in favor of despotism. It appears, however, that the thunders of the church have lost much of their efficacy; that the Army of the Faith is more eager for plunder than for conquest; and that it exoltes detestation without inspiring

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 15th of May, states that large supplies of ammunition continue to arrive there daily from all quarters, indicating a protracted continuance of the war. The French army con-tinued to advance, although the cordial reception they met with, as an-nonneed in the Parisias papers, is distinctly denied. No change on ees, to which those fortresses will . be a support and a place of refuge ! when they are pressed by a superi-

Letters received to day from Vittoria speak of the continuation of the blackade of Santona by Zabula. If that place should have the misfortune to fall into the hands of him who is now attacking it, it is to be feared that dreadful atrocities will be committed by this Chief who is well known, and has threatened that he will put the garrison and the inhabitants to the sword. The letters received to-day from Saragossa, state that the Royalist Desormisados commit all kinds of acts of

Atraveller just arrived from Pan. peluoa affirms, that the gatrison of that place had deexpectedly male a sally with 1,000 men and 4 can-non, had a tacked the French troops and had returned into the place, ta. king with them a good number of prisoners.

Letters from Catalonia, this mo ment received, do not confirm the previous statements of the flight of Mina; but say that, according to his favorite system of tactics, he had taken five or six thousand of his best troops, and entered La Cerdagae, where he inspired general consternation. Marshal Moncey had been obliged to turn round, and accept a battle, for which he was not prepared, in the neighborho d of Figueras, into the citadel of which Mina threw some ir ops to reinforce the garrison. He after wards crossed the Tor, which was still greatly swelled by the rains; and when the accounts came away, he was at Ripol. The same letters say, that Gen. Molitor was endeatowards Tarragona and Barcelona.

According to the movements of Bailasteros, who man@uvres alternately upon Temel. Da Rocca and Siguenza, and which seem connected with those of Mina, in Catalo. ning it seems that they will give much employment to the second As for the fourth, no are not well informed of what is passing

Paris. May 21 - Letters from Perpignan present us with some ou rious details respecting the compositio and movements of the Spanish army, now operating in Catalonia under the orders of Mina. We will lay before our readers the in-formation which has reached us on this subject. The army under the command of Mina exclusive of troops in garrison, amounts to 20. 000 men. It is composed privelthe war of independence, under the same general who is now at their head, and to whom they are entirely devoted. The garrisons have not weakened the army to any extent, for they are already wholly composed of netive militia. The principai Chiefe of Minn's corps, are Mi-lans, Lioberc, Mancs, Rotten and Correa. Milans and Lioberc are in the civirons of Hostalrich, Manco Carlagne, and Rotten and Correa were at the opening of the campaign in the immediate neighborh of of

we received yesterday from the Fortsmouth Herald, confirms the fews of the revelt of the Portuguese froops. It appears that the Portujuese government has bad suspieions for some time against Brigadier General Samparo, commanding the 23d regiment, and orders were issued for the general and his troops to join the army of observain the province of Beira. The infamous Sampayo. says the Porto guese papers, availed himself of the occasion to seduce the unsuspecting soldiers. He halted his troops near Lisbon, and sent the following letter to the Brigadier Governor at

" General and Friend.

"My mind is made up. The Ministry must resign. A King with dignity, and a Constitution to conduce to the public happiness, & not a civil war. Finally, no faction. Union, and oblivion of the past, are the wishes of the 23d regiment. Yours are undoubtedly the same and then farewell to Auar-

It appears that the plan faid by this traiter and his confederates, was to destroy the Cortes and Constitution, and bing back Portugal to despotism and legitimacy; and the pitiful instrument of these luded men, was the infant Don Mzdoubt stupid son of the King, who rue away from the palace to join the rebels. This young fellow was the 4th regiment, and no account had been received from him. His designs were doubtless to create re-

The Portuguese government, in this dilemma, has not wanted energy. Immediate steps went taken to acrest the progress of the faction. The troops generally are true; the eivic guards, it is said, are united and firm; and the Cortes are devising the best messares for the presereation of the liberty of the counsequences will result from this trais torous step; yet the same paper reed, having lost the confidence of the people. They may probably have connived at the treason of Sampayo. On the supplement, it is endorsed. " The Trench have entered Mad-

Communicated for the N. Fork American.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, DATED

on the Main little alteration has taken place. Padilla holds full command of the fagoon, after two hard contested naval actions with the flotilla of Morales, in which the Spaniards lost their naval commander, Mr. Francisco Sales de Echevaria, a gallant officer, and a school ner commanded by Wood, an Englishman, which went to the bottom. To the 81st May, however, the day we date our last advices, by a Spanish arrival from Maracaibo, the troops destined to co-operate by land, towards the capture of that place, had not arrived, which compelled

have seen two letters from Rin Ha cha, too one of the 10th May, 102ting, that the advanced theps that - ched that sameday, and the remainder, with 10 3cht pieces, would fellow on the 17-h and 18th .- And another of the 19th, which may a. yesterday, (18th) the rear of the army moved on towards Maracatha. The whole a my conside of 5,000 flue men, including eavairy, all under the command of the brave Margaritem Goraz; so that they must aus tually be on the scene of a nion Ly this time, and P dilla penuy to fure nish them with vehiclet, to cross or ver the Limon Creek. In the other band, a detachment of 80 men, having been ordered to retake passession of Coro by the Royalist Chief, Gen. Pacz moved from Valencia, (after baving raised the siego of Porto Cabello, owing to the sickly season) with about 2,000 men, to stack and destroy the enemy under strack and desirely the renemy under Col. Lorenzo. A resiel is this day expected from Cols, by which we will hear the result of this opera-tion, which, no doubt will? I were ble to the Colombian. In the in-terior, and all about the other provinces, the greatest tranquillity

reigns.
"The day Commodore Padilla A The day common or Familia forced through the bar, a lady at Maracable, who thought such an un-dertaking impracticable, said, with some sing froid, now no other alternative is left to our General than either to capitulate or sheer off; this being reported to the modern Calle guia, he sent for her, and made her repeat the sontence-this done, he rejoined, "No, madam, another refleg," and immediately ordered that 200 lashes should be applied to the fady, seated on a jack-ass, which yas setually executed, and she died consequence of this outrage done o her sex."

We learn, on the authority of a Colombian gentleman of high official station, now in this city. that the Congress of that Republic, considering its own independence as firmly established, has authorized General Bolivar to proceed with an government, in addition to 4.000 troops previously allotted to that [N. Y. Amer.

From the New York American, of July 11.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The old line ship New York, G. Maxwell, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whome she salled on the think the lit. We have our London the All uit. We have our London papers to the evening of Saturday. Sat May, inclusive, together with Lloyd's Lists, &c. The complexica of the news, save in that item which developes the treason of the Conde D'Abridal, is such as previous ous accounts had led us to expect. The French army entered Madrid on the 23d May; the Duke d'Augoulence in person on the 24th. A regency, to be composed of the Dukes De San Carlos and Del Infantado, and of our old acquainvance, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, was to administer the government in tho

Balling Authony, The mass Wootlen of Reviewentatives. —This Anderson, 200ners, John J. G. aves, William m. John H. Pope James Bender, resources of his country, and involves his precedings in much mystery; all reports, however, respenting him, have a general tendency for county .ffices at the election to inspire the belief that he has obor.—Isham He aham, Henry F. tained some advantages over the enemy. If so, adds the Loodon Conrier, it must vet be some time be-

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BOOKER

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We have nothing new (adds the letter) from Pampeluna and St. Sebastinus it seems as if the siege of those places was forgotten, or tho't to be unnecessary. Yet guerillas are forming in the most favorable parts of Navarre and in the three provin-

not prepared, in the neighbortio d of Figueras, into the citadel of which Mina threw some tr.ofs to reinforce the garrison. He after wards crossed the Tor, which was still greatly swelled by the rains: and when the accounts came away, he was at Ripol. The same letters vouring to push forward troops both towards Taringona and Barcelona."
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Intelligence from Russia is two days latter than that received by the London packet. It announces that the warlike projects of Russia have been suddenly checked by the declaration of Sir C. Bagot, that the neutrality of England in the present contest between France and Spain, depended entirely upon the circum-

It'is possitively affirmed, that Sir Charles Bagot has received from Count Nesselrode, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a very long note in answer to the communication which he has made to the Russian Cabinet, in the name of Lord Strangleney has forwarded this note to Constantinople by way of Odessa.

From' the National Advocate, of

doubt stupid son of the King, who ruo away from the palace to join the rebels. This young fellow was accompanied by a few soldiers of the 4th regiment, and no account had been received from him. His designs were doubtless to create rebellion.

The Portuguese government, in this dilemma, has not wanted energy. Immediate steps were taken to arrest the progress of the faction. The troops generally are true; the civic guards, it is said, are united and firm; and the Cortes are devising the best measures for the preservation of the liberty of the country. It is hoped that no evil con-sequences will result from this traistorous step; yet the same paper reports that the Ministry have resigned, having lost the confidence of the people. They may probably have connived at the treason of Sampayo. On the supplement, it is endorsed, " The French have entered Mad-

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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, DATED " CURACOA, June 13.

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native is left to our General than either to capitulate or sheer off: this being reported to the modern Galle gula he sent for her, and made her repeat the bentonce-this done, he rejoined, " No. madam, another resource is still left-to capitulate or flog," and immediately ordered that 200 lashes should be applied to the fady, seated on a jack-ass, which Vis notually executed, and she died L'eonsequence of this outrage done o her sex."

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Aliabal, who had been charged by the Constitutionalists with its defence, was tampered with by Moz-Anisaat's most suspicious reply, is to be found below. Abisbal having then determined to evacuate Madrid, issued his proclamation, of the 16th, which we also insert, and which taken by itself does not prove much against him and then retired. On the 21st, between the period when the Spanish regular force was withdrawn, and the entry of the French, the service General Bessid eres endeavoured to force his way into the capital, but was repulsed by the city militin, es is caid, with great lass. Of Abishal's conduct no satisfactory explanation is given, and even a ste his fate, the accounts, according the Times, tro contradictory, that paper wide,

them which give the constitutional stances of the other Powers of Eutroops an opportunity of taking advantage of them. Persons who arrope not taking any part in the war.
Anstria, it is added, has made a rived here yesterday give it as their similar communication to his impeopinion that the Spaniards will carrial majesty. On the latter statery into execution the plan they have ment less reliance is placed in Eng-lard, and we think justly, than on announced, and really begin their war as soon as the French have enthe former. tered Madrid." Marshal Moncey, it is said, does not advance with as much rapidity and confidence as was expectedbut nothing is given from which to infer any thing like the battle reported at S. Andero.

t . make before my goods and benefic of all d obtain a ad entire-ARLSB. titrons.

to Some say that he has been sei- | coy from Thompson's Island, and and by his soldiers, and is to be tried by a court martial. / We believe it was never expected that he should defend Mideid: he is said to have marked out Estremadura as the place where military operations might commence with specess. We also sugnert, that without virtue enoneh to be a patriot, be had wanted courage to be a decisive traiter. If so, hewill have prurred the hatred; and will be exposed to the

rencessee of both parties."

(Pelog, surmises, and those, we think, will most probably be confirme l are that Abisbal's defection, to which Morillo. Pall eter s. and even Mar, are supposed to have been privy, was a concerted cheme, by means of which a door of a commodation with the French would be more readily apened; and we shall not be susprised to find this conjunture shish we some time since hazacided confirmed, viz: that the arrival of the Prerch at Methal might fead to immediate acgoristions. The following language of the Courier of the Stat, referring to Abishai's pro eedegs, seems to favour this Conjectore.

a with respect to the true character of that affair, and all the important consequences that may flow from it. we are still without suff ient data to form an exact judgment. We can state, however, that in the high est political circles, the conviction remains unshaken that an amicable arrangement will take place."

In other parts of Spain, nothing discouraging to the Spaniards had occurred. On the contrary, o a sortie from Sr. Sebastian, of which the details will be found in another place, the Spanish troops obtained a decisive advantage; and as to the vietor which, in his " Bobadil" Depatch, Gep. Donnation claims to have obtained over Mina's forces in Catalonia, we suspect a few more such rould ruin the French General. As far as we can make out. Minn would seem to have baffed his pursuers, a d to have throw him selfinto Barcelona.

The Fren b funds had declined. owing as is supposed, to the intention which find been amounced, of nego isting a new lear of 25,000 000 rents-in other words, of borrowing, 50 ano,000 fraces-a sum exceeding the whom deht of the United States; and that all for the pleasure of imposing, or trying to opp se, an absolute King, or the Spaniards_

The disturbances in Ireland coutigued undated.

Acting to an article from the Times, which we publish, there would seem'to be se determination on the part of the Holy Allies, to interfere even with the freedom of Suitzerfa d. brecomp ling her to restrict the liberty of the press, and To bare t from ter to som the unfortue are of other pations, to whom she has fforded an asylum. Tous daring and tosolent. h ve these cellearned tyrants become.

P'ris. May 26 .- The Moniteur contains the following proclamation: " Inhabitants of Madrid .- It mili-

on her passage to Norfolk, during which a malignant fever appeared among the crew, there was not on board a surgeon's mate, has, as might be expected, caused some nnimadversion. If the following, from the Democratic Press, may be relied on, of it, siddeed, time to make a casquiry late this indeferrole conduct on the past of those who are receiving the money of the people. Our brave seamen, who are sent into climates every way unrongenial and dangerous to their constitutions, have, at least, a right, If common humanity did not digate its necessity, when discare has blin. ched their cheek and prostrated their stre gth, to receive every is sistance in the power of medicineto bestow. That they will be withit ly left to perish for the want of medigal assistance and advice when exposite their lives in our service, 18 do not believe -but the glaring newligence which has been exhibited to this instance, we hope, will e er he repeated. "Unless u d fferent Aystem is pursued at Washington. says the Press we shall very some find all our public vessels riff rime for want of medical assistance. 60 requires lot a very hasiv clarce at the Naval Register, to observe the names of men who are receiving the pay and emoluments of Surgeons, who have never rendered the constry any service, who have, not been to sea for seven years, and who he ver intend going to see; men who are enjoying a lucrative practice at home. and are also drawing thousands of dollars from the Treasury for services never rendered.

"There have been instables in which seren Surgeons have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to join a step before one would obey the command. The excuses were altogether of a private nature. If the Secretary of the Navy had do e justice to the country, he would bere stricken from the rolls these who refused to obey the reasonable orders of the department."

Sar. Georgian.

---From the National Intelligencer.

Americans in the Pacific.

Extract of a letter from an officer an board to United States top to stan A tou come more in this city duted Imparate, Nicet

We are all heartily sick of the chast, but presume we must bear with nationce , yet another year Our first sten from there after you sailed, was to contov the ship Cantoo to Arica and Quilea, which poets were in a declared mite of blockade; but which the Commodore did not see proper to respect. At Arien. we witnessed a fight between the schooner the letter was object to cut her cable and stand ff. . ith loss. F om this we sailed to Qu'l ca, and completed the sale of Canton's eargo. On the 4th of Ju ly we gave a dinner, to which seventy persons sat down. The guests consisted of the off ers of the Can-

exchange except for the better. | plo-and we would rather see the ! of relaxation. Sheir politeness to us expeeded any thing we had experienced from the Patriots, or even anticipated Com so savage a race.

From this place we sailed to Callao, where we lay some months, thence back to Quilea with a . uis a miserable place; and we are much disappointed in our anticipations of the grandeur of Lima-save the Churches, which exceeded in richness, splender and folly, any thing I had ever witnessed. We have been in this place about a week, from Juan Fernandez, where we lay a month overhauling and printing. At the above place, we and much amusement, honting and fishing. Ac. We established on stone a hespital, a bakery, and built a charter. All the marines and the band, sail makers, carpentore, at montere, be bete &c. lived constant'y on store, and in fact, we seld mis w more than 150 men a.Dir and at n time.

We circumnavigated, in boats, te Island, and explored it in every direction, in spite of cloud-capped mourtaies, and rugged precipiess. During our stay, we killed 60 bulto ks. some g ats and caught about 10 000 fish. All shared in the sport, and no accident, except one man wounded by a musket ball, in an attack upon some wild bulls: many risks were run from the ferocity of these animals when wounded, and I meet had a narrow escape from one which made a desperate charge at me, after I had wounded Lim : he ran upon my bayonet, which fortunately turned him.

Conlition between the Friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Palhous.

Called open, as we frequently are, to state the authority on which . we announced the epstemplated coalition, we see no good teason for withholding it; Especially as we do not learns that it is pretended to be kept a secret.

The Hon, William Darlington, late member of Congress from this district, the intimate and confi lential friend of Mr. Callman, since his return from Washington, in converintion with several gentlemen, bus, we ur derstand, suggested:

That Mr. Calbonn was yet comparatively a young man; that Mr. tdams was considerably older; that My. Adams would not probably. hold a situation in the government under Mr. Calhoun, he being an much tounger than Mr. A.; that therefore, in the event of the election of Mr. Calhoun, at this time, the distinguished abilities of Mr Adams would be lost to the patien; but that, if Mr. Adams should be elected. Mr. Callionn would have no objerfion to take the office of Scere part of State under him, and at the end of right years Mr. Calhoun might take Mr. Ad ms' places.

Not having heard the remarks ourselve- we do not pretend to give the words, but such, we believe. to he the substance of them; and from the high authority from which these

succession fiereditury, than passing, be purchase, the a glittering bauble, from the hand of one coult favourite to those of another; for. however intelligent , the founder of any dynastr may be, herefftary surcession must produce degeneracy. which will be, controlled by the wisdom of others for give place, by revolution, to a better state of things. If, by a political sec-saw, one Secretary may be elevated, to the end, that another may rise in his ture; -who can look to consequences without alarm ! What shall afford us a gnarrantee that the " Presidential Mautle " may not at lust, descend -to open the most holybut at the will of the Incumbent,

" Correspond trop " affel to as a s, wet bears

But-were so monstreus a fraud up in the Constitution to be attemp ted, we console on selves with the belief, that it would be beteeted and exposed by the virtue of the penple. - Constitutionalist, (Geo.)

. THE PRESIDEN T.

The letter from Doctor William Darlington, for many years a highly respectable member of congress from Pennsylvania, was not received until yesterday, or it should have been earlier published: It disproves the fabricased evalition between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams, or their friends, and does justice to the manly and noble character of the Secretary of War. . Even that distinguished statesman may feel proud of the esteem and approbation of so excellent a man, and so ppright a politician, as William Darlington. Franklin Mazette.

COMMUNICATION. F

West Chester, Poin Jo'u 2.' 1823. MR. Nonvell: The Editor of the Village Becord, of this place. has thought proper to state, as upon my athority, in his paper at this in roung, that the frie de of Mr. Adams and Mr. Lalhoun have agreed to form a "coalition." upon the basis that oif Mr. Adams should be elected President, Mr. Calhoun would have no objection to take the "fire of Serretary 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 pu saed 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 au heotie '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 pe mit me to do in your paper at an early day, inasmuch as the republican newspa-

present Mions ister picposes nent meddlers have my most he

Withrespect to: timate and confide Mr. Cathaga, it is pitots assumption o Record Editor. 10 the Botor chiang th ers. to he the fehed that graticulars, is ed Low my his worth and men's, but Lieue no pr being his "confidenti indeed he have and deant. og poli have alstays for frank, open, nething to trutle, is of tegistfort: 10 to his still which has at friends nod a

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denies that he

alition had been ington, last sep friends of Mr. Ad Cain an upon the Mr. tdams should! sideat, Mr Calhoun objection to take the cretary of State ua that at the end of eigh Calhoun might take in quea, e whether Mr. D xpressed himself to that effect or it. It has been stated in papers levited to Mr. Calhoun, and neet denied. that that gentleman was the personal friend of Mr. ides, with whom he is kn wn to agree in all important points of national port! ded that "if it should bereafter t. come necessary to choose betwee Mr. Cathogo and Mr. Adams, the is no doubt that Mr. A and is friends, will be found amongst le streamous supporters of Mr. C' If this be ant a contition with to federal candidate, it is very fina enincidence in sentiment and virt. which evidency points to such la event, and as both the gentiura cannot be sleeted, use see noting so very improved in a coalitie of the nature mand by the edite of the Village Record. Mr. Durington attribates the observations nade relative to the tablect to geatheren at Washington, the friends of other cambidates, who objected to Mr. Calhoun, inasmuch, as he ras younger dian his competitores 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 cheervations but it would have more to the purpose if Mr. Di informed us whether the rem if they came not from the fc Mr. Callioun did not prothe friends of Mr. Adam

enumerated the "other

gelf into Barcelons. The Fren bonds had declined, owing as is supposed to the intention which find been aunounced of nego isting a new lear of 25,000 000 rents -in other words, of borrowing 50 000,000 fraces-a sum exceding the whom debt of the Unbed States; and that all for the pleasure of imposing, or trying to opp se, an

absolute King, or the Spaniards The disturbances in Ireland configued unshaied.

According to an article from the Times, which we publish there would seem to be so determination on the part of the Holy Allies, to intertier even with the freedom of Buftzertud, breeinp Jing ber to restrict the liberty of the press, and to bound from ter tissom the unfortueate of other nations, to whom she has ffieded an asylum. Tour daring and t. solent. h ve those colleagued tyrants become.

P'ris. May 26 .- The Moniteur contains the following proclamation: tary operations, and a desire por to compromise the generous people of Madrid, force me to evacuate the capital dishall not abandon it untilanother hestile force relieves the gar. rison, which shall be boond to preserve the public tranquillity, by means of a convention, authorized by the laws af war. If a few evil disposed persons flattered them selves with the hopes of pillage and disorder, they must renounce their eriminal designs, and be assured that exemplary punishment will be the reward of any movement not authorized by law.

" I have respected, and shall respect the opinions of every individual, because I am of opinion that a liberal government ought to do so. whilst the se holding different sentiments on the merit of established laws do not permit the fury of parties to stain with blood the streets of the capital of this high minded nation n r shall the ambitions and perfillious designs of a few persons, compromise the tranquillity of a town distinguished for its patriotism and intelligence.

(Igned / The Count del ABISBAL Madrid, Mas 16, 1823."

Paris May 27 .- The Moniteur of Tuesday contains an article from Petersburgh, dated the 1st of May, which states as certain, that the war between France and Span will not cause any change in the harmony existing between Great Britain and Rustin, and that the latter, " fellowing the example of the Caba t at St. James's, is resolved under all eireumianes, to mai a the stricted heutrality."

the time of the sailing of the De-

From the Mational Intelligencer.

Americans in the Pacific.

Extract of a letter from an officer or board the Einted States hip he him to to a genue-men in this city dued Vulparairo, March

We mer all heartily sick of the ebast, but presume we must bear with nationes and another year. Our first step from here after you sailed, was to consov the ship Canton to Aries and Qualra, whiel ports were in wedeclared mate of blockade; but which the Commodore did not see proper to respect. At Arien, we witnessed a fight between the troops or there, and the Patriot schooner-the latter was obt sed to cut her eable and stand off. with loss. F om this we sailed to Qu'l ca, and completed the sale of Canton's cargo. On the 4th of Ju ly we gave a dinner, to which seventy persons sut down. The guesis consisted of the officers of the Cautor and a French merchant ship. (being the only vessels there,) and the rest of the number were made up by ladies and gentlemen from Arequips. (a city 90 miles in the interior.) and the efficers, civil and military, of the port; which, by the bye, is nothing more than a small nishe in the rocks, where goods can be landed, there being not the least shelter for shipping. Here we lay six weeks, rolling the lower deck ports in, and, but for the lively vivacity 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 gold. Their feelings of admiration and surprise earnot be described. Mirs. Stewart was called the Anglo-American lady, who spoke all tongues and could play on all instruments. I could relate to you many aneddotes of this portion of the country, and say something of the wisdom of their politiciaus, in opposing the army of the part of Peru cailed independent, but perhaps it might not be interesting in the relation: suffi e it to say, that they still are Royalists, and the reasons they give for chosing to remain so, are, that their neighbors who call themselves inde-The fact recently stated, that at pendent, are more miserable than

inte member of Congress from this district, the intimate and 'confidential friend of Mr. Callbon, since his return from Washington, in conver- | would have no objection to take the intion with several gentlemen, bas, we understand, suggested:

That Mr. Calhonn was yet comparatively a young man; that Mr. dams was considerably older; that Me. Adams would not probably. hold a situation in the government under Mr. Calhoun, he being an much vonnger than Mr. A.; that therefore, in the exent of the election of Mr. Calhoun, at this time, the distinguished abilities of Mr Adams would be lost to the nation; but that, if Mr. Adams should be elected. Mr. Calhoun would have no objection to take the office of Scent tary of State under him, and at the end of eight years Mr. Calhoun. might take Mr. Ad ms' place.

Not having heard the remarks ourselve- we do not pretend to give the words, but such, we believe. to he the substance of them; and from the high authority from which these suggrations come, such we have reason to conclude, was the course of p liev agreed upon at Washington, to be pursued by the friends of those detingui-bed men.

[Westchester, (P) Village Record.

We have often heard it asserted -and as often denied-that an arrangement had been made between' the Meretacies 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 negociators. Set-even with this proof-we cannot-we will not believe, that these goutlemen-whose talents and integrify it is not our pur pose vo underrate-have calmly entered into engagements, the whole scope and object of which, are, to deprive the people of their birthright-to make the office of Chief 'tagistrate a thing to be bought and sold-a mere article of barter and of tenffic !- 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 bath 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 callel;-if one of the most important functions of the goversment, to be performed by the people, is to be usurped and exercised by a few, to the advancement of their owr ambitions views. Take the they are, and they say they like no | election of President from the peo. of gentlemen, during their moments are endoy

Mr. Calhono might take his place " That teditor also ventures to draw the conclusion, upon the same grounds, that such "was the course of policy agreed appen at Washing ton, to be pu said by the friends of those distinguished men " To give, as I suppose, a more imposing air to the story, he comarks that I am the "intimate & confidential friend" of Mr. Calhoun; and thence it is inferred that the statement may be considered as au hentie A more pitiful misrepresentations 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 pe mit 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 ustil next Wednesday. Why the Editor of the Record should have pre-umed 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 comprebend, upon fair principles. The facts are, that when I returned from Washington, I met with a number of my a quantances, and, as is the usage of the place, we had a free and familiar conversation on political subjects in general, and, among 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 such, by any subordinate department, with other of an aboliti 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 atterly 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 weourse of policy agreed up n at reach of the Washing on, or elsewhere. I have a coercion no knowledge of any such measure. debt, is, It may be suitable employment for a village gossip to glean, at second hand, from the oo asi nal chit chat ed on the !

agreed to form a "countron." upon

federal candidate, it is very live the basis that oif Mr. Adams should be elected President, Mr. Calhoun conficidence in sentiment and viet. which evidency points to suc! In office of Serretary of State under event, and as both the gentlion cannot be alected, we see noting so very improvement in a coalitie of the nature made by the edite of him; and at the end of eight years. the Willage Record. Mr. Durington attributes the observations nade relative to the tubicet to gentlepen at Washington, the friends of other candidates, who objected to Mr. Calhoun, inasmuch as he vas younger dian his competitors and that the nation ought to have the benefit of his services, for another presidential term, in some subjordinate department, with other similar reasons." It is of very little imvations-but it would have more to the purpose if Mr. DE informed us whether the rem Mr. Calhoun did not pro enumerated the Mother sons" which were ad occasion .- Suv. Sec

> " What most be of a repeal of all .c payment of debts-f disguised that sum amount of an aboli ment for debt tiest the rich, ba for the return o the poor, being gation to pays

This is held

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onment for debt coment in far ther argume ty and injec Not only ver been " all correi debts " show debt." The tion of the e cate, conti surrender erty of T ing apparel -and excepted. It e what the laws do provide for-un & evaded for the the punishmeht lently contract ly convey the reach of thei in any selie -particularly



E RIGHTS, amliberty: and the means, which, it ible, when prost possible, when prost have the effect prosired from the emh is too often resorted after feeling merely, then resorted to with resorted to strongly.

rom us to say, that evpats his debtor 'to n a vindictive feel. , and not the ability sometimes hopy. on the ealpris v. debtor - s lings of some bimelf dees e pained by ess to a special orture as man minute of the times out of ten. debt may be re vindictive spirit. sitely worse, to eru e avenue even of a ie at ail. We have confess, for mirds so to I dues them to enty years of ugo. having been impris Boston, or who to weaken the eff ... hittling down his coo less than se-us, by personal situation is less celling Southern because he can the jail, its bolts if when we adimprisonment of to shew the abisle of imprison thus we have

of the sabje thaing to the argu above quoted, above quoted, sake of argu-licalited conse. on of imprisonwill miy. let it be legioc, a subject lis & society i. au sdition of maral at the settime of a more off arious payment of debts of contracts, than cen equence of ngs would be, chat and this we should out, on the contra-picty. [Nt. Ist.

PROBITT. on of the Legislaprohibiting the it usucious later. returned by G. with eljections.

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tem; I hold no on usury in my estravagant 112 and myself afertuately un-of obtaining a torest, I would boad, not be-

pines were reduced to a state of des-tirution which doub ed his di-tress He comforted him elf and them how. ever, with the reflection, that upon the stricte t review of his own conduct no want either of integrity r Je thought it best there ore to re pair to Paris in order to 'ay a true state of his affir a before his creditors. that being convinced of his honesty, the might be induced to pit his wisfortune, and allow him a reasona able space of time to settle his affairs the was kindl received by some, and very civilly by all; and wrote immediatel to his fami. Con granu'aring heim on the pro pect of a granuating from on the pro present a specy and favorable adjustment of his definition for Bur all his hopewers described by the cruelt of his principa creditor who raused him to be seized and entre ju 14 soon.

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in he country hi elde t son's youth

o about if y at o age littening on ly to the dictate of a lai piety, came port to Paris and threw him elf at ne feet of his ather's obdurate creditor, to whom he painted the distress of it amily in most pathetic term , but apparently without eff ct. ngth in the greatest agony of mind he said ir. ince ou think niving can compensate for your loss but a vic . n et your re entment devo ve upon me let me uffer in tead o my father, and the mi eries of pri on will eem light in procuring liberty or a parent to console the sorrows of the distracted and dejected family that I have left behind me thus Sir, you will satisf your rengeance without sea ing their irretri and here hi- tears and sigh stopped his att rrance Hi ather's creditor behe d him upon his knees in this condition for a tul quar ter of an hour. He then sternly de sired him to rie and it down; he e be ed The gentleman then walked from one corner of the room to the other in great agression of mind for a long the ame pace of time. At length throwing his arms about the oung man neck I and, said he

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than money -I have in on y daughter for whose fa I have the u mo t

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marr ing you he ma h b. harpy G) carry your father's discharge, a khi con ent bring him in santly

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All Marriole Tule. — It is sufficient to allow a few and the sufficient to allow a few and the sufficient to allow a few and the sufficient to the sufficien co.d. the same name. Fast bong is well co.d. the same name. Tast bong is well to co.d. to be said, but the title, by way of it, evanoushait be THE BLO-DY REGGAR.

del, the catartine seeking, and the tity, the tele wear seeking, and the tity, the tele wear seeking and created who for those and created who for those and created who for those and the seeking to consider the television of the owner of a busyle or age being the owner of the television of the wear of a busyle or age being the owner of the wear of a busyle of the wear of the

the villagers, he as the shot, also the office fait disters a piercing cryc excliming. The fair distributions of the distributions of the distribution of the same faither fair the mutation of the same shaken by the horror of the secue, and all the same by the swin rash deed, stands a few months for the faither distributions, falls back in a fit and expire.

We are dearly of the opinion, that the course pursued by the Executive of this state in regard to Joseph Lawrence, as stated below, was such as the dature of his case required. The law under which he was sentenced, we have always viewed as unconstitutional; and if it he not so, the clause to which we object is at least inexpedient and impolitie-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 purished—let the term of imprison-ment in the Penitentiary be extend. edto fic, ten or fifteen years at he expiration of the imprisonment the state, and be subjected to fur-the state, and be subjected to fur-ther punishment if he ever return-tors. Some provision of this kind would perhaps answer the purpose; Int in passing a law that authorizes the salling a free man for his, of whatever colour, the Legislature has exercised a power no gracied (as we think) by the Constitution. Couth Record.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Joseph Law-coce, a free black Keeper of the Peni e disty on the 11th inst., has been pardoned by the Executive. This man is repu-ted to be a native of the state of Now York, who having been employed on a coasting vessel, artized in Darice in this state, in the spring of 1 122, from whence on the departure of the vessel, it seems inveigfed a stave, and being upprehended and convicted thereof before a Court of Justices, was sentenced under an act of the Legislanure to twelve months imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary, and at the expiration of that time, to be sold as a slave during his natural life. After having served twelve menths in the Penitentiary. Executive symency was extended to him, and for the purpose of his leaving the state without delry, he has been furnish. ed with a passport to Savaniah, where he is to embrace the first opports ity that effers to return to

New York
The case of this man should be a warning to the free people of 100. lor who come from other states 10 Georgia-as the like elemency may not be extended to others convicted of similar crimes.

New paper Debts .- The conduct of some who call themselves honor able men in regard to debts of this description is infamous. are sometimes resorted to, for evading their parment, which are shameful. When a man, after reg-ularly 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 refnes to pay, 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 stat-ute of limitation in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to grante 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 hestrate a moment to discharge his newspaper account when he knows it. [Nat. Intel.

Ancedate - 4 Frenchman. keeper of a hotel in the Palais Roy-al. inserted at the bottom of his cards, as a most tempting inducement to make our travelling counman. " What was the cause of Adswered, : h. I-dinna ken what was the cause o' his fat but it wa an ungo dirty fa', for he hursled into the ditch, and hi breek were a' clay."

Some years ago when the epi-deric disease, the influence, was generally prevalent, two negroes met, and with that publicness which is somewhat peculiar among them, enquired after the health of their absent families -- " all well "- was the answer of one, "thank God. but my wife, she got de wij . wnzy." ----

THE VEWS.

WASHING PON, JULY 26, 18:8.

FEDERALISM.

FEDERALISM.

It must be gravitying to the fideralists to primess the discipion existing at the present time in the republican party, and the angreeing which the presentating question disciping which the presentantial question disciplinations are sometimes and the same and the same are sometimes and the same are sometimes and the same are sometimes and the same are conflicted, the same are sometimes are sometimes as a same as a security to individuality the same are sometimes as a same as a security to individuality and the same are sometimes as a same are sometimes as the property of the constitution of the of the country stopped in its progress, and the ober vetail the people restrained, they cannot support men who wis undominedly erelea war to change the sparit of republicanism now more affect through the fand, for one of erranged through the fand, for one of the erranged through the fand of describing the fand of the state of the erranged through the fand of descord, and to unite as closely of the fand of descord, and to unite as closely of the fand of descord, and to unite as closely of the fand of the fand of the erranged through the fand of descord, and the fand of the erranged through the fand of the erranged through the fand of t

coay on he reins of these united and happy save mediately after the presidency of General-wave mediately after the presidency of General-wave mengion, the federal party (their principles not please to the developed) obtained an ascerdency to use the reason of Mr. Adams, opened the reason of Mr. Adams, opened the vest of the training and their permission of Mr. Adams, opened the vest of the training and their permission of the form the principated their permissions of their permission of the principated their permissions of their permissions and their permissions of their permissions of their permissions and their permissions of their permissions of their permissions and their permissions of their permissions, appeared a try, wasdom, genus, patronism, appeared at try, wasdom, genus, patronism, appeared as try, wasdom, genus, patronism, appeared as the other than the other. The republican party undertook the ardinosistake of directing the destinies of this temperature of the temperature o Immediately after the presidency of General

minds, sectional fellings and projudices, in federaties apeak of diamnou and dission, while we speak of union and prace, set all regulations be united, and success will not be

To sup Criticis or Witten.

It has been near foor years since I reciped a public expression of your partially, and energed your service as number of other and an energed your service as number of other and an energed your service as number of other and an energed your service as number of other and an energy of the service and the service and the property of the service of the property of the service of the energy o

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Y. ur Pellow Cr izen.
D G. CAMPBELL. July 26, 1823

DIED, on Suiday night last, as her resistence minis county, Mrs. Et IZA HETH BUT2 LER, resect of the saie Edward Buter, E. q. deceased. Mrs. Butler was aged slide 7-1 years; a great part of which period she was an exemplary professor of tha sulption, whose cherring and comforting softer see was recent measures of the day to the measure of the day to say the strength of the said of the greatest of ones faith, and charity, the reduced of ones faith, and charity, the greatest of these is charity. So wholly free one approach to detection, sho would rather the greatest of them as a very could rather than the greatest of the said of the sai

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to Overton Wingfield, are hereby not fied to make immediate payment to James Rembert, Esq. or reilet will be sought in law.

Overton Wingfield. July 24. 1828.

Precutor's Sale,
O'Fr day the filst of August
pext, arthe late residence of
Woodard Trannel, de d mae
Thomas Formby's, will be said,
some cows and calves, thurshold
only tighter frestings, that station and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, one good still, a number of tight casks, a quantity of hogsheads,

COSTLY CHURCHES.

In some late Philadelphia papers we read the description of several spleadid churches which have been built, and some which are now completing. These descriptions occu-pied a considerable space in the newspaper. We had turrets, mod-ern Gathic architexes, pillars with Ionio caps and bases, pulpits and pews of rich satin wood and mahogany, brillant lustres and candelagan's, brill and lustres and caudelabras, communion table with a gorgen with a garden and table with a gorgen with a gorgen and table with a gorgen and table with a garden an

minister, Paul, preached to the A thenians, he collected the people around him on the areopagus and be neath the arch of ficaven, and from a rock he denounced paganism and maintained the majesty of the cunknown God" When a yet greater preacher lectured the multitude, he did it in a manner equally simple and divested of estentation.

How are the times changed! Can we worship God with an humble & contrite heart when the eye is dazzled with the splender of wealth and the glare of luxury and beauty? Can hear be divested of all wordly considerations and commune piously with our Creator amidst the rustling of silk, the blaze of light, and the time! and drapery of fashion? True, it may be said, that the tem-ple of Solomon was narivalled 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 ediffers 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 couff ting nations has laid waste that splendid edifice, since the scurifices have been superseded by other peace and free will offerings, since the tem-ples and alters of heathens have been prostrated, since worshippers of the true God have increased like the sands of the desart, it has been considered unnessary to fond the ish those means for useless parada which should be devoted to acts of charity, more acceptable to the di-vinity than all this tinselled finery. Religion now is becoming a fash-

ion and not a duty; going to church, and not to return our grateful thanks to the father of mercies, but to see

Some Sabbaths ago, a tall thin dandy, with a tight neckeloth, and a head of buge bushy frizzled bair, fter surveylog me from head to for with a small quizzing glass. drawled out, "Prey sir, can you tell me which is the fashionable church?" "What seet do you mean sir?" says I. "I'm not particular," said he, "so that it is a fashionable church, a young preacher, and a pumber of pretty girls there."-This automator was not singular. ing off his white gloves, throwing down his hat, and a moss rose on the tabir. took his seat. " Well. said I. "have you been edified with the sermon, and have you prayed devoude?" "O, yes, I've been much entertained," said he; splendid church; so elegant; so maapleaded churen; 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 discourse; on-

ly thirty minutes; nover yawned once; flac young preacher."
This is going to church among fashionalles. There should be nothing of ornament or attraction in a church, beyond the sacred purposes

was exhibited to poor Lazarus, who fund his way to hoor Lazarus, who fund his way to Abraham's bosom without that charity which should have been extended to him. "All men are qual." if not in sight of men, certainly in the estimation of God .- Nat. Adrogate.

Natural Wonders .- It is very surprising, that two of the greatest natural variosities to the world are within the United States, and yet searcely known to the best informed of our geographers and natural-

The one a beautiful fall in Franklin (Habersham) county, Georgia, Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Tuccoa fall is much higher than the Falls of Nisgara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular sock; and, when the stream is full, it passes down wish-out being broken. All the prismathe effect, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Tuccon. The Table mountain, in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful preci-The Table pice of 900 feet. Many persons re-side 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 east a glimpse into the almost boundless abyes, can again exercise sufficient fortisule 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 mensures of enution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiesity 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, asit were, is represented to his astonish oil senses, and he is instantly over-whelmed. 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 seebe, which, for a while, he is unable to define by description or imitation.

Sheriffs' Sales.

M.L. be sold on the first Tuenday in August next at the Court house in Wilkes ounty within the lawful sale hours, the following property, wiz:

One negro' boy named Willis: levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy undry executions, ve aid Ilill, 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 ati-fy sundry executions again t said Josiah Walton, property pointed out by him.

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

R. J. Willis, Shff.

July 4. 1823. WILL besold on the 1st Tues-day in August next, at ALSO,

One negro boy named Jackson; taken as the property of George Flynt and Sarah Flynt, executriz on the estate of John Flynt, and levied on by John Garrard, con table. and returned to me to satisfy fourteen executions from a Justice's court in the use of Richard Tarver vs. the said

.ALSO. One waggon and two cotton gin: 'evied on as the property of Levi H Echols to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of A. H. Gibson vs.

eaid Echol- property pointed out by William Walker, p. s.

July 3 1823.

N the firer Tuesday in September next, will be sold at Elbert Court House, between the usual hours of sale, the following property,

Two lots of land in Elbert county, in the town of Petersburg, and 67 with the improvements thereon; levied on by virtue of an execution on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in Elbert uperior Court. in the name of (liver White, against the heirs and 'ega representatives of Shaler Hillyer, dec. and in pursuance of a decree of the Honorable uperior fourt of Wi kes county, sitting in

P. Christian, s. E. c.

ILL be sold at the Court house in Wilkes County, on the first Tue-day in ugust next, within the le-gal hours, the following property. viz:

14 feather beds, steads, and furniture, Meyen pine tables, one pine chest; one pine crib, one macs, three long pine dining tables, 10 brass candlesticks, 1 dozen flag bottomed chairs. So windsor chairs, 21 split bottomed chairs, 1 mahogany secretary & book case, one pinesafe, 6 dozen plates, one dozen dishes, 7 pair andirons, 43 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 andlesticks and lamps, one large lamp, one buy horse, 1 black horse, two cows and calves, one sow and pigs, five stone jugs, two pine slabs, twelve pewter candle moulds, two entts, one whip saw, one cross cut saw, five waiters, six plated candlesticks. one copper coffee boiler, & boxes, one two horse wagon and har ness, and two setts easters; levied on as the property of James Brown on the forcelosure of a mortgage in favor of Liham Branham: property pointed out in said fi fa.

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

ILL be sold on the first Nuesdayin 'ngu-t neat.at the court house of Wilkes county, within the u-ual 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 proper ty to satisfy an exesution in favor of Jared sudd th, v. Sandford Pullin, Magers Pullin and James Pullin, seourities on the appeal.

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. ON the dret Toosday in August next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale bours, the following property, viz:

One acre lot improved, in the town of Fiberton, & d nine scree of land more or less, adjoining -aid lot, all adjoining Thomas Jones, with the improvements thereon; levied as the property of Johnson & Pled-gen to satisfy a'f fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Jones and Inskeep.

Presley Christian, s. E. c, May 27, 1823.

N the first Tuesday in August next, will be sold at Ellert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit :

One negro girl named Sylva; levied o as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry fi fas, vs. said Shackelford.

Horatio J. Goss, p. s. E. c. Jule 3. 1923.

N the first Tuesday in August next will be sold, at Eibert court house within the lawful ale hours, the following property, viz .

One negro boy named ingo; levied on as the property of Davis * rnold to satisfy sundry fifas issued from a ju tic.'s court, vs Davis Arnold. & returned to me by John D Webb, constable.

Presley Christian, s. T. C. July 3, 1823.

Tax Collegor's Sale. ILL be sold at E bert Court House, on the first Tuerday in August next, between the usual sa'e 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 Jame Banks; leve ed 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 "eas, 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 182 - Amount dee, 8 5 33 ct - Conditions cash-the purchaser paying for Titles.

L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C. May 12, 1828.

Coroner's Sale.

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

One hundred acres of land, thereon on the Beaverdam freek. adjoining John Daily and other ; e. vied on as the property of ferry Da vis, to sati fy a fifa in favor of quire & Silliman vs. Thomas Tatom, Benjamin (ook, Milliam Dunlap and Thoma- Chi der, and the said Ter-ry Davis security on the appeal.

Ephraim Moss, Coroner. June 19, 1823.

WILL he 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. Jul 15, 1823. 99-81

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

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four or six inches to ther to a yellow evan pluin English and some tive; his upper force broad than otherwise; h able sensible, and activ tempéred. He was state of Virginia; I of one Maxwell in The last I he ably he en veisel, or a by some per-will be given upon convict Georgia, or

Washington, W July 10th,

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The Augusta Chron publican, Charles on City Iterald, and Alabama Cour, boye three insertions, once ward their accounts to Capi for payment.

Prospect

For publishing a Transh site.

FIFE CODES N. POLKON.

CEVERAL of there of eminate of the law, and others, with are equally well versed in the street of the law, and others, with are equally well versed in the street of the law, having advised fields of translate from the French and the English language the Fin Codes Napoleon, a gauge the Fin Codes Napoleon, a gauge the Fin of announcing to the literary clarater in the United States of America, that I have completed the perit manee, which I am new employed collating with the original, progressively writing its index. To there of any follow citizens who have not had the opportunity of resing this way in French, which is much, and is beginned and of the perit of the subjects of equilation of every levilized community. I was a work, and is forgand, whose systems of unisprudence are the subjects of equilation of every levilized community. I was a work that it is on record, that Napoleon took moto predo in the cought at the contracted to be printed in two New volumes.

in all his other unificements, ed to be printed in two 3 ve volumes, which it is believed, will contain from 400 to 500 pages each. The types will be those which printers demandate piez, and the coornal will stipulate for the paper good. The volumes will be in calf-skin, and endpreed, will be delivered at seme it will be delivered at some town, in states which have in states which have not, speditive seate of governme of. The price of the tw wiff be six dottars, paya delivery, as hereafter. addition to which, who subscribe will p ty-five cents each on as that the content subscriptions may fr which they we've on pay freight from the or seat of government work is delivered, to counties in each at sea-port towns or ment do lie.

Greenesboro, Gree Land for

NY person the culture of

ling of silk, the Maze of light, and the timel and drapery of fashion? True, i! may be said, that the temple of Solomon was norivalled 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 coarly edifines had been already erected to heathen deities, and it was due to the sovereign architect of the uniwithout parallel or comparison. But since the ferocity of conflicting nations has laid waste that splendid edifice, since the scerifices have been superseiled by other peace and free will offerings, since the tembeen prostrated, since wershippers of the true God have increased like the sands of the desart, it has been considered unnessary to load the churches with ornaments or to lavish those means for useless parado which should be devoted to acts of charity, more acceptable to the divinity than all this tinselled 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

Some Sabbaths ago, a fall thin dandy, with a tight neckeleth, and a head of huge bushy frizzled bair, after surveying me from head to fort with a small quizzing glass. drawled out, "Pray sir, can you tell me which is the fashionable church?" "What seet do you mean gir?" says I. "I'm not particular," said he, "so that it is a fashionable church, a young preacher, and a rumber of pretty girls there."— This automator was not singular. He strolled in at dinner, and draw ing off his white gloves, throwing down his hat, and a moss rose on the table. took his seat. ". sir." said I. "have you been edified with the sermon, and have you prayed devoutle?" "O, yes. I've been much entertained," said he; 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 elever discourse; on-It thirty minutes; never yawned once: fine young preacher."

This is going to church among fashioushies. There should be no-thing of ornament or attention in a

church, beyond the sacred purposes for which it was creeted. If these have no attractions, no fi-titlous objects should be raised to sway the inclination.

Contrast these costly buildings with the simple rillage church; compare the young and fashionable preacher, with his \$5000 per ana. with the country curate,

" Passing with with forty pounds a year?" and show us the difference; tell us whether the emanations of a pious and humble heaft are not as acceptable at the Threne of Grace, when ascending from the altar of a village elinreh. as from the marble aisles of a ostly and splendid building?

Very few persons who have once east a glimpse into the almost boundless abyes, can again exercise sufficient fortligde to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost eves ne. in looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless, and helpless, and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to aloms, were it not for measures of caution and security that have always been remed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the cu-riosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one, on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, bas, in his imagination, a limitation, graduated by a reference to distances with which his eye has been familiar. But, in a moment, eteroity, as it were, is represented to his astonish ed senses, and he is instantly over-whelmed. 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 delirlum, surveys a scene, which, for a while, he is unable to define by deseription or imitation.

Sheriffs' Sales.

day in August next Tuesday in August next at the Court house in Wilkes ounty within the lawful vale hours, the following property, viz:

One negro boy named Willis: levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy undry execuout by him.

ALSO.

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

About 2 hundred weight of fodder, seven pieces of bacon, four teen geese. and two window eashes; levied on as the property of R. B Brad haw, to satisfy undry execu-tions - Property pointed out by aid Brad haw, and by his consent now advertised for Angust sale.

R. J. Willis, Shff. July 4. 1823.

Will be sold on the 1st Tuesthe 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 aty, on the waters of Little River, ad-joining P. T. Willis, and others; levied on as the property of John W. Willie by John Garrerd constable. and returned to me to ati fy fourteen e acutions from a justice's court. In favour of 13. B Thompson, against the said John W. Willis-property ointed out by the plaintiff.
ALSO,

One tract of land containof a ostly and splendid building?

When thewing 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 Curist, were to enter dering covice, they would find no more attention shown them than ing five acres more or less, together

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

ILL be sold at the Court house in Wilkes County, on the first Tue-day in ugust next within the le-gal hours, the following property. viz: 14 feather beds, steads, and

furniture, eleven pine tables, one pine chest, one pine crib, one ma-begany side board. 6 looking glasses, three long pine dining tables, bottomed chairs. St windsor chairs, 24 split bottomed chairs, 1 malogany secretary & book case, one pinesafe, 6 dozen plates, one dozen dishes, 7 pair andirons, 13 window curtains, I large copper kettle, & iron pots, & ovens and lids, five grid irons, one bell metal kettle, five iron hooped casks, five dozen tumblers and wine s, nine pitchers, twelve tin andlesticks and lamps, one large lamp, one buy horse, 1 black horse, two cows and calves, one sow and pigs, five stone jugs, two pine slabs, twelve pewter candle moulds, twe eotts, one whip saw, one cross cut saw, five waiters, six plated candles sticks, one copper coffee boiler, & boxes, one two horse wagon and har ness, and two setts easters; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of an execution obtained on the forcelosure of a mortgage in favor of Lham Branbam: property pointed out in said fi fa.

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

ILL be sold on the first Tuesdayin 'ugu t ne tat the court house of Wilkes county, within the ty, 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 Sand-ford Pu in, and taken as his proper ty to satisfy an execution in favor of Jared udd th, v. Sandford Pullin, Nagers Pullin and ames Pullin, seourities on the appeal.

One lot of land with the improvements thereon, in the town of Washington in the county afore-said, 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. AT.SO.

(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 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 deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of James Wingfield, surviving copartner. Ac for the use of Eliza Ball. administratrix, &c. ve said

William Smith, p. s. July 4, 1825.

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

Tax Collecor's Sale. ILL be sold at B bert Court "House, on the first Tuerday in August next, between the usual sa'e 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 Jame Banks; levi ed on as the property of Thomas Chambers, to satisfy his 1 ax for 1822. -mount due 8 26 99 cts.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing two hundred acres, more or 'ess, lying in Elbert county, on the waters of Davis creek adjoining James Wood; levied on as the property of Rufus Christian, to satisfy his lax for 1821 and 1822 - Amount due, 5.5 33 ct - Conditions cash the purchaser paying for Titles.

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

May 12, 1828.

Coroner's Sale.

TILL 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 f reek, adjoining John Daily and other; e-vied on as the property of Yerry Da. vis, to sati fy a fifa in favor of quire & Siliiman vs. Thomas Tatom, Benjamin took, Milliam Dunlap and Thoma-Childers, and the said Tervis, to sati fy a fifa in favor of ry Davis security on the appeal.

Ephraim Moss, Coroner. June 19, 1828.

WILL he 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'x. July 15, 1823. 29-St

ILL be sold. on Friday the 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, Exr's. Joel Hood, July 8, 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 re ception of boarders at the following

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

James Alexander. July 18, 1823. 29-86

Prospect

For publishing a Transfeatte. FIVE CODES NA POLKON.

EVERAL contents of eminence in the brokesion of the law,
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The codes will be entired to be printed in two svo volumes, which, it is believed, will confue from 400 to 500 pages each. Iho types will be those which printer denominate piez, and the coortistial still outs will stipulate for the paper good. The volumes will be calf-skin, and endorsed. will be delivered at some town, in states which hav in states which have not spective seats of governme of. The price of the twi will be six dorars, paya delivery, as hereafter addition to which, ty-five ceats each or as that the centern subscriptions may fr which they write or pay freight from the or seat of government work is delivered, to consties in each st sea-port towns or ment do lie.

Greenesboro, Gree Land for

NY person the culture of &c. would do we land (in Elbert River ten mile containing 935 ac sed and in good or with tolerable im is offered at the riper acre, one hall paid when paid when posses balance in two ments .- Should the vary the payments, modated.

It would be use about the fertility no person wou judging for him ture to say, that with it, will read fice to be great with make; the state of ourly requiring a I hole

The Washington News.

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

present, did not attend. After DLISHED indictment had been read, it was IP C. GUIEU, ided that he should be specially judged as deputy of the Cortes, for having voted for transferring the King to Cadiz. "is atterney con-tended that he could only be tried by a military commission. On the decision of this mode of trial, save the Traveller, now rests the fate of Ric go. Tried by a special commission on the charge of having voted in the Sitti g of the Cortes for removing Harris, Col. Wir the King to Cad z, his condemnation mny be viewed as certain. But If tried by a military commission, he can be held amenable only as an offi-

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mise consequently stary in gife a destrate. Physicarcon house a rich orn Fod

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time it would be

All the Constitutional Chiefs in dura have made their substreets durn have made their sub-lation, with the exception of the imperimento.

cer acting under a commission, granted by legitimate and competent

Doke d'Angouleme arrived Madeid on the 1st of las month. Advices had been received in Lon-

don, vin Bucharest, frem Constanti ple, to the 27th of September, which induced the belief that another revolution had broken out in the Tuckish 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 Derdaneltes, and gone into the part of Constantinople. The movement of the Janissaries caused great alarm to the government.

MadRED. Oct. 25 Ferdinand still so fatt depends on his resources, that he has alread, given orders to send to the Havam, and themso to : / the moor rematos, at the Asia ship of the tree, two frightes a covette, and wo bright. This expedition will be incoorded by some French reusels, which will join it in Armelion. It is also affirmed that the French commerce will enjoy bereforth, at the Havana, and in fire colonies which are not independent, several important privileges. The journey of his royal Highness to Madeid.

the contest before the People' had not been at all between these two persons: -but between Thomas Jef ferson' and John Adams. Yet in spite of these indisputable facts, se strong was the howill to 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 deelared, that they would risk a dissolution of the Union, sooner than vote for Thomas J fferson. A proposition was even thrown out, to eleet a President by law. thus usurping upon the principles of the constistation. The scenes of that day; the intrigues, the agitations, the dangers, which bung over the counare memorable warnings aainst fire repetition of such somes. Fo such a pitch may the feelings of men be wraught up, when all their favorite objects of party or aubition, are made to depend upo a

In 1821, another scene of this sort occurred in the il. of A. but on a much smaller scale. The House Iral to elect a Speaker-an officer of some dignity and import-ance in himself, but infinitely infe-rior to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Yet even this election occupied a day and a half; and was protructed through 12 ballotings. - After all, the controversy was only terminated by selecting one entirely new person-who was not even first ballot was given - But in the case of electing a President this sort of compromising exaction is out of the transition, Y' opinot dop all the Rest candidates, and take up an entirely new person. You have before you the some high-To these only, you are bound by the constitution to narrow the range of your selection.

the case at the fection of 1813? Much than that of 1824 because office is infinitely loss.

FROM CADIZ.

Bullmare lite. 17.

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concert among the people, no close to visionary schemes, are satisfied it is transferred to the college. It is transferred to the fluxe of R. Add would be usually granted. bittered against each other-both their attachments to their friends and their antipathies to their adversaries increased by mutual re-riming nation. The partizans of each flockto be city. What is to be the re-sult? Can any man calm!y antici pare it? Who is to abandon his eand date, - We know that one most respectable Representative the declared, that he will nail his flag to the mast rather than give up' thip. How long is the struggle to be protracted? What means are to be used? what trick? what fi lesse? what intrigues? We will not caleu late 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 it. whould elect a President, he will be elected by the majority of the states, not of the people. New York, Peonsylvania. Virginia, are reduced for the same level with Delaware, and Rhode Island. Is this right? Coleged a Chief, Magistrate by less perhaps than one third of our population? How will be sit in the chair—with the incomed majority of the nation, acrayed 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 Reachlican party; by the nomination of one candidate: & as no other scheme of concentra. tion can now be organized, by the republican representatives of the people 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 whi h 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 ilouses of Congress, and an election (or rather chance of an election) by the H. of R arting as states. ergy and union, there is safety—in temporizing and in division, there is danger. Choose ye between them.

From the Nat. Intelligencer. D.c. 18

WHO ARE THE RADICALS? The advocates for referention of existing abuses. They are they friends of that economy variety would keep our expenditures vithid our income. They believe that the existing sevenues, with necessary modifications, are adequate to all the existence received of the existing received of the exist at least the existing received of the exist at least the exist at least the

concerl among the people, no close to visionary schemes, tree satisfied tion will be made by the college. In the the powers as maily granted, I is transferred to the flowe of R. E. Would sever transcend the importance of the three highest endidates, employee the transfer grants are other land. bey have seen and felt the ef-light forced Joans, and internal

to and forced Joans, and incomest to come have no price to winess force of morarchy—n spice, and procure interest to would fix a sended on the Redeste? The inen who once combined in render the terio "Permount? others and representing the pressions on the month?"

combined to render the term of Pe-morra? odious and reproachful; morra? odious and reproachful; possioners in the people's bounty, who would never cease to ask so long as there wat a ce of to give; olivensive, vortice and their subordinares a loiditual backsters, who consume their time and sportiute their office, to vilify due above the independs so and fortified to defend the peoples regists. For the names of those studentry, be the names of those studentry, be the names of those studentry, be the names of the series should the most the name of these studentry. The their consults of the series should the reduction of the army. The Halticrals. To whom we we do not consult the reduction of the army. The Halticrals, To whom the with holding the salations? The Hadicals. To whom the with holding the salation of the series of officers, and their accounts were settled with the grownment? The Hadicals. To whom salations in the Treastey? The Radicals. To whom salations in the Treastey? The Radicals. On who of the one of the name millions in the Treastey? The Radicals. And yet hose Prodiguls, who wo d fix on us this term as a term of reproach, have the unparalicled and active to access the unparalicle andacity to seeme our e. chamy of prosperity. The idle and travagant vagaries, borrow for ill ordinary expenses of

governmen! A RADICAL.

From the Nather Intelligence of Det. 19.

From the Nation Intelligence of Dec. 19, WHO ARI, "HE HADII ALS?

Mr. Area was was alreage as Radient, this manufard perige was fully not faithfully, redectinely. He never the ke artimal of bray," from a the national for his properties of the second with useless of mes, all discussed in the factor of the fact

The Washington News.

WIMINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1824

DALISHED

VOLUME X1

VEEKLY War c comen

Col Arch Harris, Col Wm Sm Joseph B. Holmes, Thomas

ferior Court, John Ballies Surveyor —Carlton Wellies —John Ridley, Thimas

The Subscriber,
I AING to me to the western country, the first country and for sale are pantar on on which wast ore ent The plantar on on with coast offer and the plantar on on with coast of the train of a value of the train of a value of the train of a value of the train of the t

fract of pod-land. the conthe way of the teaverdam, additional Beaugh Calaway, other. It is go together or the old teat at a semily air the purchaser. It is will be dade as you the boys of a sopreasing must be made to the first approach to the boys of the purchaser. mole be the form of December

FOREIGN.

Interesting from England.

distment had been read, it was ided that he should be specially judged as deputy of the Cortes, for having voted for transferring the King to Cadiz. "is 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 Ric-Tried by a special commission on the charge of having voted in the Sitti g of the Cortes for removing the King to Cad z, his condemnation may be viewed as certain. But If tried by a military commission, he can be beld amenable only as an officer acting under a commission, granted by legitimate and competent All the Constitutional Chiefs in

Patrezadura have made their sub-mission, with the exception of the Emperimado,
The Dake d'Angouleme arrived

Madeid on the 1st of las month. Addies had been received in London, via Bucharest, frem Constanti nople, to the 27th of September. which induced the belief that another revolution had broken out in the Tuckish Capital.

Accounts, from the frontiers of Italy to the 28th of October, say that the last letters from Groece state that the fleet of the Captain Pacha has arrived in the Dordanelles, and gone into the part of Constantinople. The movement of the Janussaries mused great alarm to the government.

Madien. Oct. 25 Ferdinand still so far depends on his resources, that he has already given orders to send to the Havars, and themse to 1 /- the most remains of the Spanish Navy sisting of the Asia ship of the the. brigs. This expedition will be seconded by some French / tessels, which will join it in America. is also affirmed that the Freeth commerce will enjoy her ceforth, at the Havana, and in fac colonies which are not independent, several important privileges. The journey of his royal flighness to, Madeid, preceded by his head quarters, is an

present, did not attend. After the contest before the People had not been at all between these two persons; -but between Thomas Jef ferson's and John Adams. Yet in spite of these indisputable facts, se strong was the boy! I to of the fede. ral 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 deelared, that they would risk a dissolution of the Union, somer than vote for Thomas J fferson. A proposition was even thrown out, to eleet a President by law, thus usurping upon the principles of the conthe lotrigues, the agitations, the dangers, which bung over the country, are memorable warnings against fire repetition of such somes. Po such a nit h may the feelings of men be wrought up, when all their favorite objects of party or aubi-

single went... In 1821, another scene of this sort accorred in the al. of R. but on a much smaller scale. The House Iral 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 ballotings. - After all, the controversy was only terminated by selecting one entirely new person-who was not even first ballot was given - Bat in the case of electing a President, this sort of coingramising expelies is out of the passion, Y a spont dop all the Rest assidiates, and take up so entirely new person. You have before you the rorse highest men on the polls of the steetars. To these only, you are band by the constitution to narrow the range of

your selection. And how stands the cale at the

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and that of 1813 Much

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tion approaches. Without he care not reformations, they pe jest concert among the people, no close to visionary schemest, are satisfied tion will be made by the college. With the powers meanily granted, I is transferred to the flower of R. Agt would never transcend the time. The election comes on; the friends to the constitution to command of the three highest candidates, employee seen and felt the effect of the constitution of the transfer and other limits. bittered against each other—bath their strate-liments to their friends and their antipathics to their friends and their antipathics to their friends and their antipathics to their diversities limited by the strategy of their antipathics of each of the city. What is to be the result? Can ary man calmly intied pate it? Who is to abundon his cand dir.—We know that one most carried dir.—We know that one most called a large their called and the control of the strategy of the control of the strategy of the control of the strategy of the strat elared, 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 fi esse? what intrigues? We will not caled. late 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 it. should elect a President, he will be elected by the majority of the states, not of the majority of the states, not of the people. New York, Pénnsylvania. Virginia, are reduced to the same level with Delaware, and Rhode Island. As this right? Forelect a Chief. Magistrate by less perhaps than one third of our population? How will be sit in the chair-with the inconsed majority of the nation, acrayed from the very first against his administration ? Is this the time for such an experiment, when the wanting to resist the designs of the

allied powers? How can these consequences be avoided? By a concert of opera-tions among the Reachblean party; by the nomination of one candidate: & as no other scheme of concentration can now be organized, by the . watismi. sum republican representatives of the people—the mode, which has elect-ed Jefferson, Madison and Monroe the nomination, which Madison and Monroe cheerfully accepted at the hands of the Republican party -the mode, to whi h Mesars. 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 nomina-

With ARE THE secretarion of existing abuses. They are the friends of that coonemy with the world keep our expenditures within our income. They believe that the existing revenues, with necessary modifications, are adequate to all the exigencia of government. They are the triends of an efficient annulation of the existing terms of

seembired to render the term - Remover's Culture and reproaching; presioners of the people's bount; who would not be read to ask so long as there was need to ask so long as there was needed to give; clerable's feweries and fifter subordinates; bottled a bound and the consume that time and predigality, have their offs; to will's fed above time the desired and predigality, have their offs; to will get a bound the make of these single-rent be disclosed, pad it will be geen that single-tender of the same of these single-rent be disclosed, pad it will be geen that single-tender of the same of the s

The Radicals. And yet those Prodigats, who word fix on us this term as a term of reproach, have the unparalicle audacity to gate to themseles all the honer of our e-chamy of prosperity. The very men wil with their thous and idle and divagant vagaries, would have been compelled us to berrow feeth urdipary expenses of

A RADICAL.

From the Variety Intelligencer of Dec. 19.

WHO ARE, THE RADII ALS?
Mr. Jeef from was alreage a
Radient, His mangural pedge was
fully not faithfully redeemed. He ive in denouacing. "Choose ye then?" Choose between a nomination by the republicans of both flourer for his results of the republicans of both flourer for his results of the republicans of both flourer for his results of the republicans of his flow for his results of the resu

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fract of a oddland, the on the way of the beaverdam, a decision, accompanion where it is go specific or the beautiful of the control of the purchasers. sy to the buyer at appression must mode by the for if D'chaber I De aber s for me ig. Saired M. Smyth.

FOREIGN.

Interesting from England. VKW YORK, Der: 19.

The region passet ship London, and Andrews are revised at this part on hundry remine, from Legedon, and Andrews are remined from the period of the light of the Cay of the form, and by the sin street of more designation of the the atomit legislature. We shall be invested as the proper construction of the light of the atomit legislature. We shall make the proper construction of the property of the street of the street of a recognition could be adopted in the law street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition could be adopted in the street of a recognition of the street of th Andalusia, La Mi neha and Castile. on the other.

trants the above, we have need marks from the Cou-port which in our opinonline the prevailing of Great Beitnin. y Alliance," to assist Spain sining possession of the South

ican Provinces.

a said that the King of Spain
missed above 200 persons beg to the Palace, because they
puse f onstitutional ideas which

ld not tolerate.
trial of Riego was the subimportant debairs in the itpurrant debairs in the it-tuited on the 27th alt. Rie-ogh he required permission ked out as their President. In fact,

as from the frontiers of Linly to the 28th of October, say that the last letters from Green state that the fleet of the Captain Pacha has arrived in the Derdaneites, and gone into the page of Constantinople. The movement of the Janissaries caused great alarm to the government,

MADRED. Oct. 25 Ferdinand still so far depends on his resources, that he has already given orders to send to the Havars, and thense to 1 the numr resisting of the Asia ship of the gae. two frigates a corvette, and This expedition will be sebriges. conded by some French ressels, which will join tin America. to is also affirmed that the French commerce will rejoy her reforth, at the Havana, and in fire colonies which are not independent, several important privileges. The journey of his royal Highness to Mudrid, preveded by his head quarters, is an indication of the return of part of the array to France, which, at the same time, will scour the provinces of Alicant, Carthagena, Valencia,

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

the production of the European powers, mexipectation can be entertained if a successful is
included by the European powers, mexipectation can be entertained if a successful is
included by biomer or action and great structure of the melier control of the melier

PROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WHICHS In 1800, when the election of Pre-sident was made by the House of Representatives, there were not than So balletings. Yet at that ! than 80 ballotings. Yet at that time, the fit, of R. had to choose the fit of ther, Thomas Jefferson, whorm a

In 1821, another scene of this sort accerred in the il. of # but on a much smaller scaled The fficer of some dignity and importance in himself, but infinitely inferior to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Yet even this election on cupied a day and a half; and was protracted through 12 ballotings. - After at, the controversy was tirely hew person-who was not even first ballot was given .- But in case of electing a President, this sort of compromising expedien is out of the question. Y' exinct d'op all the first candidates, and take up an entirely new person. You have before you the surse high-To these only, you are bound by the constitution to narrow the range of Vone selection.

And how stands the case at the Presidential Election of 1814? Much

Pesilectial Election of 1834 Much 2016. OF rates, which, in the time, will some the provide the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates. Which stronger than the esso of 1834 because instead of a wood and you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only have the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates only you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates of you will have to set the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates of the election of 1834 because instead of two candidates of th

have been named for this important Mez-who can pretend to say, that a 6th or a 7th may not be hurier on by his own wishes or those of his friends to seek the glittering prize? Each of these candidates, aspirants, eall them what you please, has some state or states to support him --some friends warmly attached to his interest, and zealous in his success, III blood enough has been called up already.—Attacks have been made --recrimination has ensued; innocent irdividuals have already become the objects of the rankest calumoy. The zerlous partizans of three of the candidates have fallen pell mell up-on the character of W. II. Crawford; and symptoms begin to mani-fest the escives of division and hostility between the partizans of Adand 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 Mr. Calhoun to promote his own election. Rumour hints of the finesse that is employed -of optertainments that are to be given at Washington, for the benefit of the

parties concerned These exertions will be multiplied; these alienations will bee more and more bitter, as the elee-

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 be sit in the chair-with the incomsed majority of the nation. acrayed 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 Reachlinan party; by the nomination of one candidate: & assis other scheme of concentration can now be organized, by the of mentioning to my republican representatives of the people - 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 hands of the Republican party—the mode, to which Messra. Calloun and Adams once tent their countenance and vote, but which their friends of them "Chouse hetween a nomination by the republicans of both Hog ses of Congress, and, an election (or rather chance of an election) by the AB. The acting as states, In energy and union, there is safety—as temporizing and in division, there is after chance in an election by the tray and union, there is safety—as temporizing and in division, there is danger. Choose ye between them.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, B. 5.15;
With ARE THE RADICALS?

The advocates for referration of existing abuses. They are the friends of that commy which

From the Mat. Intelligencer. D. o. 15;
With ARE THE RABICALS?
The advocates for reformation of existing abuses. They are the friends of that comony which would keep our exponditures within our income. They believe that the existing revenues, with recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues, with recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequate to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. With recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. The existing revenues are the results of the recessary medifications, are plequated to all the existing revenues. The recessary medifications are pleased to all the existing revenues. The recessary medifications are pleased to all the existing revenues. The recessary medifications are pleased to all the existing revenues. The recessary medifications are pleased to all the existing revenues. The recessary medifications are the recessary medifications are pleased to all the exis

well discipliced, and patrictic Mills. The refine.

As the armey comes from to satislarder with a few people their days their age; and, containage it predent, and ever and, containage it predent, and ever and, containand wheth sine on the same or less,
and wheth sine on the same of less,
and wheth sine on the same of less,
and she the same of the receiver subject to a mortmoney.

As domestic industry dmund Stone : neouraged, even at the express, one the external revenue, they said fi fa's. consequently, obliged to inculea . . . proper and rational Economy, tonter-

prevent a resort to internal taxes. mis

They would apply that surplus which their conomy has produced, to the payment of the public debt, which their contomy has produced, to the payment of the payment of the public debt, rather than lavish it on noisy, clamorous favorites. Aware that what they be proved the People must, they would resort to loans in ease only of extreme passes.

reduction of the army? The Hadi-cals. To what specific and limi-ted appropriator for the fortifica-tions? The Hadi-als. To whom a just and economical system to wol-lecting the revents? The their sals. To whom the with folding the suf-ries of officers, and) their accounts were settled with the g-vernment. The Radiouls. Fowh m. in fine; the nine millions in the Treastor. the nine million in the Treastey? The Radicals. And yet those Prodigate, who word fix on us this. term as a term of reproach, have the unparalicle andquity to gate to themseles all the honor of our e chamyof prosperity. The very men wil with their thousand idle and stavagant vagaries, would have lated the Transport of its last cost and compelled us to burrow for the ordinary expenses of governmen!

A RADIC L.

From the Variet Intelligence of Dec. 19.

Notice

BANK NOTE, of some con-iderable 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

January 3, 1824. Georgia-Wilkes County.

WIERRAS Ergext C. Wittish applies to estate of Charles Wittish (accessed.

These are therefore to cite, tummon, and admonish all and singular the kinded and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shee cause (if any they have) why as a letter of administration blooded not be granted.

well knowing that all alterations to the government 52 is at this office;

CAUCUS.

of A Caucus Meeting may be a corruption of o Caulker's meeting." first used in Boston, in that part where ship business was exeried 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 ensult upon adopting and prosentting some -bone of a " for ar 1 & balary page . 55. 56 57.

Pile is the frue meaning of # which the word is understood amone the intelligent whether frend or Coes to a caucus as likely to pra-mole or retard the attainment of their favorite end. But a very large part of the community have no dis tiret idea of its meaning, and have be a congregation of designing men for referious and foul pien see. The principal difference, probably. between those for and against a Cauens Meeting, is its being for or a-It is not likely that any one, who feels at present much interest in the feels at pressor much isterest in the Presidential election historier opposed to a canona, April, with vermelty, say that he for more, on any account, been is favor of such a meeting, necoging to its run seems. It will be seen a loss that every appointment to office in the United States from a Preside by down to that of Contable, is not a loss of the contable, in actiall commenced, and carried upon the Caucus principle—that is, the comparing the mislans and views of two or more persons on the fitness of individuals for office, with an accement airrigst themselves to use their of ris to btalo thee d in view In the sense, the meeting of Caulkers in Boston, to regulate the ware or other Wairs of the wage, arange in any of the result was a first tures in Philadelphia, to obtained ditional economy, ment to their pursuits—of the Aliens in New Y rk to get an eteration of the ting of any other by of men for similar purposes, oto carry clea-tions or annulatment to office, are all thesame, are a caucus meeall the same, are at eauna, mea-tings, and is the matter neither dis-constitutional nor leval, but what the free neight of the eguntry have a right todd. It is that they have deep bees in the habit of dolors, and, der open in the uninted notes, we will the principes of our bappy and free republicant stitutions shall be changed for the besting of legitime y, they will optione to do it, when and wherever they may think proper Min, social man, is exproper Man. social man, is esis go on caucossing, at long as exists any where, frant the

are we to he told, that those have been made the represengrass; have thereby been dives. fthe rights and privileges of fir men, and are not to express the opinio is no the subject of elec-tions as feeely as other man do? ne pretends to advance signal a dasteine as that the destrine of any cancus is or can be hindle on on any but those who voluntarity go into it with the anderstanding that a majority cules. Is it more crimfor Members f Congress 15. sembled at Washington to say whom they will support, than for there is the various parts of the Unio, in or out of State Legislay tures, or town or county meeting. The idea is as absurd as union.

porting the ger flemas from Somer-set would modify his emendment, so eseh member should take a lady on his kee. As there are only en lachelors in the House, it for a matter of surprise that both the gollant propositio s were re-

Gen. Ogle then submitted a resothe age of 25; the proceeds of the tax to constitute a ford out of which the widows of offi ers and soldiers of the revolution should receive As it was a subject of onsiderable importance, he wished it to las on the table for a few days.

This said Gen, Ogle must be queer old thep" If we remember right, be in the member, who, some year ago, read in his place, a hill making it bligatory on the ladies to wene a certain number of petticoats, whether six or a degree, we cannot recelled, but see many that, if the bill had passed; the belles of Philadelutia would have rivalled Deidri-b Kairkerboeker's damsels in ro tundity. Philad. 'az.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16. REPUBLICAN PESTIVAL - The Demoeratic supper to relebration of the election of J. Arthew Shultze as governor of Periastratia, u der the direction of the C wma re of Arrangemen appointed at the genthe City held on the 25 to alcuno, was served up at Heiskal's Hetel.

on he evening of the 12th mist

V. LUNTERH TOASTS .- B. to Pre siden - William H Crawford, an un erupted & in naruptible states me ; a disciple of the , und of 1799 and the friend of Jefferson, Indisco Gallatin, Maco , S. Smith Foresth, Rush, and a host of He. publican worthies-te is rapidly merching to the highest station in the gift of a free and enlightened people. May be realize the best wishes of his best friends.

After this toust had been announced, the company rose and spontanenutly gave twenty-one cheers.

By Henry S. Coxe, 2d vice president-The Congressional caucas : The best method f u itieg our whole for e ; it has advaed to the presidential chair a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe; may it supply a successor who will re-survey the grounds, re establish the boundary liess, and repair the an cient land marks of the democratic party. 18 cheers.

The following resolutions were affered and ad pied, with three dis-

Resolved. That this meeting are colemnly impressed with the conviction that a congressional caucus is the most safe and eligible mode of nominating candidates ! Presiderst and Vice President ; the old and "ied m de, which has given us a J. ff . son, a Midison, and a Mon-

Resolved. Bhat we further believe, that the aforesaid mode is the nely one in the present distracted state of p ditical parties, of preser. vieg the ascendency of the demo eratic party, in the State and the Union, and the only method which can prevent the su-ress of the federal party in the election of a federal eandidate.

By J esh Frick, Wm. H Crawford : The advocate of economy in the expenditure of the public trea. sure, and the accountability of publie servants. The persecutions of his opponents have not destroyed. out elevated his moral and political racter, in the estimation of the

firm and consistent

ey; Mr. Rifner said, that I be well as the political concerns of our country, we proceed to pay it our annual respects by making a few remarks on he subject. and by publishing the names of the delegotes

For a few years immediately fol lowing the Convention, the federal printers of Almanacks in this city deemed the session of the Conven tion of sufficient imp riance to en rol it among the important events of the month, by publishing in their almanacks the some when the session. commenced,-and surely these gonflemen will not feel disposed to blame us for assisting them to resente from oblision an era in the history of our country which, in our humble opinion, deserves to he recorded in letters of gold For, if the motives of the gentlemen who belonged to the Convention were pure, and their co-duct meritorious -if their object was to strengthen the arm of government, then struggling to protect the rights and lib. erties of the nation, against the aggressions of an implacable for :- or if on the other hand, their object was to countenance opposition to the government, to sow the seeds of sedition, and raise the standard of rebellion .- in either case, their acts. and themselves, are entitled to a lesting remembrance.

The people of the eastern states have long since passed judgment on this Covertion; and every day's experience evinces the corre-tness of their decision. A great majority of them saw, with extreme regret, several of their state legislatures as suming a power thry did not possess. that of apnoisting delegates to the Convention, - and, with equal regret, they saw these delegates assembled, and holding their d. liberations in the profoundest seriety, val at a time too whe, their country wa, bleed. ing at almost every pore Did patriotism prompt such could t? It is in vain for the advocates of the Convention, if any the e below the present time, to say hat to overt act of treason was committed. The intelligen) and upright part of community look to the abject of this truly federal measure, and with them it is pretty, unimportant whether trea ann was prevented by a fear of on sequences to the delegates them ves, or by the influence of a few of their number in whom patriotism was not extinct. In one respect, however, the Convention has been of service. It gave the death-blow to federalism, for in this meeting it drew its fast breath ;-and so unpopular has the measure, and its projectors become, that veven Massachusetts, herself would now blush at the name of the "Hartford Con-

Roll of the Members of the Convention.

TOOM MASSACHUSETTS. Ge ige Cabat. Nathan Dane, Wilm Pres tt Harrison G Otis. Timothy Bigelow. Joshua Thomas Samitel Wilde, Joseph Ly-m.n. Stephen Longfellow, J. Dan-tel Walda, Hodijah Calley and George Rips, V.

F OM CONSCRICUT. Changern Goodrich * Jones Hill. house. John Trendwell # Z phanish Swift . Vathaniel Smit . * Calvin Goddard and Roger M Sheeman

FROM RHODE ISLAND. Daniel Lyman, Samuel Word. Potent Manton, and Benjamin Hazard

PROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. Benjamin West and Wiles Olcott. PROM VERMONT. William Holl. Jr. THEODORE DWIGHT. Elected Secretary.

The Boston Centinel, apprehensive that the Hartford Convention should be forgotten, reminds its reaFrom the Mational Journal.

ANIEL D. TOMPKINS. er spirited debate took place on Thursday the 11th ultimo, in the House of Represents ives the House being in a conmittee of the whole, upon the Bill to appropriate asum of money for the paymest of a balance. to be due to the Fice Pres! dent of the United States. It will be recolle ted that r Tompkins was presented as a def utter, that the payment of his salary was conse quently stopped, that he was said by the United States in New Y . R. and that a jury of his country men, not only a quitted bim of the ways pici in of debt." but declared in their verdict, that ther appeared to be a very considerable batance due from the United States to Mr Pompkins In consequence of this issue of the suit, a law was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizi g the President to settle the account spon the prin iples of equity. He reports to his message that a balance of \$35,190 is found to be due, for which it will be necessary for Congress to make an appropriation and adds his belief that this sum is bot the full amount to which W. Teis justly entitled Meis v. Cooke and Livermore opposed the appropria-Mr. Clay, Mr. Campreleng. Mr. M.Lean of Del Mr Primble, and the . Wood, supported it. and the bill was finally ord rad to been gers ed for a third reading, with only two or three negatives. Mr. Tompkins has lost a princely for tune it the service of he United States. Doring the most texing time of the war, when the credit of the country was at its lowest ebb, his money, his influence, and eredit were all stretched to their utmest extent in aid of the government ; and his only cround has been to be held up to the world as a publie defaulter, because in the hurry of a multifarious employment, Algor devotions, minury, and over stongs; making a unitated of ex-changed and furgoight pieces great not small one of thest culled as many as led three many folios, which were unitared in this years (1556-61); set another edi-tion being called by he increased with a being called by he increased had not time to think, that all his expenditures would undergo the securiny of suspicion, and that he would be branded as a robber, for being wasted his own fortune whenever the emergency of his own cobotry rendered it ne essary, without are ding to the cold calculating method of a professed mency leader. For the honour of our county, we rejoice, that even this slow and partial justee has been done to the Vice President. It goes a great way to remove the ppenbeium, which it has been the delight of their enemies, to throw up republic ; and let it cost what it may, we somerely hope that the Presidest will not relex in his investigation, until the uttermost farthing due shall be as ertained

STATISTICS.

and paid.

dents of law.

Extracted for Mr. Ingersoll's Philasophical Discoul

There are a million, of a holars at the public schools throughou 8. and more th the IT thousand students which confe ut dents at the medical ries, and more than

There are about to physicians, and upwards of sand lawyers

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

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for reward useful, inventions. discoveries, and improvements in the nella.

Between two and three millions of dollars worth of books are annually published in the United S ates. A thousand newspapers are published. There are more than one hundred steamboats, womprising

Greeks. Nie Right Reverend sh p WHITE presided and WAT ew Caner acced as Serietary, committee was applied, con ting of thereen of the most respect able effizers of Philadelphia transmit a Memoral, on behalf this Meeting, to the Co gress of the United S ates, praying them take into their consideration the ex pediency of recognizing the Indelish as tellress to the fellow-eitizens at large on the subject ; and to ake measures for calening and remiting money in aid of the Greek Cause .- Nat. fat.

LITERA IN FERTILITY.

Great surprise has been frequentexpressed as to the capidly with which the author of the Waverly novels presents, these, fascilyting weeks to the public. hend, however, that this surp will in some deg ee subside ween the following statement from wab. ered Has Sacke was born to Nuranght one trade of a shormaker. stade of a shormaker, and a q ired i bare rudimental ed-mation, reading and writing; but being ine suced by the master sing-ers of these eys in the waiseway the art or poetry, be at fom .. gan the practice, and continue make verses and shoes, a d play and pumper boors a d book . until the seventy-seventh year of his age. At this tipe he took an investory of his posical sock in trade, and fou d, a coiding to ins own tirestive, has his wacks filled thereyfolio volumes! Martiten with his ports bands, and existed of the drigs, and two builded maste step songs, two hundred and eight omedies, tragedies, and frees. (some of which

extended to seven acts;) one dious-

and seven bundeed fables, tales, and

miscellaneous porms ; and severy-

there devotional, military, and

Tening Past. Improved Metho d off anning. We are happy to amunee that Dr. H. 11 Hayden. Bustimore, has discovered a ver important ingertant improvement in the at of verting raw hides in le her. by means of a pyrgligious preparation; the use of white he has seoured by letters patem under the seal of the United states

this to six volume folio, by an abridgement from be other works.

By this method, raw lines of any description, after the usal porcess of her said barin., artis and leather, in

New Or ult. bave bee The fears which he ed in that city. of an it shad subsided; and it s the Mayor and others have the conclusion, that they have complete frum bugged by an

arising observed, and no one occupany who is our really to comply with disma.

THE PRENDENTS MESSAGE.

We may read with satisfaction the President's message—In common with all our fell-law citizens we approve the attraction, particularly and republican targetic states with all our fell-law citizens we approve the attraction, and republican targetic states with all our fell-law citizens when the common of the United States with all other states and the states of the states o from the common forcers any error danger to a superficient of the common forcers and the common forcers are on keep at the common forcers are one common forcers are common forcers and the common forcers are common forcers. and far investigation! The policy when the county works to movie, in sea the Hoy Al-liance really average force is space in the poblic insertions, of the new words. Before we incording our reliable, it is well up should add a new most, before we and above, this the Position adopt do not increasing a lan-guar insured in the Position words of the policy mortals ways been a need in the community of the policy of the policy of the community of the policy of the reliable of the policy of the test and declaration of the people of the Uni-ted Spaces in the policy of the policy of the most of the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of the contraction of the policy of the policy of the policy of the most active of more distinguished members of Saves in the favoir, and by the incessant article of may do inquished members of a small ley-lature. Mr. Monore, like a man de kiffer a farman, could one incellessory to the case of the more of the appair charteness. Which might be a market the case of the c

with Spain he recommended is one at the republies of South Ame-net swiedged as independent and preciping of the European power of the first preciping of the European power, no except in the first preciping of the European power, no except in the contrastinct of a successful rate in the preciping only (as the Signate Including the Sisteman power of the European Committee in he mi-craking o soly, on the Syan-chonich the Simony point augment to reaching the Simony point augment to reaching the Simony point augment to make the product of a discount of the Simony and the product of a discount of the Simony and the Simony of the Simony of the Simony of the min 18 is the polecy of Bingland of the Simony of t

minim to the political events of Europe es thirty years and to the changes which even power has tipfiered, has in the state of Spain, she cannot undertake with the least possible change of suc-he agin it stak of recovering her lost

ments ever made in any equivity, and as such descripts the most pointed ridicule.—Saw. Rep.

WASHINGTON, JAN 3, 1824.

WAS

exclusion of all reviews to be markets of those colonies would inneediately be declared. In case England should declare a write neutrosty, she could not, consistently with her interest and the honour of her flag, maintain is a long time. All the casts of Assesses, from Mexico to California, would undoobselly be declared topographic theory, would undoobselly be declared topographic theory, and the state of exclusion of all narrows to be markets of those colonies would immediately be declared. I

what cold Ecoper 1.2.
We will come the his we have remarks to observing, that we conserved as we concern any plan to obligate, the large three properties of the properties of

contemplation to suppligate the Spanish colonies, and to extend to coercive measures the system and principles the Holy Alliance in every part of this continuit.

We are informed, that the day before yesterday, the new steam boat, The William Lowndes, and her cargo were destroyed by fire on the voyage up the Savannah. from Charleston. The passengers were put on shore, and no lives were lest, but we regret to add that the property consumed was of very considerable value.

Constitutionalist.

The law levying a tax of 7. cents on every 5.0 in good. in the hands of agent and merchants, on the 1st of 'anuary has pas ed the House of Representatives of South Carolina. The corre pondent o the Patriot, re The corre pondern o the ratios, is marks; — Georgia ha driven trade, and commercial enterprise from her city, by impolitic monopoles, and grievous taxation; and the very moment the table of her Legi lative values. is groaning under petitions from her citizens to repea those vexation mea ures, Carolina is adopting her cast off follies Thus you will peraxation, the very per-ons and proper ty which appear in the market as cus

of an official account. was issued, headed "Great and Signal Trigingh over Methodism. and total desirie tion of the Chapel," the occasion sunprovoked attacks which bave heen repeatedly made upon the com-munity, by the Methodist Missiona ries. (otherwise known as agents of the villamous. African society,") the handbill concludes, by calling upon "the lovers of religion." to put an end to Methodism and Methodist Chapels, throughout the West In-The next day. (23d Oct.) a proclamation was issued by the Governor, offering a reward of one hundred pounds, for the discovery of the rioters. The day following, a notification appeared in handbills, warning all persons who may separe the rioters, that they shall receive that punishment which their crimes will justly deserve-vindicating the character of the riotors who are declared to be of the first respectability, and supported by the concurrence of nine tenths of the community, and concluding by deelaring their fixed determination to put an end to Methodism in that Island, and warning all preachers of that persuasion not to approach its shores at their peril. Such is the surprising if more disgraceful scenes. and perhaps more dreadful in their consequences, are acted in other islands .- A letter from Barbadees. of the 21th October, says, the Governor and Council have been sitting all day with closed door, and it was expected mastial law would be put in force to prevent greater evils. It was said that the Chapels in Ber bie and Demornea, were also des-Norfolk Herald.

MARRIED on Tuesday, the 30th of De-mbe, of the Rev Mr. O'Donoghur, Mr. Econom M. Swaker of Augus a., of Mrs. Hes achter E. Lerroye et Web., not

Department of Public Works. WAP OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

HIS map has been compiled from actual surveys made der the authority of the state, and possesses great accuracy . The engraving was executed by Mr. Tan-ner of Philadelphia, in his best manner—It is projected on a seale of six miles to the inch, and the map is 58 by 45 inches. It is retailed to our own crizens, at FIVE DOLLARS a copy. Booksellers of other states. can receive at Columbia, boxes of not less than Aff copies of this map at Sha copy, and as a part of the moression has been given to the Judges, to purchase a law library. selected law books in New-York Philadelphia or Washington, will be received in payment. Two hunhad at \$3 per copy, d livered in Charleston A. BLANDING,

Superintendent of Pub. Works. Columbia, Dec 22, 1823

> IFTHS ales.

N the first Tuesday in February next will be sold at Elbert ourt house within the lawful ale hours the following property, viz :

I wo cows and calves, one feather bed, b detead and furniture, and twenty barrels of corn, more or les ; levied on as the property of James A Depriest to satisfy sundry fi. fa'. ve said Depriest. ALSO,

Philip H. Alston's interest in one tract or parcel of land, lying on Savannah river, adjoining Thoma Chambers' lands and others, containing 487 acres, more or les-; le vied on to satisfy a fi fa. in favor of Ransom Worreil vs said Aiston.

ALSO, 2 feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, 2 straw beds. 4 bed quilts. I chest, & chairs, I saddle, 2

bury, a printed handhill, in the style | WYILL busold on the 1st Tuesday in February ne t at the court house of Wilkes county, within the u-ual sale hours, the following proper ty, to witt

*12 negroes, viz: a fello y Robin, a fellow ! rank, one negro woman Ruth and her children. Titur Nel Moses and Martha Mary and her child Parience, and Charlotte, also one trunk of goods 4 boxes fancy arricles. one desk and show bor, one side board, secretary and book case, one set dising table. one candle stand, one degen wind or chair athree beds. steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware, 2 pots I oven, & spi-der; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy sundry execu tions vs. caid Beasle , property pointed out by the defendant. A1. ...

One negro girl named Elizabeth one cutting box. one 40 saw gin. one white horse, I cream colored horse one stack fodder, supposed to be 4000 weight, one horse cart and gear, one set black mith's tools. one set waggon wheels, one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 head of cartle, 3 mule- and a young bay horse; leviedon as the property of Patrick Keily to satisfy an execution in favor of Willirm Swan for the use of William Dea ring 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 of less, in the occupan cy of John Dyson; levied on as the the property of Simon Pettee to satisfy sundry executions vo. said Pettee. ALSO,

Three hundred agres of land more or less, on the waters of Kemp creek; evied on a the prop erry of Samuel Brooks, to at siy sundry e ecurion vs said Brook property pointed out by the detend-

ML O.

Two beds and furniture. one horse, one cart, one pine t bie. one deck two chest half dozen chairs one lot crockery have one smal che t, one looking g'as- one pot, one oven, one spider one trunk, one pair shovel and tongs, one pair fire dogs one man's addle one was man' sadd e & one Jersey wagon; le vied on as the property of Wm wan, to atisfy a di tre warrant in avor of John Wilkinson, ve sa d wan, property pointed out by the defend and left in his possession by the order of plaintiff

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

ILL be old on the first ! ueaday 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, thillis and her children Ben and lewis, Betty and her children Peter and Ailsey; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of two fi fas, vs said Brown, one in favor of Archibald H. Suced, 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, 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

vor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the n e of Thomas . Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of M'Kenzie, Bennock & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John M'Cord, Silas Reynolds, & George sirCord, Sinas Reynolds, & George Tomlinson, said interest being, one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann. Reynolds; poin-ted out by George Pomilisson, ALSO, Thomas C. Porter's inter-

est in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred aeres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining william Jones and others, o cupied by Mrs. Cecilia Porter; levied on by victue of sundry fite' in my posession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaint if s' attorney ; his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benjamin Porter, deceased.

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

VILL besold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at 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 exeru-

ALSO,

Fifty acres of land, more or less lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Newford Creek, and in the occupancy of Tho-mus B. Danforth; levied on as the property of Benjamin Slack to sattwo fi fa's-ore in favour of Willis Pope, and the other in the

ALSO, One hundred and sixty arres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Linolu, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson McLeudon to satisty an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis McLendon, administrators, &c. and Nelson Powell, Guardian, &c .- pointed out by

ALSO, Two hundred and sixty aeres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morriss'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 Stubblefield vs. Howell Hays and said Juseph 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 por one oven. & one looking glass: levid on as the property of Thomas Y. Gilto satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whitman for the use of John D. Stroud vs said Thomas Y till and v illiam Gi 1 - property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gilt.

WILLIAM SMI"H, D. S. January 3, 1824.

O' the 14th of February ext, will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittick, in Wilkes N the 14th of February ext, county, all the personal property of Charles Wittich, deceased. Terms

made known on the day of sale. ERNEST C. WITTICH, admr. January 1, 1824. 1 tds

Notice:

BANK NOTE, of some co iderable 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

to the people of this commity to behold the de-laded una showth the their agreement on the higher of we will be American provinces, as well-not the real seminated of Ferry Amer-ican desired the real seminated of Ferry Amer-le and the state of the state of the state of the conditions of the message under his point of wise, se associated at relative the in-vices which prompted the President to speak on a manner an animated both in, just to a source desire on see regarding principles proprie in the wea-ing the state of the state of the state of the state animated by the state of the state of the state are remon in the hands of providence for the regeneration of all minimates. But however par-ricing and pure those on vives appear to the, and ought to be considered, was the President au-thorized in declare that the Eurocean process and the providence of the state of the state of the total seasons as wall enforce the system of the Holy Allancetia every rart of row of successful and the state of the part pareer, exclusive of England, possets of late, the Spanish colourer on their former of the state of the exceptibles of America, we must wan, to bles of America, we must wan, to correct estimation of the grounds ta-be President, be further information cope, or for a till explanation of the the many the provided the second taken to be Pessilan, to further information of the shall explain any further information of the shall explain the form the proceedings of Connegor in the prostons what eaken only to be explained in order of show that we are avoided by feedings in J. was animated to the present admitted in the process of the process are of a recognition could be adopted about the apprehension of any serious dif-cest with Spain he recommended in on gress;—at the republics of South Ame-were acknowledged as independent and

Donners 1-24 You Figure of South America were act owiredged as undependent and overcome to the conclusion that in the present of diep of the European powers, no expectation can be entertained of a successful insure in the releasting of any of the European of the entertained of t less points be admitted by mil those the have

may be admitted by \$11 those the have admitted to be pelicial events of Europe and thereby years, and o the changes which it was power has fullered, that in the time of Spart, she cannot undertake with the least possible chance of suc-ber and us task of recovering her lost that only the pelicipal of the pelicipal of the tity on the continent of America. Withwhy on the costinent of America. With-games, a two and many without public games, a two and many without public many factions, subdured and overran see a roops, no commerce, agreement the normal way of the many of the com-panish government by direct in a treation the arts of the ancient dominions of Spain weaters and a high lare booken the hat unful them once together. If Spain amount make high activity and the meant consume to differ powers for the meant, the assistance of Fance and other consu-ppliers the calculation on the baste addressed shape. The many of Fance gh to convey a sufficient number any part of, America, and to pro

again under 'y voke of Spain, the old policy of this pope," and of this pope, and the excelsions of all reasons to be markets of this excelsion of all reasons to be markets of this excelsion of the spain investigately be declared. In the control of the spain investigate the spain in the wiscons deep for Enerthagin of the such a reast and mammas a min energy to the old of the gave plots colored. The more we read to an observation of the many such as the property of the more we find observed to the such as the property of the demonstrate Syam. Should have easily the attempt of the steem be made; and the best controlled State of a reast to amove of into endourse. On the State of the steem o

what c tidd Europe do 2.

We will conclude the able to have leastly remarks by observing, that as comerical as we conceive any plan to subjuce the Spanisheeds mes to be there are ment the may think the met to be there are most the may think the entire service. Such more the found in the United States as well as in Europe but there are awaresmen in the cabinets of Europe who are wise and enlightened, and they may adopte the more effect the marches with wood of bindity sacrifice the lives and Europe sof their subjects. In the surpose of their subjects, the large flowers of anti-one, and for the support of a sylven and principles which are considered to the surpose of their subjects of the support of the support

effectually regis.

We have candidy given our opinion. It may be erroneous we will make the acknow ledgement if the Presiden' communicaces to Congress such informations as will leave no doub in the mind, hat a pini in Sectually in contemplation to singingate the Spanish colonies, and to extend the coercive measures the system, and principles of the Holy Alliance in every part of this goe in int.

We are informed, that the day before yesterday, the new steam boat, THE WILLIAM LOWNDES, and her cargo were destroyed by fire on the voyage up the Savannah from Charleston. The passengers were put on shore, and no lives were lost, but we regret to add that the property consumed was of very considerable value.

Constitutionalist.

The law levving a tax of 7: cents on every S'O' in good. in the hands of agent and merchants, on the 1st of anuary has pas ed the House of Representative- of South Carolina. The corre pondent o the Patriot, re marks: - Georgia ha divien trade and commercial enterprise) from her city, by impelitin monopoles, and grievous fasation; and the very mo-ment the table of her Legi-lative kall is groaning under petitions from her citizens to repeat those vexations mea ures, Carolina is adopting her cast off follies Thus you will peraxation, the very per-ons and proper ty which appear in the market as cus tomers and capital to huy its own produce, while at the same time it admits tree the produce of theorgia and North arolina which acts in immediate competition with their own."-Sur. Georgian.

THE BARBADOES OUTRAGE.

It appears by the Burbados papers that the recent destruction the Methodist Chapel, at Bridgetow... was effected by a combination to say part of America, and to pro-ring an all proyeces. But via number hips of war and transperss would be true copies. After the hips of war and transpers would be not copies hat vast extens of com-mission population already inneed to I flight of the missionary, Mr. Sbrews-

that persuasion not to approach its shores at their peril. Such is the state of feeling, that it will had be surprising if more disgraceful soenes. and perhaps more dreadful in their consequences, are acted in other islands -A letter from Barbadocs, of the 21th October, says, the Governor and Council have been sitting all day with closed door, and it was expected martial law would be put in forcesto prevent greater evils. It was said hat the Chapels in Ber biec and Demerada, were also des-Norfolk Herald.

HARRIED on Triesday, the 30th of De-inter, or the Rev Mr. O'Donoghuz, Mr. Accuse M Swiker of Augusta, o Mrs. His-outer, E. Leescyr of West and

OLI - BI , o

Department of Public 11 orks.

AP OF SOUTH CAROLINA. fill map has been compiled from actual surveys made un der the authority of the state, and der the authory of one stare, and possesses great accuracy. The engraving was executed by Mr. Tanner of Philodelphia, in his hest manner—It is projected on a scale of six miles to the inch, and the map is 58 by 45 inches. It is retailed to our own crizens, at FIVE DOLLARS a copy. Booksellers of other states. can receive at Columbia, boxes of not less than 40 copies of this map at Si a copy, and as a part of the impression has been given to the Judges, to purchase a law library, selected law books in New York, Philadelphia or Washington, will be received in payment. Two hun-hundred copies in sheets, may be had at \$3 per copy, delivered in Charleston A. BLANDING. Charleston A. BLANDING.
Superintendent of Pub. Works.

Columbia, Dec 22, 1823

> rentis ales.

N the first Tuesday in February next will be old at Elbert rourt house within the lawful ale hours the following property, viz :

I wo cows and calves, one feather bed, b detead and furniture, and twenty barrels of corn, more or les; levied on as the property of es 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 Thoma Chambers' lands and others, containing 487 acres, more or les-; le vied on to earisfy a fi fa. in favor of Ransom Worrell vs said Aiston.

2 feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, 2 straw beds. 4 bed quilts, I chest, & chairs. I saddie, 2 trunks, 1 table, 1 slab, 1 decanter, 2 pitcher . 1 sugar canni ter, 1 set table spoons. 2 disher 4 plates, 4 cup., 9 saucer . 5 knives, 3 salts, 1 (ooking) gla 3 bowls, 1 tea pot, 2 tin panse 2 coffee pots. I 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

chibald Jarrott-property pointed out by the defendant. W. C. Morgan, D.S.E.C. Dec. 27, 1825.

as the property of William Hender son to satisfy a fi. fa in favour of Ar-

on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of Wil-lirm Swan for the use of William Dea ring 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 contain-

ing three hundred and twenty seven acres, more of less, in the occupan cy of John Dyson; lexied on as the property of Simon Pettee to satisfy sundry executions vo. said Pettee. ALSO.

Three hundred acres of land more or less, on the waters of Kemph creek; evied on a the prop erry of Samuel Brooks, to at sfy sundry e ecution vs said Bink property pointed out by the derend-

AL O.

Two beds and furniture, one horse, one cart, one pine t ble, one detk two chest, half dozen chairs, one lot crockery ware one smal che t, one looking g'as- one pot, one oven, one spider, one trunk, one pair shovel and tongs, one pair fire dogs one man's saddle one wo-man' saddle & one Jersey wagon; le vied on as the property of Wm to atisfy a di tre wafrant in avor of John Wilkinson ve sad property pointed out by the defend ant and left in his possession by the order of plaintiff

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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 ours 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. 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 eigh , and the ir seven children, Berky about eighteen, Emily about sixteen, Thene thirteen, Nelly eleven, Catharine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old; levied on by virtue of two fi fa's, one in fa-

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

ALSO.

Fifty acres of land, more or less lying in the county afore-Creek, and in the occupancy of Tho-" mas B. Partorth; levied on as the property of Benjamin Slack to sat-ist, two ft fa's—ore 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, tying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Linola, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson McLeudon to sat-isfy an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis MoLendon, administrators, &c. and Nelson Powell, Guardian, &c .- pointed out by defendant.

ALSO.

Two hundred and sixty a. eres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morriss'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. II. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other in favour of Theodories Stubblefield 70. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO. One gray horse, one bed and furniture stead and cord six split bottom chairs, one pine cupboard two pine tables, one set of flat iron , one pot. one oven. & one looking glass: levied on as the pro-perty of Thomas Y Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whitman for the see of John D. Stroud vs said Thomas Y will and " illiam Gi I - property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gilt.

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

Will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittick, in Wilkes Charles Wittich, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale. ERNEST C. WITTICH, admr.

January, 1, 1824.

Notice.

A BANK NOTE, of some coniderable amount was stopped
from a negre some day ago; the
owner, by describing it and paying
for this advertisement, can have it
and the sound of the sound of the BANK NOTE, of some con gain by applying at the Bank in this

January 3, 1824. Georgia-Wilkes County.

WiteREAS Erect C. Wittich applies to me for letters of salmin stration on the casta of Charles Wittich, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, summon, and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deswared, to be and appear at my office within the lump repricised by law, to shee cause (if any they have) why said letters of administration sholdhards be granted. of December, 1823. JOHN DYSON, c. c.

Sheriff's Titles.

NEATLY PRINTED.

And for sale at this office?

PRIZES FOR VIRTUOUS AC. TIONS

In the account of the sitting of the French Academy on the 25th September, (St. Louis'day) we mentioned that five prizes (the founda-tion of Barra de Montyon) were a-warded to five individuals of the lower clarses of society, for acts or habits of virtue. The task of deei. ding in such a case is new, we beits corporate capacity ; and pro bly, for this rause, it may not be uninteresting to announce on what individuels; and what actions, the clube of the Academy fell. Four of these virtuous persons are of the softer sex. The first is the wife of a water carrier, whose bushand gains no more than 35 sous, or 16d, r day; but on this Dame Ja quemin received into her house. supported, a poor female eighbor, let destitute of bread or refuge. Demoiselle Caillat, a milliner's girl, has, during twelve years main-tained by her labor the mistress with whom she served her appren-ticeship, and whom an incurable malady prevented from doing any thing for her own support. Marie Cartier has performed the same office of charity for the last 17 years to a female whose house she enter-The last, who is a ed as a servant. porteress, received and supported in her house a young woman from her own province, though, for the support of herself and family, she, only 200 francs, or 8/., a year, and was obliged to pledge her wear. ing amparel to perform this act of Each of these benevolent Individuals have been rewarded

with 1000 france, and the notice of the French Academy. The first prize of the value of 15 00 francs was decreed to Joseph Be ard, an old elothesman, and Bishop of Hermopolis gave of the invincible patience and numerous sacrifices which threw down upon him the award o Baron Montyon's bounty. This man, formerly servant of the marquis of Stinfort, who died at Arras, at the comduring this disastrous period, the generous devotedness of madame d Chabilhae to her husband, who was thrown into the same dungeon Deprived of all support after the dame de Chabilhae 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 Becard to whom, being of the same province, and speaking the same dialect. she communicated the account of herdistres Berard was deeply affected with er change of condition, and rendered her immediately all the assistance in his nower, by selling for her at a profi able 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. Becard, being himself reduced to straits, endea

voured to sid her with his feeble

voured to not ner with his tecute means; and, as she was schamed 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 buy-

ing fine bread for madame de Cha-bilhae, who had become blind from

the excess of her afflictions. Nay. onquering his natural feelings of

lms in the street for her sake : and

not succeeding in his object, by and the humiliations of his new calling,

be even submitted to beg

body to the grave, and carried to the Cure of the parish five france, which remained of the succor which that Cure had sent her, for the purpose of blaining prayers for her soul. -Faithful to her memory, he made with his own bands a small wooden oross, and placed if, with her name inscribed, on the grave where her, remains were intered. Such is the course of action which has secured for this faithful friend of misfortune a gold medal, and an hotorable mention among assembled nea-demicians If there is any romance to 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.

FORWARY all persons from trading for two executions that John Garrard holds against me: one as obtained in the name of said Garrard, the principal \$ 17 and some cents, the other one was obtained by John L. Hogges 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 rest of her plantation for this year. This note was given some time last "ebruary, and due the 25 b December following or 1st of January, and also an execution against Nathaniel M.Coy and G. W Plynt 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-If

Sheriffs' Sales.

TATILL be sold on the fat uerday in lanuary ne't at the cour! house of Wilke- county, within the u ual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land on the water of Little Hiver adjoining harler R arter containing one hundred ac e. more or les a so two regio fellow Jes and Caswel wied on as the property of Richard Hi vard to satisfy sundry executions agai .t .ai : Hillyard ALSO,

Two beds, two pillows, one boul ter one etraw under bed one wa nut table, one pine slab, wo bediteads three co nterpin siwo qui ts three she ts, one bianket. ning whe led chest, one trunk one riff and shot pouch three piggins. one tea kettle, two pots two ovens, one · killet, two bow s. four tumb er one tin'c; if e pot, one earthen coffee be about seven barrel ; I vied on as the property of Laban Marler to satify an e cution in favour of Eliza Bal adm x &c vs said arlet and Wil is - property pointed out by said Marler.

O. Wingfield, D, s. Nov 27, 1823.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tues-V day in January next, at rourt house in Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following pronerry, to wit:

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

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Backesdale to satisfy an execution in favor of James Lindsey vs. Simeon M'Lendon and Nicholas G. Barkesdule security; also one surrel mare & one set of C epenter's tools;

TYTEL be sold on the first Tues. day in January next at the Court house in Wilkes tounty, within. the lawfu! -ale hours, the following property, viz:

Three Negroes, Cela a roman, and her two sons Jack a boy, al'out 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 arres, 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. Willie, by a constable, by virtue of sundry executions from a justice'se urt. 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 mar. Priscilla a woman and infant child, Nelly a girl, Mary Anna girl, and Ismanue a boy; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy an ex coutlen in the name of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix II Gilbert, decensed, for Sarah H. Gelbert; property pointed out by one of the plaintiffs, ALSO,

One tract of Land in the occupancy of Fugenia 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, decased, to satisfy an execution in the name of the instices of the inferior court by their attorney 'lexander Pope, vs. William M. Kain and William Martin, Greenberry Pinks ton, and Simon Peter secupity on the appeal; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO. One set of mahogany dining tables; lexied on as the pro perty of James Brown to satisfy an xcapilon in favor of the state of Georgia and Wilkes County, for tax 41.80.

Mrs. Charlotte Roberts's life estate in the two following ne grees, viz. Cardace a woman, about thirty five years old, and Hester, about fourteen years old; taken to satisfy sunder executions against Hoghes R berts her husband pointed out by the plaintiffs.

Two hundred and twenty or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Camp Creek, adjoining lands of Rich ard J. Haliday and others, in the occupancy of Fzekiel Harris, and one third of a negro man named Adam; all taken as the property of th Houghton to satisfy Benjamin Ballard's fife against her, and Fzekiel Harris; pointed out by plaintiffs attorney and by Ezekiel Harris one of the defendants. ALSO.

Six acres of Land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, in the county aloresaid, 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 de-fendant and E. B. Reynolds; also a

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 Mallonysville. known as the Planter's Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Ben-jamin Wootten, Esq. ; levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to saan execution in the name of Nathaniel M'Mckins. vs. Beuben Scott and Augustus H. Gillyon & Co. together with surdry others against said Scott : property pointed out by one of the defendants.

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

Tax Collector's Sale. AT Elbert Cour House on the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One hundred and fifty ares of land, more or less, situate, lying and being in the county of Elbert, on the Beaverdam ereck, ad-I toing the beirs of Thomas Horton. deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Rebert Kennedy, dee, for 1821 and 1822; said tra t of land levied on as the property of said Bobert Kennedy, dee ; numunt due \$16 12 cents.

L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C. Nov. 25, 1+23.

Admir trators sairs N the first Tuesday in January next. will be old at the court hou e of ikes County FOUR TEEN NEGROE , con sping of met women, boys and gir s be ong ing to the estate of o eph Cohron, decea ed for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Trms made known on the day of sale.

Joshua Morgan, Surriving Executor

October 21 4828 Bar to Sugi at 1 10. on the first I westing in February next, og erably 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 .- l'erms of sale made known on the day

Mary Burton, adm'x. William Davis, adm'r. Nov. 15. 1823 On hursday the 8th of January next, will be sold at Somuel Darden's store, in Oglethorpe county,

One negro woman, a cow and call, and a bed, belonging to the estate of El zabeth Fluker, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Isaac Fluker, adm'r. N.v. 24. 14:3

A the court house of Wilkes County wil be sold on the 1st Tue-day in January next,

One Tract of I and. containing eleven hundred and sixty more or less, on the wafive acres ter of Fi hing creek adjoining tathe real e tate of Isaac s allaway, dec and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of aid deceased .- The above described tract of and is well improved, has on it a good GRI TM LL dwelling house, & 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 VILLE old o the fir t Tues. day in Febinary next, at El

bert Cour house, between the usual

hour of sale, agreeaby to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordina

ry of the county of Frank in,

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

One tract of Land. confaining three hundred and ninety-four acres, lying on the waters of Warhatche ereck. in said connty: it being the real estate of John Rich, deceased, add for the henefit of the heirs and creditors - Ferms of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r. Nov. 15, 1823. 16-1€

Will be sold on the 27th day of Janun. y next. at the late residence of Ludwell Fullitore. deceased, all the peristable property belonging to said deceased.

ONSISTING of stock of be es, hogs, cows and sheep, et and folder, plantation tools, house hold and kitchen furniture. Term made known on the day of sale.

Willis Fullilove, Temporary .idm'r. Way. 46 1528.

Executor's ales. Will, be sold on Thursday to dwelling house of George Got

win; decement. The Plantation of said deceased, on the head wabundred 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,

Sa viving Executor. December 5, 1823. 48-148

Will be sold at the late residence of John Stathom, sent late of thert county, dec. on the ninth day of

Juntify next, all the personal property of said deceased ONSISTING of hores, hogs, care, core and kitchen furniture, antation tool , and a number of articles igo tediou-to mention: the sale will continue from day to day until all is so d; the terms of sale made known on the da

James hristian. John Bown, Nov. 22, 18.5 47-tde

I a d'for Sale. DU!! U N! the lat will and of Wilke county with be sold at the court flouse of sid county, of the first Tue day in January next, part of the rea estates said dec'd.

. I ract of Land. ontaining even hunsed and fifty acre. more or ies, the miles from Wa hingrom on both lides of the Vicenesboro' road, estiming langdon. Pray, Hay, and others. Posons withing to ries, the premise will call on the sub criber, the about land wis be so'd, on a cledit of four annual entailments, a mortgage and bond will be required on sach enstallment.

John W. Butlet, ex'r. Ogtob r 18 1823

ILL be sold at the ourt house Tuesday in January next, 360 Acres of land;

more or less. Iving in the count of Wilkes, on Kettle Trees killing and Wilkes, on Kettle Trees killing and others; on a credit of twelve months it being the rea e tate of to has small, deceated by order of the count of Ordinary of said county for the ben fit o the heirs and creditors o said deceased

tained by her labor the mistress with whom she served her approp-tiveship, and whom an incurable malady prevented from doing any thing for her own support. Cartier 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 in her house a young woman from eteress, received and supported her own province, though, for the support of herself and family, she, only 200 francs, or 81., a year, and was obliged to pledge her wearing amparel to perform this act of charity. Each of these benevolent individuals have been rewarded with 1000 Trace, and the notice of

the French A cidemy.

The first prize of the value of 15
Of francs was deered to Joseph
Be srd, an old-oftherman, and
the fallowing 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 bounty. This man, formerly the servant of the marquis of Stinfort, who died at Arras, at the comduring this disastrous period, the generous devotedness of madame de Chabilhae to her husband, who was thrown into the same dungeon Deprived of all support after the death of her husband in 1812, madame de Chabilhae 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 abe secidentally met Becard to whom, being of the same province, and speaking the same dialect. she communicated the account of herdis. tres Berard was deeply affected with her change of condition, and rendered her immediately all the assistance in his power, by selling for her at a profitable rate, those articles which he 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, atruggling to conceal the distress which oppressed her. Becard, being himself reduced to straits, endea voured to sid her with his feeble yourse to an ner with mis teems means; and, as she was schamed to inseribe her name at the board of charity, he placed his there in her atead, caling humself the coarse bread which he received, and buyluz fine bread for madame de Cha-bilhae, who had become blind from the excess of her affictions. conquering his natural feelings e, be even submitted to beg alms in the street for her sake; and not succeeding in his object, by all the humiliations of his new calling, elothesman.

About the end of last December, this unfortunate woman became ill, and Becard, after going about during the day to gain a pitunce for her support, watched her sick bed du-ring the night on a chair. It was only after three mouths watching, that he would be prevailed upon to accept of a matrass from one of the neighbors, resisting the offer so long or the ground that he might thus fall asleep while his patient requi-red his assistance. Ten days before her death, ite, in fact, ceased to go ent on his usual occupation. She died about the middle of May last. Becard rendered her the last services of humanity, accompanied her

ome rents. the other one wa tained by John L. Hogers for ,820; 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 "chroney, and due the 25 h December following or 1st of January, and also an execution gainst Nathaniel M.Coy and G. W. Plynt for \$15. obtained by said Garrard. As I have paid My John Garrard for the above medioned papers. I am determined never to pay them again,

Augustus W. Flynt. Dec. 15, 1823, 50-IF

Sheriffs' Sales.

TILL he sold on the fat , uerday in lanuary ne't at the cour! house of Wilke county, within the u ual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land on the water of Little liver adjoining Charles R arter containing one hundred ac e. more or les a so iwo regro fellow Jase and Caswel : le vied on as the property of Richard Hi vard to satisfy sunday executions againt an Hilleard agai at ai Hillyard ALSO

Two beds, two pillows, one boul ter one etraw under bed one wa nut table, one pine slab, 'wo bediteads three co nterpan sitwo bed three she ts, one bianket. eight split bort m chairs. one spinriff and shot pouch three piggins. one tea kettle, two pots two ovens, one · killet, two bow ... four tumb er one tin coff e pot, one earthen coffee pot, and one lot of corn suppo ed to be about seven barrel; I vied on as the property of Laban Marier to satify an e cution in favour of Eliza Bal adm x &c vs said arler and Wil i - property pointed out by said Marler.

O. Wingfield, D, s. Nov 27. 1823.

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

I wo hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, adjuining Isaac M Lendon and others ; levied on as the property of Stephen Mal-lory to satisfy sundry executions a-gainst said Mallory

ALSO.

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nicholas G. Backesdale to satisfy an execution in favor of James Lindsey vs. Simeon M'Lendon and Nicholas G. Barkesdale security; also one sorrel mare & one set o C epenter's tools; taken as the property of Simeon M'-Lendon to safely said is fa; proper-ty pointed our dy plain iff. ALSO,

A house and lot in Ray Town, containing one square acre; levied on to satisfy three executions in a Justice's court, two in the name of John Burk and one in the name of Joseph W. Lucked vs Thomas Troupion; levy made by James Clements, constable, and returned wil LIAM MITH, D. s.

December 6. 18234

Sheriff's Titles,

N ATLY PRINTED. And for sale at this office.

woman and infant effild, Nelly a girl, Mary Ann a girl, and I manuel a boy; levied on as the property of William & Gilbert to satisfy an ex coutten in the name of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, execufor Sarah H. Gilbert; property pointed out by one of the plaintiffs, ALSO,

One tract of Land in the occupancy of Sugenia 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 justices of the infe-rior court by their attorney. Mexander Pope, vs. William M Kaio and William Martin, Greenberry Pinks ton, and Simon Petre security on the appeal; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

One set of mahogany dining tables; levied on as the property of James Brewn to estisfy 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 ne groes, viz. Candace a woman, about thirty five years old, and Hester, about fourteen years old; taken to satisfy sundry executions against Hughes R bertse her busband; pointed out by the plaintiffs.

Two hundred and twenty nine and a half acres of Land, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on r iss, in the county of wages, on camp Greek, adjoining lands of Rich ard J. Haliday and others, in the occupancy of Ezekiel Harris, and one third of a negro man named Adam ; all taken as the property of Flizabeth Roughton to satisfy Benjamin Ballard's fifa against her, and Pizekiel Harris; pointed out by plaintiffs attorney and by Ezekiel Harris one of the defendants A1-SO.

Six acres of Land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, in the county aforesaid. 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 execu-tions against said Burgamy; pointed out by the defendant. AUSO.

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 becupancy of defendant and E. B Reynolds; also a lot of land in the town of Washington unoccupied, containing by es mation wo agres, mere or less, ad joining Mary Wingfield, baving thereon a large gin house, stable, corn crib, and carriage house, a six'y saw gin and apparatus; also a ne ge, a woman Graey 25 years old, Betty 37 years old. Dicey, 26 years old, a girl Lizza, 17 years old, and a boy Dolphus 11 years old; levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn, to satisfy an execution in fa-Johnson Wellborn, together with sundry others against said Wellborn; all pointed out by defendant.

ALSO, A tract of Land, contain-

thing the heirs of Thomas Horton. deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, dee, for 1821 and 1822; said tra t of land levied on as the property of said it bert Kennedy. dee ; amount'due Si6 12 cents. L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C.

Nov. 25. 1.23.

Admin trators saics . N the first Tuesday in Japuary hou e of i kes County FOUR TEEN NEGROE, con sing of ing to the estate of o eph Cohron, decea ed for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. T ims made known on the day of sale.

Joshua Morgan, . October 21 1828 Karcutor. Bar c. soul at the ar a use, on the first Tuesday in February

next, ag erably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county. One tract of Land.

lying in said county, the property of Richard Burton, dee. - I'erms of sale made known on the day Mary Burton, adm'x.

William Davis, adm'r. Nov. 15. 1823 46 -1f Oh hursdaythe 8th of January next. will be sold at Somuel Darden's store, in Oglethorpe county,

One negro woman, a cow and calf, and a bed, belonging to the estate of El zabeth Fluker. dereased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Isaac Fluker, adm'r. N.v. 24. 14:3

A County wil be sold on the 1st I the court house of Wilkes

One Tract of I and. containing eleven hundred and sixty five acres more or less, on the warah Coliy and others, it being part of the real e tate of Isaac t allaway, dec and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of aid deceased .- The above described tract of and is well improved, has on it a good GRI T M LL. dwelling house, & the plantation is in good repair. Terms made known on the day of sale

Absalom Janes, Winifred Callaway, ad'x. Nov 6, 1823 VILL be sold o the fir t Tues

day in February next, at Elhour, of sale, agreeab y to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordina ry of the county of Frank in

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

Parks Chandler, adm'r. Nov 3. 1823. 45-tf Wili be ired,

On the first Monday in January next, at the court house in Wash-

NUMBER of negroes belong-A NUMBER of negroes belonging to the orphans of Benjamin Borom, deceased. Terms made knowe on the day.

John B. Lennard, Guardian.

Way, 16 1828. remporary Jun

Executor's ales. WILL be sold on Thursday to 15th of January next, at the la dwelling house of George Good win, decensed.

The Plantation of said deceased, on the head wa-ters of S ap excel, containing three builded acres, more or less, on a credit of twelve or mis. by the purchase giving notes noder thirty dollars with approved security, bearing interest from their date if not punctually paid.

Samuel Brooks. Sa viving Executor. December 5. 1823. 48-100

Will be sold at the late residence of John Stathom, sear late of i thert county, dec. on the ninth day of

Jinuary next, of the personal property of said deceased
ONSISTING of hores, hoge, cart e, corn and fooder caron, household and kuchen furniture, plantation tool , and a number of articles too tedious o mention: the sale will continue from day to day until all is so d; the terms of sale made known on the da

James (hristian.) John Bown, Nov. 22, 18.5 47-tds

I a d for Sale. DU!! U N'! the last will and tes ament of Eward Butler, late the country will be so d at the court thouse of sid country on the first Tue day in lanuary next, part of the rea estated said dec'd.

. I ract of Land, containing even hunged and fifty containing even hunsed and fify acre, more or es: the miles from Wa hington, on both lides of the Streensbore, road, addining I and don. Pray. Hay, and others.— Dons withing to view the premise will call on the sub-criber; the aboit land wis be so'd on a chedit of four annual restallments, a borrgage and bond will be required on sach entails. ment.

John W. Butlet ex'r. Ociob r 18 18:3 wz tf

ILL be sold at the ourt house of Wilkes county on the first Tuesday in January next, 360 Acres of land

more or less, lying in the count of Wilkes, on Kertle Free Rejoining William Staton. Thomas Daniel and others; on a credit of twelve months it Being the rea e tate of Jo has a nall deceased by order of the count of Ordinary of said county for the said deceased

J. P. Leveritt, attorney, For Wm. Arnull est . Nov 8, 1823 41-ris

Notice

LL per on indebted to the ca-tate of John tatham, late of E bert county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make im vediate payment; and all per ons hav-ing dema ds against aid e tate will, bring the ame forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, (S John Brown,) 7 Nev 2 2, 1825.

JOB PRINTING Neutly Executedat this Office.

. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY PHILIP C. GUIEU. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discussed to us the little treatment and opinions debts, and the graph of the streatment and opinions debts, and the graph of the streatment of the streatme we have a flow due consideration come to this control of the second solution in the second solution in the second solution in the second solution in consideration in the second solution is solution in the second solution in the second solution in the second solution is solution as the second solution in the second solution is solution as the second solution is solution as the second solution is solution as the second solution is solution in the second solution is solution in the second solution in the second solution is solution in the second solution in the second solution is solution in the second solution in the second solution is solution in the second solution in the second solution is solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution in the second solution in the second solution is second solution.

votice.

FOR 'ARY all persons f John Garrard holds against met me was blained in the same of said Gareard, the principal \$ 17 and tried in the grindy in 5.17 and tried by John L. togers for \$20; and also for one note of hard given by me to will Garrard. In \$20, it being for the use of Elizabeth Gar-rard, for the rest of her piantation for this year. Tais note was given a me title last ferency, and due the 25 b December following on 1st of January, and der an execution against Vatha et M.Coy and G. W Garrard. As I have paid Mr. John Garrard. As I have paid Mr. John Garrard for the above mentioned papers. I am determined Over to pay them agai .

Augustus W Flynt. Dae. 15, 1825

Natice 4 A LL per on indebted to the es-Eleptron indepted to the es-tate of John ratham, late of Ebert county, Jecua ed, are reque t

ed to come forward and make im-e ing dema de against and e tare will g the am forward, proved as the law requires

James Chrisman, / 3 John Brown, Nov 2 2. 1823 A7 ...

Will be sald it Elbert Court House. on the first Tuesday in February next, arceably to an order of the first of Ordinary of said

One fract of Land, confining three hundred and sine-ty of readylying on the waters here the real estate of John decased, sold for the herelit here and creditors. — Perms

illian Rich, adm'r 5, 1923. 16-11 day in February next, at El vary house; between the usual real sale, agreeaby to an order the horable the court of Ordina's the county of Frank in

mide known on the day.

neres of and, less, frusted in the county of the heir and creditors of Furman, decea ed Ferms FOREIGN.

Fourteen days later from England By the arrival of the fast sailing by the arrival of the tast sailing parket ship Fama, captain Herry, from Liverpool, fair evening, we have received our regular files of taglish papers from London to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 22th November, inclusive. We find in them no very impor ant intelligen e, but have extracted the most promithe make extracted the most permit articles. We are happy to find the markers for American produce inspraying. The letter bag not having come up, we have copied our commercial information, with the exception of a single letter. from a Liverpool paper of the 24th Nov. Carolina Gaz. 3d Jan.

ECUTION OF RIEGO two act of letter from Madrid.

soon as his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme had quitted the capital. (which was on the 4th inst.) the second Court of Aleades d't assady Corte hastened the necessary preparations for making the ill fated Riegs drick the last drop of the chalice of hitterness. Many of those occupied in these prepara. tions had but eight months before, hailed him as a hero. He was trans ferred from the prison where he had hitherto been to the public prison at an unusual hour of the night; and when there his sentence was read to him, which was as follows,-Don Rafaei Riego is condemned to the capital punishment of the gib-bet; lie is to be designed strongs all the streets leading to the pizes of execution, hes property to be confiseated to the profit of the King's Chamber, and he is to pay the expenses of his trial."

of the 5th he was led into the burn ing Chapet (room lighted up with of death. In this situation, which struck with grief every man posses-sed of a spark of proper feeling. Riego showed the most unshrinking firmaess. All he said was. "Max G d grant that my death may condure to the happiness and tranquil. lity of Spain." These words will lity of Spain." These words will not be forgotten. The unfortunate. Riego was sent to the scaffold in virtue of an expost facto law, a cirforget, in recording these deplorable times. It was during the night of the 5th that preparations were made for the execution. Amongst the crowd of ferocious people who looked on with pleasure at the progress of this fatal work, some were rema keda d fally recognized to be the same who, on a very different, but not distant, occasion, had shout ed in the ears of Riego, "Viva et heros de las Cabezas!" To day (the 7th) he exception took place at the Plaza de la Cebada Here and in all he adjacent aireets there was an immense growd of people, amongst whom were numbers of monks and priests, as also in the windows. Silenee prevailed during his passage from the prison to the fatal spot. During this agonizing march, and up to the last assant of his existence, he exhibited at the

pendance which can exist between a metropolis and colonies. His goes on, in a word to secure to her self the only, kind of domination compatible with the present time. and during this interval innumera ble ships will cover the seas, and protect in silence the establishment of her connexions. The Holy Miliance will call England to a Copgress; but as it is useless to go to plead before others for the possessi. on of an object of which one has se eure possession. England will aut repair to it, or at m st leave a visiting card by a ceremo ions diplo-

useful proceedings
In this case the Continent would have only two oursests take; either to make a sudden attack, or a knowledge in nediably the Spanishood a knowledge in nemany the span-ish colonies, in order to naticipate in the advactages of a prompt re-cognition. But we have said, that to subjugate America by force, and in spite of the English is impossible; to acknowledge her is a mortal sin, which the Holy Alliance will not commit. the Continent will therefore make useless propositions of arrangement, and will trifling the time which England will employ in useful negociations. Here we suppose the greatest possible wisdom in their Councils; but it is not improbable that a military enterprise may be attempted, and that Morillo, with a few Spaniards and Russians, may be put on board a few rotten vessels at Odessa. to oppose the English fleets, In that are the two great Powers, in which all interests and opinions centre. would definitely measure their streeth; and as the quarrel must come to an issue, this would probably he the point in which the 1wo

opposing lines would meet.
The Gazette of last night contime trazette of tast nignt con-tains a Proclamation, proroguing Parliament from Tuesday next, the 25th instant, to Tuesday, the 3d Pebruacy, then to meet for the des-pared of business.

London, December 20. Frankfort papers to the 14th inst. have arrived this morning. The fellowing are extracts:

"Selim. October 28 "Since the death of the heroic Marco Bozzari, his brother Constantine has made himself known; and, according to a letter from 11-no, dated October 18, and which has been received at Vissa, he has averaged the death of his brother in a manner worthy of him. He is said to have completely defeated the Pacha of Sentari, who had advanced with fresh troops, towards the end of September, and to have de-stroyed the greater part of his army. Among the prisoners were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzari sent to their homes, after representing them for having fought against their Christian brethren. May all the Christians of the West appreciate his conduct.

"According to the latest private letters from Macedonia, and Thes-saly, we learn that as far as the Peloponnesus is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more to fear. It is true that bags full of human ears, stated to be those of slain Greeks, and for which the

Cals, favoured by the darkness, advanced as far as he custom house, through mud and water, where the soldiers could hardly keep their footo one who has traversed this spot can immelie the difficulties which the troops had to surmount, which the froops had to surmount, in passing a place which the enemy considered impassable. At half past two in the morning they reach, ed the land, and had scarcely time to form before they were discover-ed by the enemy, but they famiediately made he uselves masters of two basions, after having larged and bayoneed the enemy, who pre-ferred death to the abandonment of their posts. In less than half an hour they were in p ssession of all the fortifications in the place, whilst various parties recommitteed the previouts, where they met with onsupplicating for their lives. After the firing had ceased, the persons of all were respected. The besiegers were assisted by the naval force which commenced a cannonade on the battery, "El Principe." but many brave men payferred death to the infamy of abandoning their posts. The feuits of this achievment were 60 cannon, 620 muskets, property. The loss of the brieg ed were 156 killed, about 250 prisoners, besides the public offi ers. Is consequence of this event, the citadel San Telipe capitulated on the 10th of November. The de-partment of Venezuela is now rende: ed tranquil by the efforts of its A correspondent at La Guira,

says the Battimore Federal Gazette, after mentioning the capture of Porto Cabello, remarks, " no doubt you have heard it reported that the carnage was dreadful, and that women and children were massacrod in the streets and a variety of other equally absurd and ridiculous fab-rications, but I can assure you I was an eye witness of the scene and ed; on the contrary, I do aver that I never saw a vanquish d enemy treated with greater tenderness and humanity. The loss of the enemy on the 8th, as far as I saw was a bout one hundred and fifty men. It must be confessed that shey fought with great bravery; bayonetted at his post, rather than abandon the battery he was ordered to defendthey really deserved a fate more distinguished than that of dying in

the defence of a tyrangical cause, The capture of this important fortress has completed the expulsion of every thing in the shape of Spanish power from the soil of Colombia. and the resources drawn from the fall of the place are very considera-ble.—Nut. Adv.

From the National Intelligencer [The following Letter was received ved previous to the publication of the particular answer to "A RADI but we have not been able to fied room for it until to-day.] TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen : As the order of the Secretary of war, which is made the subject of comment, by "A RADE CAL." in your paper of the 20th inst.

quents, and detail the proceedings to be adopted. The toth section of the act of the Sil of Mar h, 1317. is more explicit, and makes it the duty of the Fast Comptroffer to superintend the recovery of all debts due to the United States, to direct suits and legal proceedings, and to take all such measures as may be authorized by the laws, to enforce the prompt payment of all debts to the United States.' The act of the fificenth of May, eighteen hundred and wenty, goes fully into the deliquent disbursing officers and as gents authorizing severe, measures on the part of the government than any individual can pursue to recover just debts from his neighbor. flad the law been silent as to the mude of reclaiming money on the settle-ment of public accounts, it is possi-ble officers might be correct in the way proposed by the Auditor; but the mode being pointed out by law, it does not appear competent for the Executive to superseds it by regulation, thereby depriving the officer of that right of trial, which the constitution and laws socure to him.

The duties of paymasters are clearly confined to the dishursements of the pay of the almy; the money part of the subsistence, forage, and allowance for the private servants of officers; and the retained bounty of enlisted men; which allowances cannot be properly withheld by Paymarters, except on sentence of a sourt martial, or the consent of the individual. The application to other objects, of funds put into the hands of paymasters, is a default for which they and their sureries are liable. If they are made collectors for the government, they are brought into collision with the army, and will be embarassed and interrupted in their legitimate duties-the suspensions made in the settlement of their accounts. in cases of failures to col. leet such sums as the auditors may report for stoppage, will keep their accounts in confusion, and finally make them appear defaulters ; for which, I believe, their sureties could'

This report was made on the 25th This report was made on the 25m of November, 1821, and on the 3d of December following the order referred to was given. The report and the order may have suggested the legal provision which was subsequently made, as a copy was furnished to the Military committee of the House of Representatives, in the succeeding session, to invite their attention to some legal provi-sion on several points connected with the Pay Department, not with a view, however, to deprive citizens, in the public service, of that right of that which the Constitution secures to them. Had I been equally fortunate in obtaining the restoration and correction of some legal regulations as in the reseinding of the illegal one, the economy and resould have been more perfeet than it is at present, particularly in the clothing of the army. I do not refer to any deficiency in the purchasing or transporting departments. Phose Departments will always be efficient

and economical u der their present

friding for two executions that John Garcard holds against me; one was bitained in the same of said Greard, the principal \$ 17 and Greatel. the principal B.17 and some cents, the other one was obtained by John L. togers for \$20, and also for one note of hand given by me for said Garrard, for \$20, if being for the use of Klizabath Garrard, for the rest of her plantation for this year This note was given a me time last renemary, and due the 25 h December following or 1st of January, and der an execution arrainst Vatha let M.Coy and G. W First for \$15 obtained by said Garrard. As I have paid Mr. John Ga a d for the above mentioned papers. I am determined dever to

Augustus W Flynt. Doi: 15, 1424

Notice

LI, per on indebted to the es tare of tohi ratham late of E berr county decea ed are reque t ed orcome forward and make im e ma de agrinst aid e tate will the am forward, proved as the law requires

James Christian, / 3 John Brown, Nov 2 2. 1823 47 _tf

Will be sald it Elbert Court House. on the first Tuesday in February nevt, agreeably to an order of the fact of Ordinary of said

One tract of Land. contribute here hundred and nine-ty for heres, lying on the waters ty: it heins the real estate of John Bitch decased, sold for the height of the heirs and creditors. — Perms of sate made known on the day. illiam Rich, adm'r

VILL be jold o the fir Tues .5. 1923. day in February next, at El bert par house, between the usual hours a sale, agreeaby to an order of the horable the court of Ordina the county of Frank in

heres of land. less, ituated in the county of rise hear and creditors of Furman, decea ed Ferms made known on the day

Parks Chandler, adm'r. S 1828. 45_16

With he sold, on Thursday the and of January next, at the late dwelling house of George Gooddeceased.

The Plantation

eccased, or the head wa ap ereck, containing three res. more or less, on a acres. more or tess, on a of under marks. by the per giving notes under thirty with approved security, interest from their date if security paid.

Samuel Brooks. December 5, 1823. 48-11

Sheriff's Titles. N ATLY PRINTED, And for sale at this office.

Far act of letter from Madrid. ish colonies, in order o participate in the advantages of a prempt re-cognition. But we have said, that to subjugate America by force, and n as his Royal Highness in spite of the Paglish is impossi-ble; to acknowledge her is a mortal the Duke d'Angouleme had quitted the capital. (which was on the 4th inst.) the second Court of Alcades sin, which the Holy Alliance will not commit. the Continent will d'Cassady Corte hastened the netherefore make useless propositions cessary preparations for making the of arrangement, and will ill fated Riege dri k the last drep trifling the time which England, of the chalice of binerness. Many will employ in useful negociations. of those occupied in these prepara-Here we spipose the greatest possi-ble wisdom in their Councils; but it is not improbable that a military tions had but eight months before hailed him as a hero. He was trans ferred from the prison where he had enterprise may be attempted, and that Morillo, with a few Spaniards hitherio been to the public prison at an unusual hour of the night; and and Russians, may be put on board when there his sentence was read a few rotten vessels at Odessa, to to him, which was as follows,oppose the English fleets. In that Don Rafael Riego is condemned to ase the two great Powers, in which the expital punishment of the gib-bet; he is to be designed through all all interests and opinions centre. would definitely measure their the streets leading to the pizee of strength; and as the quarrel must execution, his property to be confiseated to the profit of the King's bly he the point in which the 1w6

Chamber, and he is to pay the ex-

of the 5th be was led into the burn

ing Chapet (a room lighted up with

funeral andles, and other emblems

of death.) In this situation, which

struck with grief every man posses-sed of a spark of proper feeling. Riego showed the most unshrinking

G d grant that my death may con

dure to the happiness and traugud

hity of Spain." These words will not be forgotten. The unfortunate

Riego was sent to the scaffold in

virtue of an expost fueto law, a cir-

cumstance which history will not forget, in recording these deplora-

ble times. It was during the night

of the 5th that preparations were

made for the execution. Amongst the crowd of ferocious people who

looked on with pleasure at the pro-

gress of this fatal work, some were

rema kedard fully recognized to be

the same who, on a very different,

but not distant, occasion, had shout

ed in the ears of Riego, "Viva el

Plaza de la Cebada Here and in

all he adjacent streets there was

an immense crowd of people, a-

mongst whom were numbers of

mongst whom were numbers or monks and priests, as also in the windows. Silence prevailed during his passage from the prison to the fattal spot. During this significant march, and up to the last untant of

his existence, he exhibited all the calmness and screne courage of a

generous nature, willing to be sac-rificed in the cause of his country. On mounting the scaffold, his legs appeared to be feeble, they were e-vidently swelled, probably in conse-quence of his recent illness, and the

quance of his recent timess, and the weight of the irons with which he had been loaded — When the executioner had made a sign that he had ceased to exist, a viva was sent

forth by a number of persons close

form by a number of persons close, the the gibbet, which was of an immense height.

Parie. Nov. 19 —Strong as she is, a ngland dues not give herself the trouble to parley with the Con-

the trouble to parley with the Con-tinent, nor even to threaten it or attack it; not at all. Bhe goes lit-tle by little, and with diplomatic address, in which she has long practice, to recognize American lodependence, to form their com-mercial concasons, much more useful, much more fruitful for her evanually, than the relations of de-

prosperity, than the relations of de-

7th) the execution took place a

To day (the

heros de las d'abezas!"

ness. All he said was. "May

"At ten o'clock in the morning

penser of his trial."

opposing lines would meet. The Gazette of last night contains a Proclamation, proroguing Purliament from Tuesday next, the 25th instant, to Tuesday, the 3d February, then to meet for the despatch of business.

London, Deember 20. Frankfort papers to the 14th inst. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

.. Selim. October 28 "Since the death of the heroic. Marco Bozzari, his brother Constantine has made himself known: and, according to a letter from I'i no, dated October 18, and which has been received at Nissa, he has avenged the death of his brother in a manner worthy of him. He is said to have completely defeated the Pache of Seutari, who had advanced with fresh troops, towards the end of September, and to have destroyed the greater part of his army. Among the prisoners were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzari sent to their homes, after representing them for having fought against their Christian brethren. May all the his conduct.

" ceording to the latest private letters from Macedonia, and Thes-saly, we learn that as far as the Peloponnesus is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more fear. It is true that bags full human ears, stated to be those slain Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to account custom, pays a certain sum, are sent from time to time as trophies to Constantinople. But the Franks are no longer deceived by this, as it is a certain fact, that the Turks cut off the ears of their own dead, which they deliver to the Porte as those of

PORTO CABELLO. The attack and defence of Porto

Cabello, is almost an unexampl Cabello, is almost an unexampled instance of bravery in both the contending parties. We extract from the official despatch the following particulars. He excellency General Pacz, knowing the obstinacy of the besieged, put in execution a plan which he had bitther, to hear meantal from settlements. cutton a plan which he had bitherto been percented from realizing
from the want of means, and he decermined to take the place by assault. To accomplish this it besame necessary to ford the lake,
At 10 of clock at night, 500 men under the sommand of Major Manuel

ly dead bodies, or those who were supplicating for their lives. After the firing had ceased, the persons of all were respected. The besiegers were assisted by the naval force which commenced a cannonade on the battery, "El Principe." but many brave men preferred death to the infamy of abandoning their posts. The fruits of this achievment were 60 camon, 620 muskets. and whatever remained of private property. The loss of the besieg. ed were 156 killed, about 250 prisoners, besides the public off ers. In consequence of this event, the citadel San Felipe capitulated on the 19th of November. The depagment of Venezuela is now rende:ed tranquil by the efforts of its successful army. A correspondent at La Guira,

ays the Battimore Federal Gazette, after mentioning the capture of Porto Cabello, remarks, " no doubt you have heard it reported that the arnage was dreadful, and that women and children were massacred in the streets and a variety of other equally abourd and ridiculous fab-rications, but I can assure you I was an eye witness of the scene and neither saw woman or child injured ; on the contrary, I do aver that I never saw a vanquish d enemy treated with greater tenderness and humanity. The loss of the enems on the 8th, as far as I saw was about one hundred and fifty men. It must be confessed that they fought with great bravery; bayonetted at his post, rather than abandon the battery he was ordered to defendthey really deserved a fate more distinguished than that of dying in

the defence of a tyrannical cause The capture of this important fortress iras completed the expulsion of every thing in the shape of Span ish power from the soil of Cotombie the resources drawn from the fall of the place are very considerable. Vat. Allo.

From the National Intelligencer The following Letter was recei previous to the publication of particula answer to "A Rapi CAL." but we have not been able to fied room for it until to-day.

TO THE EDITORS Gentlemen : As the order of the Secretary of war, which is made the subject of comment, by "A lkADI CAL." in your paper of the 20th inst, was addressed to me, when I was Paymaster General of the Army, it is but justice that I should relieve him of the odium, or the merit of that order. For this purpose, the following extract of a report made by me, and published after I had been superseded in office, by having name withdrawn from the Sen before the nomination was acted

on, is necessary. "The regulation referred to might he a salutary one, if it should be found legal, and I deem it proper to invite your attention to the subject invite your attention to the subject before it is attempted to be enfor-eed. The act to provide more of-fectually for the settlement of as-sounts, &c. dated March 3d, 1797, akes it the duty of the Comptrolmakes it the duty of the Comptrol-ier of the Treasury to institute suits for money reported to be due to the United States. The act to amend the several acts for the regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy De-partments, dated March 5d, 1809, repeats the provision, making it the Comptroller's duty to pursue delin-

ment of public accounts, it is possi-ble officers might be correct in the way proposed by the Auditor; but the mode being pointed out by law, it does not appear competent for the Executive to supersede it by regulation, thereby depriving the of that right of trial, which the constitution and laws somere to him.

The duties of paymasters are clearly confined to the Asbursements of the pay of the army; the money part of the subsistence, forage, and allowance for the private servants of officers; and the retained bounty of enlisted men; which allowances can-not be properly withheld by Paymasters, except on sentence of a sourt martial, or the consent of the individual. The application to other objects, of founds put into the hands of paymasters, is a default for which they and their sureties are liable. If they are made collectors for the government, they are brought into collision with the army, and will be embarassed and interrupted in their legitimate duties-the suspi sions made in the settlement of their accounts. in cases of failures to solleet such sums as the auditors may report for stoppage, will keep their accounts in confusion, and finally make them appear defaulters ; for which, I believe, their surcties could not be made liable."

This report was made on the 25th of November, 1821, and on the 3d of December following the order referred to was given. The report and the order may have suggested the legal provision which was subsequently made, as a copy was furnished to the Military committee of the House of Representatives, in the summeding session, to invite their attention to some legal provision on several points connected with the Pay Departme t, not with a view. however, to deprive citizens, in the public service. of that right of tilal witch the Constituties seures to them. Had I been equally fortunate in obtaining the restoration and correction of some legal regulations as in the resemding of the illegal one, the economy and reswould have been more perfect than it is at pre-cent, particularly in the slothing of the army. I do not refer to any deficiency in the parchasing or transporting departments. Phose Departments will always be efficient and economical u der their present fficers; but no efficient se bility exists after the clothing leaves the Quartermaster's possession, which is often in large casks and boxes, as it was received from the

Commissary's depot.
Without examining the improvements in organization, said to have been introduced by the present Secretary of War, for all which, how-ever, legal provision in various shapes, had before often been solicited-facilities so useful in time of peace as now to be deemed indis-pensable, but which at the com-mencement of the late war, were called crutches for the War Department-I will add a few words to inrite attention to the existing defects in that important provision for actu-al service, the supply and accounta-bility of clothing; by which it maybe seen that the secretary has not only repeated regulations which, with proper modifications, would have been efficient, but has failed to

rovide an adequate substitute. The law of 1892 provides that

d ties, shall have charge of the

olathing of the troops. The regulations under that pro vision had recently been introduced when the present Secretary, in the Bree weeks of his administration. repealed them, on the representation of some paymasters, it is believed. who wished to relieve themselves of laber and responsibility. There wee at urdant evidence, too, that an effi ient gerenetabilits for lothing would have saved many thousand I lare appendix, while the troops would have been better supplied When I absorbed the office of Paymaster General, which had been ur. ged upon, me, not selicited I was arxious to revive and carry into ef. feet a system for the more perfect supply and accountability of clothing, regardless of the labor, which red in have been its greatest ob fection; and again brought to the bottle of the Secretary of War. without off et, a measure which the sed experience of the late was demanded—a measure atronels which had been suggested at d 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 bran bes and de tails of service. But, when urged by an officer of great experience. new in service, to revive the former sy tem, with such modifications as might be found expedient, the Secretary is said to have replied. connething is due to consistence; and I repealed those regulations you know." Thus there is no hope that any thing like a perfect accountability in the clothing of the arms can be effected without a more p sitive law on that subject

I. PARKER.

From the Nation I Intelligencer.

WPO ARETHERADICALS! It is not the receivers, but the pay ers who complain of the extrave game of the pice. Few officers. f the mest republican bubits. are afficied with too much compen-batio. The only issuance recol-jected is that of a governor of an Fastern state, who was a secumbered with a salary of \$1200. as to recommend its reduction to \$1000. But this is probable a solitary in-Panier. It is a general rule that ca regg. if they es will select a lice for them elves. And it is unother that p puter obtenders, when restricted in their cupidity. are not over undest in attering their complaints.

The people, who shey the laws, pay the taxe , a d defend the country, will be wat bful lest their stewards shall waste their goods.

The animals who are pariently watching for the crumbs which full from the political table, the idlers and vagrants, without talent or chabresk in the Treasury. They will. embrace the opportunity when the sentirels are asleep : they will plead their ow merits and poverty; urge the public utility and necessity ; cite the pre edere ; and even rely on their ewn h bits of indolence and extravagen e in supports of their fail, they will resert to threats and denunciations, and publicly arraign

their opposers as Redicals.

As honest and industricus farmer had brought up and edu ated a numerous 'amily, and acquired a property, which, if neudently quanaged. as ufficient for their support. bad an active. intelligent, and interesting, but wild, visionary and extravagant son. His schemes were expensive and unfortunate. Always

paymasters, in addition to their oth- | were the companions of his amuse-

ments and the objects of his bounty.
The effices of the family had be come so embarrassed, and the revenues so deranged, that it was neces sary to borrow money upon mort with the father. He complained of his parsimony, fretted are his ava-rice, and wished in his heart that the old radical was dead. But a crisis arrived: The son had pr ject-ed an establishment upon an Island. where no game was ever found and no sportsman could ever live. was or ascale of extravagance which transpended all his other prodigali ties. The father looked stern, stamped. and exclaimed, "Stop! I com-menced in poverty-have fed, nourished, and educated, a numerous fa mily, and encountered want, disease, enemies-I am not a ting for myself. My time to short my agency will'soon expire, and I must my estate and my charge to other You, who bavenever known the necessity of economy, are conse quently ignorant of the dangers o prodigality. Industry and prudence lead to virtue and happines -indolence and extravagance to vice and ruin. Wealth squardered 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, injustice to our de scendants, if the inheritance comes to them charged with debts for usedebts accumulate, they will become discouraging; dabor will decline, fends and animosities will prevail. and a rigid discipline must be in reduced to quell factions and en for e subordination. I quality will be destroyed, and the family divided at last into two classes -tyrants and

It is starcely necessary to add. that by the father, is mean the Rudicals. a d. by the son, the Prodigals of the present day.
A RADICAL.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bee. 5.—Mr. Mallary submitted
the following resolution, which lies
one day according to a cale of the

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such inform ation as he may possess (and which may be disclosed without i jury 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 bove mentioned.

Dec. 24. - The Resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Mallary, calling on the President for any informa tion he may possess, (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any Sovereign or Sovereiges to aid Spain in regai ing her American Colonies; and the disposition of any other Europea government to oppose it, was taken

In support of his resolution, Mr. Mallary rose, and observed, that it would be recollected, by every gen tleman present, that the Vessage received at the opening of the pre-sent session from the tresident of the United States, was of an extraordinary and strongly marked cha-Its introduction prepared racter. the House for subje ts of great im portange ; hay, the President went

tion pould u. a or 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 we could be indifferent to the attempts of degpotic 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 liouses 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. And as, in this public thought proper to go so far, it was certainly proper in the House to meet his communication by request-ing such information, on the subject to which he had alluded, as he might deem it consistent with the public welfare to dis lose. 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 oppositi n.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A writer is the National Intelli geneer 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 Presi dent, whom he met in the street. with the elastic step of routh, erect figure, and physical power superior to many under fifty. Some few other papers, have also suggested the idea of his continuing in offi e soo ther term. There is very little probability, however, of the proposiof candidates is in itself a suff lient, if not a good ause, why the principle of rotation in the office should to observed. Mr. Jefferson was so to observed. W. Jefferson was so, likifed to serve beyond his second torm, and declined. And whatey-or lears may be entertained from with tempestuous sea 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 offi e, the more essential it is, that it be not manop zed by any indi vidual, however exalted his merits. If the example set by Washington, and foll wed by his successors. has not virtually) established the term for filing 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 Potter of his country refused, and Jefferson declined, ought never to be solielied for any other President.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Carolina Gazette.

From the Ruleigh egister, Dec. 26. We are favored with the following proceedings of a meeting of Members of the General Assembly at the Capitol on Wednesday even-

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 24 h De 1823, the following notice was giv-

en of the above meeting.

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

er they will rate for William H. | sold, trafficked or bargained for by Crawford for President.

8 Resolved. That in the event, any of the persons nominated deelining to support William H. Crawford, or s the district in which such person may reside, that the said committee be requested to fill such vacaner person or persons.

4. Resolved. That the following persons be appointed a committee of correspondence, to wit: Wilson, Jeseph J. Daniel, Bartlett Yanney. Robert Strange, James Geaham. James W. Clark, and

William Ruffin.
5. Resolved. That the members of the General Assembly be furnish ed with a copy of the Electoral

6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by that the same be published in the Raleigh Register. JAS, WELLBORN, Ch'm.

ROBERT & JONES. Sec'y.

Prom the Hadrisburg Commonwealth, Dec 12. It has been as ertained, 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 in keeper, and two apitalists, of whom 79 are married, & wid-wers, 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 odiors and oppressive shop license, and substiture in lieu thereof, a tax of one on two dollars, on Bachelors and Wid owers? by such a measure, aircqual or greater amount of revenue might obrained; 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 \$192.548 12.1.2. One fourth of this sun, has been widing to the treasury, viz. \$48.637 \$8 1 8. It is supposed that the whole of the one will sell for some where about \$250,000.

Dari z the sales the following singul reineums ance occurred. gertleman hid ff 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 ba gain, and has refused it. This Fraction consists of the one. Mundred and six ieth part of an acre. - Geo. Jou nal, hec. 30.

PROM THE SOUTHERN BLCOKERS.

STNOPSIS.

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

To provide for taking the Cencus 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 adjutenment of the Legislature, one person in each hattalian, to take an a curate 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 nest-To be sworn to perform this duty-The Clerk to make re-

Factors a @ Br. kers. s repeated.] To raise a lew for the support of Government for the political your 1824 - [The net of 1822 is conting. ed in force; one half of the tax to be paid isto the Treasury, and the other bald to the Inferior courts of the respective counties, for county purposes - such as the ercetion of public buildings, the building of bridges, improsement of roads, and the education of youth; as the Courts respectively may does most expediand the Clerk's office on account of taxes as betetefore colleged from the in-olvenes list authorised by law. is vested in and he omes a part of the county fund-]

To carry into effect the south section of thef us harlicle of the onstitution. [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 e-le-ted to any offi e. 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 quatified, a certificato from the Treasurer of the State, countersigned by the Comp cotter General, cert fring that he has accounsed for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he is acto the osth of off e. the perso cleet shall swear that he is not the holder of any public monies unsuofficers shart qualify within the time and in the manner p es ribed by law, or their office to be consid-

ered va ated]

Lo (mend the Fstray lows, &c.
[Hornid Coule, Sheep, Goats and Hogs, tolled in offermity to the estray laws now in for e, may be sold at the expiration of six more ha from the time to y are tolled] - To establish an affice for record-

ing births in the respective c untirs of this tate .- [It is made the duty of the Cerks of the Courts of Ordinary in cach 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 asulf those who may be bereafter born within the said county, and who may be reported as aforesoid, upon due proof being made by affid vit or dath to the said Clerk of the said birth-The Clerk's fee for each registry is 25 erts]

To compel Sheriffs and Coroners to del rer p ssessi n f real es ate sold by them, &c - [it is made the duty of the officer, upto application, to put the purchaser, his agent or attorney in possession of real estate-but the off er making the sale is not sutherised to turn dant in execution, his beirs of their tenants, if such other person were in possession at the term fitte wendition of the judgmeet, or if such person has a quired to session under the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or claim under the person or persons a quiring such right by the judgment of C art.]

Concerning bill of tachange Five per cent. damages, beside the legal interest, allowed on tills of Fx-hange drawn or negociated this State or any part of the the States, and which may be of

protested for two payment]

Mure effectually to secure perty of seinors ag ins the in the secure perty of seinors ag ins the in the secure perty of seinors against the interest against the secure perty of seinors against the secure perty of seinors against the secure perty of secure p agement of their natural guardiuns. -[Where property descends to any child who has a father or mother living, such child shall be consideran. an far as to

should be attributed all the Important improvements in of oization, and the economy of the military department in all the bran by and de-tails of service. But, when urged by an officer of great experience. pow in service, to revive the former sy tem, with such modifications as might be found expedient, the Secretary is said to have replied connecting is due to consistence; and I renested those regulations you know." I has there is no hope that any thing like a perfect accountability in the clothing of the arms can be effected without tive law on that subject 1. PARKER. can be effected without a more p si-

From the Nation I Intelligencer.

WHO ARE WEE RADICALS!

It is not the receivers, but the pay ers who complain of the extrago. gamee of the pice. Few officers. gance of the price. Few manners, see of the most republican habits, are afflicted with too much compensate afflicted with too much compensate afflicted with too much compensate afflicted with too much control. ation. The only instance recol-ceted is that of a governor of an fastern state, who was an encumhered with a salary of \$1200. as to recommend its reduction to \$1000. But this is probable a solitary inis a general rule that ca rers. of these will select a good lice for them elres. And it is another that p puter obtruders, when restricted in their cupidity. are not over modest in uttering their complaints.

The people, who shey the laws, nav the taxe . a d defend the coun try, will be wat hful lest their stewards shall waste their goods.

The animals who are patiently watching for the crumbs which full from the political table, the idlers and vagrants, without talent or chabreak in the Treasury. They will embrace the opportunity when the sentirels are asleep; they will plead their ew merits and poverty ; urge the public ntility and necessity ; eite the pre edere ; and even sely on their wn h hits of indolence and extravagance in appoint of their claims : should all these expedients fail, they will resert to threats and denunciations, and publicly arraign

their opposees as Redicals. An honest and industrious farmer had brought up and edu ated a numercus 'amily, and acquired a property, which, if prodenily quanaged, was ufficient for their support. He had an active, intelligent, and interesting, but wild, visionary and extravagant son. His schemes were expensive and unfortunate. Always plausible, insinuating and persuather's offections what his judgment would refuse. Hanting was his faporite amusement. These parties were so troublesome and expensive. that they greatly grieved. filleted. and impoverished his father. His ron es and excursions were long, fatigning and dangerous. His establi bments were many, remote and expositive His provisions were abun-dant, his reliner numerous, and his arms and ammunition sufficient for game, for defence, and for aggres-The father saw the folly of all this, and would often resist his Importunities and check his extrava-

ruin. Wealth squardered is worse than wasted-for the example is peroitions and often fatal. Excess of indulgence begets an extravagance in thinking and acting, and habit steps in and seals the ruin. It is, moreover, injustice to our de-scendants, if the inheritance comes to them charged with debts for useless expenditres. Should these debts accumulate, they will become discouraging; labor will decline, fends and animosities will prevail, and a regid discipline musiche in roduced to quell factions and en for e subordination. I quality will be destroyed, and the family divided at last into two classes -tyrants and slaves."

It is scarcely necessary to add that by the fother, is meant the Rudieals, a d. by the son, the Prodigals of the present day.

A RADICAL.

Proceedings of Congress.

nouse of REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 3.—Mr Mallary submitted
the following resolution, which lies
our day according to a rale of the
Hours:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such inform atton as he may possess (and which may be disclosed without i jury to the public good) relative to the de termination 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 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. 24 .- The Resolution vesterday offered by Mr. Mallary, calling on the President for any informa tion he may possess, (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the de termination of any Sovereign or Sovereigns to aid Spain in regai ing her American Colonies; and the disposition of any other Europea government to oppose it, was taken

In support of his resolution, Mr. Mallary rose, and observed, that it would be recollected, by every gen tleman present, that the Message received at the opening of the pre sent session from the t'resident of the United States, was of an extraordinary and strongly marked cha-Is introduction prepared the House for subje ts of great im porrange ; nay, the Presidentawent 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 de votion in the public servants, to their respective duties, or for virtue, pat-When we come to examine the body of the Message, said he, we discover nothing to which this language can apply, except the sit nation of the great Furopean Powers, and the bearing which that situation may have upon this country. These powers had united their efforts against the cause of freedom on the Continent of Europe, and had game. In this, however, he was of-ten circ unwented by the arts of the, prediged, and the centric acces and strategons of those friends who the Atlantic, and that their atten-

AS LUCII LAKED the resulution, and it was agreed to without oppositi n.

THE PRESIDENT.

A writer is the National Intelliof 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 no 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 o-ther papers, have also suggested the idea of his continuing in office and ther term. There is very little probability, however, of the proposition being acceded to. The comber of candidates is in itself a sufficient. if not a good cause, why the principle of ratation in the office should ne observed. Mr. Jefferson was so. to observed. W. Jenerson was well-liketed to serve beyond his second torm, and declined. And whater-or lears may be entertained from with temperatures see of liberty? in a Presidential Election, the frequent exercise of a right so destimable 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 it be not monopolized by any indi vidual, 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 Patier of his country refused, and Jefferson declined, ought pever to be sa-lighted for any other President. Carolina Gazette.

NORTH CAMOBINA.

From the Ruleight egister, Dec. 26. ing proceedings of a meeting of Members of the General Assembly at the Capitol on Wednesda evening last:

Public meeting of the friends of WILLIAM H. CRAWPORD. 10 no. minate Electors to vote for a President of the United States.

On the morning of the 24 h Deen of the above meeting.

"The members of the Genera Assembly favorable to the election of William H. Crawford, as Presi dent, are requested to meet in the Senate Chamber on this evening, a 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nomi nating Electors for Pursuant to the above notice,

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

The fellowing resolutions were offered and unanimously agreed to 1. Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of seven persons, he appointed.

2. Resolved, That the said Com

mittee communicate to the person nominated as Electors, their nomi nation; and that they ascertain ling to serve if elected; and wheth-

It has been a erlained, that the present House of Representatives of this state, is composed of 100 members, viz. 56 farmers, 8 masufacturers, 10 merchants 7 artists, 12 lawyers, t physician, & surveyors, 1 in keeper, and two apitalists, of whom 79 are married, & will wers, 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 chize s ! Now would it not be good policy for the legislature to repeal the odiors and oppressive shop license, and substiture in lieu thereof, a tax of one or two dollars, on Bachelors and Wid owers? by such a measure, an equal or greater amount of revenue might be ofinined; it would be less ope 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 \$194.539 12 1 2. One fourth of this sun, has been rold into the treasury, viz. \$48.637 \$8 1 8. It is supposed that the whole of the Fractions will sell for some where about \$250,000.

Dari z the sales the following singul r circums ance occurred. gentleman hid ff a Fraction at the day he sold it, and made 100 per cent, by the sale. The second purchaser has been offered 50 per cent. for his ba gain, and has refused it. This Fraction consists of the one hundred and six ieth part of an acre. - Geo, Journal, Irec. 20.

PROM THE SOUTHERN SECONDRE

SYNOPSIS,

Of some of the Acts of a public dathe Legi lature.

To provide for taking the Cencus f this State as required by the Con stitution .- [The Justices of the Inferior court, or any three of them. in each county. to appoint, within ninety days after the adjugament of the Legislature, one person in earh hattalion, to take an a curate 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 Octoher pest-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 Pesce, of any three of them, may do so-The persons appointed are authorised 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 sam of twelve and a balf ents for each family is allowed as a compensation to the persons appointed to take the Census.

To repeal part of an net. to raise a tax for the support of government. Gc. [So much of the act above recents on every hundred dollars worth of wares, liquors and merchandize

cauce unit he shall produce to the Governor. & , before whom he appears to be quatified, a certificato from the Treasurer of the State, countersigned by the Comp rotter countersigned by the Components General, "et fying that he has ac-counced for and paid into the Trea-sury all sums for which he is ac-countable and lin le In addition to the oath of off e. the person eleet shall swear that he is not the holder of set, public monies unauofficers shart qualify within the time and in the manner p escribed by law, or their office to be considered var ated].

to mend the Estray lores, &c. [Horned Center, Sheep, Guats and Hogs, tolled in or formity to the estray laws now in for e, may be sold at the expiration of six more ha from the time ... y are tolled]
To est blish on office for record-

ing births in the respective e unities of this tale .- flt is made the duty of the Corks of the Courts of Ordinary is 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, a well asull those who may be bereafter born within the said county, and who may be reported as aforesaid, upon due proof being made by affld vit or oath to the said Clerk of the said birth-The Cleck's fee for each registry is 25 ei 18] .

To compel Sheriffs and Coroners to del ver p ssessi n f real es ute sold by them, &c - [11 is made the duty of the officer, upto application, to put the purchaser, his agent or attorney in possession of rethe sale is not authorised to turn out any other person that the defentenants, if such other persen were in possession at the term fithe reise dition of the judgment, or if such person has a quired to session un-der the judgment of a Court of competent juri-diction, or claim ander the person or persons a quiring such right hy the judgment of C act.]

Concerning bill of tachange Five per cent. damages heside the Fx hange drawn or negociated this State or any part of the States, and which may be co

More offert on payment 1 Mure effect untily to secure perty of Prinars ag las the in magagine, nt of their natural guardians. -[Where property desiends to any child who has a father or mother living, such child shall be consi ed an orphan, so far as to suthertor, Administrator or Trustee, at property from the natural guardian, intil security be given for the faith. ful performance of the trust. If bond and security, then the en may appoint some other fit pers to art as such.]

To amend the seventh section of an act entitled un act, to amend arract, to revise and amend the Judiciary System &c .- [Une or more Just .res of the Inferior court shall not discharge or admit to bail any person under a writ of Habras Curpus unless a majority of the Justices of the said court shall concur in opinhis deputy, or a constable procur-

rery day of holding courts of Ordiharvin open and aljogen the court; but in case of Callure, the clerk of onet may perform that duty] l'o alter and amend the act for the ordering and governing of slaves with this State, passed 10th May, 1770 —[he 43d section of this act is repealed. On every plantation where there are ten slaves or more over the age of sixteen, there shall has white man capable of bearing series as an overseer, manager or senterintendant, under the penalty santained in the repealed section abave mentioned.]

To alter and smend the net pass-el, in Becember 1822, to distribute Bank Dividends and other nett ceds of the Poor School Fund a g the different counties in this S.te. The sum of \$20,000 out of the proceeds of the Proc School Fued is set apart to be distributed annually amongst the different counthe number of free white persons in each county, for the education of poor childre—we have not room to give the details of the bill, 1

More effects ally to protect the in-terests of parties plaintiff in suits commenced against joint abligars or promesors—[Inuiteases which hereone or more of the parties defend-ant obligors or promissors, if any one or more of the parties defend-ant plead infancy, and such plea be susuined, the action shall not as heretofice abate, but the court shall herest tre abate, but the coper shart waved judement as in cases of non-anh, in favor of the parties so plea-ding, and permit the plaintiff to, preceed against the other defendant or defendants to said suit, without farilite delay by corts.]

To amend an act. catilled an act. to authorise parties plaintiff to issue summons of garnishment in ectain cases, as in case of attachment, passed 23d Irecember 1822. This act outlookses plaintiffs or fling an affidavit of their demand with the Clerk or Justice wher the soit is possing or judgment obtained, to place a certified copy thereof is the hands of the sheriff or constable (as the ease may be) who shall serve a summons of garnishment on the ereditors of the defendant residing in such county, returnable to the court where the suit is pending or judgment obtained. When the erothe sheriff or constable of the county or district shall serve such sumons, returnable to the Superior. Inferior or Justices' court of the county or district in which such garnishee resides, who shall appear at the first term of said court and answer thereto. The defendant may dissolve the garnishment by giving seemed for the condemnation more and cost; the plaintiff to give se-prity as in cases of attachment.]

Selected from oreign. Scientific Dary Jun Is.

During a hort stay in Paris. th 18 3 I we one day pa sing by aght m attention who was g for customers to hi ma 'er's The price of admirrance into a tem orary shed which preed for an exibiring room, was two sous I gave sel a fane and er munificence was en uded by a it so on near the phil so her He a fe stus wa e ce ent. ith slarge ar pump he froze water by rand exhaustion, without the a distance of borbent; and be a conver experiment he produced for be udden condensation. of the air. But souge of his mort amusing and interesting experiments were per formed with a powerfur place electrifying machine. Many of to-e

the machine was worked strongly for a time, not exceeding a minute. When the tin plate was removed, it was di covered that the seed had sprouted to a sallad an inch long ? I was struch with the e periment, nev-er having een it before, and examin ed every thing about it. not to detect imposture for there was none inten ded, the exhibitor professing philoso-phy, not necromany, but that I might be enab ed to repeat the experiment when an opportunity occurred. Since my return to England. I have tried it without succe s and con ulted friends he are conversant with electrical facts, yet ignorant of this very intereating and useful one -ki this acgent eman who can communicate to you further information upon this subect, I think it may prove of general

HYDROPHOBIA.

We insert the following from the Journal des Debats, which is interesting, not only from the subject, but from the high reputation of the medical men concerned:-"An event highly interesting to homanity is now taking place at the Hotel Dieu, at Paris. On Monday evening a baker was brought to that hospital, who in the course of the day had suffered some fits, which a physician of Paris had not characterized. On Tuesday morning M. Caillard, the resident physician of the hospital, immediately recognized the existence of hydrophobia, and some hours ence of hydropnoma, and arrived at afterwards the melady arrived at the melady arrived at the melad violent stage. The wildest its most violent stage. The wildest fury, the desire of biting, dreadful onteries, and a horror of every spe-ses of liquid, were at their height, M. Calllard, knowing that Dr. Ma-M. Calliard, knowing itsa Dr. Ma-gendie was engaged in receaselys-jo hydrophobias requested him to stake sharge of the nahappe patient. Without losing a moment, Dr. Ma-gendie, acting on bits former ex-periments, as Acted by his tradents, injected about a pint of water into the veries of his patient. This ope-ration, resulted difficult by the fruitful sourcelists of the buttent. frightful convulsions of the patient, has hitherto had the happiest results. Half an hour after the inthe convulsions and the desire of biting ceased. He could drick -In short all the symptoms of hydrophobia disappeared as if by enchantment, to the great susprise of the assistants. It is now four days since the operation; we cannot yet venresult, but every thing seems to presage the escape of the patient from the horrible calamity which never before spared any of its victims. His case has inspired the liveliest interest on his behalf; he is the object of the utmost care, alike of the physicians, the religious assistants, and the students of the hospital. The last accounts state that the patient continues to improve, and that his care becomes more and more

More Init Jans Gee rs. Coch rane - Jahn Cochrane was charged with bating and literating Anne, the wife of Mr John Gee, of Char esstreet. Drury lane

John Cochrane is a knight of the hod-and a cleaner made fellow never trotted along a plank. He i- more over, extremely hard working and prudent for an frishmin; and the e good qualities got him a nice little wife some three or four months ago-Kathleen own cousin by the mother's side to Mr John Gee's bro ther in law; and line the two ymae (a. the classicals ay) - for Mr John Gee is " an army kunterment maker," and of cour e he felt very much an

ter in replied John Cochrane. Then turning to Mrs Anne Gee, he addressed her thus: "Answer to me, Misthress Gee, if you plaze Wan't self and Kathleen got to be man and wife without axing ye? Wasn't ye

To all these questions, Mrs Anne Gee answered boldly "No-I did

Misthress Gee like the man that owns ye l''rejoined John Cochrane.

"But what have you to say to the charge of assault. John Cochrane?" said the Wagistrate-" how came you to forget yourself so far as to beat

"Bethe powers! your Honor, it isn't meself that 'ud be after bating the woman - barrin she was her husband ! She tuk the poker to bate me with it, your Honour; and by

had witnessed the affray, said he ve rily believed John Cochrane would have seriou ly wounded Mrs Gee, if he had not interpo ed in her behalf; and upon this additional evidence, John Cochrane was committed to the custody of the gaoler until he hould find bail for his appearance at Quarter Sessions.

THE VEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 10, 1824.

On the 4th page of this paper will be found by remonstrance of the legislature of Georgia, in regard to be extinguishment of Indian claims o lands within the state of Georgia

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS, ON

	MOND Y LAST.		100
Clk. Sup Con	urt John Draon,	700	
Clk Inf. Cou	rt. J hn Haliday.	782	do
Sheriff.	William Smith,		elect.
and the same of	Arch Harris.	271	20.3
Tax Collector		430	Cleat.
11000	The D M Laugh	in 195,	10.00
	H P Ellington,	76,	
Recy Tay D.	Ishanf Banham,	. 0	1600
accer. raz. n	Charles Smith.		elect.
. 6	Samuel Brooks,	350.	
1 mg	Isaac Lines	62	

John G ffin John G. ffin, 44
Carl'on Welborn, 670, no op.
The E. Combs, 355, elect.
John Ridley. 263,
Snowder Kirkland. 39.
Film 7.
David Dobbs. 332, elect.
Lyshaw. 264 Coroner

| Cilk, Sup. Court. | Cilk

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A ver examediate report was presented to the house of refriction to the the subject of amending the constitution of the United States, in respect to, the election of President and Vice President of the United States. We say extraordinary, because we could no have believed flist time would have been found in this country to advance, in so public a manner, doctriner as destructive of the public a manner, doctriner as destructive of the public and which the principles upon which our public institution principles upon which the federal party have controlled for one which the federal party have controlled for the report, owing to its great length, it shall appropring one of the controlled for the report, owing to its great length, it shall appropring the proper controlled for the report of the principles upon the proper controlled for the respective proper, owing to its great length, it shall appropring the proper controlled for the respective proper controll contended ever since. He assignment to day for this report, owing to its great length, it shall appear in our next with suitable remarks. Our readers will she higher for themselves; they will see that attempts are making, even in the national egislature, to say the very foundation of the present government of this republic.

"Really, John Cochrane," said the Magistrate, "this wa. very unmarly conduct in you !—What have you to ray in excuse?"
"Fait, your honour, a graat da'e of it, "repied John Cochrane. Then urning to Mrk Anne/Gee. he 4d. "The work of the wind in a great warmed to a show the same with the seed of the wind and wind the wind have done henour to those great married in borrow'd clothes and that kathleen got to be man and wife without axing ye? Wasn't ye lelling it every where that meelf was married in borrow'd clothes and that kathleen gout lot in the bed that ame night for want of a shemuze?"

I o all these que-tions, Mrs. Affine Gee answerde boldly "No.—I did tot."

"Fait, then, ye'll say any thing, Misthress Gee—like the man that ame night for want of a shemuze."

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"Fait, then, ye'll say any thing, Misthress Gee—like the man that ame night for want of a shemuze?"

"I o all these que-tions, Mrs. Affine deen sween he was the commentation between the Eastern and the Western Period John Cochrane."

"But what have you to say to the harge of assault, John Cochrane."

"But what have you to say to the harge of assault, John Cochrane."

"But what have you to say to the harge of assault, John Cochrane."

"But what have you to say to the harge of assault, John Cochrane."

"But what have you to say to the harge of assault, John Cochrane."

"But what have you to say to the harge of a say to the propined shape of a say to the propined shape of a s

son unimately, the present six e of Europe would suffer such an attention as would it suffer such an attention as would it suffer such as the such as quencie we have derived from ancient more and the second of the second o

2 44 gun frigate,

6 ships of the line, 24 gun frigates

receiving ip, and the Asp.

For Me I war on the lakes.

Vets of different classes, very much
d ped.
d. rulls in tolerable condition,
2 ships of the line, on the stocks, undecover, seund.

octor, sound,

14 gun boa's, in a state of decay,

Ships on the Stocks.

5 ships of the line,

5 ships or the me,
5 frigates,
Of the appropriations for the Navy Department, the soun of \$1,994,200 has been drawn from the Treasure between the 15th January and 30th September, 1825, leaving, on the latter days \$2,218,168, unexpended, of which alsees consention will be used during the re

Troops	in the engles	n department,	0
	weste	rn do.	2,41,3
			2,347
Pener	Training Com A.		*****
Expend	mures tor in	e three first que	arters of the
Receni	ting service,	ar 1023.	f
Oweste	master's de		24.070
Commit	-master s de	P	251,484
toom t	en. of Subsis	ence,	276.519
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Poetith	estions.		338 819
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			274.015
. 20	7. 1.		2,589 111
Pension	ners, for the y	ear 1993.	1,649 187
		10100 NO COR (18)	1,012 101
	110		S128 98
	Militia of	he United State	012-0 98
Maine.		ne d'oite Dini	
	ampshire, .		37,042
Maseac	husetts,		28.792
Vermo	nt.		53,908
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New-Je	rsev,		39 168
Pennsy	vanız,		654.308 -
Delawa	re,		7.451
Maryla	nd,		32.189
Virgini	2,	***	94 552
North (Carolina,		41,874
South (arolina,		\$28.220
Georgia			29.661
Alabam	a.		31 281
Louisia			30 (00
Mississ	ippi.		10, 189
Tennes			5, 91
Kentuc	ev.		36,146
Ohio,	-//		63,589
Indiana		4 4 5	92,326
Illinois,			14.990
Missou			2,034
Missou	100		1,773
Distant	an Territory,		1,503
DISTRICT	of Columbia	,	2,252

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand. Having formed a co incerion for the purpose of trans citing a

Warehouse

And Commission Business, patronage of their friends and the public. heir wate Hou e is situated opposit that of Messr R. Malone & Co's upper end of Boad street, and is new spaciou and convenient and from it situation. for s great security from fire. The subscribers wi l'also attend to rece ving and forwarding any produce or merchandise confided to their care.

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

LL person indebted to the es-tate of Samuel Huling, deceas-ed, are required to make immediate payment, and all the e that have demands against the said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

James Huling, adm'r. January 8. 18 4. - 73t

Administrators Sale. VILL be sold on Friday the twentieth day of February ext. in ibert county, at the residence of the late John Willia, Esq. deceased, a I the household and kitchdegrated. at the agui-enote and autonen furniture, together with the plantation utentils and tools a consideralie stock of horses cartle, and hogs,
and all me-togo left on hand at thattime, ottoising of tom, tedder, &c.
Richard Fortson, adm'r.

Milley Willis, adm'x. January 8, 1821.

dence of Peter L. Bailey, deceased, in Oglethorpe county, all the personal estate of said decessed. 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.

NE months after date appliorable the Inferior Court of Elbert

commenced against joint obligars or promisers - [to ail ascs which herepart may be commenced against part obligors or promissors, if any one or more of the parties defend-ant pleud infancy, and such plea be nined, the action shall not as susmined, the action shall not as heretefore abate, but the court shall award judement as in cases of non-ant, in favor of the parties so pleading, and neemit the plaintiff on proceed against the other defendant or defendants to said suff, without facilities with the state of t

to authorise parties plaintiff to issue summons of garnishment in co-tain passed 23d Precember 1822. - [This passed 23d treember 1892. Fruit act outhor sice plaintifs on flung an affidavit of their demand sight for Clerk or Justice where the sight in pending or judgment obtained, to place a certified copy thereof is the bands of the sheriff or constable (as the ease may be) who shall serve a summons of garnishment on the creditors of the defendant residing in such county, reticuable to the court where the suit is pending or judgment obtained. When the cre-ditor resides in a different county, the sheriff or constable of the county or district shall serve such summons, returnable to the Superior, Inferior or Justices' court of the county or district in which such at the first term of said court and nuswer thereto. The defendant may dissolve the garnishment by giving spending for the condemnation mones and cost; the plaintiff to give se urity as in cases of attachment. ?

Selected from oreign. Scientiffic Dary Jun Is.

Mr. During a hort stay in Paris. in 18 3 1 we one day pa sing by one day pa sing by ight m attention who was g for customers to hi ma er's course of phi prophical e periments. The price of ad mitrance into a tem porary shed which preed for an exibiring room, was two sous I gave hibiting room, wa, two sous I gave half a feane and cly munificence was recurded by a transfer and near the phill oscience. He aim atte wa e cellent, the farge air pump he froze water by rand exhaustion, without the a intance of shortent; and be the account of the condition of the cond formed with a powerth plate electri-fying machine Man, of to or which are it ual were shown—one was directing; a gift taken from the errowd was paced in the insulated stool and the young follows challen-ged to his there several attempted its but before their lips cou d come in contact, parks from her nose always drove them off, to the great amuse nen of the spectasors, and the dis-mature even of some young so diers who made the attempt A til more who made he attempt A stil more extraordinary e periment however. I have set the mention: A pot of mould wan placed on the stool, on a tabe; the children took from a bottle a mouthful of liquid, which I then believed to be water, and blew it over, the surface of the mould to moisten it; he shen spriakled some cress and placed on hem a round piece of tim, apparently the bottom of an old ket offee, on this the chain was laid, and fel place!

now taking place at the Hotel Dieu, at Paris. Monday evening a baker was brought to that hospital, who in the source of the day had suffered some fits, which a physician of Paris had not characterized. On Tuesday morning M. Caillard, the resident physician of the hospital, mmediately recognized the existence of hydrophobia, and some hours afterwards the melady arrived at its most violent stage. The wildest fury, the desire of biting, dreadful turs, the desire of biting, denaful-onteiles, and a hurror of every spe-iers of liquid, were at their height, M. Callbird, knowing that Dr. Ma-geadie was engaged to repearches in hydrophobia, requested him to take, change of the galange patient without losing a moment. Dr. Ma-gendie, acting on his fermer ex-periments, a Mied by his students, injected about a pint of water into the veins of his patient. This ope-cation, rendered difficult by the rightful synvalsjons of the patient. rightful convulsions of the patient, has hithered had the happiest re-sults. Half an itour after the in-jection, he recovered his reason: the convulsions and the desire of biting ceased. He could drink -in-short all the symptoms of hydrophobia disappeared as if by enchantment, to the great susprise of the assistants. It is now four days since the operation; we cannot yet ven-ture to pronounce as to its definitive result, but every thing seems to presage the escape of the patient from the horrible calamity which never before spared any of its victims. His case has inspired the liveliost interest on his behalf; he is the object of the utmost care, alike of the physicians, the religious assistants, and the students of the hospital. The last accounts state that the patient continues to improve, and that his cure becomes more and more

MICE COUNTY ID

mmanify is

More Inich Jans Geers. Coch rune - John Cochrane was charged with buting and Merating Anne the wife of Mr John Gee, of Char esstreet. Drury lane

John Cochrane is a knight of the and a cleaner made fellow never trotted along a plank. He i- more over, extremely hard working and prudent for an Lishmin; and the e good qualit es got him a nice litt e wife, some three or four months ago-Kathteen own cousin by the mother's side to Mr John Gee bro ther in law; and line ille tue ymue (a the classicals ay) -for Mr John Gee is " an army kunterment maker," and of cour e he felt very much an noyed that his brother in law's own u in by the moth r's side, should throw herself away upon a bricklayers

Mrs. Ann Gee deposed, that on Wedne day night Mi ther Cochrane came to her house, and cha lenged her hu band, Mr. John Gee to come out of it and be bute; that a great crowd of his olks came with him to see the hating, and there was a graat botheration in the street about it; that she fastened up her hutband in his own place, because he hould not go out to be bate and went out her sef to try to purtuade John Cochrane to be aizy; that John Cochrane to be aizy; that John Cochrane to be aizy at all; and that upon her resisting his entrance, he bate her, upon her resisting his entrance, he to the house, he upset her, and molithed her in the passage of her own law fel place [crowd of his olks came with him to

and ? She tak the poker to bate me with it, your Honour ; and by the same token she did "

Dickens, (one of the patro) who had witnessed the affray, said he verily believed John Cochrane would have seriou ly wounded Mrs Gee if he had not interpo ed in her behalf and upon this additional evidence, John Cochrane was committed to the custody of the gaoler until he hould find bail for his appearance at Quarter Sessions.

THE VEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 10, 1824

On the 4th page of this paper will be ound the remonstrance of the legislature of found he remonstrance of he legislature of Georgia, in regard to the extinguishment of Indian claims to lands within the state of

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS, ON MOND Y LAST.
WILKES
Clk. Sup Court John Dyson, 700-104.

Clk. Sup. Court. John Dyson,
no opposit ion
Clk. Ind. Court. J. Int Bildey,
William Smith.
Arch Herris.
Tax Collector Jos & Johnson,
H. F. Blines, J. S. J. Seet.
H. F. Blines, J. S. J. Seet.
H. F. Blines, J. S. J. Seet.
Herris. J. S. J. Seet.
J. Samuel Brooks,
Samuel Brooks,
Since J. Seet.
John Ridley,
Sondow Kirkland,
John Ridley,
Sondow Kirkland,
Sondow Kirkland,
Sondow Kirkland,
John Ridley,
John Ridley

Snowde Kirkland. 39.

Sheriff. David Dobbs. David Dobbs.

— Upshaw, 326,
Lind Johnson, 317,
Bena, Houston 729, Clk. Sup. Court. Clk. Inf. Court. Tax Callector. Recy Tax Ret. Bena. Houston 729, Geo W Heard 556, L. M. Carry, 857, E. D. bbr, 790, D. R. James, 429, Benj Brown, 623

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A very extraordinary report was presented to the house of regreteratives of the United Bares, on the 22d December last, by the combarder, and the constitution of the United States, in respect to the client of the United States, in respect to the client of the United States, in respect to the client of the United States, in respect to the client of the United States we say extraordinary, because we could not have beingrown that the world have been found in this country to advance, in so proble a masser, destrines we destructive of the United States we say extraordinary, because we could not have beingrown that the world because the problem of the control principles upon which our change, the republican system of the government (so one curred we since raised on the order to come country of the control country to six great, length, it shall approved cowing to its great, length, it shall approved cowing the internal registature, to sap the very foundation of the present government of this republic AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

THE ENREKS.

The Greeks have eviated in their behalf the geople of the Binties State. In the principal critics of the Union, New York, Philadelphia, critics of the Union, New York, Philadelphia, the Control of their support in the war low Bottom made for their support in the war low the manufacture of the War low the War low their war low the War low their war low

hat end
The revolution of the Greeks brings to o that em. The revolution of the Greeks brings to our recollection the great events recorded in an extension of the control to t quest of the principal stapost towns of Asia Minor, wilely, logether init he islands of the Archipedigo, would give them in time a com-mercial influence prejudicial to the commer-cial powers of Europe. The regeneration of the Greeks, professing as they do the christian religion, would probably occasion a total change in the political relations of mations. New adiances would be formed, new in ex-New ailances wou die formied; new in er-crat would spring up; new wars) would pro-bably originate from this new office of thinks; and ultimately, the present an e of Europe, and ultimately, the present an e of Europe, the properties of the present and the second transfer such an aiteration as would des-troy of the principal of the present and the or more of them the direct int of the political concerns of the European nations.

Inty in equiponterance which appear to exast between the principal powers, and give 60 one of the most of the political of th

Abstracts from the decompany accompany in the President's Message to both houses of Coopress at the present sersion.

WAR DEPTEMENT.

Festels of our accompany to the present of the prese

1 36 " do. 2 24 " ships. 4 18 " sloops, 1 14 " brig, 5 42 " schooners 1 14 "

Tessels in Ordinarg: 6 ships of the line, 2 24 gun frigates 2 36

2 35 and 1 a

5 ships of the ine,
5 frigates,
Of the appropriations for the Navy Department, the sum of \$1,984,539 has been drawn
that the sum of \$1,984,539 has been drawn
that Treasury between the \$5th January
tending the Treasury between the \$5th January
tending the treasury tending the standard of \$1,000 has been department to the \$1,000 has been department.
There is established by law \$6,000 miles of

TPOST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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TPOST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

There is established by law 88.00 miles of Post.

The interpolation of the state of

\$8.366,481 74 5,037 149 75 4,773 345 58 **8**18,176,981 07

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Michigan Territory, District of Columbia D. Meigs & J. M. Hand, Having formed a connection for the

Warehouse And Commission Business,

B E PECTFULLY solicit the
patronage of their friends and
the public. heir ware Houe is
situated opposit that of Messr R.
Malone & Co's upper end of Boad

purpose of trans icting a

969,562

street, and is new spacion and convenient and from it situation affor s great security from fire The subscribers wi lalso attend to rece ving and forwarding any produce on merchandise confided to their care.

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

LL person indebted to the es-tate of Samuel Huling, deceas-ed, are required to immediate payment, and all tho e that have demands against the said estate, are requested to present them within the

James Huling, adm'r. January 8. 1844. 7.51

Administrators Sale. WILL be sold on Friday the twentieth day of February next in Abert county, at the resi-dence of the late John Willia, Esq. deceased, a the household and kitchdecrased, a Pine household and kitten-on furniture, together with the plan-tation utensils and tools a considera-ble stock of horses cardle, and hoge, and all me Cop left on hand as that time, consisting of Com. 10 deer, &c.-Richard Fortson; admr.

Milley Willis, adm'x.

January 8, 1821. It nd.

ILL be said on Point your sold inst, at the late residence of Peter L. Bailey, deceased, in Oglethorpe county, all the per-sonal estate of said decessed, con-sisting of household and kitchen furniture, earn, 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.

INE months after date appli-INE months after date appli-cation will be made to the hon-orable the Inferior Court of Elbert. county, whil t itting for ordinary purposes, for eave to sell the rea estate of Job Hammond, sen late of Elbert county, deceas d consisting of one tract of and on Savannah R ver. seven miles above Peter burg. also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District. No 405. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x. January 6 1824.

NINE months after late, application will be made to the honorable the infector court of Wi kes county, while siting for ordinary purpo-es, for leave to sel part of the rea entate of William Walker, deceased, being one tract of land lying in th county aforesaid on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining the Smith and others, containing 265 acres for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

6,949 January 7, 1824.

Georgia Legislature.

IN S"NATE, 18th DRC.

The committee on the state of the penublic t whom was a formed the communication of his Ex ellency the Guerrar on the subject of the peringuishment of Indian claims to its . f Gologia, be leave to report : That they have derived much gra- fl ation from the perusal of this in the disport of he traces tive to metal the just rights of the stare in the inn ctant subject of the extensive ja isdictional limits with a firmness which is tempered by discretio , a d a zeal which is guided by intelligence -a disposition to which, in the granimous opinion of this aminister, every suggestion of dury, and every feeling of honorable poids on the part of this legid sture.

The committee do not deem it no cosserving this report to enter into a minute expansation of the lumin one expassion of the rights of this state which is e-ntained in the com munication of his fex-ellency the G vergor. Ad pring it, as they do. macii on ly and in its whole ex tent, they believ they will hest perform the date which is assigned them by recommending hat an addees be presented to the President of the United States Insed on the per ales and fortified by the aren. men s of this e mound at n.

will be genericant and responsive.

They ask leave, accordingly, to rep to the f. II. wing memorial and

To the President of the United States of America.

The memorial and remonstrance of the se ate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in general assembly met.

the Legislature of Georgia find themselves constrained once more to ad Tress the President of the United States on the subject the extinguishment of the fedure title to the lands situated within the limits of the state. If the remainder their seem to the chief magistrate of the inion to be importunate, their deep interest which is felt in it hy the ronstitue is in the unanswer. able fustice of their claim-in the long interval which has pessed since they were reasingled entitled to expart the accomplishment of an obof sheh vital importan e to Georgia-and in the accumulated and accumulating obstacle. which tim is interposing to its oftimate

In recurring to the articles of between the commissioners of the and of Georgia, on the 24th day of ipril, 1802, these memorial-late flud a stipulation that the C. S. shall, as soon as may be, extinguish the ladian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia. This stippart of the government of the Union, but was in consideration of the surrender, by the state of Georgia, of a territors sufficiently valuable and extensive to constitute two independen' and powerful- members of the federal compact. The motive to this surrender cannot be misunderstood. In consenting thus to restri, t her right of soil and her soy ereignit, Georgia looked with the confidence which she has always re p sed in the plighted faith of the Union, to the promot extinguish, ment of the Indian title to all the lands within her remaining limits. and the speedy settlement of her

her eitizens who dwell there to his subde and releatless vengeaure.

seems to these memorialists, that it is too obviete to require farther exposition. De the United States possess power to JF id it? That the state of Georgia is Assed with the ultimale title to all the lands within her territorial longs that the claim of the Indians is consequently restructed to a mere temp pary user fencionery right, are proposition which it is believed ear neither he doubted our denied. The existi g state of things offst therefore have a terna action. The time must come when the shill of Georgia shall an lorger be imprinted with the foot step of the savage-when the ich b itants of her, border shall no longer be liable to be awakened form their slumbers by the war whoop of as approaching for, but to Vitness the fearn ion of their dwelling in the blaze which illumines his retreatwhen her sovereignty shall be coextensive wideher-territory, and the authority and the protection of her laws, shell pervade every portion of laws, shell pervade were, post-hings her emeire. I such a stare of chings must come. It must be produced, too, by the act, and at the expense of the government of the Union, in the fulfilment of her bigation to Georgia Will delay facilitate its ultimate accomplishment? Will it lessen the expense to be incurred by the United States ? Is at required by any rational consideration of humerity towards the I dian tribes who now room abrough the wilder ness of dir state? It seems to these memorialists that delay end only eres to moltiply obstacles to the 'e'flinent of the engagetneots of the Um n From causes too - brings to require detail, every day diminisher the disposition of the savage to aban do his a ustomed bausts, 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 offered a scanty and precarious sub-istence to the hunter, and a dispersed and wandering population are not in a wandering published in the beautiful to become the his the transfer of the beautiful the bississippi.

would give to those sons of nature a litterness congenial to their feel ings and appropriate to their wants while the region which they would relinquish, would become the abode of histation, and contribute to the

These memoriality have seen with what facility he United States, bave been enabled o prescribe to the native tribes inhabiting the contigunus territory of leterida, the limdoubt that windar exercise of a leguitonte authority, equally tempered by instice, will suree to ob tain for Georgia all which she de the government of the Union, cer. tainly with the respect which they have always felt, and which they have emitted no proper necession to manifest to the government of their choice, and of their coefidence, 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 posstiru ents, that a liberal appropriation may be made for the extinguish ment of the Indian title to all the remaining lands within the limits of Georgia, and that commissioners may be appointed, with instructions in every event to effect this indispensable object, by a proper represen-tation to the Indian tribes of the just claims of Georgia-of the solemoobli aftens of the U. S -and of the improvement in their own conditio . which will result from their a quiSheriff's' Cales

N the first Tuesday in Fibrnare next will be o'd a Ethert our house within the lawful ale hour the following property, viz :

Two cows and calves, one fewher, bed, b dstead and furniture, and wen'y barrels of corn more or les ; levied on as the property of A Depriest to satisfy sundry fi. fa' vs -aid Depriest. · L'O,

Philips H: \lston's interest in one trace or parce of land ly ing on Savannah river, adjuning Thomas Chambers' lands and others, con taining 487 acres, more or les ; le vied on to arisfy a fi la in lavor of Ran-om Worreil vo said Aiston. 41 50.

2 feather beds, bedsteads and furniture. 2 straw b ds. 4 bed quiles 1 chest, a chairs 1 sadd e, 2 trunks, 1 cable 1 sab, 1 decanter 2 pircher . I sugar canni ter, i set ab o spoon 2 dishe 4 places, 4 cup 9 saucer is knive 3 sale 1 ooking b wis, I tea pot, gitin pancoffee pot . I water pai . I washing ub 2 beket, i ciadle, i tea ketile, 2 per . over and lid, I pair mooth ing irons, 1 beliows, 1 sifter and tray, 9 book ! railor's goose. I pair shears, ax and t pair fire irons; levied on as the property of William Hender son to satisfy a fi fa in favour of arobibald farron property pointed out be the defendant

W. C. Morgan, D.S.E.C. Dec 27, 1823

ATTILL by sold on the fat Tues. be orthouse in Wilkes county. within the usual sale hours, the fol lowing property. fo wit:

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of william of fold, administrator of William Ham brick, deces d. to harry an execu tion le favor of Jesse Pitman with 1180

rifly acres of land, more or less lying in the county afore-Creek, and to the occupancy of Tho ma B. Danforth ; levied on as the property of Benjamin Slack to sutisle two li fa's-ne e in favour of Willis Pope, and the other in the name of Joseph Heard. 41,80.

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lye goothe divising line of Wilkes and Linento, some to one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simoso. M. Leudon to satisty an execution in favour of Notson Powell and Francis McLeedon, administrators, &c. and Velson P well, Guardian, & -- pointed our b, defendant

ALSO. Two hundred and sixty awilkes County, on the wards of Merriss's Creek ; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy we 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 Theodoric Stubblefield To Howell Hays and said Joseph Diard.

ALSO, One gray horse, one bed and furniture, stead and cord, six sp'ir botrom chair one pine cup ard two pine table one et of flat iron , one por one oven & one looking glass levied on as the property of Thomas Y Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L tohn L Whirman for the ue of John D

trond ve said Themas

in February ne t at the cour house of Wilke county, within the u wal sale hours, the following property, to wit:

12 negrous, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow rai k, one negro woman Ruth and her children Titu Nel ly and Jackson, ally and her childrens Mose and Marcha Mary and her truck of goods 4 bar e fancy arricles. one de k aid ha bo one tide board eccretary and bork a cone set dining tob's one can be stand, one de zen wind or clair three bed'. steads and furniture one se creckery and glass ware. 2 por loven. & spi der : I vied on as the property of Roy land Beastey to sanisfy sundry execu tion vs said Beasles, property pointed out by the defendant. AL - 11, .

One negro girl named Flizaboth one cutting box. one 40 aw gin one white horse I cream colo ed horse one stack fodder supposed to be 4000 weight one herse cart and gear, one see black mith' root one in the stucks. 26 head of carrie, 3 mule and a young bay hor e; evied on a the property of Patrick-Ke ly to satisfy an execution in favor if illirm Swan for he u-e of William Dearing vs seld K 1'y, properly pointed our by plain if and left on the promises was the exception of the ne gro girl, by order of plaintiff AL O.

One tract of Led containing three hunderd and twenty seven acres, more or lest, in the occupan cy o' John Dy on: levied on a the the property of imon Peters o sat isfy sundry execution v aid P tiee ALSO.

Three hundred acres of land more or less on the waters of kemp' creek evied on a the prop.

crive of hamuel Brosses to authy
sundry e ecurion version B. ke
property pointed on b; the desend

AL O. Two beds and furniture. one horse, one carr one pine this one desk two c'er haif dozen chairs one lot creating are one smal chet, one in king ga one pot one even one ipider one trunk one pair havel and rong one pair fire dogs one man's addle one wo man sadd e v one Jer ey wagon, le vied on as the property of Wm wan to ati-fy a di tre warrant in aver of John Weekin on ve sa de wan properry poin ed out by the detend and eft in his possession by the order of plaintiff

Fifteen acres of land, more or less, by a to the courty of Wilkes, whereon J to Y. Larde now reside ; levird on as the property of said foh . Little to sat isly sundry executions skeider him. . . 1 811

M. O.

Two negro women, named Esth r and Jinny and two hores; levied on as the propert of Henry Rose to sati-fy surviy execution in the name of A H Gb on and John D I hom on vs aid Ro e: property pointed out by John D i hompson.

Wingfield, D. S. January 3 1824.

7 ILL be old on the fir t Tues. day in F bruar, next at the Court house in Wilke ounig, within the lawfu! ale hours, the following

Seven negroes, viz. Allen man Philis and her bildren Bin and lewis, Betty and her children Peter and Allsey; levied on us the property of Junes Brown by siriue

TLL be sold on the tat Tuesday ' against him; sold subject to a mort. gage in favor of during Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendants in me at s. id. fi fa't. 1 L O.

· Elzcy P. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his up ther. Ar Reynold , hing nice the number, v.z. a symbol thirty flie years oil, it wise Sim about thirty eight not have given filled. Be kyn hant charge on Fig. 1, shour sixteen, Thene diller . Nelly clia fi (1) in the entire to impehire sir. a fill to there seems and : levir il be by ci and of to 6 a's, one in faver of J c.l E Combining for the use M. bothas Williams against said Revord, a dibe other in the name of 'K. z. Leono-k & against I zey Il. Reynolds, John W. Cord, 'flas Reynolds, & George Tomlinson; ald in crest being one Will parcel said negroes at the death of said A'h Rey ods; poinred out by Geo ge Printinson. ALSO.

Thomas (. Porter's intercar in all bet as devided tract of land butaining twelve hundred aeres, more or less, in the courty of Wilkes, on tooky creek. djoiri g

illiam Ja es and ath is a by Mes. Cecifia Perre : fevied by vicine of surely fin' i my post session egainst Thomas C. Porter; aff driey; his said interest being accorded to the will of his father Maj Berjamin P rier, ile eased.

A150. (by consent of parties.)

Six acres of land, more or e,r, with the many gement there, waters of Ricky Cre k adjoiring fand at ly belonging to illian : Grbeit E q and o here in the orea. pancy of J. hu Buguny, a o one neg o woman named fenny ab ut or y nive ear. In: evil d on as the properly o Na haniel Bu garry to B igam); poi ted out b the d fen-

AL 0.

A tract of tand, containing two hundred and : vir acre more orie . I mg on the war cof F h. ing creek, acjuiting John D, on and others in the og pparcy of them. C. Boren, on- hou c'ard lot in the vinge of Mailits vite, known as the Panters' Hoier we improved, in he occupancy of B. jamia Woot-E q leved on as the property of Reun n Scot to ansly an e ecution in the name of Nathanie M Me-H Gib on A o rogether with sundry other against and ocost : propercy planted ou by one o the de-

trichard J Willis, Shiff. Ja o r 2 1821.

A Law Collection Sale
A Lawrence of the first Properties of the Properties of the Collection of the Co

One hundred and fitty aeres I land, more of less, sociate, lying and being in the county of 1 le bert, on the Beaverday creek. addeceared, og as nuch of said tract of land as will existy the lax of Robert Konnedy of to, for 1821 and 1822; said tract of and levied on as the property of and Robert Kenne-

dy, de ; amount dor 516 12 cents.

L. M. Curry, T. C. E. C. Now 25 1 23.

Admi i trate is Salesi Will re sold at Flbert I have House, on the first Tuesday in February

435 Teave, appareliant rep of the fell sing memorial and

To the President of the United States of America.

The memorial and remonstrance of the se ate and House of Representatives of the grate of Georgia in

general assembly met.

the Legislature of Georgia find themselves en strained one more to address the President of the United States on the subjec | fthe extension of their territors, by the extinguishment of the ludian title to the lands situated within the limits of the state. If the reissand of ficing seem to the chief magistrate of Union to be importunite, their of ation will be f and in the p interest which is felt in it his the p constitue ts in the unanswerable justice of their claim-in the long interval which has passed since they were reasonably entitled to ex part the accomplishment of an obof such vital importante to Georgia-and in the accumulated and secumulating obstacle, which tim is interposing to its eltimate. fo filment

In recurring to the articles of reement and ression entered into green the complisatoners of the day of April, 1802, these memorial. shall, as soon as may be, extinguish the ladige title to all the lands within the state of Georgia. This stipplation 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 territors 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 restri t her right of soil and her soy ereigniv, Georgia looked with the confidence which she has always rep sed in the plighted faith of the Union, to the prompt exchaguish-ment of the Indian title to all the lards 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 infa . . and marching in qui k time to the have seen her laws and her sover. cignty co-extensive with the limits of the territory within which she had consented to confice Kerself. Twenty-one years have passed away, and she is still destined to experi ence the disappointment of her bopes. She has witnessed during this period the extension of the Union-the the federal republic, by repeated ac quisitions of territory, while she is omed to have a long line of frontier exposed to the predatory incursions of the savage, and the lives of

premotialists that delay ena only serve to multiply obstacles to the offilment of the engagetnents of the Um n From ences too brings to require detail, every day diminishes the disposition of the savage to abad don his ar ustomed haunts, and congequently increases the price which he will demand for their sucrender. No principle of humanity forbids the enforcement of the claim. The exhausted state of the game affords a searly and prefarious sub-istence to the hunter, with dispersed and wandering population are not in a condition to become the him removal, beyond the Mississippi. would give to those sons of nature a ilderness congenial to heir feel ings and appropriate to their wants while the region which they would relinquish, would become the abod of dilization, and contribute to the happiness of thousands, These memorialis have seen with what facility the United States.

oblerding justice with authority."
have been embled a prescribe to
the native tribes inhabiting the contiguous territory of leigrida, the limits of their range, and they do not doubt that similar exercise of a legationie authority, equally tem pered by fustice, will surger 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 emitted no proper occasion to manifest to the government of their choice, and of their co-fidence, 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 goartien ents, that a liberal appropriation may be made for the extinguish ment of the Indian title to all the remaining lands within the limits of Georgia, and that commissioners may be appointed, with instructions in every event to effect this indispensable object, by a proper represen tation to the Indian tribes of the just claims of Georgia-of the solemu obli ations of the U. S -and of the improvement in their owe condition which will result from their a q ... Resulted. That a copy of the

oforegoing memorial and remonstrance be forwarded to the Sevators and Represe tarives of the state o Georgia in the Congress of the U. S. and that they be requested to use its object.

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

will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittlek, in Wilker county, all the personal property of Charles Wittieb, deceased ERNEST C. WIT ICH, admi January 1. 1924. 1 tris JOB PHINTING

Neatly Executedat this Office.

Dec 27, 1823

ATTILL be sold on the 1st Tues day in February next, at art house in Wilker county. withis the usual sate hours, the follawing property. to wit:

One sorrel mart sevied on as the property of william of fold, administrator of William Ham brick, deceased, to eatisty an execu tion is favor of Jesse Pitman, with others.

riffy acres of land, more or less lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Newford Creek, and in the occupancy of Tho-mas. B. Danforth ; levied on as the property of Benjamin Slock to sut-isfe two fi fa's—o e in favour of Willis Pope, and the other in the name of Joseph Heard.

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Lin ento, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson M. I endon to satisty an execution in favour of Nels son Powell and Francis McLendon, administrators. &c. and Velson P well, Guardian, & -- pointed our by defendant

AL.O. Two hundred and sixty ares of land, more or ies, lye , in Wilkes County, on the wa'ers of Merriss's Creek ; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy A. H. Gibson & Co. for the use of A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and the other to favour of Theodorie Stubblefield " Howell Hays and said Joseph D ard. ALSÓ.

One gray horse, one bed and furniture stead and cord sic p'ir bottom chair, one pine, cup b ard two pine table, one er of flat iron, one por one oven & one looking glass fewied on as the pro perty of Thomas Y Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L Whirman for the e of John D reged ve said Thomas Y fil and by Thomas Y Gil A 50.

(Postponed by consent of parties.) One negro woman ; levied on " the property of Nichola G. Barkerda e to a i-fy an e ecution in favor of Jame I ind ey vs. imeon M Lendon and Nichola G Rarkes dal security: a o one orrel mare & one set of Carpenter's tool ; taken a- the property of Simeon M Lendon to - ti fy said fi fa : property pun

ted out plaintiff January 3. 1824.

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

acres, more r less in the occupan the property of imon Peree to sat isfy sundry execution- v aid P nee ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land more or less on the waters of Kemp' creel evied-on a the prop erry of Samuel Brongs to at ty sundry e ecurion vs and B. k property pointed on by the desend

AL O.

Two beds and furniture, one horse, one carr one pine t !! one desk two with half dogen chairs one lot creik ry are one smal che t, one locking g à pot. one even one ipider one trunk one pair havel and rong one pair fire dogs one man's addie one wo man' sadd e v one ler ey wagon, le. vied on as the property of Wm to ati-fy a di tre warfant in avor of John Wilkin on v. sad wan property poin ed out by the detend and and eft in his possession by the order of plaintiff 11. 0

Fifteen acres of land, more or less, lying to the course of frichard J V Wilkes, wherean data to Lable Jang 21825. now reside; levied on as the proparty of said lob . F. Little to sat sly sundry executions against him.

Two negro women, named Esther and Juny and two hor es; levied on at the propert of Henry Rose to satisfy survey execution in the name of A H G b on and John D I hom on vs aid Ro er property pointed out by John D i hompson.

() Wingfield, D. s. January 3 1824.

ILL be old on the fir t Tuesday in Februar hext at the Court house in Wilke unif, within the lawfu! ale hours, the tollowing property, viz:

Seven negroes, viz Allen a man. Hillis and her bildren B. a and lewis, Betty and her childen Peter and Allsey ; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of two fi fas, es sid Brown, one in favor of Archibald H. Suced, 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.

AL-O. 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 ereck, adj ining Daniel Harvie and others, in the occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied on as the property of said R sert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions

Six acres of land, more or e . with the more rement thereon on the county afore aid on waters of Backy Cre k adjoining lan at le belonging to illian. G. Gibert E q und o here in the occupancy of J. ha Bu-giny, a o one neg o weman named or y her ear toil evil d on as the property o Na haniel Bu garry to B. rgamy; poi ted our b the d fenadne

A1. 0.

A tract of tand, containing two hundred and the acre more or e . I mg on it was o F h. ing creek ar johin John D, on ard others in the og upaccy of stam C Boren, on hou card dor in the the Panters' Holer we improved, in la occupancy of Be jamin Wooter E q ieried on as he property of Reus n Scot to analy an e ecution in the name of Nathanie M Mekin vs Reuben cort and go us H Gib on & to together with sunperiv painted ou by one o the detendant

trichard J Willis, Shiff.

Tax (o lectes : ale A frest Luesday in February en will be said within the usual biurs, the f wwiter pie.

One hundred and fitty aeres Hard, more or less, source, lying and being in the county of ilbest, on the Beaverdam ereck. adjoining the heirs of Thomas Horton. Joint the berry of Thomas Horron-decede d. or as night of sight order of land as will sydisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy's se, for 1824 and 1822; said tract of and levied on as the property of and Robert Kenne-ne december 1866, 25 cents. L. M'Curdy, T. C. E. C.

Vav. 25 1 23.

Admi i trate is Salesi Will re sold at Flbert I burt House. on the first Tuesday in February next. ag eably 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 ... Ferms of sale made known on the day

Mary Burton, adm'x. William Davis, adm'r.

Will be sold on the 27th way of Jon un y next, at the late residence of Lu well Fullilore, decruse of the pe is able property belonging to suid decensed

ONSISISAG of stock of hors es, hogs, cows and sheep, coess and fedder, plantation tools, household and kirchen furniture. Terms made known on the day of sale. Willis Fullilove.

Temporary dm'r. Dec. 16, 1828.

PERLISARD WERELT.

BY PHILIP C. GUIEU. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discovered to us the first attention paid opining debts, and the great difficulty and expects in collecting such debts. As a few only can be called librarian passing punctually what they one justy, on the prairer we have, after day considerable, to the prairer we have, after day consulerable, therefore, to adopt a new scala. In consequence of this determination, the terms shall in future be for the paper three palaces per adopt to the end of the year of the paper three palaces per adopt the paper debt per adopt the paper three palaces per adopt the paper debt per adopt the paper debt per adopt the paid queen of the paper debt per adopt the paid queen of the paper debt per adopt the paid queen debt per debt per adopt per debt per

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business.

E PECIFULLY solicit the patronage of their friends and situated opposite that of Mesers R. Malon & Co's upper end of Broad etter and is new spacious and conversion and from it. situation. af great security from fire, The anh cribers wil also attend to rece v ing and forwarding any produce or raerchandise confided to their care.

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

Notice

LL person indebted to the es. taterof Samuel Huling. deceas ed, are required to make immediate parment and all the e that have de mands again t the said e tare, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by iag.

lanes Huling, adm'r. January , 8 . 18 . 4.

N nce

A LL per on ridebred to the estare of John tatham, late of E'b re county, decea ed are reque ted to come forward and make im me diate payment; and all persons having dema de against aid e tate will bring the ame forward, proved as the law requires

James Christian, 2 & John Brown, Nov 2 2. 1823 47 -tf

FOR WEN all persons from TOR * FRV all persons from tracing for two executions that Sohn Garrey tholds against me one was obtained in the brame of said Carrard, the principal B 17 and same cents the other one was obtained by John L. Rogers for 250; and also for one note of hand given by me to add Garrard. For 250, it belog for the use of Elizabeth Garrard for the control of the property of the control o rard, for the rest of her plantation for this year. This note was given some time last Pehruary, and due the 25th December following or 1st of Januars and sise an execution against Nithaniel M'Coy and G. W. Flynt 6 St5, obtained by said Garrard. As I have paid Mr. John Garrard for the above mentioned

III. be sold on Friday, the dence 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. Baily, adm'r. January 8. 1824.

WILL be sold on the fir-t Tuesday in February next, at El bert t ourt house, between the usual hour of sale, agreeab y to an order of the honorable the Court of Ordina ry 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, decea ed Terms of ale made known on the day

Parks Chandler, adm'r. Nov 5. 1823.

Will re sold at Elbert Court House. on the first Tuesday in February next, og erubly 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'z. William Davis, adm'r. Nov. 15, 1823.

Wall be sold on the 27th day of Januniy next. at the late residence of Ludwell Fullilove, (deceased, all the period able property belonging to said deceased,

ONSISTING of stock of bors es, hogs, cows and sheep, corn and fodder. plantation tools, household and kitchen fürniture. Berms made known on the day of sale.

W illis Fullilove,

Temporary Adm'r. 828. 50-1f Dec. 16, 1828.

N the 14th of February next, will be sold at the residence of Frederick Wittick, in Wilkes county, all the personal property of Charles Wittich, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.
EHNEST C. WIT'I ICH, admr.

January 1, 1844.

Sheriffs' Sales.

N the first Tuesday in February next. will be sold at Elbert hours the following property, viz:

Two cows and calves, one feather bed, b dstead and furniture. and twenty barrels of corn. more or less; levied on as the property of James A Depriest to satisfy sundry fi. fa' ve. 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 les-; le vied on to satisfy a f fa. in favor of Ransom Worrell vs said Alston. ALSO.

TATILL be old on the first Thesday in February next at the Court house in Wilker ounty. within the lawfu! sale hours, the following property, viz:

Seven negroes, viz. Allen and lewis, Betty and her children Peter and Ailsey; levied on w the property of James Brown by virtue of two fi fas, ve said Brown, one in favor of Archibald H. Sneed, and one jo favor of Augustus H. Gibson; property pointed out by Isham Branham, and sold subject to a Marigage in favor of Laurence C. mbs and said Branham. 'ALSO.

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

One tract of land, containing two hundrad 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 1 dmund 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 pine 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, Thens thirteen, Nelly eleven, l'athacine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old ; levied on by sirtue of two fi fa's, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reyrolds, and the other in the name of M'Kenzie, Bennock & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John M'Cord, Silas Reynolds, & George Tomlinson; said interest being one Afth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Comlinson.

ALSO. Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of and containing twelve bundred aeres, 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 fifa's in my possession against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plaintiffs' 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 'at-ly belonging to William G.
Gilbert E. q. and others, in the occupancy of John Burgamy, a so one
negro woman named Jenny, about forty five ears ld; levied on as the property o' Nathaniel Burgamy to sati fy undry executions against said

ATILL besold 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 Saffold, administrator of William Hambrick, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Jesse Pitman, with

ALSO,

Fifty 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 an the property of Benjamin Shek to sat-isfy to fi fa's o e in favour of Willis Pope, and the other in the name of Joseph Heard.

ALSO.

One hundred and sixty arres 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 sat isty an execution in favour of Nel son Powell and Francis McLendon. administrators, & and Nelson Powell. Guardian, &c .- pointed out by defendant.

ALSO.

Two hundred and sixty aeres of find, more or less lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morriss's Creck; 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 Theodoric Stubblefield vs. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard.

ALSO, One gray horse, one bed and furniture, stead and cord sic 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. Whitman for the use of John D troud ve said Thomas Y till and illiam Gil - property pointed out A : .SO,

(Postponed by consent of parties.) One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nichola G. Barkerda e to a i-fy an e ecution in favor of Jame Lindey vs. cimeon M Lendon and Nichola G. Barkes dal tecurity; a o one orrel mare & one set of Carpenter tool ; taken a the property of Simeon M Lendon to ti-fy said fi fa; property poin ted out by plaintiff
WILLIAM MITH, D. s.

January 3 1824.

ILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday house of Wilkes county, within the u ual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

-12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow Frank, one negro wo man Ruth and her children, Titus, Nel ly, and Jackson, ally and henchildren 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

On fact of land containing three hundred and twent seven in the occupanacres, more or la cy of John Dyson: levied on a. the property of imon Pettee to satisfy sundry execution- v 'said Pettee. ALSO.

Three hundred acres of land more or less on the waters of Kemp's creek: evied on a the property of Samuel Brooks, to at sty sundry e ecution vs said Breeks, property pointed out by the detende

AL O,

Two beds and furniture, one horse, one cart one pine i ble, one desk two chest half dozen chairs, one lot creckery ware one smal chest, one looking ga- one pot, one oven, one spider one trunk. one pair shovel and tong one pair fire dogs, one man addle one wo man' sadd e S one Jer ey wagon; levied on as the property of Wm wans to ati-fy a di tre-s warrant in favor of John Wilkin on ve sa d wan property pointed out by the defendant and eft in his possession by the order of plaintiff ALSO.

Fiftee vacres of land, more or less lying in the county of Wilkes, whereon John E. Little now resided-levied on as the property of said John K. 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 Ro e: property pointed out by John D Chompson

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

TILL be sold on the first Tues. day in March next, at the court house of Wike County within the u uzi ale hour , the tollowing property to wit :

I wo negro women, named Esther and Jinny levied on as the propert of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtain d on the foreclosure of a morrgage, vs -aid

Q. Wingfield, p. s.

l'ax Collector's Sale.

AT Elbert Court House on the first Tuesday in February gext. will be sold within the usual sale bours, the following property sviz:

One hundred and fifty as eres of land, more or less, situate, lying and being in the county of El-bert, on the Beaverdam creek, ad-joining the heirs of Thomas Horton. deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, der, for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said R bert Kennedy, der ; amount dur \$16 12 cents.

4. M. Curry, T. c. E. C. Nov 25. 1 23.

INE months after date apple cation will be made to the homora le the Inferior Court of Elbert

Warehouse

And Commission Business, E PECIFULLY solicit the harronage of their friends, and situated opposite that of Meser's R. Milon & Co's upper end of Broad street and is new spaciou- and conven en and from it situation, af enb cribers wil also artend to rece ving and forwarding any produce or merchandise confided to their care.

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

Notice

LL person indebred to the es. tate of Samuel Huling. deceas, ed, are required to make immediate parment and all the e that have de mands a gain t the said e tare, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

lames Huling, adm'r. January 8 18 4.

Nince

LL per on fidebred to the estare of John ratham, late of E'bert county, decea ed are reque t ed to come forward and make dia e payment; and all persons hav bring the ame forward, proved as the law requires

James Christian, 1 & John Brown, Nov 2 2. 1823 47 -tf

FOR V RV all persons from I training to two executions that
John Garrett holds against me: one
was obtains in the name of said
Garrard, the principal B.17 and
some cent; the other one was obtained by John L. Rogers for \$20; by me to aid Garrard, for \$20, it being for the use of Elizabeth Garfor this year. This note was given some time last Pehruary, and due the 25th December following or 1st of Januara and sise an execution against A ithaniel McCoy and G. W. Fivet for \$15, obtained by said Garrard. As I have paid Mr. John Garrard for the above mentioned papers, I'am determined never to pay then again.

Augustus W. Flynt. De. 15, 1823,

Administrators Sales Will re sold at Elbert Court House, at the first Tuesday in February ext, agreeably to an order of ie Court of Ordinary of suid

One tract of Land, entaining three handred and niney Standing turee nanared any amer-y-four acres, lying on the waters of Warhatehe creek, in said coun-ty; it being the real estate of John Hich, 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. 16-tf

JOB PRINTING Neatly Executed at this Office. Robert Turman, decea ed Terms of ale made known on the day Pas Chandler, adm'r.

Nov 3. 1823. 45_ If Will re sold at Albert Court House. on the first Tuesday in February next, og erably 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'z.

William Davis, adm'r. Nov. 15, 1823. 46-11

Will be sold on the 27th day of Januniy next, at the late residence of Lautwett Fullilore, deceased, all the peristable property belonging to said deceased.

ONSISTING of stock of borses, hogs, cows and sheep, corn and fodder. plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture. Cerms made known on the day of sale.

W illis Fullilove. Temporary Adm'r. Dec. 16, 1828. 60-15

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

ERNEST C. WITTICH, admr. January 1, 1844.

Sheriffs' Sales.

N the first Tuesday in February next, will be sold at Elbert ourt house, within the lawful -ale hours, the following property, viz :

I wo cows and calves, one feather bed, b dstead and furniture. and twenty barrels of corn. more or les- ; Wevied 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 Thomay Chambers' lands and others, containing 487 acres, more or les-; le vied on to ratisfy a fi fa. in favor of Ransom Worsell vs said Alston.

ALSO 2 feather beds, bedsteads and faraiture, 2 straw beds. 4 bed quilts. 1 chest, 8 chairs 1 sadd e, 2 trunks, t table, 1 slab, I decanter, 2 pitcher. I sugar canni ter, 1 set fable spoon. 2 dishes 4 plates, 4 cup 9 saucer. 5 knives. 3 salts, 1 ooking gla s 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 emoothing 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 Hender son to satisfy a fi. fa in favour of Archibald Jarrott-property pointed out by the defendant

W. C. Morgan, D.S.E.C. Dec. 27, 1828.

Sheriff's Titles. NEATLY PRINTED. 'And for sale at this office.

ALSO One tract of land, contain-

ing two hundred seres, more or less. in the county of Wilkes, on the wa-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 a dmund Stone; pointed out by said Stone, one of the defendance in one of said fife's. AL-0,

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, Thens thirteen, Nelly eleven, t'atharine nine, Hampshire six, and Henry three years old ; levied on by sirtue 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 Me Kenzie, Bennock & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, John M'Cord, Silas Reynolds, & George Toinlinson; said interest being one fifth part of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Comlinson.

Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve bundred a ores, 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 fife in my pos-session 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 lest, with the improvements thereon, in the county aforesaid, on the on 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, a so one negro woman named Jenny. about forty five years ld; levied on as the property o' Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy undry executions against said Burgamy; poi ted out by the defen-

ALSO.

A tract of land, containing two hundred and five acres, more or less. I ing on the waters of Fish ing creek, adjoining John Dy on and others in the oc upancy of wil iam C. Boren, one house and lot in the village of Mallory-ville, known a the P anters' Hotel we improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Woot ten, E q levied on as the property of Reub n Scot to atisty an elecu tion in the name of Nathaniel M Me kin . vs Reuben Scott and A. gu tus H Gib-on & Co together with sundry others against said Scott : property pointed out by one of the de-

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

Blank Deeds, And for sale at this Office. arres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Linin the other; levied on as the property of Simpson M. Lendon to sat. isly an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis MeLendon. administrators, &c. and Nelson Powell. Guardian, &c .- pointed out by

ALSO.

Two hundred and sixty a eres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morriss'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 Theodoric Stubblefield vs. Howell Hays and said Joseph Heard. ALSO,

One gray horse, one bed and furniture, stead and cord, sic 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. Whitman for the u-e of John D troud ve said Thomas Y til and illiam Gi ! - property pointed out by Thomas Y. Gil A:.50,

(Postponed by consent of parties.) One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nichola G. Barkerda e to a i-fy an e ecution in favor of Jame Lind ey vs. -imeon M Lendon and Nichola G. Barkes dal security; a o one orrel mare & one set of Carpenter's tools ; taken a. the property of Simeon M Lendon to . ti-fy said fi fa ; property poin ted out by plaintiff

WILLIAM MITH, D. s. January 3 1824

MLL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next at the cour liouse of Wilker county, within the u ual sale hours, the following proper ty, to wit:

12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow Frank, one negro wo man Ruth and her children, Titus, Nel ly, and Jackson, ally 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 side board, secretary and book case, one set dining tables, one candle stand, one dozen wind or chair, three bed steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware,2 pots I oven, & : spi der; levied on as the property of Roy-land Beasley to satisfy sundry execu-tions vs. said Beasley, property pointed out by the defendant.

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 waggon wheels one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 head of carrie, \$ mules, and a young bay horse; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of Willirm Swan 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.

one pair shover and rong fire dogs, one man addle one woman' sadd e & one Jer ey wagon; le-vied on as the property of Wm wan to ati-fy a di tre s warrant in favor of John Wilkin on ve sa d wan property pointed out by the defendant and eft in his possessi n by the order of plaintiff

ALSO,

Fiftee 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 sate isly sundry executions against him. ALSO,

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

(). Wingfield, D. s. January 3, 1824.

ILL be sold on the first Tues. day in March next, at the court house of Wike County, within the u ual ale hour , the tollowing property to wit !

I wo negro women, named Esther and Jinny levied on as the propert of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtain d on the foreclosure of a morigage, vs

O. Wingfield, b.s. 'anuary 3. 18:11

lax Collector's Sale.

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

One hundred and fifty aeres of land, more or less, situate, lying and being in the county of El-bert, on the Beaverdam ereck, ad-joining the heirs of Thomas Horton. deceased, or as much of said tract of land as will satisfy the tax of Robert Kennedy, der. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said B-bert Kenne-dy, der; amount due \$16 12 cents.

L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C. Nov . 25. 1 . 23.

INE months after date appliora le the Inferior Court of Elbert county, whil t itting or ordinary tate of Job Hammond, s n late of Elbert cou ty, deceas d consisting of one tract of and on Savannah R ver, seven mi es above Perer burg also one lot of and in Irwin county, in the 6th Di trict No. 405. for the benefit of the heir and creditors de said deceased

Lucy Hammond, adm'z, January 6 18:4.

NINE month after date, application wit be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wi kes county, while itung for ordinary purposes, for leave to sel part of the rea estare of Wilkam Walker deceased, being one tract of sand lying in the county aforesaid. on the waters of ng creek, adjoining Guy Smith and othe s, containing 265 acres for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Thomas Wootten, adm'r. January 7, 1825.

Continued years, Yourth Page,) pable that corruption, and appealing to motives test profit gate than venality, will produce any impression upon the vote of ten millions of freemen, scattered over the vast domain, which is their favored inheritance. The fact that these principle are, from their very nature incapable of acting upon multitude, would urevert them from operating upon the people, even we had not the higher security fur siahed by their, virtue and patriotime.

But it is frequently objected, that the great mass of the people are not sufficiently intelligent to decide up on the qualification of so important or 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 considerable extent, gives at least a plausible coloring to this objection. it deserves to be deliberately 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 busis always resulted, and must ever result, in re-action and disaster. If, therefore, the committee could believe that the people of the United States are not sufficiently intelligent to perform so essential a func-tion of popular sovereignty as the election of their chief executive magietrate, they could not resist the unwelcome canclusion, that our system of government is but a de lusive hope, reving won unsub stantial foundations, and dentaining within least the principles of capid degeneracy and sertain dissolution. Responsibility to the people, all must admit, is the only adequate security for freedom, the great conservative principle of a representative gov. eroment. And what would be the value of the responsibility of a pub lie agent, to a people not capable of electing him? If, therefore, it could be shown that the people are not comperent 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 province of detailing to the people, and which can only be regarded, when habitual and permanent, as synonimous 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 eagle ment of a system of practical freedom, history has left no treawd of a people at all to be compared to the civizens of these United States.

A very brief colice of the prominent circumstavers which distinguish ony social and poli ireal condition from that of the republic-in mations of antiquity, and of the civilized nations of modern Yunope, will furnish, at once, the evidence and the explanation of this supericrity.

No estimate of the comparative condition of this pad, the an ient 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 lave produced a permanent revolution in the political condition of the human race. So ciclies of freemen have been improved and cultarged, to a degree atterly unattrainable without these efficient means of diffusing intelligence, and the republican system has consequently received a modification and extension, which the without not an adjustive would have pronounced immediate the second consistency of the constants.

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 tates, dispersed over an immense region, to whose soil they are attached by the strongest ties, receive daily, in the tranquillity of retirement, from books, doeu-ments, 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 orgtors before the assemblies of the people. It is, therefore, extremely obvious, that any inference unfavora. ble to the political capabilities of the American people, which can be drawn from the history of those re-publics, must be founded upon loose analogies, calculated rather to delude than to colighten.

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

equally flattering.
All the great political electics of modern Europe having a fouls! origin, are constructed upon feudal principles. A permanent inequality of property, maintained by law, and conscerated by usage, has nuturally produced the extremes of a proud aristoeracy and a degraded populace, without any intermediate power sufficient to control their irregular tendencies. In such a state of things, it is not diffi uli to conceive, that a popular election of the chief executive magistrate would throw the hostiles elements of societo into such viclent collision as to involve in anarchy and roin 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 majurity of reason, with no conse-rated 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 inevery veriety of combine ious. Nor are we less favorably distinguished in the composition of our social system, than in its origin

The abelition of the laws of primogeniture has producted a general equality of property, and this again, together with the equality of civil and political privileges, has produeed a general diffusion of knew ledge, 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 extendng the elective system in the Uniformer precedents, we do nothing more than adapt our p litical 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 dess liable to make an injudicions choice of a chief magistrate, than of any other important officer of the government. Such is the admira-ble 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 preten-

of popular excitement subversive of the order and peare 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 other countries can be regarded as a just foundation for such an apprehension. But, there are other views of the subject, which will lead us to the condusion, 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 doties in the U. States. is nearly the reverse of that which existed amongst the Greeks and Rumuns. In an ordinary state of things, when no great emergency calls for patriotic sacrifices, the duty which principally engresses the feelings and efforts of an Amer. lean citizen, is to make provision for his comfortable subsistence, and to satisfy the claims of his family; Whereas, the first consideration of 2 Greek of a Roman citizen, both in peace and in war, was the glory of his country. Our tendency, therefore, is to give too exclusive an attention to private pursuits, and sink into indifference in relation to the general concerns of the republie; while the tendency of the Greeks and Romans was to inter-meddle 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 uere, is more deeply founded in nature, and fur-nishes a more substantial basis for a durable and extended system of liberry, it comminity indicates the necessity of such constitutional arrangements as will rouse the attention of the people to so great a nachief magistrate. Neutronger evidence need be offered, of the existence of each a necessity, then the actual state of public opinion on that achiect, at this mament, in many parts of the Union. The people have been so long assenstomed to have no practical agency in the election of a President, that the idea is not un remmon, that they have nothing to do with it. As the inepular indifference is to increase the power a d isfluence of political managers and unmineipled combinations, it is of the last imports are that it shows be corrected, if possi-The committee are of the epision that the plan submitted will furnis's the remedy.

But it yet remains that we in. quire whether the people should vote by a general ticket or by dis-The committee will, there fore, proceed to state the considera tions which have induced them to adopt the latter system. It was as eveidently the intention of the fra mers of the constitution, as it is the dietate 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 elec tion, in the proportion of the Sens. tors to the Representatives in Congrees; and this proportion is retained in the plan proposed by the committee

mittee.

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

and entitled to thirty electoral vote, and the other containing eight h red thousand people, and entitled to further suppose; that there are two candidates for the Presidency, of whom one is supported by five hun-dred thousand of the people of the first suppossed State, and the other by the remaining four hundred thousand, and the entire eight hundred Cliousand of the other state. Under these cironmstances, the candidate who obtains the support of only five hundred thousand of the people, would receive thirty electoral votes, while twelve hundred theusand people could give the opposing candidate only twenty-six! According to this system of false equations a large minority of the people is, procisely equal to no minority at all. By thus entirely excluding the State minorities from the eaculation, in making up the general aggregate, the people are literally immolated, by hundreds of thousands, at the shrine of an artificial and defusive system. which, by making a majority equal to the whole in each state, gives a minor-ity 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 Gogernor of a State, by the people, a candidate dors not count the unanimous vote of every county where he happens to obtain a majority, but the respective majorities of the several caudidates 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 seammon defence and general welfare," the people of the United States are really to be regarded acone people ; if all the citizens of the Republica whether their let 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 courerns and common councils of the Union ; if it be wish to exclude from those councils the peculiar and exclusive feelings of states; aed if the man who is to preside ever the common destinies of all, should have posuliar obligations to discharge and posuliar feelings to indulge, towards none of the States, we are under the most solema obligations to reject a plan far electing the President, which would array States against States. in ambitious of fliet for the mastery, and equally sacrifice the unulienable 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 expariment has been made, that this system tends, by an inevitable neecesity, to tracefer 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 expo of to such distraction, as comwithout some means of giving it concentration. And as the power of the individuals secoted for this purpise must be co-extensive with wills which it would be their object to concentrate, it would follow, that they would victually 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 tisions of the day, who would be bound to the people by no tie of regular responsibility, and be, in every respect, more liable to cabal, 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 induced ments, or greater facilities for infrigue 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 would be necessary or practicable. Every district would, at least, have its own centre of specation, upon which corruption would be brought to bear, with its inducements vastly diminished; and its consequences proportionably less to be dreaded,

The last branch of the resolution 1 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 is a century, upon which the election would dorolvo, 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 nu ober of votes in the first instance. This will alby the electors, at the second bal-lotting. 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 ballating, will be very much increased.

This branch of preminedment is recommended by pil, the reasons which can be used against the election of the President by the Humo of Representatives. And these, in the opinion of the aumnittee, are eggent and conclusive

All history teaches us the melauch ly truth, that, in the election of a Chief Magietrate of a great Republic, intrigue and corruption, un-der the various and lasidious disguises which they are capable of assuming, are the deletations prin-ciples against which the presen-tions of human wisdom are least caspable of providing an repetual re-sistance. The danger to be appresistance. The danger to be appre-hended 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 ean 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 blandishing delusions of that wretched 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

gent to perform so essential a func-tion of popular sovereignty as the election of their characterist ma-gistrate, they could not resist the unwelcome conclusion, that our system of government is but a delusive hope, resting upon unsub within tradif the principles of capid degeneracy and certain dissolution. Responsibility to the people, all must admir, 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 pub lie agent, to a people not capable of electing him? If, therefore, it could be shewn that the people are not competent to elect the President, an argument would result, which it would be difficult to resist, in favor those /political combinations which, under various forms and presences, are ever ready to assume the previous of detailing to the peo-ple, and which can only be regarded, when habitual and permanent, as synonimous with corruption,

Under these eineumstances, 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 Uni ted States.

A very brief notice of the promipent eireumstances' which distinguish our social and political conditions of antiquity, and of the civilized nations of modern Furope, will furnish, at once, the evidence and the explanation of this superiority.

No estimate of the comparative condition of this and the an jent republics can be just, which does not embrace the levention of the art of printing, and the consequent e-fablishment of a free press. These eauses alone have produced a permanent revolution in the political condition of the human race. So. cieties of freemen have been improved and cularged, to a degree utterly unattainable without these efficient means of diffusing intelligence, and the republican system has con sequently 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 people of the agricut republics. -The extent of a republic, or, in other words, of a government emanating from the people, and responperious political necessity, to such limits, that the proceedings of the central administration may promptly, certainly, and generally communicated to the extremes of the country. Adverting, 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 splender, the portion of the people

opulace, without any intermediate power sufficient to control their iregular tendencies. In such a state of things, it is not diff uli to conreive, that a popular election of the chief executive magistrate would throw the hostile, elements of society into such vielent collision as to involve in anarchy and roin 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 Carope Our accestors, in the, full margrity of reason, with no conse-rated errors to embarrass them, reaced up, from its simplest elements, a system of practical freedom; and, from the first settlement of the country. every successive "generation has been customed to exercise the functions off self-government, in every form. and inevery veriety of combinations. Nor are we less favorably distinguished in the composition of our social system, than in its origin

The abolition of the laws of pri-

mogeniture has produced a general

equality of property, and this again, together with the equality of civil and political privileges, has produ-ced a general diffusion of know ledge, 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 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 dess liable to make an irjudicious 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 scie-tion, of an offi-cer of such vast responsibility and importance, it is satisfactory to re-flect, 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 kind-red spirit with that which has been just considered, is frequently urged against the change pr posed. It is said that the appointment of electers by the people would so directly involve the canyass for the Prest. dency itself, as to produce a degree ing nine hundred thousand people,

Greeks and Romans was to intermeddle perpetually in public affairs, to the neglect and detriment of their private concerns. Our danger, therefore, is ten much popular apathy; theirs was too much popuar excitement. And though the state of things existing here, is more deeply founded in nature, and fur-nishes a more substantial basis for a durable and extended system of liberry, the certainly indicates the necessity of such constitutional arrangements as will rouse the aftention of the people to so great a natioral question as the election of a chief magistrate. No stronger evideace used be offered, of the existence of such a necessity, than the actual state of public opinios on that anhiert, at this moment, in many parts of the Union. The people lave been so long secustomed have no practical agency in the election of a President, that the idea is not un unmon, that they have nothing to do with it. As the inepular Indifference is to increase the power a d isfluence of political managers and unadicipled combinations, it is of the last imports are that it should be corrected, if possible. The committee are of epision that the plan submitted will

enis's the remedy.
But it yet remains that we in quire whether the people should vote by a general ticket or by distriets The committee will, therefore, proceed to state the considerations which have induced them to adopt the latter system. It was as eveldently the intention of the fra mere 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 elec tion, in the proportion of the Senators to the Representatives in Congrees; and this proportion is retained in the plan proposed by the committee

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

Assuming it as an undeniable pople of the United States have a right to elect the President, and that the will of such majority ought to prevail, it can be demonstrated that the system of voting by a general ticket, would render this fundamental principle of our government the sport of accidental combinations. Six of the States, for example, if they give a manimous vote, can elent the President. But if they vote by a general ticket, the candidate who obtains a bare majority of the popular vote, receives the unanimous electoral vote of the State. So that, assuming the population of the United States to be eight millions, a little more than two millions of the people might elect the President. Let us again suppose, that there are two States, one contain-

THE CICETION. TOP ATAM. ple, of the Gogernor 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 let 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 councins and common councils of the Union; if it be wise to exclude from those coungits 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 and pe uliar feelings to indulge, towards none of the States, we are under the most solema obligations to reject a plan for electing the President, which would array States against States. in ambitious on flict for the mastery, and equally sacrified the una-licenside 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 consid-

er unanswersble.

It is a practical proposition, conclusively established by the experience of all the states where the expariment has been made, that this system tends, by an inevitable neecessity, 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 ticker of its own; and that the popular will would be this expo of to such distraction, as comwithout some means of giving it concentration. And as the power of the individuals se'ested for this purpose must be co-extensive with the wills which it would be their object to concentrate, it would follow, that they would virtually deeide which of the presidential candidates should receive the whole el-ectoral 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 lessess of our own experience, will convince us that such combinations change, in the natural course of things, from temporary expedient to permanent in-stitutions; and that, from being the mere organs of the will of the penple, they assume, under pretexts which ambition is seldom at a loss to devise, the power of dictating to

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

ting, 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 beliege, 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 ou sher of votes in the first instance. This will almost invariably ensure an election by the electors, at the second ballotting. Indeed, it may be fairly presumed, that every exadidate who is convinced be 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 ballating, will be very much bereased This branch of the amendment is

recommended by sil the reasons which can be ugged 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 melanch ly truth, that, in the election of a Chief Magistrate of a great Republic, intrigue and corruption, un-der the various and lasidions disguises which they are oanable of assuming, are the deleterious prineiples against which the presautions of human wisdom are least ca. pable of providing an racetual re-sistance. The danger to be apprehended from these principles, is in direct proportion to the temptation and the means of rendering them efficient instruments in prometing 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 victuous mind so much exposed to the blandishing delusions of that wretched casuistry, which makes the end sanctify the means? And when we advect to the immense store of patronage which would be placed for distribution in the hands of the sucressful aspirant, it cannot be disguised, that he would have precisely those means of tampering with the members of the Hosse of Representatives, by which the wages of wickedness might be received in the disguise of virtue's recomp msc: and the wretch who sold his grity, might almost delude himsil grity, might almost delude himself into the belief that he was serving his country. It is exceedingly the beautiful that the representatives of a virtuous and enlightened picople could ever be swerved from any duty by selfish or sinister views; but, we have the exthesize of one that the property of the same than the same t authority of more than human wisdom for saying, "lead us not into temtation." It is, therefore, the deliberate opinion of the committee, that the only effectual mode of preserving our government from the corruptions which have underminded the liberty of so many other nachief Executive Magietrateto those

to are farthest removed from the ence of his patronage

As long as the national legislature continues to have so direct an agency in the election of the President, even excluding the supposition of corrupt influence—the most injurious effect must be produced. Prothe character of its members, and temper of its delegerations. The legislators of the Union will be converted into partizans of the respeetice candidates for the Presidency ; their mutual riminations will mayoidably distract and embarrass the essential business of the 'coun try; and, i stead of devoting fuery selves exclusively to the great of jeets of their legislative trust, their se will be engrossed in hobling or substions and projecting devices or the pulpose of controlling pub-le opinion on the Presidential Election ; and it would but too certainly man's that orin iples would be sarethe die men

It may be fairly assumed, that, until the constitution is amended. the President of the United States will, in general, be elected victually by Congress, in o e form or anoth With ut late dieg to blead the consideration of topporary quesgeneral views here presented, the iomenittee will be excused for ad versing to the fact, that the eventual choice of the President by the House of Representatives, in a mode which makes a si gle nëmber from one state, qual to floriveix from another, will, always furnish as argument, or a presext, for those preliminary combinations, which and extra he expused as the means of a viding granter evis. In this manner we are not only exposed to the continge cevil, growing out of the compagnon itself, but the cer-" dations for the aof avoiding it. Conist only have the power mosing a President from the sincrams who shall receive the s number of electoral votes. ill bive a plausible argument aminating a President. electoral vote has furmished ... Any cartain indi-. . . to dia "ale at i at the extent of their dis reti n.

It as not be displiced, therefore, that the tender, y of the state of the same on the same as a very under the sonto a perminent elector abody. Un de tree in units et the earlideviting themselves to the service of the country, by measures caleq. lated to promot the welfare and seeme the co-filence of the people. will be tempted a devote themselves to those arts of conciliation and management, by which the memtually secured in their interest.

he that our elefmagistrates would be elected by that of politicians. Varing views and interests alien from these of he people, and that the renorry sold be governed by a succession of factions, each pro-scribing the numbers and destrying the work of the one which preoperations four system all the un-teadings of rurbulent democracy, and all the brauny of a temporary

despotism. The complittee, therefore, he-lieve, that he only effectual mode of renderig the government effi-sions and analy in its operations, and at the sum time consistent with the security of the general theory, to in fully more of the democratic principles/to the election of the President staking him in fact, as is in facery, the choice of the

mittee has endeavoured to intro- 'engosed to the national will, and fin- ! duce such principles of a impromise, as will be wist likely to secure a general a quiescence.

The division . f all the states into districts will prevent them from moving in consolidated on ses, and will diminish the relative power the large states more than that of the small states; bu for his there is an ample and equivalent, in the diminished probability that the election of the Provident will come into Congress and to the sur render by the small states, of the equal power, even when that en tingency shall happen. This co. promise is fareibly re-ammed d the consideration that the powe the small states, are pow s wine they ought not in justice to present. and which are not transferred ir an one to the other, but succendered by both to the po pre-As it is obvious that perther the

large nor the small of desever will consent. or perhaps ever sught to consent, to cores the great and in creasing evils of one present system. u' murual equivalents, similar to those provided in the plan sub of by the Commisce, the questi . for both to determine is wheels. er they will submit to the existing evils, great as they are, by the ad mission of all, or magnanim asiv ffec up. on the alter of their common cou :try, powers which are neither on issent with the rights of the People, the purity of the Gov. ernment, or the harmony of the

We are requested to correct a statement who is was made in the Republican of August 25th.con eroing some diffi ulties said to have arisen in the Creek Nation betwee some of the Cuiefs and the United States Agent. We have it from good authority, that STINSON, who wis the cause of the difficulties, was selling goods in the nation without a licence, contrary to the act of Congress; that Col. Cu wall advised film to take out a licence, tel-ling bim of the cons quences that must follow in case of his refusal; that he obstinately refused, ale though the Age t was very a commodating responding the senarity re quired on granting livences ; 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 no doubt gave the story as in it from a traveller, without any intention of injuring the agent. are glad to be correctly informed he subject, and to have an opportarity of vindicating the charactor of a gentleman whom we respeel as highly as we do Col Crowell .- Montgomery Republican.

SP IN. The Landon Morning Chronicle says, "On the 29th of September, when it was decided that Ferdina d should go to Part St. Mary's. Gen. Quiroga aid de comp of the King. made a person of tem ind fihrs Majesty, for a we port an permission to quit tad z. His Majesty ans wered : Quiroga. you must not weeca: 'Qu'oga, you must not ga-l cannot snare you remain.
We will go together to Madrid.
Four cank your honors, your pensions shall be pesse ved to you. For I am satisfied with your so-wees, and one grateful for them." Sesing that the General still hesitated, his Majesty assured him that he would religiously fulfil the promises he had made him. The General left the Ring, consistent amousts, and don the Real opportunity of escaping to Gibraltar; the next day, on the, oc-cupation of the City by the French, an order was given to arrest him, made him. The General left the

all , the horrid crimes that insued, were his work Pwenty five years of universal conflagration: the numerous coalitions that added fuel-to the fame: the revolution and devasnation ; the frightful debt of En land, by which all the e horrors were maintained the pestilential sertem of loans by which the people of Europe are noncessed the genera di con are opposed the genera di con ten that now prevail ; al must be arritured to Pire Posterity & will brand him is a scourge ; and the man so landed in his own time, will here. afre be regarded a rim genius of e wil . Not that I can ider him to have been wiffed by attraction, or, doubt his having enter-sined the conviction that he was active with But, it. Bar, t. Bart so new had and it conscienadvocates the Pope and Car dinat celebrated it be a ". Dun. and we have no rea on to doubt their having tone to in perfect incerity. Such is the weakness of human real son and judgment ! But that for which posterity wi . above all erecrate the memmory of Pitt. i- the hareful chao that he has left behind him it inspent Machiavelism its profound immorality, its cold egoti-m and its atter di regard of justice and humas happines. Whether it be the effect of admiration and gratitude, or the re u t o' mere instinct and sympathy Pier. i-, and will continue to be the idol of the European aristo cracy There was indeed a touch of the Sylla in his cha acter His sys tem ha kept the posular cause in check and brought about the triumph of he patricians As to Fox, one must not look for his mode among the ancients He is himself a model. and his principles will sooner or ia ter rule the wor'd."

THE VEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17, 1824.

On Sunday morning last, at about 2 o'cook, the jail in Elberton was discovered to be of fire. I was on rely consumed. We have now been chaoled to access how the fire originated. No other damage was suscited.

AMEND TENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. In this day's paper, will be found the extra-ordinary report we alluded to in our last. It is no our intentions to review all its peouls nent points; the size of our paper prevents us nen points, the size of our paper presents as from giving to great an extraolin to our fe-functive. We take five our text, the doctrines advanced by the committee in support of he system proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Gingled States. We will observe before going as a further, and let it be well understood, that we are not so much against the district system, so streamously decommended by the committee, as we are of paperal to the principles upon which the generalistic of the principles upon which the generalistic of the principles upon the committee, as we are object to the principles upon the committee of the plant commended, the district system, the committee say, that under the existing system, a party being a fine. distric system, the committee say, that under the existing system, a party, being a fissionity of the people, may adopt measures calculated to deprive the minority of their just rights. This is a bild assertion, which, after refine tign all its bearings, will be found at toocher unreabile, being in direct opposition to the findamental principle upon which no the findamental principle upon which the control of the country are extended, that, in more of the country are extended, that, in the country are extended to the country are extended to the country are extended. sate the destruction of this great feature of our government, they cannot recommend the about on of the fideral constitution, with the ine ni on of rendering that instrument purely and entirely aristocratical; they cannot expect that the people would timely surrender his the handle of a few, the power they collectedly possess, and the expects of which, in a wider that the people would timely surrender his the handle of a few, the power they collectedly possess, and the expects of which, in a wider through the control of the expects of which, in the wider through the property few in and political liberty, and the prosperior few in and political liberty, and the prosperior few in and political processing the prosperior few in the process of the pro law this principle predomina'es, and if there were no other feature of downcare in our public institutions, this one alone would, it and yevent, it sirely adhered to, preserve je country from the encroachments of the less popular densatings of the prevenent. The indensities, ever since their downful, have exerced all their indicates in following in the constitution, of a plan by which the voice of themsy intermigine to rendered powerless, and that of the minority, power, fat. Judgine from the language of the great.

fet the federalists get into power, and gevern be constructed on the process of t et the federalists set inte power, and govern | action, rendered abortive by the constant and personal aggrandizement on the liberties of the people. If we were to take in considera-If we were to take in considera ine people. If we were to take in considera-tion the present condition of the nations of Europe, we would find many arguments to support us in our remarks: We would find that a minority in the respective European ge-vernments, govern despotically the great ma-jurity of the people, and that, if the voice of verninents, gween warre were the control of the majority were to be heard, the government under which she pive, would soon that majority were to be heard, the government under which she pive, would soon that a great majority of the people etc., 2 d a great majority of the people etc., 2 d a great majority of the people etc. The committee are of the opinion, that the general felex system takes from the people great government opinion. How can the electrice power opinion. How can the electrice power opinion. How can the electrice power to give the control of the people than by a general seas electric power democratics.

ground options. We can the elective power between the total payages and to the people than by a gental payages and the payages as the effect contemplated by the law, which requires that his will shall be well access and the payages and th

be for interguene over-eat a modeling, with it be for interguene over the attraction then for the purpose of giving the direction they please to elections. Another heterodox opinion of the committee, is hus expressed, "In a s are of any considerable extent almost every candidate man, in the mature of things, be unknown to be great body of the people." Commen sense plantly demonstrates the fallagy of this opinion, if the committee studies to successful candidates. Exclusive us in the face when the people will be considered to the people. The considerable was the people of the people. The people was the people of represented in Cockress than those divided in districts: the reasons are obvious A man of very ordinary alents may be good and virtuous, may, owing to those quanticle, be resuperced and esteemed in the co-cumference of a district. The influence of virtue are not the district and the community, and they are more pecies and enverment in the communities on the people of that community, and they are more apply or give their votes for a man they know, apply or give their votes for a man they know, apply or give their votes for a man they know, and equal virtue from gat a distance addition, and equal virtue from gat a distance and their virtue from gat a distance. By a general stacket none can be candidates with any present of enterest. But this that are Known to pect 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 for talents, patriotism, and victue, expect to receive that support from the propleto which more but the partonic and able can present 2 We will admit, however, what in some instan-ers men of ordinary alents have been elegical, juntly with men of great subjuties. But such meanness are rare, and mus be attributed to other causes unconnected with the present subors ances are rare, and must be attributed to other cause unconnected with the presen sub-ject and to a deficiency of talents in other cau. Other can other can be greater than the present talest the present talest the present talest the present talest the total of some popular damagoures; it is impossible percercise the same influence by the same means among all the vores of a state. A man may purchase a few votes, but no man, in Georgia at least, possesses a for our barge enough to control by his riches a majority of all the votes of the area of the present talest, and the present talest is not consistent with the true throwy on a gloquier consistent with the true throwy on a gloquier presentation," and, this "the general ticket dynamics and the presentation," and, this "the general ticket dynamics is not consistent with the true throwy on a gloquier dynamics," in the presentation, and this "the general ticket dynamics," in the presentation from each as the in Congress, to be tenamour, but enaments, the transmitted the presentation from each as the in Congress, to be tenamour, but enaments, the tenamour is the tenamour in the tenamour in the tenamour is the tenamour to be tenamour, but enaments, the tenamour is the tenamour to be tenamour to the tenamour to be tenamour to be tenamour to be tenamour to the tenamour to be tenamour to the t other causes unconnected with he presen sub

sation, reclared abortive by the sonation and referenced operation of a powerful summerly effectived operation of the several summerly stream of the several summerly stream of the several summerly stream of the several summer several seve elections, We will not extend farther our remarks ;

we have said enough to induce an attentive permal of the report in question. If he rea-der is truly a republican, and a firm supportes f the democratic principles introduced in on of the definition penapties introduced in our system of government, he will agree so to us, that this report is objectionable and filled with opinions directly opposed to the received does trines of the republican party, and dangerous in their effects, if assemed to by the people. in their efferts, if assemid to by the people. He will draw the comparison between he will not seem the seem to be seen the seem to be seen the seem of the seem o the ideas, opinions, and principles of the federal adopted the ideas, opinions, and principles of the federalists, and endeavoured to insopporate hem in the republican code, it is time the real friends of a republican and represent suite government should be on he aler! We must then investigate close with conduct & proceedings of those individuals who have deserted the reor those marvatuas who have deserted the ra-publican parts, but who we claim the fra-ternity, and of those who have introduced themselves into our ranks, in order to defect the tecacherous friend, who, under the garb of a democracy, conceals the thorough going federalist/and the supporter of those changes in the form of our government, which would prostrate the dead at rights of the people, and clothe with until med powers, a septennial house of representatives, a senate for life, and an heridatary presidency

Married on Thursday the 8th inst by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Col. ARCHELAUS HAR-RIS to Miss JANE EVANS, at of the control

\$20 Reward.

ANAWAY from the ubscriber on Sunday the lith in a negro may by the name of Jacob. dark completted and branded on the cheek with the letter. VI ; he is srout built, quick spoken, and active. The above reward will be given to a. ny per on that wil apprehend and lodge in jail aid negro and give information to the subscriber in ington, ilke county o that he can ge him, or twenty five dollars if des John D. Thompson.

The Georgia Journa and u.

guata Chronicle will pea e to give two in ertions to the above adverti ement, and forward their account to

LL per on indebted to the estare of William Woods d-cease ed. 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 aid esta e, are requested to bring them forward prepared a the law requires: Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

January 13. 1924 WILL be sold at Elberton on bruary next, all the per onal propert (negroes excepted) belonging to the e tate of William Woods, ecessed. ale to continue from day to day until all i old. Terms will be made known on the day of sale,

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r. January 13. 1924

TLL be sold on arurda, he 21 tof February ne t, at the store of L. J Dupree's Oglerhorpe County, all the peri habl property belonging the e tate o les and u. annah Jenning deceased con i ting of catt e. some household & kitchen fueniture, &c Terms made known on the day

Solomon Jennings, adm'r. January Re 18 4

general views here presented, the versing to the fact, that the eventual choice of the President by the House of Representatives, in a mode which makes a si gle member from another, will always furnish as argument, or a prefext, for those predimentry embinations, which all a mir to be es di in themselves. and by to be excused as the means of viding greater exist. In this manner as a continuous voosed to the continger evil. growing out of the committeen itself, but the ver-Signations for the agowed out to of avaiding it. 'Conant only have the power esing a President from the the mers my who shall receive the a number of electoral votes. but will have a plausible argument dominating a President. electoral vote has furpished all an certain indi-· no. to die. on heir ale ad i all the extent

It as not be dispersed, therefore, the the two beds of the state of the state of the stay of the stay

the teacher of the control of the co

The counities, therefore, he lieve, that he only effectual mode of readering the government efficient and sudy in its operations, and at the mun time consistent with the security of the general travery, to infus more of the democratic principles to the clection of the President staking bin in fact, as he is in heavy, the choice of the

people. Having thus attempted to shew, they tries, not altogether without successful the rights 5 interests of the people imperiously demand that the physical manufacture will offer a dopped, the Committee will offer a few descluding remarks upon the master in which the states win be made in which the states win be

inaugh in water the rerelayed affected by it.

It may be justly doubted whether,
on such a question as the present,
the states, as seperate commonities, can have any interest different
from that of the people of the states,
considered merely as portions of
the common mass of our general
population. But, as it is not to be
expected, that one class of states
will surresulor, without an equivalont, the relative power scoured to
itomic the constitution, the Comties to both to determine is whether they will submit to the existing evils, gent as they are, by the admission of tills or magnatum may offer up, or the attar of their common on they powers who have upit there makes in with the injury of the People, the purity of the Government, or the barmony of the Luion.

We are requested to correct a statement which was made in the Republican of August 25th,con eroing some diffi ulties said to have arisen in the Creek Nation between some of the Cuiefs and the United States Agent. We have it from good authority, that STIRSON, who was the cause of the difficulties, out a licence, conmary to the act of Congress; that Col. Catwell advised fitu to take out a ficence, telling him of the consequences that must follow in case of his refusal : that he obstinately refused, although the Age t was very a commodating respecting the security required on granting li-ences ; 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. are glad to be correctly informed on the subject, and to have an opporturity of vindicating the char acter of a gentleman whom we res peet as highly as we do Col Crowell. - Montgomery Republican.

SPILN.

The Landon Morning Chronicle say. On the 29th of September. when it was decided that Feeding & should go to Part St. Mary's. Gen. Quiroga aid de comp of the King. ide a person it tem ind if his Majesty, for a vis port an permission to quit tad v. His Majesty ans gr -1 cannot soure you -remain .-Re -1 cannot stare you -remain.
We will go together to Madrid.
Four rank, your honors, your pen-sions shall be preserved to y u. for I am satisfied with your services, and am grateful for them." Sesing that the General still hesitated, his Majesty assured him that he would religiously fulfil the promises he had made him. The General left the King, concented himself, and took the flest opportunity of escaping to Gibraltar; the next day, on the ocan order was given to arrest him. as well as all the English who had served during the sirge. The General having saved himself, the others disguised themseives, and escaped in fishing boats."- Washington Rep.

Pit and his School.—The following summary view of Wiliam Pitt's po itical character and the evil. his politic brought on hi country, has never been eurpassed in regard to force clearnes, and conden ation It is Napoleon's. What a grap of mind was hi!—Pitt was the master of European po icy; but he made an il u eo his power. He kindled the fire of di cord throughout the universe; and his name. It he that of Equitation, will be in cribed in history, amids fi times, amentation, and tear!. The firt park o our revolution, then the resistance that was

prioud imporality, its cold egoti-m and its arter de regard of justice and human happines. Whether it be the effect of admiration and gratitude, or the result of mere instinct and sympathy Pitt, i., and will continue to be the idol of the Europeangaristo case. There was indeed a tomb of the Sylla in his cha acter. His system ha, kept the posular cause in check and brought about the triumph of the patricians. As to Fox. one must not loyk for his mode among the anciency. He is himself a model, and his principles will sooner or in terrule-the word."

THE VEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17, 1824.

On Sunday morning last, at about 2 o'clock, the jaid in Elberton was discovered to be on fire I was enjuryed consumed. We have no been enabled to accertain the fire originated. No other damage was suitare.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AMENDIENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. In this day's paper will be found the extra nordinary report we alluded to in our least. It is not our intentions to review all its possible in the points; the size of our paper prevents us from giving so great an extension to our femmers. We take five our text, the doctrices advanced by the committee in support of he advanced by the committee in support of he system and the committee in support of the constitution of the United States. We will object to the constitution of the United States. We will object to the constitution of the United States. stitutoniof the United States. We will observe belove going a v further, and let it be well understood, the we are not so much a gainst the district system, so stemonisty for commended by the committee, as we are objected to the principles understood to the principles consequently must be the principle object we have in view in the following remarks. In support of the plan recommended, the district system, the committee asy, that on, the committee where the existing system, a party, being a fine. In support of the plan recommended, the district existing system, a party bring a majority of the popular may always being a majority of the popular may always being a majority of the popular may always a majority of the property of the mobile injustions of the quiter appearance of the mobile injustions of the popular are cannot describe understood of the popular and the property of the fideral constitution, with the in en ion of rendering that instrument purely and entirely aristocratical; they cannot expect that the people would stanely surrender have the hands of a few, the power they collectively possess, not be expected with his his distribute, ensures their happines, the fidule, ensures their happines, the fidule, ensures their happines, the happines of the expected of the property of the ensures. This is entirely a country of majorities, that do disaw this principle predominates, and if there were no other feature of democracy in our public institutions, this one along would, but laws this pension process of democracy is out were no other feature of democracy is out public institutions, this one alone would, it any event, if siricily adhered to, proserve is country from the encracehmens of the less popular denartingning the everyment. Fla-redrealists, ever since their do-relal, have expopular democracy of the execution. The product of the process of the process of the product of ed! Would it have been wise and prude

that a great majority of the people err. A "The dynamics are of the opinion, that the Tot dependence opanen takes from the people and the people of the peop

opinion in favorir of a demagogue or a dangerous and ambituous citizen. In the general
ticke system less art and intrigue are practiticke in the purpose of giving the direction
they please to elections.

The property of giving the direction
they please to elections, and the committicked in the heart of the committee.

The property of the committee of the committee of the heart of the committee of the property of the committee of th

of the size. The committee assume the positions, hat "the pian of voing by a general ticker, is not consistent with the true through a popular perceivation," and, the "the general ticker ignorm, by emitted surface, and the size of the pian of voing by a general ticker ignorm, by emitted surface, and the size of the pian of the p

erombu should be on he aler! We must shen juvestigue clases whice onduce a proceedings of those mitriduals who have deserted the republicing nexts, but who we clash the frasternity, and of: those who have introduced themselves into our ranks, in order to dress the treacherous friend, who under the gard of a democrat, conceast hat through going federalist, and the supporter of those changes sin the form of our government, which would provide deals, it rights of the people, and clothe with untim of powers, a series and house of representatives, a sente for life, and, an herdidary presidency

Married on Thursday the 8th met by the Rey. Mr. Jackson, Col. ARCHELAUS HAR-RIS to Myss JANE EVANS, all of the cold year.

\$20 Reward.

DANAWAY from the ubscriber on Suiday the Lith in a mer on Suiday the Lith in a mer of Jacob, dark complected and branded on the check with the letter. A H; he is stout built, quick spoken, and active; The above reward will be given to any per on that will apprehend and lodge in jail aid negro and give information to the ubscriber in a he ingroop, ilke county or that he can get him or twenty fire dollars in degree him or twenty fire him or hi

John 29. Friedingsons
January 6. 1823
The Georgia Journa and us
gusta Chronicle will peade to give
two in certions to the above, advertiment, 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 its intended to bring the estate to a speedy close: and all persons having any demand against aid estate, are requested to bring them forward prepared at the law requires Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

January 15: 19:24

Wills be sold at Elberton on the twenty-sixth day of February next, all the per onal propert (negroes excepted) belonging to the e tate of william Woods, eccased. ale to continue from day to day until all is old. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

ILL be old on arurda. ho 21 tof February ne t, at the store of L. J Dupree's Oglerhorpe county, all the peri habl property belonging the etate o 'ile and u-annah Jenning deceased con i ting of catile to some household & kitchen furniture, &c Terms made known on the day

Solomon Jennings, adm'r.
January 8 18 4 3-16

GREEABLE to an order or the Elber Court House on the first Tue da in March next, at the caine and title of the estate. of Thomas Gardner deceared, to a tract of land in aid county, lying on the water of the Beaverdam creek and Ray creek.

Ann Gardner, aum'x.

IN months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Laterior court of Elbert county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for eave to sell one trace of land lying on the waters of Warharchocteck, in said counts, it being a part of the real estate of Patrick Jack, deceased

HARRIET JACK, Adm'r.
JAM S JACK, Adm'r.
January 10, 1824.

Amendment to the Constitu-

Rayour of the Select Committee, appointed on the 5th Cutant. 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 offect that object.

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 22, 1825

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

Union.
The Select Committee, reject 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 man-ner, that the mode of electing the Members of the House of Mepresentatives in Congress man be uniform throughout the United States ; also, that the made 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 event, devolve upon the House of Representatives," have had undereonsideration 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 opositions 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 simuled and variously affected by it, has been the anxi us desire and laborious effort of the committee. How far they bave been successful in a minipilibating 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 electious 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, seach State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electore, 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 caph of the said districts that rivins shall choose one Elector of President and Vice President of the States, and that the Electors thus apprinted, icach States, 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.

fixedness and permanence, not liable to be disturbed by ordinar, a . . 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 resons which give organization and impulse to the political system, against any changes proceeding from an authority less solema and weighty, than the source of sovereignty itself. To ee-ource liberty against the violent tyranny of successive & jemporary faotions A elso against the more systematic encroachments of ambition, this extraordinary stability of the law which constitutes the government has been found, by universal experiener, to be an indispensable safeguerd. 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 cummittee. therefore, believe, that the plan propored is recommended not less by the consideration that it permanently and uniformly fixes the rule which it introduces, shan 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 counterant the regulations of other states, and secure the utmost relative weight in the affairs of the Union. The party which happens to have the ascendency 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 tojue. i- and oppression, however guised or palliated by motives of publie expediency. To prevent major ities from exercising this sort of oppression, is one of the primary ob jects of a written constitution.

With these general preliminary views, the committee wilf proceed to the separate consideration of the amendments embraced in the plan aubmitted to the hodge.

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 mores of the several states.

power of Congress.
In addition to the remarks already made on the political solecism 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 bands of a faction ; of men who, baving acquired power by corrupt com-binations 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 harriers 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 in-

dignant 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, let us suppose that they should prescribe, as they would have the unquestionable power to prescribe, that in all those states where a majority of the people were favora-ble to their purposes, the represenble to their purposes, the represen-tatives should be elected by a general ticket, thus suppressing the voice of the minority; and, that all the states opposed to their dominain such manner that the minority of the people should elect a majority of representatives. As examples of such high-handed proceedings are olready to be found in the history of several of the state governments, the supposition that the general government, with more powerful insome future peried, pursue a similar course, cannot be considered entra-

vagant 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 conseption 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 Conthat a just regard for the relative 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 un just, 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 peutralized by for divisions. 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 has been urged, with considerable has been urged, with considerable has been described by the sphere of selection, the number of competions, of competed qualifications will be proportionably increased, and that the influence of demagages, who can only operate effectselly in a small other, will be greatly diminished.

It cannot be denied, that it sometimes happens, that a particular dis-trict 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 partieular place of his residence. 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 re-

That part of the argument under cotsideration, which assumes that the district system is calculated to give to the arts of demagogues an under ascendency, is worthy of a mere 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 tisket system is precisely of this description.

ly 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 control over it little short of the power of absolute dictation. Universal experience teaches us that few men are to be found of sufficient framess and purity to resist the temptation to abuse such power. Cabals and factions 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 aubmitted 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 states As the political course of op posing parties is very much determined by feelings of mutual antipathy, it would frequently happ 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 concesses and defeats of these rival parties, might increase or diminish the supporters of the general government, by the of the state in Congress. Besides the mutability which would be thus communicated to the national councile, the general government, feeling its power to be identified with the fate of a state party, would be tempted to interfere in the political strug gles of that store. And when we consider the effects which might be produced by the judicious distribution of patronage amongst the leaders in such contests, we ensuot doubt that the facility and the means of such interference, are egg al fo the teratation.

It may be justly said of the plan of voting by a general ticket, that it ory of a popular representation. The popular branch of the national legislature should exhibit a faithful ime e of the people. When, for example, a state is divided in its intereste and opinione, 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 liave 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 conneils. This, indeed, would not be a representation of the people, but of the states; giving to this House afeder-al, 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 governmonts, must be often divided into parties, the general ticket system, by entirely suppressing the, voice of the misority, would cause the representation from each state, in Congress, to be unanimous, on one side or the other. Thus would states be arrayed against state on this floor, stimulated by pride, height by sollisions, and estranged by feelings of rivalry, and

foundations. It ought pover to be forgotten, that the citizens of this reput lie, though subdivided into states, for certain essential parposes, are one people, in all that helates to the general government. Born to the toils, the sacrifices, and the 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 there 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 Con-gress. In periods of deep political excitement, nothing is better calculated to allay sectional animosities. and subdue the angry spirit of facof such representatives.

shake our system, to its ficepe

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 general tieker; and in some, by the people, voting by distriets. By giving each of these modes a sepanonideration, we shall be the better enabled to accretain the relative mersits of that which is submitted to the House for its adoption.

The existing bodies, sufficiently

mall 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, invo ver the admission, that their choice would be different from that of the people; an idmission which, if the foregoing view he correct, fur-nishes in itself, an manswerable ob-jection to the interpolition of such an agency. In proportion, therefore, as is increased, the chances are multiplied that the will ofthe people will be defeated, in the cloice of a chie magistrate. The committee have the confidence in that sort of artificial and complicated machinery hrough which some suppose it necessay to filtrate the popular will, in oler our or my and enlighten it. The tream sleetive ogereignty is no there pare as it is source. Everymen from this is an advance in a carice cridently ending in corruption. I deed it is apparent, that the framer of the constitution, by ordaining that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof ma prespite," the electors of President and Vica-President, intended to callede the legislatures from making to opposite ment themselves. That has is the true interpretation of the capatitation is abundantly obvious, as a left from the fair import of the work of than interpretation of the work of that complicated machinery hrough which the fair import of the works of that iustrument, as from the profoundest commentary ever written on . The

ou vice President of the United States, may be, in like manner, uniform; and also that the elec-Do event, devolve upon the House of Representatives. have had undereonsideration the subjects committed to their charge, and ask leave to submit the following Report, with the accompanying Reolutions :

Tas Committee profoundly impressed with the importance of the propositions embraced in the Reso-lution under which they have been appointed, have felt a corresponding se 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 Pre-sident of the United States, which will correct existing, and obviate impeeding 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 anxious desire and lauorious enorth of the committee. How far they have been successful in a supplishing tites 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 elec-tions 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." provides that, weach State shall ap point, in such manner as the Legis-lature thereof may direct, a number of Electors,equal to the whole num. ber 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 distriots 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 distrints shall choose one Elector of President and Vice President of the States, and that the Electors thus app inted, 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 a-mendments 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 favorable consideration, its absolute efficacy in preventing changes. For, it will fix upon uniform and perma-nent principles, those creative ope-rations of popular sovereignty, which are now liable to be controlled by the diversified & clashing expedients of twenty four states, mutually independent. Indeed, no attentive tions 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 magistrate 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, amid changes incident to the existing

state of constitutional laxity. Under the existing system, if system what may be called, which is without system, the inquiry in the

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And does not the Constitution al. most 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 minor ity of the people would elect a matives. The mode of operation would be various, according to varying eircumstances. Sometimes the object would be accomplished by chang the district into the general ticket system ; sometimes by an artificial every just conception of constituto exist.

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ciale between the contending parties. Nor would the evil effects of this state of thing's be confined to the state, As the political course of op posing parties is very much deter-mined 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 predured by the alternate suncesses and defeats of these rival parties, might increase or diministiche 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 couneils, 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 efere. And when we consider the effects which might be produced by the judicious distribution of patronage amongst the leaders in such contests, we essent doubt that the facility and the means of such interference, are eg al to the temptation.

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ou vice President of the United States, may be, in like manner, uniform; and also that the elec-Do event, devolve upon the House of Representatives. have had undereonsideration the subjects committed to their charge, and ask leave to submit the following Report, with the accompanying Reolutions :

Tas Committee profoundly impressed with the importance of the propositions embraced in the Reso-lution under which they have been appointed, have felt a corresponding se 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 Pre-sident of the United States, which will correct existing, and obviate impeeding 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 anxious desire and lauorious enorth of the committee. How far they have been successful in a supplishing tites 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 elec-tions 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." provides that, weach State shall ap point, in such manner as the Legis-lature thereof may direct, a number of Electors,equal to the whole num. ber 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 distriots 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 distrints shall choose one Elector of President and Vice President of the States, and that the Electors thus app inted, 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 a-mendments 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 favorable consideration, its absolute efficacy in preventing changes. For, it will fix upon uniform and perma-nent principles, those creative ope-rations of popular sovereignty, which are now liable to be controlled by the diversified & clashing expedients of twenty four states, mutually independent. Indeed, no attentive tions 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 magistrate 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, amid changes incident to the existing

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A sexperience has discovered to in the little attention paid o printing debts, and the great difficulty and repents in collecting such adjust as a few only can be called librari in paying particular what here new justify, to the printer, we have, after due consideration, come to data complesion, that we never now or we texture We are compelled, therefore; to edopt a new plant. In consequence of this determination, our terms shall in future be, for the paper three dollars presamm, if paid in allevage—from dellars, if paid within six months—bad fire dellars if paid only as the end of the year. For silvertisements, they are to be paid and vance sheriff sales excepted, which are to be said quarterly. The above rules shall be strictly observed; and no one need apply who is not ready to camply with them.

Terms of Advertising, 75 counts per square, for the first insertion, and 62 4-2 cents for each continuation.

Sheriffs' Sale

ILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of to wits

der ; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to sarisfy sundry executions vs. said Beasley, property pointed out by the defendant.
ALSO,

ree one stack fodder, supposed to on the day. be 4000 weight, one horse cart and Henry J. I gear, one set black mith's tool, one January 8, 1824. set waggon wheels one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 head of cattle, \$ lirm Swan for the se of William Dealim wan for the control of the property pointed out by plaintiff ad left on the premises, with the treption of the negro gitt, by order of plaintiff.

[LSO,

One trac of land containing three hunded and twenty seven acre, more oliess, in the occupaning the property is Simon Pettee to sat the property is Simon Pettee. The property is Simon Pettee to sat the property is Simon Pettee. The property is Simon Pettee. The property is Simon Pettee. The property is said Pettee

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business, ESPECTFULLY 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 it new, spacious and con-venient, 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.

next, agreeably to an order of intelligence of the Colombians, the Court of Ordinary of said The following parentive, says

ILL be sold on Friday, the dence of Peter L. Bailey, de eased, to Oglethorpe county, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of bousehold and kitchen One negro girl named Eliz- furniture, corn, fodder, and stock aboth, one cutting box, one 40 saw of all kinds; sold by an order of in, one white horse, t cream colored Court. Terms of sale made known

Henry J. Baily, adm'r.

GREEABLE to an order o the A Inferior court, with be sold at mule. and a young bay horse; levied Inferior court, will be sold at on an the property of Patrick Kelly to Elbert Court House. on the first satisfy an executive in favor of Wil. Tuesday in March next, all the claims 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.

FOREIGN.

From the National Advocate. FROM BRAZIL.

By the latest accounts received at Boston from Janeiro, by the brigs Dove and Wethered, it appears that Dove and Wethered, it appears that they can establish and maintain. In-racter of the referce. But it will fealousies and animosities existed deed this was an event already talk, prevent repetition, and present a hetween the Puropean Portuguese, ed of as probable to take place soon, condensed view of the object, to consult the native Brazilians. The It was believed that the Emperor's sider it with reference to the rute Emperor has studiously avoided decentre desire was to see this effected, of decision complained of, elaring for either party, and was and it was said a ship was to be describently employed in attaching the patched immediately for Partugal, military to his views. The Cortes with the news, and probably to make have been dissolved in the name of overtures. It was also reported mitted (by the Indians on the citi-the Party of the Party of the Cortes with the companion as an entablish Europe and in his resignation of disgust, that the lead of his that Lord Cochrane, in disgust, that the companion are anticipally Europe and in his resignation, of the companion of the citities; or previous thereto, if not peans. We should not be surprise mand of the Navil Forces, and this followed such hostilities. It purposed if after he tapse of a few years, the numerous Portuguese ships, ports to be founded on the principal and the contraction of the principal contraction of the contraction of decision omplained of the rate of decision omplained of decision omplained of the rate of decision omplained of decision omplai

ter feelings towards each other. It azilian party. Both parties supposed themselves passessed of the Emperor's entire confidence and affections, and while, each were manuavering to bring out his-declarati n. he studiously a-

thrown that irritated the govern-will be by an address from the le-pendent state. The question manner, the state of the le-pendent state. The question manner, when the Empere it seems, gislature of Georgia to the Presidence of a desire dent of the United States. Inrec hundred acres of ZUU acres of Land, to submit every thing to the opinion of the United States, to submit every thing to the opinion of the Cortes, sent a message (40th and herewith submit the following Nov.) requesting their opinion resource of states benefit of the heirs and creditors of sundry entities, said Brooks, to satisfy benefit of the heirs and creditors of sundry entities, said Brooks, Robert Turman, deceased. Terms property pated out by the defend of sale made known on the day ant.

Parks Chandles and the first place to be feld for the memorial and remonstrance the first place to be feld for the united States. of Sauel Brooks, to satisfy benefit of the heirs and creditors of extitions vs. said Brooks.

Truman, decre ed. Terms
of Robert Turman, decre ed. Terms
of sale made known on the day.

Parks Chandler, adm'r.

Nov. 3, 1825.

Al- 0,

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Nov. 3, 1825.

Al- of the first fuesday in February of the said of services of the state of Georgia, and furniture, on the first fuesday in February of the said county, the property of the said county the county the said county the county t

twen the old for European) Porty. from being general. In short this goese and the native Brazilians, who event is locked upon as a complete appeared to entertain the most bit- triumph of the Portuguese over the

> Legislature of Georgia. INDIAN CLAIMS.

the First, has no longer the hearts of the claims, a list of which, was of any of his native subjects. There exhibited, and, nor the greation are many of them, end-cubtedly, who whether, those claims, if, proved, could co-operate with the other par-should be allowed. This inference, ty with a view, the more speedily to as the memorialists believe, may he bring about a re-unifor with the deduced from the terms of the another as heiner a could, itiles of agreement, as wall in from mother country, as being a condi-ticles of agreement, as well at from tion preferable to any independence a consideration of the relative cha-they can establish and maintain. In-racter of the referee. But it will

Augusta, December 31.

Addining training to the proper of should be made prizes by him, would probably the adopted among civilized nations that streaty merges all pre-existing the sold at Ethert Court Huse, (shished by the Brazilians, although wards contradicted.

The windows were crowded by a rective greeably to an order of intelligence of the Colombians, the streaty merges all pre-existing that streaty merges all pre-existing that stready in February, is it said, they are wanting in the next, agreeably to an order of intelligence of the Colombians.

The following parcetive, say-the and complexions, and whose loyalty sideration, it has the effects of expectations. The following parcetive, says the supplies on a holding all claims previous to the the Court of Ordinary of said county,

12 negroes, viz: a fellow
Robin, a fellow Frank, one negro we county,

One tract of Land, metallicenter, was furnished to the keeper of the Count of Ordinary of said county,

One tract of Land, metallic Ribbs, and land the rehildren files by the waring of a containing three hundred and nines and Martha. Mary and her children containing three hundred and nines and Martha. Mary and her ty-four aerest, lying on the waters of the row events had transpired in cree, in which he promised his subtence, and Charlotte, also one of Warlatche oreek, in said country, it being the real estate of John which seemed to show that the traction are observed to the country of the heirs and creditors.—Terms of the heirs and freedom supposed to them.—Great factured for them.—In the canning its said was her will be able to the claims of the cities of party were and though other lines of party were and though other lines of party were and though other lines of party were and there was some other mailes.

In short this subcration, it has the effect of excended party of the country.

The follywing narcative, says furnished country, was displayed by the was got and should be a better one their reiterated screams of Viva. I his the effect of excent was displayed by the was got their reiterated screams of Viva. His Majesty published adering it the Wethered.

Some events had transpired in cree, in which he promised his subtine reiterated screams of Viva. His Majesty published adering it their reiterated screams of Viva. His Majesty published adering it the Wethered.

Some events had transpired in cree, in which he promised his subtine reiterated screams of Viva. His Majesty published adering his subtine reiterated screams of Viva. His Majesty published adering hearty of New-York (1790.) executed their r and the relingalshment consequent thereto, and is repelled by the cir-

> No just principle of analogy, it is conceived, will authorise the applitreaties between independent and voided it, fint at thesame time, was evidently employed in attaching the military to his views, who is the republic to whom was referred the Capital & neighbourhood are principally of the former pacty.
>
> The counsities of the House of Representatives relative to the claims of the Cortes or Legislative Assembly, were digesting and debating the the olitzens of Georgia, under the hist, were digesting and debating the ready made at the lodian Springs of the States, or the constitution, consisting of 270 on the other several of the Deputies belonging to the liberal party made at the lodian Springs of the States, or the constitution, consisting of 270 on the state of Georgia, and the Ladians, ready made at the lodian Springs of the States, or the constitution, consisting of 270 on the story of the latter. If, on the one ready made at the lodian springs of the story of the petition of David Glenn, one of the behavior of the Beparties belonging to the liberal party made at the lodian springs of the story of the petition of David Glenn, one of the behavior of the Beparties of Capital and that their independence is a most bold and independent land.
>
> The SENATE, Dec. 12, 1823, civilized on the state of the tween the United States, or the state of Georgia, and the Ladians, residing within the territorial limits of the latter. If, on the one ready made at the lodian Springs its of the latter. If, on the one ready made at the lodian springs its of the latter. If, on the one ready made at the lodian springs its of the latter. If, on the one of the petition of David Glenn, one of the petition of David Gl civilized nations, to the negoriabe tested thus. Absolute indepen-dence bespeaks uncontrolled sove-reignity, and includes the idea of the right of allemating 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 un-

and glass ware,2 pots. 1 oven, & 1 spider levied on as the property of Roy.

30th inst. at the late resiland Beasley to sarisfy sundry execu-dense of Peter L. Bailey, de eased, tions vs. said Beasley, property point-ed out by the defendant.

One negro girl named Elizabeth, one cutting box. one 40 saw orse one stack fodder, supposed to outhe day. be 4000 weight, one horse cart and Henry J. I gear, one set black mith's tools, one January 8, 1824. gear, one set black miths rools, one act waggon wheels one crib of corn in the shucks, 26 lead of cattle, \$ mule and a yound bay horse; levied on as the property is Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swan for the see of William Dea-

One trag of land containthe property if Simon Pettee to sat of the honorable the Court of the sundry elections vs. said Pettes. ry of the county of Franklin. ALSO.

land more less on the waters of more or less, situated in the county.

Kemp's creel evied on as the prop of Elbert, on Broad river, for the
erry of Stuel Brooks, to satisfy benefit of the heirs and creditors of
sundry evations vs. said Brooks, Robert Turman, decra ed. Terms
property puted out by the defends of sale made known on the day.

Paylor Chairdian.

eds and furniture, me cart, one pine table, de two chests, half dozen
so locking yaze, one
one locking yaze, one
one locking yaze, one
one spider, one trunk,
we's and tongs, one pair
yaze man's saddle, one woyaze one ferrey wagon; lene property of Win. swan,
yaze tress warrant in favor
yaze tress warrant in ALSO.

freen acres of land, more of the country of the

Two horses; levied on as he property of Henry Rose to satisfy andry executions in the name of A. Gibron and John D. Thompson wait Rose; property pointed out by John D. Thompson.

O. Wingheld, p. s.

Blank Deeds For sale at this Office.

Nov. 15, 1828. ILL be sold on Friday, the Soth inst. at the late resiin Catethorpe county, all the per-sonal estate of said decessed, con-sisting of household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, and stock of all kinds; sold by an order of Court. Terms of sale made known Henry J. Baily, adm'r.

GREEABLE to an order of the A GREEABLE to an order of the Inferior court, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tue day in March next, all the claim and title of the estate of Thomas

Will be sold on the first Tuesing three hun ed and twenty seven day in February mer, at Elacre, more cless, in the occupan bert court house, between the usual
cy of John Dion; levied on as the hours of tale, agreeably to an order
the property if Simon Pettee to sat of the honorable the Court of Ordina-

Three jundred acres of 200 acres of Land

drawn, the principal contest was hetween the old (or Enropean) Portu-guese and the native Brazilians, who appeared to entertain the most bitfeelings fowards pach other. Both parties supposed themselves passessed of the Emperor's entire confidence and affections and while were maneavering to bring out his-declaration, he studiously avoided it. but at thesame time, was evidently employed in attaching the military to his views, who in the Capital & neighbourhood are principally to the former party.

The Cortes or Legislative Assem-

bly, were digesting and debating the new Constitution, consisting of 270 articles, some of which had passed. ring vs. said Eel), property pointed Gardner, deceased, to a tract of land In the debates several of the Deputing vs. said Eel, property pointed in aid county, lying on the waters of mises, with the xception of tile ne. the Beaverdam creek and Ray creek. Several of the liberal party ties belonging to the liberal party ties belonging to the liberal party of the property of the Pro

show i self by the freedom of half a dozen papers issued daily. Some attacks had been made upon the Ministers, and hints and invendoes thrown that irritated the governthrows that irritated the govern-ment. 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 res-pecting the right and propriety of these things, which was returned these things, which was returned without answer, with a demand in the first place to be told for what of the Senate and House of Represents the troops had been assemment of the state of Georgia, reasons the troops had been assemble to General Assembly met.

Brazilian party.

Legislature of Georgia. INDIAN CLAIMS.

IN SENATE, Dec. 12. 1828

They have accordingly prepared, and herewith submit the following To the President of the United States

of America.
The memorial and remonstrance

tations of rejoicings, but it was far tered into at the Indian Springs, fations of rejoining, but it was in fered into at the hodin Springs, from being general. In short this and the relinquishment consequent was looked upon as a complete thereto, and is repelled by the cirtumph of the Portuguess over the cumetances attending that acqueia-

No just principle of analogy, is is conceived, will authorise the appli-cation of the rules which govern treates between independent and civilized nations, to the negocia-In Senate, Dec. 12. 1823. Civilized actions, to the negorial republic, to whom was referred to tween the United States, or the resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the claims of residing within the territorial limited its of the latter. If, on the one treaty made at the ladian Springs hand, it be admitted that these Interest of the latter of the e treaty made at the Indian Springs hand, it be admitted that these Indian of the Sthof January, 1821, and dians are, to a certain degree indecting the petition of David Glenn, one of the petition of David Glenn, one of claimants,

REFORT:

That they have examined the object presented to their consideration in these references, with all the resident within the territorial limits of Georgia; and it is difficult to importance, and have, somewred in conceive the idea of a nation about the belief that the only efficient intellimits of another, indewill be by an address from the legislature of Georgia to the President of the United States.

They have accordingly prepared, dence bespeaks uncontrolled sove-reignity, and includes the idea of the right of alienating the national demain, at the will of the nation, and to a purchaser of its choice. Could the state of Georgia-would Count the state submit to the un-ontrolled exercise of this right—to its exercise in favor of any foreign nation, by any nation of Indians dwelling within their territorial li-min? If this question be, and it is

index things, which was returned without answer, with a dermand in the made how on the day.

Parks Chandler, adm'r.

Nov. 3, 1823.

35—16

Will be sold at Ribert Court House, made and the controlled exercise of the Sunsation of the Sunsation of the Court of Ordinary of galad county, all the presentable present of the country of the same of the state of Georgia, would be controlled exercise of the state of the Sunsation of the

treaties, from that of New York The treaties, from that of New York The treaties of grants of the several claims of whatever nature or kind treaties, from that of New York The treaty of pulsars that the to that of Colerain, operated to terms commissioners of Georgies, shall red the relection of the rule, to amust all claims not linquish all claims of for property provided by them, so as to exclude taken or destroyed" prior to the act provided by them, so as to exceed taken a carrier print was ex-then by implication from the treaty of 1820. A list of claims was ex-citle lodian Springs, those treaties hibited at the Indian Springs, in-operating also by force of their was cluding those for properly destroy ferths, to protect the calaims which ed, and property unprovided for, by they had provided for, these were either of the preceding treaties, on consequently no longer a subject of which the commissioners of Geornegoriation, except as to the made gla were required to execute, and the Senate and Bouse of Helegates negoriation, except an egociations of in fact didexecute, the relinquish-being called over, it appeared that the commissioners of Georgia, and mentistipulated for by the treaty at the chiefs, warriors, and head men the Indian Springs. Why, it may present of the Creek nation, were then on he asked, were the terms of the re that occasion limited to the claims ference so large, if its objects were House of Delegates, arising posterior to the treaty of so finited? "by were the commiss. Resource, that, a Committee Colerato, and prior to the nort of pleasers of Gratole required to sa six years, the claims during which of Georgia had no claim-to release ounted, according to the list ex- the Indians from claims, from which hibited, in the course of the nego- they were already absolved accerintion, and surrendered at its close ding to the rule contended for, by o a sum less than 17.000 d llars, force of preceding treaties? an it be believed that such was the The argument for which we con-iew of the negociators on either tead, is further supported by a re

nswer. The reference is not a zero of Georgia and need regard to sail. Rutherford Harricol Richlains provided, or approvided for ed under the laws of the state. A mond city, Whoston, Grares, and y this or that treaty, but of "all lis prepared by its 'recurring was Colley of the H. of H. at II. I have a sail of the implied release con-Georgia—was exhibited by them, and, (after some time) raturning, caded far, in behalf of the Indians, as a particular of their demand, and rejoined the following Presmite and teir obligation-a reference to the chiefs at the close of the nego-inresident to liquidate its amount, tion. It amounted to a sum which greedto by the meeting:

Hug the rule in question is extenglication of the rule confided of the special But the rule in question is extens application of the rule confended ad to exclude claims to compensas for—that which excludes claims for have absolved her from the obtigation of the posed to apply to the contract ference of W. H. CHAWFORD.—
into for the time their value? Did side of these parties, a cale of interpret. We hope the gentleman who holds
into in value without regard to these into the views of either of them is lication, as we understand it conconsiderations? But an instance framing it.

In the properties of subject may be drawn from the trea- agreement to refer to the President the se

has corretors no just claim to deplander—destroying what he cannot referred to the commissioners of the force to their opinions of the chapter
mand the best of the control of the contr Indian tribes, even then, in the view But the claim to properly destroy, consistent with the just rights of the of these memorialists, it would be ed in the case under nonsideration, claimants.

LANN BANKS, Esq. was request. ed to act as Chairman, and Willi-

The names of the Members of On motion of Mr. Tyler of the

Reserved, That, a Communication of the contract of the contrac this merting.

A Committee was acordingly ap pointed, of Messes, Tyler, of the H. of D. Holt. Speaker of the Senate, Cabelly Campbell Dade, and · ference to the eleumstances atten-Joinson of Chesterfield, of the Seide? Ference to the erremnsmers have Johnson of Chesterfield, if the Se-Independently of the intrinsic ori- ding the negociation at the Lulian nate; Randolph, Buwyer, Gordon, dence, the agreement functions the Springs. The claims of the citi Thompson of Fairtar, Gerland, newer. The reference is not of zens of Georgia had been register. Loyal, Rutherlord Harrie of Rich nate; Raudolph, Bowyer Gordon.

e conceded to them, here then is a was su-rendered, as an evidence of Resolution, which being good, were e concentration in the symptom of what was released to the Indian on the question put thereupon, a-

resident to liquidate its amounts tion. It amounted to a sum, which of the content of the design on the equity and justice may be stated in round numbers its Republic in the Union, to give reach individual claim, on an ext. 8280,000. For its payment the to the majority of the people of this mination of the oridence adduced than provided a fund of \$250,000 in the bands of the U. 8. Now the means of the classical value and the content of the U. 8. Now the means of the electoral votes, and to avoid a resort to the House of

any in deciring appropriate content of creations of the people have a right to know the sequence of the United States, the immediate tinguished Patriarch of the Republy stipulated that "all negroes, how representative of the party bound lies faundly. In Pennsylvania, his while the fendency of the Greek and proposed by the Best of the party bound lies for the property, taken by the terms of the treaty, to pay opinion will always to heard with during the state was wall be rester. "what should be awarded, the do is determine and respect.

The recent capture of the property, to the neg etc. The recent capture of the property of the party bound lies and the proposed by the Best of the property of t

guished mee of the Party and of the
San to resolution these chrossians are raise
Karling but they will pay, yet more
of the freche to the Principles of the
nor found-we must raise from an above
party, and to the urages which have
charge the party of this governments of
far an age, given us a succession of
must reconce the analogs of Washington
must reconce the analogs of Washington for an age, given us a succession of must reconstitute samings of Washingfold the best Chief Magistrates upon reconstitute of the world. Let "The commends area of the world in the samings of the world. Let "The commend reconstitute of the Public Opinion be concentrated and magistrate constraint, let the same of the individual in whose favor it shall be found, be made known; let a Can can be made known; let a Can can be needed and then, but not till contain the made can the can be to the can be not be to can be not be n irresistible .- Democratic Press.

tence, and to attify the caims of his seen to our republican peripit family. Where, the first consider, ment. For the formation of a Greek or. Homan citizen, which is the formation of a Greek or. Homan citizen, compromises and temporal (e.g., the formation of a Greek or. Homan citizen, on the formation of a Greek or. Homan citizen, which is constructed in war, was the gleastest composing he Union a construction or on the formation of the format

ally applicable to treates with the guantons of creates with the guantons of creates with the claim to properly destroy; consistent with the just rights of the they wish to see him 'cleeted to the media with the just rights of the they wish to see him 'cleeted to the media with the just rights of the they wish to see him 'cleeted to the media with the just rights of the they wish to see him 'cleeted to the media with the just rights of the they wish to see him 'cleeted to the media with the just rights of the they wish to see him 'cleeted to the media with the just rights of the they wish to see him 'cleeted to the media presidential chair;—yet such is their, sign quantons of a sa they affect the constitution of the greenment, the constraint of the greenment, the constraint of the greenment of the greenment of the Re and the proposite and stronger implies to supposite and stronger implies and committee of the General and support another candidate, if the greenment of the General and support another candidate, if the greenment of the the decision of the Prepident, all the substitution of the Prepident, all the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the Prepident of the first that the substitution of the properly subst Assembly of Firguine, held at the mother candidate should be select. The part progress we have a use to wearing complete, in the trity of dichmend, et by a Gauchagh Walningston.

On the exemple, 2828, for the purity their voices and deliver their opin-assembly as we have acquired, signals maximum, and the preservation of line polyr as we have acquired, signals of conferring on the subject.

Party to give ear to their experience we have acquired, signals as a sexual sudary control of forigin may be a constrained of the concern Party to give ear to their experience and knowledge, or listen to the habilings of their Calumniontes? If you undergo same in access wark, our replacement with mind to replace a pirit of ean Rufus King & Theodoro Dwight and Timothy Pickering and Rubert Waksh, hope that their voices and sets among the extreme the content and pens—altrongs in action to overturn the Democratic pasty, and lay water the Democratic pasty, and lay water in opposition to the declared pinions and known principles of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and a host of the purest and hest patrials has the pure and the measures of the common state of the purest and hest patrials in the United States? The graph was undone, radewoord to institute of the affair in the United States? The graph was undone, radewoord to institute of the financial content of the graph was undone, radewoord to institute of the first the first to the states. Resource. That, a Committee a last of the purest and best partial and the concider with the system that he does not report to prepare and report (y will respect and pay attention to the objects of the personal preference manifesty have been extended in relation to the objects of the personal preference manifesty have been extended in relation to the objects of guished mee of the Party and of the distinguished in relation to the objects of guished mee of the Party and of the many consider properties.

> cus be held; and then, but into till
> one, shall we see the Party songer
> gating together, and declaring itself with an manualty which will be
> received, the party songer
> grains together, and declaring itself with an manualty which will be
> greeker, power one at a ne-jointy: The
> amendment when the content is a mentality which will be New York sends that y that representatives to WASHINGTON, JAN 21 1 24
>
> AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of Amenin Amenin or readers to the proper of the property of the cannot be for the property of the cannot men be proposed, to the one was more executors to make up the number or where the sub- of the cannot men be constituted. No give yell can resent form a correct being mane of the centres of them have one was more executors. The number of the control of them a correct being mane of the decisions by finally four calleges or executed by the people. But now can the columns or deficial the measure of readers are the columns or deficial the measure of readers are the columns or deficial the measure of the property of the prope

ment o deliver or to restore a spc. not exceeding \$180,000, that they Chairman orified acticle, impliedly includes the would have left in the hards of the published alternative of accounting for iteval. United States a fund of \$50,000 LLS us, or of which compensation in to be applied to this object, without we may have the causes, ablesting a compensation of the causes. nlerefaction in evenuting for its value. The superior of the supplied to this object, without the many first of the express continuous of the applied to this object, without the many first of the express continuous of the supplied to this object, without the many first of the express continuous of the e

Chairman and Secretary, and

LL V BANKS, Chairman. Wm. MUNFORD, Secretary

TITLE STATE OF THE

man beese. Mo against be would be commissioned in the consequence of its white here is the service of an armony of the consequence of its white here is the consequence of its white here is the consequence of the consequenc much popular spathy; fleirs, east N. Hamphire, 8 to much popular excitement. And Massa-husetts, 15 though the state of things existing Rhode Linand the here, is more deeply founded in na Connecticut, 8

36.0 37.0 35.0

25.0

The Suzanush Designa of G is inst. con-nins as also rate of the proceedings in the case: the Bank of the United States se, the State and to Georgia, before the Gircuit Court of the United States for the Georgia District, he case was applied on the Triu, and 18th becember test, on a plea so the juradication. This plea embraced three preparations and the state a stockholder has been also of the II. Foundation of the said Coart, bits of the

11. Poundation of the suit, (bank pins or to care, Bank of Georgie) a close in action and o antigonem can give jurisdiction.

11. That neither by the constitution or justical act of the United S. ares, can the planning the property of the Control hat the judicial power of the U.S. courts

under the constitution and judiciary act 2. From the character of the parties.

an honest part is the election of a or have been deducted from the estrone than St. 660,000 f. reviewe at more than St. 660,000 f. deduction of Congressional ing year, a balance of Sci. 466,999 50 level, that they will exceed that Caneus. I humbly conceive that the remains which, with the receipts sum.

Caneus. I humbly conceive that the remains which, with the receipts sum. However, the constitution of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people, hold so: 1824, constitutes the means for descriptions of the people so that the people so that the people so the people so that the people so hut, considering this a question between the people of viaryland and the people of the Union and not between me and the Legislature, I

and respect too highly the rights of After deducting from this sums lands will probably absorb a great suggested that provision be made by others, to murp the authority of decretain balants of appropriations, portion of the means of those who has, for such an exchange of supering me of the privilege secored amounting to 18597.086 47, which are prepared to make investments to every eithest of the State, to wit: are necessary to effect the objects in the public lands, it is considered shall not be redeemed during that the privilege of taking an open and or which they were severally made, prudent note estimate for except at more an honest part is the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

ter satisfying all the appro-priations chargeable upon the means of 1823; which makes the entire means of

that no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increa-18,530,000 os sed extension or activity to the Nova 6,465,999 30 improvement, it is believed that, such additional means as may be re-quired, may be obtained by a justieids revision of the turiff. measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both

Georgia, before the Greunt Courses, ed States for the Georgia District. e was argued on the 17th and 18th e was argued on the jurisdiction. ne United States, for the Georgia District-he case was applied on the Jivi and 18th becember, just, on a pipera or the jurasdiction. The production of the pipera of the jurasdiction. The production of the said, (bank bils of the taste Bank of fronges) a close in action and o assignment can give jurisdiction. Ill That nether by the constitution or ju-cious actor the United States, can the plan-nificant here. This latter point embraced are

ree propositions:
That he judiciat power of the U.S. courts
under the constitution and judiciary act
U.S. and this court, a court of finited

3. That Converse camps authorize suits in the U.S. course, by the Bank of the U.S. a corporate Dolty, by any thing contained in the bank charter. The plain iff contended: I. That Congress had

has Congress had authority to author-

her had authority, they had exercised

such I power by the terms of the charter grants to the plaintiff.

Do the 225 December, Justice Johnson stated: The court being decided in opinion, it is

In the last Georgia Journal we have the clasion of he dilive on the resoluted in the leg-daure, recommen of for the sex presidency. In the solution, General Glascock made the follow-

ing assertion:

"The time had been, when he was the friend of Mr. Graeferd and, would have given hum his most heavy support. But of late, impressions had been made or his mind, relative to M. Graviord, which had changed ha upinon, erea though the was devoted on the southern untrest. There were discussed. the southern increase the west of the southern the state—and destinguished citizens too—who had felt the influence of Mr. Crawford—who had writted under his sath. He, for one, who had writted under his sath. He, for one, could say, that he, Gen. Glascock, had tell it. And there were many others who could say

the same thing."
It is yet fresh in our recollection, that at the last election for in mbers of Congress, it was the general impression that all the candidates, including General Glassock, were friendly to Mr. Gras ford's election to the presidency We including General Glascock, were fromly to Mr. Gras fordly election of the prescrictive way. Grass fordly election of the prescrictive way of the formal of the continuous of the General, relative in Mr. Grawford, and the continuous of the General, relative in Mr. Grawford, and the continuous of the General, relative in Mr. Grawford, and the continuous of the General of the continuous of the General of the continuous of the General of the Continuous of the Bouse of Representatives, dealers of Mr. Carwford, for his members of the Control of the Arms of the Bouse of Representatives, dealers of Mr. Carwford, for his members of the Control of the Mr. Arms of the Bouse of Representatives, dealers of Mr. Carwford, for his members of the his members of the his members of the hi anter-tie tent. Mr. Crawford as candidate the the prostdency—we want to treat in that, high office. Toe friends of this gentleman have supported him on fair grounds; here have always centred at meta-rays control and meta-rays control and meta-rays control and meta-rays control and in this instance hey do require the proofs of the access to broach, against lim. By the access to broach, against the broach access the produced of the previous and access to the previous and evidence of the previous and the provious and the previous and ually ready to admit or to refuse a that may be sleged against him.

MARYLAND. MARYLAYD.

This so did a soral Assembly of part 1422, amounted to cutton of the Congres, were travented by the the senator and representatives of the Congres, which is senator and representatives of the Congres, which is senator and representatives of the Congres, which is senator and representatives of the Congress of the Congress

but, considering this a question be-tween the people of Viaryland and the people of the Union, and not between me and the Legislature, I shall only observe, that, if a Cougressional recommendation be made, the power and right of deciding on its expediency, and the merit of the recommended candidate, will still 3. OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC 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 harmoni- tual receipts of the year 1823, azing with the majority of the Union, gree, substantially, with the ostieach the course died to go man, it is a more than the course of the Union will be convolved to the union, or of the Union will be convolved to the union of the Union will be convolved to the union of the Union will be convolved to the union of the Union will be convolved to the union of the Union will be convolved to the union of the Union will be convolved to the union of the Union will be convolved to t and thereby securing to the state her mate presented in the last annual repower office of the manufacture of reacting one of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are research to so, of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are presentative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are presentative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are presentative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are presentative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are presentative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are presentative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, banks are presentative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. sa, to carry itto execution the powers at the power state, I shall cheer fully, promptly, and honealth, comments, with them. and honestly, on operate with them were calculated to have an influence amount of debt which becomes re-in the discharge of our public and le-upon their productiveness, and as decinable on the 1st January, 1825, gitimate functions; that to the will to the results, have been complete readers it inexpedient for the Govof the people I shall always field by realized. It is believed, there- erament to apply to other objects awith due submission; but, in my private capacity I must claim the same principles as those which go. sess of making so advantageous a exercise of those rights which are verned in forming the estimate for reimbursement. secured to me by the laws and constitution of my country.

> erations of high respect. ELW. LLOYD.

To Gov. STRYENS.

Annual Treasury Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. December 31, 1823.

Str. I have the honor to transmit report, prepared in obedience to

ment," the Secretary of the 'I reasury respectfully submits the following Report:

THE YEARS 1822 and 1823-

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tomage, during the year 1822, amounted to \$20,500,775 91

The actual receipts into the Treatury during the years, amounted to Ba ance in the Treasury the 1st January, 1322,

Making an aggregate of The expenditures during the year 1822, almounted to \$21,914,020 18

ne actual receips into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have

and respect too highly the rights of After deducting from this cum lands will probably absorb a great suggested that provision be made by others, to many the authority of the certain balance of appropriations, portion of the means of those who haw, for such an exchange of appricing most like privilege accord amounting to \$3597.055 27.7, which, save prepared make investments much of the six per cent. stack to every stitzen of the State, to wit: are necessary to effect the objects in the public lands, it is considered shall not be redeemed during the to every sitizen of the State, to wit: are necessary to effect the objects in the public lands, it is considered the privilege of taking an open and for which they were severally made, privilege of taking an open and for which they were severally made, privilege of taking an open and for which they were severally made, privilege of the constant of the Republic.

Chief Magistrate of the Republic. dimates for the gervice of the constant of the Republic. On the question of Congressional ing year, a halance of Sc. 466.969 30 lived, that they will exceed that the recipits will consider the remains, which, with the receipts sum.

Caucus, I humbly conscive that the remains, which, with the receipts sum.

I have the eccumulationes the receipts of the sentialties of the means for descending the sentialties of the remains of the receipts of the sentialties of the remains of the receipts of the people, hold so 1224, considered of that they will exceed that the varieties of the receipts of the sentialties of the remains of the receipts of the sentialties of the remains of the receipts of the sentialties of the remains of the receipts of the sentialties of the remains of the receipts of the sentialties of the receipt of the sentialties of the receipts of the sentialtie

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. 1st of October, 1822, was \$93,042,701 18

The amount of the funded he amount of the bound of the list of January, 1924, with have

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1824.

It will be perceived, that the acboth as to the circumstances which the high rate of interest of the great were calculated to have an influence amount of debt which becomes re fore, that data founded upon the ny portion of the means it may posthe year 1823, may be satisfactori- however, that every incom enlence ly presented as the basis of an esti. may be obviated, if authority be I present to you, sir, and through wate for the year 182). With this given for the purchase of the seven to state :

ties on imports and tonnage, which the public intere t. As it is now accrued from the 1st of January to certain that the Government will the 30 a September last, inclusive, possess ample means to redeem is estimated at \$17.800,000; and that stock on the 1st January, 1845. that of the whole year at \$21,000,. it is presumed that the holders will 000. Cf this sun, that portion be willing to dispose of it, during which account in the first half of the interval, at a fair price; and, the year, is about \$1,090,000 less as a gradual conversion of it into that that of the same period in the money, at such times and in such pre-ceding year; and that which accrued in the three first quarters of to its reinvestment, would be most the year, is estimated at \$1,700,000 advantageous to the monied trans-

quarters of the preceding year. 2d, That the debentures issued table to the holders. during the three first quarters of It is therefore, respectfully pro-the year 1823, amounted to \$3.412, posed, that the Commissioners of 000? which exceeds the amount is sued during the corresponding pe- purchase the seven per cent, stock, riod of the year 1822, by \$1.500,-200; and the amount of deheniures lowing rates above the principal sum cutstanding on the Soth of Septem- purchased: ber last, and chargeable upon the

able upon the revenue of 1823. That the value of domestic articles exported from the I mited tween the 1st of April and the 1st States, in the year ending on the of July next, at a rate not exceed-30th of September last, amounted ing 75 cents on every \$100, in adto \$47,155,711; being \$2.718.368 dition to the interest due on the last less than those experted in the year mentioned day. 1,681,592 24 preceding; and the value of foreign on the Suth September last, was October next, at a rate not exceed-47,676,592 6) \$27,530,469; being \$5,244,267 more ing, on every \$100, the amount of than those experted in the preced- the interest which would have acing year.

4th, That the aggregate value of during the year ending on the 30th the 1st of Janua y, 1825, the prin-September last, it estimated at \$775, eipal and interest due on the day of 486,432; which is less, by \$5,755, purchase.

409, than these imported in the pre-

Hemaining in the Treasury af-ter satisfying all the appro-priations chargeable upon the means of J823; which makes the entire means of the year 4324 amount to 25,016,969 30 The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated at

Which being deducted from the estimated means of 1824. will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1825, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a

Under the existing laws, there is It is believed. you to the Legislaure, my consid view, the Secretary has the bonor per ecot. stock, amounting to \$8. 610,000, during the year 1824. at 1st, That the gross amount of du. such rates as may be consistent with less than that of the corresponding actions of the community, it is presamed that it would be most secon-

> the Sinking Fund be authorized to during the ensuing year, at the fol-

1. For all stock purchased before revenue of 182h, was \$1,405,000; the 1st of April next, at a rate not which is \$500,000 more than was, exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in on the same day, in 1842, charge, addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased he-

3. For all stock purchased bearticles exported in the year ending tween the 1st of July and the 1st of crued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased be-4,937,427 55 the imports into the United States, tween the 1st of October, 1824, and

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expendings is to be incurred, If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the Novy, or to aid in objects of internal. 6.466.969 30 improvement, it is believed that; such additional means us 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 a d 15,224,252 89 the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the eninten then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to ter saustying the current the community, would be advanta-demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at . 50 792,716 41 geous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the unfactures of the country.

All which is respectfully submit-

WM. H. CRAWFORD: TREASURY DEPARTMENT. December Stat. 1823.

Washington Jockey Club RACES:

W ILL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or geldingsubject to the regulations of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages.

1st day's running 3 miles heats, for 8500 a purse worth 2 miles 200 I mi e, best 3 in 5 3d day N B Entrance money, 1st day 8 20 ; 2d day & 15 ; 3d day \$10 ... Money suspended.

By the order of the board,

A. H. Sneed, Sec'y, January 23, 18 3.

The ugusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office.

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS lately taken the house for-merly 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.

GREEABLY to an order of A the Honorable Court of Ordiry of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the perty to wit:

I wo negro men, Peter, and Ned: sold for the bene. of the heirs and ereditors of Je Hammond, sen. de eased, a cred until the 25th December next. Lucy Hammond. adm'r.

January 16, 1824.

court has bestowed on this subof differents consideration—the re-conviction that the states have no act or otherwise to retard, impede, in the general government."

to the last Georgia Journal we have the reduced in the legalaure, recommenda-ceasing for the lext presidency. In a of h s Tenarks in opposition o the re-

ing assertion:

"The time had been, when he was the freed of Mr. Crawlerd and, would have reven bun his most hearty suppers. But of lay, more soush had been made to his most hearty suppers. But of lay, more soush had been made to his most relater to M. Are though the was devoted a the southern interest. There were criticate of this state—and destinguished, citizens top-who had felt the offderee or Mr. Crawfords who had writted under his state. He, for one, could say, the he, Gen Gissenett, had left it. And there were many others who could say the same thing?

Annual Treasury Report.

Annual Treasury Report.

Annual Treasury Report.

Because of the same thing.

The same thing the same thing the candidates, including Gancia (Islaeck, we foundly to Mr. Gras ford) election to the prescribed process of the frends of feer (Lascek report than the had declared himself usequired to the same things of the same things o the tat first. Mr. Grawfire as a candidate of the presence, we want on tyrus in that the first of the secondary of the presence of the presenc people. The friends of the refuse equally ready to admit or to refuse ges that may be all ged against him.

MARYLAND. The resolutions of the factorial Assembly of faryland against a tangen nomeation by the sembers of Congress, one transmitted by the seemen to the sensions and representatives of Aleryland to Congress The replies of Genes, Kent, McKim, smith, and Nedis, to constant the season of the rement contain by the acknowledges reception of the resolutions. The just and cogent answer of Mr. ator, deserver attention.

AMBROTORY, Dec. 51, 1526.

at Suc: I have lied lie haper the sound receipted to the from the Esseutive Comterrom the Esseutive Comterrom the Esseutive Comterrom the Esseutive Comterrom the Esseutive Comby the Legislature of Ma- Making the to at on the subject of Congresspresentatives are " requested their influence to prevent the

the voice of the people of Mal, where fidely and legitimatepressed, I shall always listed a
ratered and whall arear full to
the lith most perfound respect,
any registative expective. I
always the utside of the peocompactive duties of a station
and its little of the peocompactive duties of a station
and in a station
and in the people of the pe responsing the unishes of the pears of the p Il, I am sure, their own po

of are manner, coursel the operation ture, that, as a representative of the consists could be seen on the powers state, I shall cheerfully, promptly, and honestly, on operate with them in the discharge of our public and legitimate functions ; that to the will with due submission ; but, in my private capacity I must claim the exercise of those rights which are secured to me by the large and constitution of my country.

I present to you, sic, and through You to the Legislanere, my considerations of high respect. ELW. LLOYD.

Annual Treasury Report.

To Gov. STEVENS.

ment," the Secretary of the 'I rea-

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEARS 1812 and 1825— —1822— e nett revenue which accrued from duties \$20,500,775 91

Making an aggregate of \$21,914,020 18 The expenditures during the year 1822, amounted to

forming an aggregate of the year 18-3, are estimated to have amounted to 11,422,847 38 amounted to 11,422,847 38

mand this rate consideration, it is the no Congressional recommendation among and decided opinion of this court, be made, in all probability the state opinion of the U.S. is a law the Linion will be convulsed by not of the 2d March, 1821, and til the 1st of January, 1825. Yet, and the Linion will be convulsed by not of the 2d March, 1821, and til the 1st of January, 1825. Yet, and the proposed of the convulsed by which are supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the data parameter of the convulsed by which are supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the data parameter of the convulsed by the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the it is not deemed conductive to the convulse of the supposed to present the sup through you, to inform the Legisla-ture, that, as a representative of the anticipations that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, ture, that, as a representative of the solutions that had been formed, of the Banks. On the other hand, were calculated to have an influence amount of debt which becomes re-upon their productiveness, and as decemble on the 1st January, 1825, of the people I shall always yield ly realized. It is believed, there- erament to apply to other objects aview, the Secretary has the honor

ties on imports and tonnage, which the public interest. As it is now accorded from the 1st of January to certain that the Government will the 30ca September last, inclusive, possess ample means to redeem is estimated at \$17.800,000; and that stock on the 1st January, 1845, that of the whole year at \$21,000,. it is presumed that the holders will 000. Cf this sun, that portion be willing to dispose of it, during which accrued in the first half of the interval, at a fair price; and the year, is about \$1,000,000 less as a gradual conversion of it into that that of the same period in the money, at such times and in such pre-ceding-year; and that which acorued in the three first quarters of to its reinvestment, would be most the year, is estimated at \$1,700,000 advantageous to the monied transless than that of the corresponding actions of the community, it is prequarters of the preceding year.

2d, That the debentures issued table to the holders. during the three first quarters of the year 1823, amounted to \$3,412,-000; which exceeds the amount is sued during the corresponding peried of the year 1822, by \$1,500,-000; and the amount of debentures cutstanding on the 80th of Septem. purchased: ber last, and chargeable upon the ber last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1824, was \$1,405,000; the 1st of April next, at a rate no revenue of 1824, was \$1,405,000; the 1st of April next, at a rate no which is \$500,000 more than was, exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in which is \$500,000 more than was, exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in able upon the revenue of 1823.

30th of September last, amounted less than those exported in the year mentioned day 1,681,592 24 preceding; and the value of foreign on the Soth September last, was Coteber next, at a rate not exceed-47,676,592 63 \$27,530,469; being \$5,244,267 more ing. on every \$100, the amount of than those experted in the preced- the interest which would have aciog year.

11h, That the aggregate value of 4,237,427 55 the imports into the United States, tween the 2st of October, 1825, and during the year ending on the 30th the 1st of January, 1825, the prin-September last, it estimated at \$77,- cipal and interest due on the day of 486,432; which is less, by \$5,755, purchase. oeding year.

the act to a made, in an probability the state and of the 2d of March, 1821, and it the ir January, 1825. Yet, is a law and the Union will be convaised by not of the 2d of March, 1821, and it the ir January, 1825. Yet, is a law and the Union will be convenient which are supposed to present the it is not deemed conducive to the table. The principles—an event sincere. not for principles—an event sincered to the control of the principles—an event sincered by to be depressed by every friend ers, would be brought into market, so large an amount should be drawn-of said liberty. Permit me, sir, early to the ensuing year, with referent the hands of individuals, and through you, to inform the Legisland spect to the customs, however, the suffered to he inactive in the vaults and the control of the control of the customs. to the results, have been complete- renders it inexpedient for the Covfore, that date founded upon the ny poetion of the means it may pos-same principles of those which go, sees of making so advantageous a verned in forming the estimate for reimbursement. It is believed, the year 1823, may be satisfactori- however, that every incom entents ly presented as the basis of an esti- may be obviated, if authority be mate for the year 1824. With this given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,-610,000, during the year 1824. at 1st, That the gross amount of du - such rates as may be consistent with samed that it would be most accep-

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 fol-lowing rates above the principal sum

1. For all stock purchased before stock on that day.

3d, That the value of domestic 2. For all stock purchased beartieles exported from the 1 nited tween the 1st of April and the 1st States, in the year ending on the of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in adto \$47,155,711; being \$2.718.368 dition the interest due on the last

3. For all stock purchased boarticles exported in the year ending tween the 1st of July and the 1st of erned on the last mentioned day.

b. For all stock purchased be-

6,352; which is test by 39,759, purchase,

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the fit. That the amount of custom surplus means of the years 1825 and use bonds, in suit, which, on the 1825, the probable demands upon 4270,000 05 house bonds, in suit, which, on the 462s, the probable demands upon 20th September, 1820, was 56,130s, the Government, in providing for 000, was, or the same day, is the the awards of the commisioners unguested to the same day, is the same day of the commisioners unguested to the same day, is the same day of the commissioners unguested to the same day of the same day

000, then on the same day of the stock, redeemable in 1852; and it is year preceding.

Upon a consideration of all these if the proposed that suchorises, and the conclusions deducible from them, the reseigts from a cook, redeemable in 1825, about the customs, in the year 1825, may be estimated at 556,500,000.

A considerable periose of the unredeemed, after the application of lasts relinquished under the set of the 2d of March, 4821, will be in the properties of the properties of the considerable period of the properties of the set of the 2d of March, 4821, will be in the means at the disposal of the properties of the incommencers of the 3toking Fund, brought into market in the enumer 485,381,000. This sum, it is year: but, as it is yet more than the believed, may be readily exchanged for five per cent stock, redeemative than the stable of them plot in 1855; and it is respectfully

Washington Jockey Club

December 3181, 1823

RACES:

WilL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or geldingsubject to the regulations of the Auta Turf, as to weights and ages. 1st day's running, 3 miles heats, for

8900 a purse worth 2d day 2 miles 200-3d day 5 mile, best 3 in 5 for entrance and gate money.

N B Entrance money, 1st 8 20 ; 2d day \$ 15 ; 3d day \$10. Money suspended. By the order of the board,

A. H. Sneed, Sec'y. January 23, 18 3.

The ugusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office.

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER As lately taken the house forbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in

tavero keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the ountry affords will be served up for them in excellent order. 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,

GREEABLY to so order of the Honorable Churt of Ordi-Notice at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following pro porty to wit :

Two negro men,
Peter, and Ned; sold for the bene,
of the heirs and creditors of Jo Hammond, sen. de cased, a cred until the 25th Desember next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'r. January 16, 1824.

Notice. LL persons indebted to the en A tate of William Walker, de seased, are required to make imme diate payment; and all those who are requested to present them with-in the time prescribed by law. Thomas Wootten, adm'r. January 20, 1824.

TINE months after date, applica-tion will be made to the honor-able the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purof Samuel Slaton, late of said of Samuel Slaton, late of said aty, deceased, for the benefit, heles and creditors, oses, for leave to

William Robe 15011, 2 William Sla Nov. 3, 1823.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Several months ago-when the and we were anxious to do " one thing at a time," so as not to peoperdize the election of the De-morratic Candidate by entering upon the Presidential question—we men-tioned that we had in our possession two letters from General Abner Laeack which contained matter pro-per 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 deci-ded predifection for Mr. Monroe as the next President, and much appreheusion was then entertained, that the popularity of Mr. Crawford in Congress, would secure the nomination in Caucus of that gentleman, in preference to Mr. Monr de. 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 Democratio Press, and by private letters, to secure his nomination in Caucus. It unfairness and duplicity," 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 publie.

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 numination and election of Mr.

dispute, the sincere friendship of I regret it has not." Mr. Crawford for Mr. Monroe, and nomination even in preference to No man wished you to appear be-

that of himself.

III. They demonstrate Mr. Crawther than that of Principle, he would sion in the republican party, and have seenred his own nomination which threatens to destroy our harhave seemed us own nonmation. I am a friend to Monroe, to make use of his declarations on death of said Ann Reynolds; chief magistracy of the Ucion. How but not less your friend, and these the subject :—he answered he had ted out by George Combinson. far a knowledge of these facts may are the feelings of every man who nothing to conreal. I might make have provoked the enmity of the Fed. advocates his claims. You may be what use I pleased of his observa-eral party; or how far they entitle the President of the United States tions. I know I have preserved the

Dear Sir In my last I gave you hoop in Bucks or Montgomery coun-some hints on the subject of the next 'ty, in consequence of wounds he re-

The friends of Governor Tompkins in the New-York Delegation them to this distinction; let us not with such men as him and Monroe. have given up all hopes of his our-cess. I apprehend, and will very gen-crally go for Grawford, whose friends are already numerous and respecta-ble, and there is nothing now necessary but to secure the approbation of Crawford and his consent to oppose Monroe, to make our distra tion complete, and to sow the seeds of lasting discord in the republican felt alarmed at the prespect. I nave, or think I have, discovered, members of the same political house. unver or think. I have, discovered, members of the same-political lique. I feel the obligation as strong as any hold looking at each other with man, and have urged them on all jealousy and suspicion already;— occasions; particularly to some perbut a circumstance has very recent but a circumstance has very recent by taken place, that has in a great gress. Three of them I have lately measure removed my lears, as to seen, and told them expressly and Crawford. You have already seen without reserve, that I was no canitath the papers the publication of didate. I have done more—genter-Ductor Bibb; a suspicion however, led on my after some preliminary struck me that it was possible at led on my after some preliminary though Crawford had authorized observations, he asked me "if"

much mistaken.

Lacock. "I have called upon you of the Presidential election." Crawford. " Main glad you have

I shall converse in the spicalled. rit you desire and without conceal-

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 situ-ation and declaring your willing ness to serve if elected. The con duct of those who pretend to be your friends, can but excite suspicions unfavorable to your character, inducing a belief that you are acting with

versed, that I was not a candidate. friends and put a stop to the busi-II. They evince, beyond eavil or for me, it would have had the effect.

listened to the voice of Ambition ra. chief that will arme by a fatal divieral party, or how far they entitle the Fresheat of the United States than a new trace preserved the Mr. Crawford, at this time, to the when Monroe is in his grave—his substance, and I think pretty literatures all the preserved the Monroe is in his grave—his substance, and I think pretty literatures all the preserved the preserved the substance, and I think pretty literatures ally, given you the conversation bear points which they, and, they at that you; he fought and bled in the tween myself and Crawford Has lone, should, and are to, determine, revolution. Many Pennsylvanians he not a quitted himself with home literatures at the languished nor? The result of this interview I Washington, 7th February, 1816, for months at the house of Mr. Winhoop in Bucks or Montgomery coun-Presidency. I have since made ceived in Jersey. These things same discoveries, which you have ought not to be forgotten; he is the as follows.

The friends of Governor Tomp. who have claims that will entitle 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 aeknowledged 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,

the following dialogue tenk place as serve if elected?" Crawford annear as I can receilert, and being secret, "I with set?" "I have prepared for the interview I cannot (continued he) already authorized be much mistaken. my friend Dr. Bibb to say I was not a candidate; can you expect I W day in February, next at the should make myself so ridiculous as Court house in Wilkes tounty, within Lacock. I have easied upon you a canquary, this morning, on a subject of some should make myself so ridiculous as Court house in Wilkes County, within mas in Daniers, it is delicacy as it respects yourself, and is any now, that I am? I cannot be the lawful sale hours, the following property of Benjamin S of much interest to the republican expected to act with such duslicity, property, viz. I have sought this later. I have not changed my opinion. Seven negroes, viz. Allen Willis Pope, and the view with a desire to converse with What I told Doctor Bibb I tell you, a man, Chillis and her children. Ben name of Juseph Heard.

ALSO, republican candour, on the subject dency"-General Root then said he did not oppose Mr. Monroe nor ask him (Crawford) to serve in oppositio 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 Kenconversation for a few minutes. After he had left us, Mr. Crawford fy said fi fa's. sation with General Root, he left friend De Bibb to put a stop to the What can I do farther except it be rumour; to assure every man that to see such of my friends as soon as asked him, or with whom he con- possible in whom I can confide, and versed, that I was not a candidate, instruct them to forbear the use of gage in favor of admind Stone; I never designed that this should my name; this I will do, and pre-pointed out by said Stone, one of appear in the papers. I did think vent as far as possible my being the defendants in one of said fif fa's. that this declaration, made in the made an instrument to distract and sincerity of my heart, would have divide the party." He added, in been sufficient, to have satisfied my conclusion, that he never could for est in the negroes belonging to his a moment reconcile it with his feel- mother, Ann Reynolds, being nine

to his."

At the close of our conversation I asked Crawford if I was at liberty fifth part of said negroes at the to make use of his declarations on death of said Ann Reynolds; poinhave communicated to Mr. Roberts, by virtue of sundry fla's in my pos-Mr. Bestour, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Bibb, the two Mr. Clays, Thomas Bibb, the two Mr. Clays, Thomas pointed out by plaintiff's' attorney; Rose and William Wilson, Samuel D. his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benja mire the honorable disinterestedness min Porter, deceased. of Crawford-and feel satisfied that the republic has every thing to expeet and nothing to fear. Yours, &c. A. LACOCK.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1816. JOHN BINNS, Esq.

Notice.

LL persons indebted to the es tate of John Statham, late of Elbert county, deceased are reque t ed to come forward and make im "e diate payment; and all persons hav ing demands against aid estate will bring the same forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, ? John Brown, Nov. 2 2, 1823. 47-tf

Notice. LLippersons indebted to the es

Sheriffs' Sales.

WilL be sold on the first Tues-

Peter and Ailsey ; 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 defendant. about forty years old, and Peter a boy about twelve years old ; levied as the property of John Hill to satis-

ALSO.

One tract of land, containme I hope satisfied that it was in ing two hundred acres, more or less, vain to press me any further on that in the county of Wilkes, on the wa-I first heard of my name being duet to each, and every man, who Daniel Harvie and others, in the Stubble field vs. He thought of or mentioned, I told my has spoken to me on this decasion, occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied said Joseph Heard, on as the property of said Robert Aikin to satisfy sundry executions against him; sold subject to a mort-AL-O,

Elzey B. Reynolds' inter-Union and Harmony of the Domoness, and I still think if there had ings to oppose Mr. Monroe for the in number, viz Marry about thirty been no other metive than friendship Presidency five years old, his wife Sina about "There are other reasons," said thirty eight, and their seven children, regret it has not."

he, " beside these we have mention. Becky about eighteen, Emily about Lucock. "It is unfortunate that ed. Mr. Monroe has been my sin-sixteen, Thena thirteen, Selly elehis extreme anxiety to secure his the subject has got into the papers, cere and intimate friend since our ven, (atharine nine, Hamphire is. first a quaintance; the mareer of and Heavy three years old; levied fore the public through the medium my bring brought into the Cabinet, on by virtus of two fifa's, one in Ta-of the press-but you have it in the effect on that body, if both were vor of Jaieph B. Galbrech for the III. They demonstrate Mc.C.aw. of the press.—out you have it in the cuess on that mony, it not were vor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the favor of Jame. Indeey v. Simeon fords devotion to the Union of the your power by declarations such as candidates, indeed every principle of use of Thomas. Williams against M.Lendon and Nichola G. Barkes-Democratic party, rather than his you have made to me. (and made to honor, justice and propriety, facibid said Reynolds, and the other in the dals security a so one sorted mare & own aggrandizement. Had he, like a number of other members.) to armost it was bely it, allowing my name of M'Kenzie. Benodek & Co. one set of Carpenter's toe; taken Assan Borr, or De Witt Clinton, rest the evil, and prevent the missing man to be mentioned in opposition against Elzey B. Reynolds, John a the property of Simeon M Lendon. M'Cord, Silas Reynolds, & George Tomlinson; said interest being one

> ALSO. Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided, ract of land containing twelve hundred a eres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining

> illiam Jones and others, or capied by Mrs. Cecilia Porter; levied on Maj. Benja (By consent of parties.)

Six acres of land, more or less, with the improvements there-on in the county aforessid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land fately belonging to William G. Gilbert E q. and others, in the occu-pancy of John Burgamy, a o one negro woman named Jenny, about forty five years old; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to

or less. lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dy on and others in the oc spancy of Wil iam C. Boren, one house and lot in the village of Mallorysville, known as the Planets' Hotel, well improved. A1.80.

Fifty acres of land, more or less, lying in the county afore-said, on the waters of Newford Creek, and in the occupancy of Themas . Danferth ; levied on as the property of Benjamin Slack to satisfy, two fi. fa's one in favour of Willis Pope, and the other in the

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Lincoin, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson Mel endon to set-isty an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis MeLendon, administrators, &c. and Nelson Powell, Guardian, &c .- pointed out by

ALSO.

Two hundred and sixty tucky came in and interrupted our on by virtue of sundry executions eres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Morbiss's Creek ; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy two executions : or e 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 Stubble field ve. Howell Hays and

ALSO.

One gray lorse, one bed and furniture, stead and coll six split bottom chair- one pine cupboard two pine table, one set of flat iron , ene per ere 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 u e of John D. stroud ve said Thomas Y till and y illiam Gi I- property pointed out by Thomas Y Gi A1 80.

(A'ustponed by consent of parties.) One negro woman; levied in as the property of Nichola. G. Barkesda e to a isfy an e ecution in a- the property of Simeon M Lendon to . ti fy said fi fa : property poin-

ted out by plaintiff WILLIAM SMITH. D. S. January 3. 1824.

LL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the cour house of Wilke county, within the u pal ale hour, the following property to wit :

i wonegro women, named Esther and Jinny, levied on as the propert of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obsained on the session against Thomas C. Porter ; foreclosure of a morigage, vs. said

> 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 chust sale bours, the following property, vize

One hundred and fifty aeres al land, more or less, situate, lying and being in the county of El-bert, on the Benverdans creek, adjoining the beirs of Thomas Horton. property of Nathaniel Burgamy to users as will satisfy the tax or satisfy undry executions against said of land as will satisfy the tax or Burgamy; pointed out by the defen. Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and dant.

ALSO, Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, dec.; amount due 516 12 centes.

McCurry, T. C. E. C.

L. M. Curry, T. C. E. C. Nov 25, 1123.

\$20 Reward. ANAWAY from the letters. They exhibit some import-ant facts which it is now deemed an act of justice to submit to the pub-

I. They prow that there were so many persons at that time in Congress who preferred Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, that the nomination and election of Mr.

H. They evince, beyond eavil or dispute, the sincere friendship of I regret it has not?" Mr. Crawford for Mr. Monroe, and his extreme anxiety to seeme his the subject has got into the pap nomination even in preference to No man wished you to appear

tha of himself.

fordy devotion to the Union of the your power of deviations such as canonicating nucleosevery principle of use of Thomas Williams against Democratic party, rather than his you have made to me. (and made to honor, justice and propriety, forbid said Reynolds, and the other in the own aggregatizement. Had he, like a number of other members,) to arme, if I can help it, allowing my name of M'Keozio. Bennéck & C. Aaron Bure, or De Witt Clinton, rest the evil, and prevent the mission had be mentioned in opposition against Elzey B. Reynolds, John listened to the voice of Ambition rather than that of Principle, he would ston in the republican party, and have seened his own nomination which threatens to destroy our har asked Crawford if I was at liberty fifth part of said hegroes at the have seened his own nomination which threatens to destroy our har asked Crawford if I was at liberty fifth part of said Ann Reynolds; pointing to the mony. I am a friend to Monroe, to make use of his declarations on death of said Ann Reynolds; pointing the said the mony. chief magistracy of the Union. How far a knowledge of these fasts may are the feelings of every man who have provoked the enmity of the Fed. advocates his claims. You may be eral party, or how far they entitle the President of the United States Mr. Genwford, at this time, to the when Monrae is in his grave—his suffrages of the Democratic Party, experience gives him stronger claims are points which they, and they a than you! he fought and bled in the lone, should, and are to, determine, revolution. Many Pennsylvanians Hem. Press.

Dear Sir-In my last I gave you tome hints on the subject of the next Presidency. I have since made some discoveries, which you have

The friends of Governor Tompkins in the New-York Delegation have given up all hopes of his suc-cess. I apprehend, and will very gen-erally go for Grawford, whose friends are already numerous and respectable, and there is nothing now nevessary but to secure the approbation of Crawford and his consent to oppose Monroe, to make our distracof lasting discord in the republican felt alarmed at the prospect. members of the same political house discovered. hold looking at each other with jestousy and suspicion already; out a circumstance has very recent ly 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; a suspicion, however, struck me that it was possible al-though Crawford had authorized the Doctor to say he was no cardidate, yet the love of power and prospect of sure success might have would not."

I shall sund you the residue pertowanced the use of his name as haps to merrow (the mail closes.)

President.

Yesterday I suggested my fears

To Governor Barbour and Mr. Reberts; they appeared of the same been this moment received, and you pinion. I told them the fact must will see that the zeal you recombe accertained, and if they approved mended has been anticipated by the of the step I would go and converse mended has been anticipated by the with Crawford myself, freely and vide. I think we shall have but one of are required to make immediate frankly. They approved, and I republican a military for the Pensi.

transford . I am aware there vain to p

ess who preferred Mr. Crawford a press in the papers. I did think went as far as possible my being the defendance in the papers. I did think went as far as possible my being the defendance in the papers of Mr. that this declaration, made in the made as instrument to distract and AL-O, positive refusal on the part of Mr. that this declaration, made in the made an instrument to distract and Crawford to be a candidate secured sincerity of my heart, would have divide the party." He added, in been sufficient, to have satisfied my conclusion, that he never could for est in the negroes belonging to his friends, and put a stop to the busi- a moment reconcile it with his feel- mether, Ann Reynolds, being mine Morroe, and thus preserved the friends and put a stop to the busi- a moment r Union and Harmony of the Domo- ness, and I still think if there had ings to opp aratic party of the U.S. been no other medge that friendship Presidency H. They evince, beyond eavil or for me, it would have had the effect. "There

fore the public through the medium chief that will arise by a fatal divi- to his." sion in the republican party, and mony. I am a friend to Monroe, but not less your friend, and these still remember that he languished Washington, 7th February, 1816, for months at the house of Mr. Winhoop in Bucks or Montgomery county, in consequence of wounds he reought 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 aeknowledged 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 -vesterday Gen. Root from New York ealled 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

dien, &c. A. L. JOHN BINNS, Esq. Adien. &c. A. LACOCK.

with Crawford myself, freely and vide. I think we shall have but one ed, are required to make immediate frackly. They approved, and I republican candidate for the Presinext consulted Dr Bibb, the persondency: how no just were our supplication of the president of Crawford; how no in the political friend of Monre; he is indeed pure gold. Now for the present them within the but the political friend of Monre; he is indeed pure gold. Now for the present them within the but the present them within the but howest to use duplicity. I left off where Gon, Root, Minister and will convince you of his sinrecrity." Thus advised, I this said to Crawford, "will you antherbasing called on Crawford, and ize me to say, you are willing to

Meally Excepted at this Office.

was in the course of this correspondence that I received the following are grounds for suspicion. When subject. Such has been my contern of Clark's greek, adjoining the other in favour of Theodorio letters. They exhibit some import. I first heard of my came being due to cach, and every man, who Daniel Harvic and others, in the Stubble field vs. Howell Hays and ant facts which it is now deemed an thought of or mentioned; I told my has spoken to me on this occasion, occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied said Joseph Heard. friend De Bibb to put a stop to the What can I do farther except it be on as the property of said R overt rumone; to asture every man that to see such of my friends as soon as Aikin to satisfy sundry executions asked him, or with whem he con possible, in whem I can confide, and against him; sold subject to a mort-versed, that I was not a candidated instruct them to forbear the use of gage in favor of technical Stone; I never designed that this should my name; this I will do, and pre-pointed out by said Stone, one of

"There are other reasons," said Lacock. " It is unfortunate that ed. Mr. Monroe has been my sin- sixteen, l'hena thirteen, Nelly elethe subject has got into the papers, cere and intimate friend since our von, Catharine nine, Hampshiresix, first a quaintance; the marner of and Heary three years old ; levied my being brought into the Cabinet, on by virtue of two fi fa's, one in fathat of himself.

They demonstrate Mr. Crnw. of the press but you have it in the effect on that body, if both were vor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the fordy devotion to the Union of the your power by declarations such as a candidate, in the effect of the development of the your power by declarations such as a candidate, in the effect of the development of the your power by declarations such as a candidate, in the effect of the development of the your power by declarations such as a candidate, in the effect of the development of the your power by declarations and make the effect of the

At the clase of our conversation I the subject :- he answered he had ted out by George Comlinson, 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 a quitted himself with ho-Mr. Bebour, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Bibb, the two Mr. Clays, Thomas Bibb, the two wilson, Samuel D. his said interest being according to the will of his father Maj. Benja of Crawford and feel satisfied that with such men as him and Monroe, the republic has every thing to ex-pect and nothing to fear. Yours, &c.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1816. JOHN BINNS, Esq.

Notice. .

LL persons indebted to the estate of John Statham, late of Elbert county, deceased are reque t ed to come forward and make im "e diate payment; and all persons having demands against aid estate will bring the same forward, proved as the law requires.

James Christian, ¿ 2 John Brown. Nov. 2 2, 1823. 47-tf

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the es-tate of William Woods deceas. ed, are requested to make immediate payment, as it is intended to bring the estate to speedy close: and all persons having any demands against said esta e, are requested to bring them forward prepared a the law requires. Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

ress meany further on that in the county of Wilkes, on the wa-

Elzey B. Reynolds' interings to oppose Mr. Monroe for the in number, viz starry about thirty Presidency five years old, the wife Sina about thirty eight, and their seven children, he, " beside those we have mention. Becky about eighteen, Emily about M'Cord, Silas Reynolds, & George

ALSO.

Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided ract of land containing twelve hundred as Wilkes, on Rocky creek, adjoining nor? The result of this interview I by Mrs. Cecilia Porter; levied on have communicated to Mr. Roberts, by virtue of sundry fife's in my possession against Thomas C. Porter ; pointed out by/plaintiffs' attorney ; his said interest being according to min Porter, deceased.

ALSO. (By consent of parties.)

Six acres of land, more ess, with the improvement thereon in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land tately belonging to William G. Cilbert E. q. and others, in the occucres of land, more or less, situate,
pancy of John Burgaryy, so one lying and height in the county of Elnegro woman named Leny, about hert, on the Benverden creek, adforty five years ld; levied on as the joining the belts of Thomas Horton. Gilbert E q. and others, in the occu-pancy of John Burgamy, and one negro woman named lenny, about property of Nathaniel Burgamy to decea-ed, or as much of said tract saif ty undry executions against said of fand as will satisfy the tax of Burgamy; pointed out by the defen Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and dant.

ALSO.

A tract of land, containing two hundred and five acre, more ing two hundred and five acre, more or less I, ing on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dy on and others, in the oc upancy of Wil iam C. Boren, one house and lot in the village of Mailorysville, known as the Pianters' Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wootten, E q levied on as the property of Reub n Scott to atisfy an evecution in the name of Nathaniel M'Me kins. vs Reuben Scott and Augu tus 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.

John D. Thompson.

Will be tall on the 1st Tuer

day in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, guata Chronicle will plead to give within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One sorrel mare; levied this office.

One sorrel mare; levied this office.

Sheriff's Titles,

N ATLY PRINTED.

ALSO.

One gray torse, ones bed and furniture, stead and coll six split bettom chair- one pine cup-board (two pine table one set of flat iren , ene pot ere even & one locking gizes, levied on as the pro-perty of Thomas Y Gil to satisfy an execution in favor of John L. Whitman for the ue of John D. Stroud vs said Thomas Y til and illiam Gi I- property pointed out by Thomas Y Gi

A1 50. (Postponed by consent of parties.)

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Nichola. G. Barkesda e to a isfy an e ecution in favor of Jame 1 ind-ey vs. cimeon M'Lendon and Nichola G Barkesdal security; a so one orre mare & one set of Carpenter's too ; taken a- the property of Simeon M Lendon to . fi fy said fi fa : property po n. ted out by plaintiff WITH. D. s.

January 3. 1824.

LL be sold on the first Tueslay in March next, at the cour house of Wike county, within the u pal ale hours, the following property to wit :

wonegro women, named Esther and Jinny, levied on as the propert of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtained on the foreclosure of a morigage, vs. said Rose

O Wingfield, p. s. January 3, 1824

Tax Collector's Sale.

A T Ethert Court House on the first Therday in February next, will be sold within the theat sale, bours, the fellowing property, viz:

One hundred and fifty a-Robert Kennedy, dec. for 1821 and 1822; said tract of land levied on as the property of said Robert Kennedy, dee ; amoun! due \$16 12 cents.

L. M'Curry, t. c. E. c. Nov 25, 1123.

\$20 Reward.

ANAWAY from the control on Sunday the 11th At a negra man by the name of Jacob, dark complected, and branded on the cheek with the letter. T. H; he is stout built, quick spoken, and active. The above reward will be given to any per on that will apprehend and lodge ivjail aid negro and give instormation to the subscriber. in ashington, Wilkes county so that he can get him, or twenty five dollars if delivered to the subscribe

No. 5.

BY PHILIP C. GUIEU.

BY PAILLY C. GUIRU,

BY PAILLY C. GUIRU,

At experience has discovered to us the little attention pair to printing debts, and the great difficulty and expense in collecting such debts, as the opinion, and the printer, we nave, after the consideration, come by this conclusion, that we constructed, or the printer, we nave, after the consideration, come by the conclusion, that we constructed, con adopt a new years compelled, therefore, to adopt a new plant. In consequence of this determination courterms shall in future be, for the paper there could be a shall be the control of the consequence of the determination of the consequence of the paper there what is not an adoption of the control of the consequence of the paper there where the consequence of the paper the control of the consequence of the conse

Washington Tayern prediction.

THE SUBSCRIBER As larely taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Cor fronting he main road leading om Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated bear the Public Square. The house is fitted up in near or ter for the reception of company. His long experience to tayer : keeping, he deem, will be a suffi ten assurance to those who may all on him, that the best the country affords wit he served up for them in ex ellent order. ber will be pleatifully supplied with there liquor; a dhis stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Washington, Wikes m. } Samuel B. Head.

Washington Jockey Club

RICES:

free for any horse, mare or gelding -subject to the regulation of the Au guita Turf as to weights and ages.

1st day s running, Stailes heats for a purse worth 2d day 2 mil Sd day for entrance and gate money.

N B Entrance Soney, 1st Money suspended By the order o the board,

A. H. sred, Sec'y,

January 24 8 1 The ugura Cronicle will insert th above twice. ad forward the account to this offi

D. Meigs & . M . land, Baving formed connection for the gament against the exercise of any purpose of cansacting a inc un a small rest in favor of keep inc un a small rest.

W archouse

And Commission Business,

B. PECTULLY solicit the patrona of their friends and the public for Ware House is rious excess; but shall we therefore situated oppose that of Messrs R. refrain from the use of them?

Malone & Co upper end of Broad

Perhaps it may be well to add,

Dar ! Meigs. Jonnan 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 to afferding 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 errain 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 io making a favorable

Our old readers all know that, in regard to this subject, we disa gree, as to the power of Congress, with some of those politicians with whom we agree, on almost every other point. It is fortunate, how ever, 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 as

sent to Our opinions on this subject may be preuliar; but two little bills bave already passed the House of Representatives, at this session, for ma king 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 elfeet 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 spo-** ILL commence on the first ken. The bill for the algeration of Wednesday in March next, the Tariff, to be sure, will, if it pass, have an operation favorable to particular parts of the country. and particular interests; but loternal Improvements benefit every b. \$300 dy, without exception. The nabob 200 and the pauper equally share the ad 1 mb, best 3 in 5 vantages of them; they are, therefore, peculiarly fit for Republican day Governments, the whole policy of \$ 20; 2d day \$ 5; 9d day \$10. which is to assist, and not, like (iovernments of a different order, to impede the march of intellect and of physical improvement. We are not, and never shall be, the advecates of lavish expenditures on these objects. There is a reasonable limit to all things, and possible extravagance in the use of it, is no arpower. We are in favor of keep ing up a small army, for example,

Frain from the use of them?

Perhaps it may be well to add, rity.

Whatever may be said of a Constreet, and is aw. spacious and con before presenting our readers with power of Congress to make Roads

even in time of peace; but we should

be bifterly opposed to a large one.

think proper, and the sum of thir- as well as principles, involved in neeted with the interests of Penn-ty thousand dollars be, and the same the proposition to nominate a candi-sylvania, which has not been with-is hereby appropriated to be paid date for the Presidency of the Uni- out considerable weight in our denot otherwise appropriated.

THE CIRCULAR.

of the document, and the source whence it springs.

he is now an active advocate of a cil in such a meeting. Congressional nomination, believing that to be the only means of preserthors of the Circular flatter themselves with a success they cannot reasonably expect, if they calculate en that document's producing at once a revulsion of the usual course thought and action of the Republicans, by exciting their hostility to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by the Republiean Members of Congress, if any

such be made. We purposely abstain from any thing like an analysis of this Circulac, which does not, it will be seen, deprecate a Congressional nomina ion for its own sake, but on account of the circumstances under which it would now be made not being accordant to their wishes. They objest to a caucus, that it would not be a general bae. make it less so by withdrawing from compose of the Representation of the State of Pennsylvania. There never has been a Congressional caueus from which a greater number of Republicans have not absented themselves, than has signed that Latter. Nay they themselves have carried the caucus principle further than ever it was carried before, in parating themselves into a State Chele, and recommending, to their constituents at home, what they wish that their constituents should

motives of the gentlemen whose in relation to the nomination, at names are signed to the Address, this time, of candidates for the Prothe frankness and publicity given to sidency and Vice Presidency of the which, indeed, are entitled to all United States, by a Congressional commendation, as well as the zeal Caucus. which is shewn for the preservation of Republican principles in their pu-

street, and is a w. spachous and come out of the bill which has just been ordered gressional nomination, we have wentend, and the bill which has just been ordered gressional nomination, we have wentended that it was binding on force great fairty from fire. The to a third reading in the House of, yet contended that it was binding on the first great fairty from fire. for a great early from five. The to a third reading in the House of secontended that it was binding on subscribers I also attend to receive Representatives, that it is not gen. any one further than his will coning and forwing any produce or erally understood to involve the sents: nor do we believe it ever can, merchandise antided to their care, power of Congress to make Roads under any circumstances, progue ander any circumstances. procure the election of a citizen to the Pre and Canals. The following is a copy of the bill, as it has passed:

A BILL to procure the necessary

Surveys. Plans and Estimates

Surveys. Plans and Estimates sidency, who is not really preferred. eitizens, than any of

nt of any moneys in the Treasury, ted States, to sureeed the venerable liberations upon the propriety of not otherwise appropriated. patriot who now fills that distin- pledging ourselves to abide the deguished station. You are, no doubt, eision of any partial meeting of aware, that, from the period of the members of Congress that might at-Agreeably to promise, we publish, second election of Mr. Jefferson, tempt a nomination; the assemblage on our fourth page, the Circular of down to the first election of Mr. of such a meeting being unauthorithe fourteen Members of Congress Monroe, in 1816, the nomination zed by the whole republican party, from the State of Pennsylvania, re- of the successful candidates for this and its representation very defec-specting the nomination, by the Re- high office has been made by what tive, the party would neither atpublican party, of a candidate for is enlied a Congressional canons, tempt nor desire to exercise any the Presidency. The publication of composed of the republican mem-control over the proceedings, which, composed of the republican mem-control over the proceedings, which, this Circular is due to the formality bers of Congress, and that these thus exempted from proper responnominations were made by the gen sibility, would be left to chance, unexal consent of the republican party influenced by the salutary restraints The object of the writers of the throughout the nation; but the co-of public opinion, and the candidate Circular appears to be the same vents which took place in 1816, at selected might happen to be one which was recommended by a ret the last caucus nomination, togeth- whose views of national policy were spectable writer in this paper last er with subsequent discussions, have the most opposed to the interests of Spring, but which he himself, find excited a strong apprehension a Pennsylvania; and if we were to ating it impracticable, has long since mong the republican party in a ma- tend such a meeting, although such

> that this maxim applies in its full confidence has imposed on us. al assent and approbation of a par only to meet the general approba-They would tion of those who of right may partidrawing from cipate in it, but even becomes unacthe practice; it would be nothing quiesced in, we have, in obedi pellation of a republican measure, founded that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy.

Guided by these views, which we bave no doubt are in perfect accordrecommend to them to do here, not ance with your political principles, in their official, but in their private we have carefully inquired into, capacities. These remarks are not inconsis- as we are able, all the circumstantent with a proper respect for the cesthat ought to govern our conduct

> In the first place, we have reason to believe that, owing to the

abandoned, and, being an old, uni- jority of the states, that the voice a candidate were nominated by a form, and consistent Republican, of the people may be misrepresent- majority of but a single vote, we should, according to the usage in We do not propose to inquire these cases, become pledged to supwhether that apprehension is so port bim, though in opposition to ving the ascendancy of Republican well founded as to justify, on that the united voice of our constituents, principles. We think that the au-ground, an abandonment of this We should be wholly at a loss, in ground, an abandooment of this We should be wholly at a loss, in mode of nomination at the present such an event, to find any excuse time. It is sufficient for us to un- for having taken a step so adverse derstand that the will of the people to your interest, and so incompatiis the highest political authority, and ble with the obligation which your force, as well to the organization have, therefore, after the most maof party associations necessary to ture consideration, concluded, that the public welfare, as to the estab- whether we regard the preservation lishtaent of general political com. of the republican party, by a rigid. pacts. Whatever mode of nomina- adherence to the fundamental printion, therefore, receives the gener ciples of republican policy, or the great interests of the American usty throughout the nation, although tion, or the more immediate interthere may be some obvious defect ests of Pennsylvania, it is equally in its forms, may properly be regar-inexpedient and improper for us at ded as the declaration of the popu this time, as republican represended as the declaration of the popu this time, as republican represen-lar will of that party, and entitled tatives of Pennsylvania. to attend to be respected as such; but when any partial meeting, or caucus of any mode of nomination ceases not members of Congress, to nominates candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. States.

And, in order that you may be it so respectable a portion as they ceptable to a majority of them, it fully informed upon this subject, in would be contrary to every princi- time to devise some mode of nomiple of republican policy to maintain nation that might be generally acless than permitting a minority to to a sense of duty to those by whose make a nomination which was to suffrage we hold our seats in Conbind a majority who had no parti- gress, deemed it proper to make orgation in it. Such a procedure is the avowal of our determination, to far from being entitled to the ap- with the reasons upon which it is

> 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 influence of public opinion in a ma- of our squadron in the Mediterranejority of the states, which give a an, dated Gibraltar, Nov. 27 : "Mr. majority of electoral votes, the re-Heary, our Consul, has received a presentatives in Congress from those letter from Mr. Shaler, at Algiers, states consider themselves as for informing him of some disturbance bidden to take any part in the pro- there. It appears that some cause, ceedings of a Congressional Caucus; of animosity has arisen between the and in the second place, that any Algeriaes and Moors; and the Deysian nomination se made would be resist in consequence, ordered all the latter by the republicans in all the ter, in the gire, to be put to death

THE SUBSCRIBER As lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Cor it. fronting the main road leading om Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in near order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavers keeping, he deems, will be a suffi ien assurance to those who may all on him, that the best the country affords with he served up for them in ex ellent order. The ber will be pleatifully supplied with chaire liquor; a dhis stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head. Washington, W !kes co January 23d, 1824.

RACES:

ILL commence on the first free for any horse, mare or geldingsubject to the regulation of the Au gu ta Turf as to weight and ages. 1st day s running, Sailes heats for

a purse worth 2d day 2 mils Money suspended By the order o the board,

A. H. ired, Sec'y, January 21, 18 1.

The uguera Cronicle will insert the above twice, at forward the account to this offi

D. Meigs & . M rland, Blaving formed connection for the purpose of consecting a

W archouse

And Commission Business, aituated opp mituated oppose that of Messrs R. refrain from the use of them?

Malone & Co upper end of Bread Perhaps it may be well to venient. and bm it. sicuation, al' ing and fore ling any produce or erally understood to involve merchandise enfided to their care.

Dan! Meigs. Jon han M. Hand. dugusta, cember 34:

Notice LL ons indebted to the es-A tate John tasham, late of E bert outy, deceared, are request ed to cor forward and make im me-diate parant; and all persons hav-ing desired against said estate will bring same forward, proved as requires.

James Christian, .2 2, 1823. 47-IE

Notice. som indebted to the es-LI, posons incepred to the called along the Malker, ded, age required to make imme-payment; and all those who demands against said estate are requested to present them with-in the time prescribed by law.

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 29, 1822.

Our old readers all know that. in regard to this subject, we disa gree, as to the power of Congress, with some of those politicians with whom wagree, on almost every other point. It is fortunate, how ever, thesever some of these may vote for this bill without a violation of conscientious scruples, and that it is such a bill, also, as the Emen tive is not indisposed to give his as

Our opinions on this subject may be peculiar; but two little bills bave already passed the flouse of Representatives, at this session, for ma king 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 Washington Jockey Club of the country, than all the other at the present session, if we except the one of win h we have just spoken. The bill for the alteration of Wednesday in March next, the Tariff, to be sure, will, if it pass, have an operation favorable to particular pacts of the country, and particular interests; but Inter all Improvements benefit every b. \$300 dy, without exception. The nabob 200 and the pauper equally share the ad Sd day 1 mm, best 3 in 5 vantages of them; they are, therefor entrance and gate money.

N B Entrance money, 1st day

Governments, the whole policy of \$ 20; 2d day \$:5; 3d day \$10. 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 advoextes 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 keep ing 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 B ECTULLY solicit the that adores and clevates the human patrona of their friends and haracter, may be carried to inju-able. But Ware House is rious excess: but shall we therefore

efrain from the use of them?

Perhaps it may be well to add, rity.

Whatever may be said of a Constreet, and is ew. spacious and con- before presenting our readers with the bill which has just been ordered forms great earity from fire The to a third reading in the House of subscribers at also attend to receiv. Representatives, that it is not genpower of Congress to make Roads and Canals. The following is a 'coand Canals. The following is a py of the bill, as it has passed:

A BILL to procure the necessary Surveys. Plans, and Estimates. upon the subject of Roads and didates for that station -Nat. Int. 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

to carry into effect the objects of this portunity of examining the whole act, the President be, and he is ground, should be had previously hereby, authorized to employ two to a decision upon any question of or more skilful civil engineers, and magnitude and difficulty. Influen-such officers of the corps of engi- ced by these considerations, we beg neers, or who may be detailed to leave to invite your attention to some

he is now an active advocate of a cd in such a meeting. reasonably expect, if they calculate such be made.

We purposely abstain from any thing like an analysis of this Circulac, which does not, it will be seen, deprecate a Congressional nomina tion for its own sake, but on account of the circumstances under which it would now be made not being accordant to their wishes. They objest 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 us they compose of the Representation of of Republicans have not absented 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 ecommend 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-

gressional nomination, we have never contended that it was binding on any one further than his will con the sents: nor do we believe it ever can. ander any circumstances, procure the election of a citizen to the Pre sidency, who is not really preferred. by a greater number of his fellow eitizens, than any other of the ean-

FROM THE PRANKLIN GAZETTE.

[CIRCULAR] To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW (ITIZERS: The relation of sational importance, in a com- which subsists between the consti-mercial or military point of view, tuent and the representative, must the case of each Canal, what parts of public interest which either may be made capable of sloop not case of each Canal, what parts of public interest which either may may be made capable of sloop navious deem proper to make to the other; gation; the surveys, plans, and es and it is, at all times, desirable, in timates, for each, when completed, the exercise of functions growing to be laid before Congress. out of these relations, that a fee be laid before Congress. out of these relations, that a free And be it further enacted, That, interchange of opinion, and full opdo duty with that corps, as he may important facts and circumstances,

ving the ascendancy of Republican well founded as to justify, on that the united voice of our constituents. principles. We think that the au-ground, an abandonment of this We should be wholly at a loss, in thors of the Circular flatter them- mode of nomination at the present such an exent, to find any excusse selves with a success they cannot time. It is sufficient for us to un- for having taken a step so adverso on that dogument's producing at is the highest political authority, and ble with the obligation which your once a revulsion of the usual course that this maxim applies in its full confidence has imposed on us. of thought and action of the Re- force, as well to the organization have, therefore, after the most mapublicans. To exciting their hostili- of party associations necessary to ture consideration, concluded, that ty to the manipation of a candidate the public welfare, as to the estabfor the Presidency by the Republi- lishment of general political com- of the republican party, by a rigid. can Members of Congress, if any pacts. Whatever mode of nomina- adherence to the fundamental prinal assent and approbation of a par there may be some obvious defect ests of Pennsylvania, it is equally ded as the declaration of the popu lar will of that party, and entitled tatives of Pennsylvania. to attend to be respected as such; but when any partial meeting, or caucus of only to meet the general approba. candidates for the Presidency and tion of those who of right may parti cipate in it, but even becomes unacthe State of Pennsylvania. There ple of republican policy to maintain nation that might be generally acnever has been a Congressional cau. (the practice; it would be nothing quiesced in, we have, in obedienna cus from which a greater number less than permitting a minority to to a sense of duty to those by whose make a nomination which was to suffrage we hold our seats in Conthemselves, than has signed that bind a majority who had no partificess, deemed it proper to make cipation in it. Such a procedure is the avowal of our determination, so far from being entitled to the ap- with the reasons upon which it is pellation of a republican measure, founded. that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy. Guided by these views, which we

bave 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 nemination, at this time, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, by a Congressional Cau e.

son to believe that, owing to the

d no ministr, and excited a strong apprehension a Penusylvania; and if we were to ating it impracticable, has long since mong the republican party in a ma- tend such a meeting, although such abandoned, and, being an old, uni- jority of the states, that the voice a candidate were nominated by a form, and consistent Republican, of the people may be misrepresent majority of but a single vete, we should, according to the usage in Congressional nomination, believing We do not, propose to inquire these cases, become pledged to supthat to be the only means of preser whether that apprehension is so port him, though in opposition to derstand that the will of the people to your interest, and so incompatition, therefore, receives the gener. ciples of republican policy, or the al assent and approbation of a par great interests of the American naty throughout the nation, although tion, or the more immediate interin its forms, may properly be regar- inexpedient and improper for us at this time, as republican represenany mode of nomination ceases not members of Congress, to nominate. Vice Presidency of the U. States.

And, in order that you may be erptable to a majority of them, it fully informed upon this subject, in would be contrary to every princi- time to devise some mode of nomi-

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 MIKEAN, D. H. MILLER. WILLIAM FINDLAY. Washington. January 6, 1824.

In the first place, we have rea-Extract of a letter from an afficer influence of public opinion in a ma- of our squadron in the Medicereanejority of the states, which give a an, dated Gibraltar, Nov. 27: "Mr. majority of electoral votes, the re- Henry, our Consul, has received a presentatives in Congress from those letter from Mr. Shaler, at Algiers, states consider themselves as for informing him of some disturbance bidden to take any part in the pro- there. It appears that some cause, ceedings of a Congressional Caucus; of animosity has arisen between the and in the second place, that any Algeriaes and Moore; and the Deyel nomination so made would be resis- in consequence, ordered all the latted by the republicans in all the ter, in the city, to be put to death. states which are opposed in princi. Now, each of the Cansuls employed eple to the mode. From this, it is two or three of these Moors as serevident, first, that the represents vants, and the prime minister was tion in any caucus which could now sent with a body of soldiers to take be convened, would not only be them away. Mr Shalor resided, more defective than the represents and told the minister he would protion of the republican party in Contect his with his life.—His Moorage grees, but must consist of a small were sitting down at his feet, and minority of that representation, in he standing over them with his complete as it is; and secondly, that drawn sword: the minister begged any nomination made by a minority him to desist, as the consequences of the republican representatives in might be fatal to him (Mr. S.) and Congress, being essentially an aristorther stated that it would cost him tocratic attempt of a few to control his head if he returned without the many, unsupported by any us them : but Mr. B. was inflexible, age or expression of public opinion and the minister cleared out, went to give it sanction, would have no to the English Consal's, broke open claim to confidence, form no rally- the house, ransacked even to the ing point of union, but inevitably women's apartments, and took off tend to produce ineurable dissentate Moors with him. By the last sine in the republican party thre's accounts from Algiers, Shaler has out the nation, which might injuri still retained his Moors. The reonaly affect the permanent interests port came out only this morning of the country.

Ju addition to these considerations, but it is probably true, as it came there is one more immediately son- from Mr. Henry.—N. F. American.

CONFLAGRATION. Last night, about fifteen minutes before elever o'clock, the centre wooden building on Moore's wharf, was discovered to be an fire. The that duty, and we learn, without any citizens and different Eigine com- guard, we trust that our alarm may panies were soon convened; but unfurtunately 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 effests of the fire. Several bouses were soon affected and almost instartly in flames. The wind now became strong, and whirled into the air with agitated dolence large dakes 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 flames were happily extinguish seems to be progressing, or to have in directly opposition to this declarable but set Major Goodell's seems to be progressing, or to have in directly opposition to this declarable but set Major Goodell down, as a ed without much damage. The fire already passed, impasing a tax on tien of Mr. J. fferson, the Demo-friend to Mr. Crawford; knowing continued to rage until the delay to them. We do not know whether grate Press has affirmed, that a Major Goodell's sontiments on this declarable to the delay of the delay troyed all the buildings on Moore's the law makes any distinction be-letter of his, is which he gives a desubject as we do, and having known wharf, from the Exchange dock to tween those who are bachelors from eded proference to Mr. Crawford, him long as an intelligent and inde-Anciaux's wharf including Rice's processity, and those who are bache- with various reasons for that prefer- pendent Republican, we cannot constores and Mongin's large five story lors from choice; though there would ence, is handed about in private tradict the assertion of those papers tabby buildings. The houses on An-certainly seem to be an important claux's wharf were pulled down by difference between the two onses. the firemen, in order to arrest the H as individual, from perversity of claration at all, in favor of any one prejudicing him a sufficient time-beflame, which realized the desired temper, or from a misanthropic brick and stone buildings! That tion, that "it is not good for man lemnly and deliberately made to the to suggest to the Editors of those spacious and substantial edifice, the to be alone," perhaps a due appli- whole community; and would, in papers whether that fact somed to Exchange, was in imminent danger, cation of a tax law might so far consequence, be calculated to im have formed any objection in the

tate of Anciaux, and others. The first appearance of the fire man desirons of marrying is refu was in the roof of the building which sed and taxed thought would scarcely was unoccupied, and must have been seem that equal and exact justice the work of some daring incendia was rendered to bim.—Besides ry -Our readers will recollect that which, it is declared in the great

G. Tompkins, E. Padelford, M. Woodworth, H. Blair, J. W. Stack-

was high water at the time the fire to pursue happiness in the cold and broke out. Shieh enabled the ship dreary regions of celibacy, as in the ping at the wharves to haul into the warm and cheerful enjoyments of stream, otherwise there would have matrimonial bliss. One might not been considerable damage done to admire his taste, or have a wish to them. Sixteen or seventeen build partake of his comforts; but it does ings were destroyed and a quantity not follow, that while he is pretty of merchandize. our elizens received a slight injury experiences, it would be either chafrom the fall of a piece of seantling; ritable or just to require, by a combut we are happy to state that no pulsory process, his money also. lives were lost

Savannuh Republican, 20th inst.

of the Indians. The Mobile Argus of letters to distant places, there says, ... Governor Duval had made forc, can no longer represent Mr. a requisition on the commanding CRAWFOUD's recovery as hopeless, officer for a company, to proceed Their case is hopeless if their calofficer for a company, to proceed Their case is hopeless if their called be assign services rendered the olutions proposing General Andrew forthwith, to St. Marks, to meet and culations of success are founded or country? Can be assign display of Jackson a suitable candidate for put down Indian hostility in that so deplorable a contingency We talents, or sequisition of know. President of the U States," which quarter. The Governor came to cannot even flatter them with the ledge? Cap be assign fielding to had, on the 17th inst been present.

commissioners appointed to survey might experience. We hope that the State and Union of the choice of dial ascent. Indeed our language is and mark the line of the country as none would be gratified to learn that Major Goodell, as Speaker of the wanting in richness to furnish adegoratemen are now discharging flattered at a prospect "of his lo-two to one in Caucus, and nearly military services of our hero. These that duty, and we learn, without any sign" one or both of his eyes." unanimously in the House. We do His signal gallantry has not mereguard, we trust that our alarm may be causeless, but there is surely danger."

United States troops from Pensaco- of our citizens. la, where they were waiting transports-and it is not now certain whether the requisition of Governor Duval, will be respected, the com-manding 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.

Sub. Georgian, 22d inst.

The ease of Barbelors has been very seriously taken up in the Le is said to be insuced. For the Legislature would not, we public revenue was to be derived - When ba helors are taxed for not pole, Childe & Perkins, J. Herman being married, perhaps it might medez, S. C. Greene, C. Aruyld, Hon-rit consideration whether some corry & Turoer, Hall & Perry, T. W. responding tax ought not to be te Rise, S. A. Condy, H. Marceilin, quired from such females as refuse Meigs & Barstow, J. Delchamps, what, in the estimation of a disin Jenny & Douglass, the estate of terested committee, should be con-Moore, the estate of Rice, the estated an eligible, or at least, a reasonable offer. For surely if a two ditempts within the two weeks charter of American rights, that past have been made to set fire to a life, libery, and the pursuit of the same block of buildings. At happiness" are among the usequivlength the villains have succeeded, pealinghts of men—and perhaps a li was truly fortunate that it man has as a questionable a right Two or three of severely taxed in the privations he - uzusta Chronicle.

" The Treasury Estimates were It appears that some apprehen-yestorday sent in to Congress, be-sions have recently been entertained ing a week earlier than they were in Florida, of the hostile intentions sent in the last year. The writers

Col. Gadsden and Lieut. Ripley, the befall him, or personal suffering be Republiena principles throughout been too strong for my official & cor-It is contemplated to remove the ordinary feelings of humanity in any dividual candidate for the Presi-Ibid.

> good sense of the people on the Pre- bly for Speaker. sidential queston, and that he neialmost all the papers, with marked posed to break down the ancient aapprobation, as becoming his uge, sages of the Democratic family but two papers, the Enquirer and turn, and yet go on, and turn a-National Intelligencer; and if he gain."-Nat. Advocate. 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 from a man like Binns, whose dis to legislate upon. regard to truth is such that his most After the Governor'. Vero had been circulation, for electioneering pur- in which the Senate concurred. poses. What renders it more ineredible, if possible, is that Mr. Governor's Veto to the Presidential
> Resolutions. Jefferson is said to have assigned reasons for his preference.

> dency as on account of his open and declared preference of the old sys-Our readers will remember, that tems of the party; he is an avowed some time during the last summer, friend and warm supporter of a Con-a letter of Mr. Jefferson, to a friend gressional Gaugus for President, of his in New York, was published, and upon that ground, he received in which he deliberately stated, that so unanimous a support from the he had an entire confidence in the Republican members of the Assem-

In this we have another evidence, ther had needled, nor would inter- in addition to that offered by the fere with its decision. This declar- Legislature last winter, that the Reation was published, at the time; in publicans of this State are not dis-

circles at Washington. We cannot on this point, and their having anbelieve that he has m de soy de- nounced that fact with the view of of the Ca didates, as it would be in fore the meeting of the Legislature, ject. All is laid waste from Boldisposition, remains a practical infl. direct contradition to the declarato bring it home to the knowledge as fire proof range, to Hunter's del, as relates to the divine declaration of Mr. Jefferson himself, so of the Members. We should like Two or three times it was on fire, lighten his purse, enlighten his mind, pair his high standing with the A-minds of the members to his being but through great exertions it was and soften his heart, as to effect the merican people. Mu hiers can we made Speaker. It appears after saved; had it fallen a prey to the conversion necessary for his escaphelieve that he has declared in fa all, that notwithstanding the oppodestructive element, the flames must ping its penal operation. But if it your of the candidate in question, sition of the Patrict and American have crossed to the opposite side of so happens that a man is noforth the most distinguished acts of whose to "caucus," they are at last comthe Bay, and God only knows where nately disappointed in not obtaining life are in opposition to the republic pelled to yield to the public voice, At would have stopped. We might the objected his affections, and he cans of '98, during the reign of ter- and consent that their friends should in all, probability have witnessed cannot readily transfer his regard to ror, and to the embargo in 1.07, a go into caucus at Albany; and, con-what our devoted city experienced another with whom he would be measure recommended by Mr. Jef sequently, out of 128 members of Admitting it, however, to be true, ous, that the members should vote Those who suffered by the cala as presume, be so uncourteous as to and that the arts and importunities in the house for Speaker, for the 15 or 18 chimneys standing, 8 of & Co. R. Waterman & Co. E. Bliss, my, and like other luxuries to be ing upon the inflamities of extreme in caucus. The resolution was a Justian Meigs, Paris Hill, O Paft, among the sources from which a age, have drawn sentiments from depted, and consequently they did, Mr. Jefferson, favorable to his pre- when in the house, abide by the voto have but little weight with the peo and as it has been heretofore. But ning, from the shoe shop of Mr. known, that Mr Jefferson reads some men there who "can turn, and

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Mobile, December 27. We learn that the Governor has character; and consequently, his put hi vero to the Resolution re burnt. The thole loss was not acwould be entitled to less weight then Presidency of the United States, disnot to exceed \$0.000 dellars. the am and deliberate opinion of senting from the will of a large maone whose situation enables him to jorits of both branches of the Legisview the whole ground. But, we lature. A large majority of the peoagain repeat it, we cannot, for a ple are also in favor of the nomination, moment, place the least confidence beyond a doubt, but, it is possible, is the report, particularly coming the may not consider it a fit subject

solemn declaration has but little returned to the House, a resolution weight with those best sequainted wa adopted (desiring the concurrence with him. It is certainly much of the Senate) requesting the Presimore incredible that Mr. J. fferson dent of the Senate and Speaker of the should write the letter in question, House to transmit copie of the prein opposition to his own colemn de amble and resolution, (recommending claration, recently made, than the General Jackson to the Presidency) Binns should put such a story in to the Executive of the evera! States,

EXEGUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

reason can he, or any other man, assign, in favour of Mr. Crawford's "entitemen of the thouse of Rep'res.

The pretensions? Can he assign con. of herewith return to the House of sistency of conduct? Can he as Representatives in which originated sign adherence to principle? Can he joint reso utions, entitled. Resolved

We have no idea that political opin- not offer these congratulations so ly given him a rank among the con-ions, honestly entertained, have ex- much on account of Maj. Goodell's querors of modern times; but his u. tinguished, or will extinguish, the known attachment to a particular in niform and eminent usefulness in the protection of our southern frontier has enlisted his name among the saviours 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 canction of official precedent to justify it. Indeed it would have teen no ground of objection, to have proceeded in a less formal and official manner, to the full extent of the resolutions; the a so would have had the sanction of precedent, and would have furnished e. qual testimony of the public sentiment of our fellow cit zen in regard to thi question, of so much present and future interest to the nation.

It is because I believe it is not fair'y within the legitimate sphere of legislation, & so far as my own knowledge extends without any previous example, and would be introdutory of unneces ary, if not mischievous matters into our legislative deliberation with at 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 distingui hed tages whose names have been in consemplation for the high office in question, in whose favor I would more reluctantly withhold my signa ure.

ISR LEL PICKENS

Great Fire at Columbia.

By a passenger from Columbia, four years ago, when two thirds of willing to be a partner in all the ferson himself; and which was sup Assembly, 120 attended the canous; arrived in the Stage last evening, it was laid in ashes. The amount vicissitudes of life, he would rather ported by the whole of the republicand we learn that 8. S. Gardiner, we learn that a fire broke out in of property destroyed, is estimated seem to call forth commiscration, can particion the Senate, with the Evq. one of the partizing of the that place, on Wednesday marning, as seven'y fivethousand dollars, bulf than to be an object of taxation exception of Mr. Crawford alone. Patriot, effered a resolution in cast by which nearly a whole block was consumed, our informant counting its, age, J. D. Mongin, W Lippitt consider the life of a bachelor a tux- of Mr. Crawford's friends, practis- person who should have a majority which were fronting the street, and extending to a brick bouse at the corner. By a pote on the way-hill. it is stated that the alarm was given tensions, it is obvious that it can in caucue. This is as it should be, about ball past 2 o'clock in the morple of the United States. It is well let republicans beware; there are Hunt, from which the fire extended on the stree to the Washington Ho. tel, where is ravages were checked, and the house saved, though the 2 story back building of Latta and M. Fartig was destroyed, but without injuly to the front store, The stables of Mr. Randolph were

Carolina Ganette.

CON RESS. House of epresentatives.

A message wa received from the President of the United States, in

A message we received from the President of the United States, in the words follows:

To the flouse of representatives of the Units States.

In answer to resolution of the House of Representatives, of Describer 32th, reasoning the President of the Unid States to lay before the House seh information as he may possess and which may be disclosed with it injury to the public good, relate to the determination of any seriege, or combination of soverens, to assist Spain to the subjustion of the late colonies on the American continent; and whether any good ment of Europpese any aid or a seasone which such sovereign, or a bination of sovereigns, or abination of sovereigns, may affor to Spain for the subjugation of he has colonies above mentioned; I have state,

but we are happy to state that no pulsory process, his money also. lives were lost. Savannuh Republican, 20th inst.

SET HITCH

a requisition on the commanding Chawroun's recovery as hopeless, officer, for a company, to proceed Their case is hopeless if their calput down Indian hostility in that so deplorable a contingency quarter. The Governor came to cannot even flatter them with the Pensacola, over land from St. Au- hope of his losing both his eyes, as noies were committing depredations ually and certainly, though yet not on the white border settiers. In the rapidly, regaining his health."

We are sorry to see an article exthia, who confirmed the fact of out- pressed like the above in so respectrage having been committed, but able and errect a paper as the Na-Calared himself unable to protect the lateligeneer. It conveys the the whites or c force the law; the idea that there is a feeling, or rather blood of the young warriors was in- a want of feeling amongst many of fluned, and they would know no those opposed to a candidate for pub-control, nor submit to authority lie favor, which we trust has no Their disaffection grows out of the real existence. There are hundresent treaty, and the laying out of reds, no doubt, and thousands in the the new road, which will pass thro' United States who do not consider the new yout, which will pass into Uested States who do not consider their country. Captain Burch, who Mr. Crayford the most proper peris surveying and marking the road, sonin our country to fill the Executas a guard of two efficers and tive Office—but we trust there are swenty in in, and has nothing to fear, none of these who would rejoice at but we are diarmed for the safety of anyindividual misfortune that might

but through great exertions it was and soften his heart, as to effect the merican pe ple. Mu h less can we made Speaker. It appears after J nathan Meigs, Paris Hill, O Paft, among the sources from which a G. Tompkins, E. Padelford, M. public revenue was to be derived — Woodworth, H. Blair, J. W. Stack. When be helors are taxed for not pole, Childs & Perkins, J. Hernan being married, perhaps it might meher, S. C. Greene, C. Arnold, Hen-rit consideration whether some corry & Turner, Hall & Perry, T. W. responding tax ought not to be to Ripe, S. A. Condy, H. Marceilin, quired from such females as refuse Meigs & Barstow, J. Delchamps, what, in the estimation of a disin Moore, the estate of Rice, the estate of terested committee, should be con-Moore, the estate of Rice, the estate an eligible, or at least, a tate of Anciaux, and others. reasonable offer. For surely if a

The first appearance of the fire man desirons of marrying is refu
was in the roof of the building which sed and taxed too, it would scarcely was unoccupied, and must have been seem that equal and exact justice the work of some daring incendia was rendered to him. Besides ry -Our readers will recollect that which, it is declared in the great two attempts within the two weeks charter of American rights, that past have been made to set fire to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of the same block of buildings. At happiness" are among the unequivlength the villains have succeeded, ocal rights of men-and perhaps a It was truly fortunate that it man has as a questionable a right was high water at the time the fire to pursue happiness in the cold and broke out, which enabled the ship dreary regions of celibacy, as in the ping at the wharves to haul into the warm and cheerful enjoyments of stream, otherwise there would have matrimonial bliss. One might not been considerable damage done to admire his taste, or have a wish to them. Sixteen or seventeen build partake of his comforts ; but it does ings were destroyed and a quantity not follow, that while he is pretty of merchandize. Two or three of severely taxed in the privations he ouncitizens received a slight injury experiences, it would be either chafrom the fall of a piece of scantling; ritable or just to require, by a com-- uzusta Chronicle.

" The Treasury Estimates were It appears that some apprehen-yesterday sent in to Congress, be-sions have recently been entertained ing a week earlier than they were of the Lidings: The Mobile Argus of letters to distant places, theresays, "G-vernor Duval had made fore, can no longer represent Mr. forthwith, to St. Marks, to meet and culations of success are founded on The Governor came to cannot even flatter them with the gusting, through Tulahaen; it was is said to have been predicted abroad, on his road that he heard, the Semi-er even one of them. He is grad-

We are sorry to see an article ex-

has taken up a favorable opicion of Mr. Crawford, it can only be accounted for by the false medium through which he has viewed his character; and consequently, his put hi vero to the Resolution re the calm and deliberate opinion of senting from the will of a large mathe cam and deriver as opinion or senting from the wittor a large ma-one whose situation enables him to jority of both branches of the Legis-view the whole ground. But, we lature. A large majority of the peo-again repeat, it, we cannot, for a ple are also in favor of the nomination, moment, place the least confidence beyond a doubt, but, it is possible, from a man like Binns, whose dis to legislate upon. regard to truth is such that his most After the Governor's Veto had been solemn declaration has but little returned to the House, a recolution weight with those best arquainted wa adopted (desiring the concurrence with him. It is certainly much of the Senate requesting the Presi-more incredible that Mr. Jefferson dent of the Senate and Speaker of the should write the letter in question, House to transmit copie of the prein opposition to his own solemn de amble and resolution, (recommending claration, recently made, than the General Jackson to the Presidency) Binns should put such a story in to the Executive of the evera! States, erreulation, for electioneering pur- in which the Senate concurred. poses. What renders it more incredible, if possible, is that Mr. Governor's Veto to the Presidential Jefferson is said to have assigned reasons for his preference. What reason can be, or any other man, cassign da favour of Mr. Crawford's assign da favour of Mr. Crawford's I herewith return to the House of the House sign adherence to principle ? Ca, the joint reso ution, entitled the present republican administra, ed for the Executive approbation tion? To all these questions, the I regret that, according to my own answer is emphatically—No! But ideas of the legislative duties of the one reason can be assigned; and General A-sembly of the State; I canwe trust Mr. Jefferson will be a not unite in this official and authori-

but through great exertions it was and soften his heart, as to effect the merican pe pic. Mu h less can we made Speaker, It appears after search; had it fallen a prey to the conversion necessary for his escapellation to the has declared in fa all, that notwithstanding the opposition, it is not not have crosses to the opposite side of so happens that a dish is unfortune the most distinguished acts of whose to "caucus," they are at last come that be most distinguished acts of whose to "caucus," they are at last come that their friends should be appropriated in not obtaining life are in opposition to the republiphent of this affections, and he cans of '98, during the reign of termination of the public voice, it would have stopped. We might the object of his affections, and he cans of '98, during the reign of termination of the public voice, it would have stopped. We might the object of his affections, and he cans of '98, during the reign of termination of the high office in que the public voice, it would not be measure recommended by Mr. Jeff four years ago, when two thirds of willing to be a partner in all the forces himself: and which was son what our devoted city experienced another with whom he would not measure recommended by Mr. Jet sequently, out of 1220 members of four years ago, when two thirds of willing to be a partner in all the ferson himself; and which was sup Assembly, 120 attended the caucus; it was laid in ashes. The amount vivissitudes of life, he would rather ported by the whole of the republicand we learn that S. S. Gardiner, of property destroyed, is estimated seem to call forth commiseration, can party in the Senate, with the Evq. one of the partizans of the as seriently five thousand dollars, balf than to be an object of taxation. Exception of Mr. Crawford about. Particle of the tensor of the two cases that the members should you of which is said to be insured. For the Legislature would not, we Admitting it, however, to be true, cus, that the members should vote Those who suffered by the call an presume, he so unconficus as to and that the arts and importunities in the house for Speaker, for the its, are, J. B. Mongin, W Lippitt consider the Regional Statement of Mr. Crawford's friends, practis-person who should have a majority & to. R. Waterman & C. E. Bliss, my, and like other luxuries to be ing upon the infimities of extreme in caucus. The resolution was a of Mr. Crawford's friends, practis-person who should have a majority ing upon the infirmities of extreme in easurus. The resolution was a-age, have drawn sentiments from depted, and consequently they did, Mr. Jefferson, favorable to his pre- when in the house, abide by the vote tensions, it is obvious that it can in caucus. This is as it should be, about balf past 2 o'clock in the morhave but fittle weight with the peound as it has been heretofore. But ple of the United States. It is well let republicans beware; there are nown, that Mr Jefferson reads some men there who "can turn, and but two papers, the Enquirer and turn, and yet go on, and turn a tel, where s ravages were check-National Intelligencer; and if he gain."—Nat. Advocate. ed, and the house saved, though ALABAMA POLITICS. Mobile, December 27.

We learn that the Governor has is the report, particularly coming the may not consider it a fit subject

pretensions? Can be assign con- I herewith return to the House of sistency of conduct? Can be as Representatives in which originated be assign services rendered the olutions proposing General Andrew country? Canho assign display of Jackson a a suitable candidate for talents, or admission of know. President of the U States," which hedge? Can he assign display to had, on the 17th inst been present.

mong the last to assign it ;-we tative mode, not merely of rendering mean, that he happened to draw a just tribute of respect to our emi his first breath on the soil of the nent fellow citizen who is the ubject ancient dominion. Although some of the Resolutions but of proposing Virginians are so far governed by any individual as a candidate for the this improper feeling as to write to office of national Chief Magistrate-Virginians in other states, upbraid by an ordinary and formal act of leing them for their opposition to the gislation- anctioned by the Execuiminian candidate, yet no one can tive approbation, and entitled to a

viewinan candidate, yet no one can tive appropriation, and cannot to a believe that the distinguished patri- place among our statute laws, of in question could, for a moment. At an expression of the lively senindulge in this answorthy feeling of timents of gratitude to so distinguish state pride.—Wash. Republican. mation of his exalted merits so justly

Triumph of Democratic Principles entertained by ourselves and our con-We congratulate the Trionds of stituents, no language would have

which were froming the street, and extending to a brick bouse at the corner. By a note on the way-hill, it is stated that the alarm was given ning, from the shoe shop of Mr. Hunt, from which the fire extended on the stree to the Washington Ho-

The stables of Mr. Randolph were burnt. The thole loss was not acopinion, under such circumstances commending Gen ral Jackson to the curately estimated, but calculated would be entitled to less weight than Presidency of the United States, dis-not to exceed \$.000 dollars. A message wa received from the President of the United States, in

A message we received from the President of the United States, in the words follows:

To the House of representative of the United States.

In answer to resolution of the House of Representatives, of December 22th, recessing the President of the Unid States to lay before the House uch information as he may possess and which may be disclosed with it injury to the public good, relate to the determination of sovering, to assist Spain in the subjustion of the late colonies on the American continent; and whether any go ment of Europe is disposed or termined to oppose any aid or assesse which such sovereign, or another industrial of the subjugation of he ate colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I possess no infunction on that subject, not kno to Congress, which can be dis sed without injury to the public g.d.

Important Decision.—— the Su-

ges whose names have been in consemplation for the high office in question, in whose favor I would more

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

the 2 story back building of Latta and M. Farling was destroyed, but

without injury to the front store,

CON RESS.

House of appresentatives.

Carolina Ganette.

Important Decision .preme Court have decided present term in the case of Dingmoor vs. Hand, argued at a rmer term, and upon which the took an adversari, that a note ourt seal, payable at a future day, with interest from the date, if not puntually 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 ouly recover the face of the note, together with interest from the time

Cahamba (Ala.) Pressi

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31, 1824.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFEISON.

As it was expected, this great and good man is to be the mark against which the envenued shafts of a certain taction are to be livected. If could not be otherwise. The principles entertained by Mr. Jefferson, and which this general mass of the republican parry law edupled, and uniformly pursued, are in direct opposition to those of the federalists, and to those which the appearance from the republicant party are culcavouring to introduce at our system of government. Finding that their weapons have no material effect on the missiblers of the republicant bold, they wow attempt the Hercuicant task of destroying the healt for, should success attend hem to their defaults of the destroy the great name and reput attend them of Mr. Jefferson, the resultings nefarious plan to destroy the great name and separation of Mr. Jefferson, the resultican per y must dwidle into a patient maneric Bir car such a frairors and ab romable in succeed in these United States? The foot much have lost all these these mud have los all tham; mus be as the transfer of the transfe panehment it merits.

om the Washington Republican, it is said, that the ar s and importunities of M. Craw. and exemplary pirity of his charac er? The same paper say. "It is well known that Mr. Jefferson reads but two papers, the Enquirer and the National Intelligencer: and if he has taken a forwardle opinion of M. Cawford, it can be favorable opinion of M. Cawford, it can be favorable opinion of M. Cawford, it can be found that the same different properties of the same different papers. It is not consequently, but opinion, under another commanders, which has viewed his characteristic and consequently, but opinion, under another commanders, and deliberate opinion of one whose situation enables him to rise wite of few whose situation enables him to rise wite the weight than the calm and detherace opinion often-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 privace reputation; but can be people believe that the great and ordiference Jefferson forms his opinion of public men and measures on he writings of those editors and Breasures on he writings of those editors and their correspondents & flave sor there gen le-men acknowledged themselves the desophes of this great teacher of republican orinciples! And can the disciples teads their maver— and such a master too! The position taken by he Westley by he Washington Republican is altogether false, and can decive bit a f-w. The cal-umns of the Enquirer and Nayonal Intelli-generating beautiful open to all par-ties; and, assuredly, if M. Jefferson was a man to draw his conclusions of ma and m man to disw his concluses of min and measures, merely from newspaper essays, wix sould he not have formed an opinion contrary to the which has so man despleased the editors of the Broublingar! The accusation in Question, is edited loss if the extreme, and it must draw not him but he laughter of every man of sense. The feddralists may surel, and bits if they can, deffer on shall be acknown believed as the head of the roubblingar newspaper. ledged as the head of te republican party, as long as he lives; and headle carry to his grave the benedictions of a pateful people, for the many important services be has rendered to

LEGISLATUROF, NEW YORK in the Seane, on the Seane, on the Seane, on the sease when was referred, he resolutions of a General Assembly of mosses, responding the practice of Compress, meeting in cases, reported, that it was mexpedient for the relative of Year Yirk to instruct their senant, or to request the representatives of thaute in Congress to use their exertions to prent a nomination being made during the sent session of congress, by the members seed of persons of filt the offices of President of the offices of President of the while the sena c and LEGISLATUREOF, NEW YORK by the members fired, no new position of the offices of President and Vice President of the United S ares, as that, while the sone a and assembly of the ste of New Tork do not their legislative capacity, their legislative capacity. sembly of the ste of Now Fork do not seem it proper, their legislative capacity, recommend it the senators and represen-tives of this at, it assist in the nomina on of candidator that offices, yet, they see free to disce that the practice was con-stent with the prit of the constitution, and colliarly dealers at this time, as the best and of ascertaing the wishes and harmon-ing the view the people, and of attaining the result, will of the majority.

The Prodice papers, after the New-York ections had ten place, asserted in the most sitive many, that Mr. Crawford would

these nations again to bondage; and, as to the aid which once might be disposed to give, they speak w a language which she will understand, and the colonies will not fait to profit by. Upon as whole we think it clear that Great Britain has determined upon her policy and course on his subject; and they will lead her to oppose, even by arms if ne-cessary, the interference of any continental na-tion in the quarrel between Spain and South America.

The King of Spain is o 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
H: was received with enthusiasm
It was reported in London, has a congress

It was reported in Lindon, has a congress was to be held at Paris on South American affairs, and another at St. Pe creating for the purpose of atranging the affairs of the East. Evidand will journersher.

The Secretary of the Shipowners' Society liables interview with Givernment at the instance of several of the mechanise agaged in the radle with Spanish America, for the purpose of Secretaring whether there was any the rade with Spanish America, for the pur-pose of according whether there was any real found in for the rumours of its being the in ention of the French government to as-sis: Span in a tempting the reconquest of her lar ecolomes. The most satisfactory and un-qualified assurances were given by Govern-ment that there was not the slighter pre-ence for imputing any such design to the French overnment.

The Duke D'Angoulems had arrived at Pa-ris; having made his grand entree on the 2d

ltimo.

Dr. Mackay, who had been sent to Mexico Dr. Mickay, who had been sent to Mexico by the British government, had returned to England. having concluded a reary with the Mcklean government, very advantageous to the commerce of Great Britain. The Greek Cause was triumphant. The Greek Cause was triumphant of the Care of the Ca

Greek firet has obtained another victory in an engagement with that of the Turks. On land were equally successful

VERY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ITEMS OF FORE GV AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGE CE

INFELLIGE CE.

Testerday, the Earl and Counters of HanBown renter ained a large party of distinguished personages, at their house in GrosvenoSquare, among whom were Lied and Lady
Granville, Led St. Helens, Earl of Pembroke,
W. Wellesley, &c.
Yesterday, acrived at the Royal Hotel, the
Earl of Enot, from his uset in Scoulars.

Yesterday, acrived at the hoyal motes, the Earl of En ton, from his seat in Scotland. Yesterday, the beautiful lap-dog of Lady Bamfyide, was killed, by he negligence of a servant letting a table fall on the neck of the innocent little animal. The servant was surned

Panis, Nov. 4. It is with soncere pleasure we amountee to the good people of this mercopoles, that the Duke of Bonneckers in good heath. He som-led gracious y to the You'me of Charraschart, ext. minister for Lavierin allies, who do a visit yesterday to the Duches of Bonne.

Last night, Ves Anama gave a splendid ball, when, as mark as it could be calculated from 700 o 1000 persons were present. The assemblage of beauty and fashion was as splendid. 700 o 1000 persons seemblage of beauty and fashion was as splendid as it has everbeen witnessed. About half past nife, the supper room was the swo open, and the rank was irress whete towards the vables, which were covered with a sump most old collation, contisting of natural and caviliant features pies, sweetmeats, tongues, game, &c. cold cultation, contisting of natural and cash, including the piece, sweetmeats, tonguez, game, &c-prepared in the F-nch style, and arranged with the most exquisite raste. A variety of generous wine, from the best importations, crowned the festive board. The company aon demilisted november of past provinger, &c. Convivacity and piecewire respect throughout the evening. Mr. Admir was elegantly, out the evening. Mrs. Ada is was elegated thron on gorgeously dressed. Her head d and plumes were very tastefully arranged.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The seats of one Member and one Delegate of the present Congress, are contested - 1st of Mr. Bailey from this state and M. Richard, from Michigan. In the former case, the Committee of Elections have applied toe and received pow. er to soud for persons and papers. Tais fact would seem to indicate, that the report will turn on the autual residence of Mr. B. in Wash. ington, as the production of persons will not be necessary to establish the principle contended for by the sitting member-hat absence from a dominil on public business does not vitiate inhabitancy. In the case of Mr. R. who is a Brenchman by birth. and a Roman Catholio 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 reSHERIFF'S BALES.

Will be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawfu! sale hours, 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, Bennock & Co. vs. John McCord. Elzy B. Reynolds, Silas Reynolds, and Youngs Tomlinson; property pointed out by George l'omlinson. Al.SO.

One tract of land, containing eighteen aeres, more or less, unoccupied, adjoining l'homas Davis, on the waters of Lick erenk ; levied on as the property of John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Little, property poin ed out by defendant ALSO,

The four following negroes, viz. Pompey, Limas, Phillis, and Mariah ; levied on a- the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Minton, property pointed out-by plaintiffs.

ALSO, Two negro fellows named Jesse and haswell; 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 aundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hadgins; said executions returned to me by a constable.

AL-O.

One negro child named Edmund ; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satis y an execution in favor of Pliza il, 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, Jone and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny ; levied on as the property of Levi II. a chols, to out by Benjamio D. Sims. satisfy an execution in favor of Eleanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Josephos D. Echole, security on the appeal-property pointed out by A. H. Sneed. ALSO,

Four horses, one mule, the following property to wit: one wargon and dar, and one lot perty of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs.

Richard J. Willis, p. s. January 30. 1824.

lowing property, to wit:

SI negroes, viz: Nelly and King. her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Jue-Nancy & her 2 obildren. Harriott and Nathan-Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son ravis -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 ebproperty pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO.

ing property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedwheels, 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 Rebesca Waller. and now in the possession of plain-tiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S. January 28. 1824.

ILL be sold on the fet Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the u ual sale hours, the following proper-TV. to wit.

One black horse, four cows, four calves, two beds and furniture, steads and ourds, one pine table, one wooden clock, one pine writing desk, one pipe 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 iren pot racks, one spin- re, 1824. ning wheel, three shovel ploughs, one pair fire dogs, and four rooters; oll taken as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy an exproperty pointed out by Winnifred ALSO,

Four negroes, viz: a woman named tletty, 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 Si mons, deceased. vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deseased.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the nones 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 A. Lauc-property pointed

William Smith, Shff. Januar 29. 1824.

& EN the first Tuesday in March One tract of Land.

children, Charlotte, Burwell. and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs Julian, and one black horse; 'evied and ereditors. Terms made known said Kelly-property pointed out by to satisfy sundry fifar r said Hudson. on a the property of Booker Hudson, on the day of sale. ALSO.

Eleven acres of land more or less, adjoining Elberton, lying on day in April per Falling creek, and five tots in Elberday in April next, at on, containing one are each; levide Willies sold at the Court House within the usual sale house, the following property, to wit:

| Wilcontaining one are each; levide Willies will be sold at the Court House within the usual sale house, the following property, to wit:

| Saling creek, and five tots in Elbert Willes County and the Court House within the usual sale house, the following property, to wit:

Ten barrels of corn; levi. 3 Fracts of Land.

ALSO. more or less lying on Dove's creek, levied on as the property of Benjamin Andrew. jun. - Conditions cash.
D VID DOBBS, s. E. C.

January 27, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April GEORGIA, Court of Ordinary oext, will be sold at the court Wilkes County. Jau. Term. 1822.

Note usual hours of sale, the follow.

On the petition of Affred Well born, stating that Washington Hoff, it his life time, made and delivered to him his bond to make ti steads and furniture, two cows and ties to afish tracts of land, as he th steads and furniture, two cows and to a said Hoff might draw, (dated 26; chest, four shoats, two suinning February, 1821) in the lottery as thorised by the act of 1821. whereas a copy of the bond is here with filed, and whereas it appears that the said Holf drew two tracts erty of land, one lying and being in the 11th district of Monroe county, which is the only one in dispute, the other trast 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 or. dered that the said administrators make titles to the said Wellborn, of show cause at the Court of Ordina . ry, to be helden 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 80th day of Jamua-

John Dyson, c. c. o.

5-4t Strayed or Stolen.

ROM the subscriber, living in Wilkes County, four miles from Mailorysville, on the night of the 19th instant, a BAY GELDING. about five or six years old, near & feet 1 1 2 or two loches high, and light built for his size; he has a ster 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 town of Washington, opposite An who will give information of said feet north and must be be that the hard and the feet north and must be be be that the hard and the feet north and must be be feet north and must be feet no horse, so that the subscriber can get him again, shall be amply rewarded for his trouble.

James Render. Jan. 26, 1824.

Notice. GREEABLY to an order or the court of Ordinary of Ordinary of Ordinary on the Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, GREEABLY to an order of

next, will be sold at Elbert court lying in the county aforesaid, on the the following property to wit: 1910g in the country with the usual sale hours, waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Battey, and o-One moiety of six negroes, there, and containing 202 1-2 a res, of Cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, viz: Shadrack a negro man, Hiram more or less; being the real estate a man Parthena a woman, and three of Samuel Huling, deceased, and

> James Huling, adm'r. January 27, 1824. 5--tf

> > Executor's Sale.

on at the property of sactor of M C. Li estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of gon for Zachariah Samuel, vs. said said county, deceased; consisting of

ed on as the property of William one containing twelve hundred acres, Richards, to satisfy a fifa in favor of more or less, lying on Broad river, James Long vs said Richards. died; one containing five hundred One hundred acres of land, and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the othadjoining John Statham and others; er containing three hundred and fifty foug acrès, more or less, also lying on levied on as the property of Benjamin
Andrew jun. to satisfy a fifa in fa
Broad river, and purchased by the
wor of Richard C Adams. v. Ben said Taliaferre of Isham. Watkins. Kelly to satisfy an execution ob. vor of Elenard C. Adams, v. Den tained on the fore-losure of a mort. jamin Andrew, senr. and Benjamin The above land to be sold in pursuance in favor of Robert Malone... Andrew, jun.—Conditions cash. hary of Wilkes County, passed at the Januare term of said court in

sening the most venerable, www, and steaty for imputing republican in the estimation of the American geomet. This sacrilege will receive, we hope, the punchment it merits.

In an article insected in this day's paper, from the Vashnation Republican it it is and, "that the are and importantials of M. Cower ford, feducial, practising from the Vinformities of centerangeand naving due to the preventions, it is obvious that if I the norm of M. J. Comment is of the United States." The Opinion of M. J. J. Comment of M. J. Comment of M. J. J. Commen aituation enables him to view the of one whose situation enables him to you will be whole ground. The advors of the Enquirer and National Intelligence, are mea for whom we entertain a high respect in regard to their talents and private reputation; but can be people believe that the great and oilight-need affection forms his opinion of public men and measures on he writings of those editors and measures on the writings of those editors and measures on the writings of those editors and their correspondents # Have, soft three gen lemma acknowledged themselves the descriptor of this great scaches of republican vinceples! And can the disciples teads their maver—and auch a master too! The position (aken by he Washington Republican is altogether by the Washington Republican is altogether false, and can decive by a few The columns of the Enquirer and National Intelligence have been impartially open to all parties; and, assuredly, if M. Jefferson was a man to disk his conclusive of men and measites; and, assuredly, if M Jeffreson was a man in dear his conclusion of man and man and the his conclusion of man and man an

LEGISLATURIOF NEW YORK in the Senare, on the 3th mist. M. Bowne, from the select committee of whom was refer to the residations of a General Ascembly of misses, reproduct the practice of Congress meeting in case, reported, that it was nexpedient for the kiniature of Yew Yirk to instruct their senate, or to request the representatives of thetate in Congress to use their exertions too prett a nomination being made during the senate sension of congress, by the members there. Of nervous to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the Offices of President and Vice President of the Offices of President of the offices, the offices, yet they were free to last that the practice was contained with the set of the confliction, and peculiarly designs at this time, as the best made of according the wishes and harmonising the views the people, and of attaining in the result, will of the majority.

The Product papers, after the New-York LEGISLATURIOF NEW YORK

The Prodice papers, after the New-York ections had fan place, asserted in the most satire in me, that Mr. Crawford would we but T. P.T. friends in the legislature of lat state. That is now their language?

save but T I'll friends in the tensor as we but T I'll friends in the tanguage? fore it is "It will she tolerated, that a majority of te two have, being less than 85 persons, sould trop upon the feelings of a million als has freemen; and should hold the siece of state in contempt in order to best who have a work of the whole state." What sall those papers say, when it will assess seek by facts, that these four-fifths the sale state agree in opinion with the majoritof the legislature?

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**Correlation of the case of administration on the case of activate of the case of the cas

for imputing any such design to the French

risc having made his grand entree on the 2d ultimo.

Dr. Mackay, had been sent to Mexico by the British government, had returned to Baghard, havings meltided a reary with the Maxican government, very advantageous of the commerce of Great British British The Greek Cause was triumphant. The Greek Cause was triumphant. The Greek free has obtained another victory in an engagement with that of the Turks. On land they were equally successful.

ALSO, William Burdet's

VERY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT IPEMS OF FORE-GN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGE CE

INFELLIGE CG.

Lord v., Mrs. 18.
Lord v., Lord v

Pauls, Nov. 4.

Pause. Nov. 4.

Pause. Nov. 4.

It is with sincere pleasure we amounce to the goad people of this metropolis, that the Bucker is in goad health He smilled graclosay to the Vecome of Charvacrast earn wist yesterday to the Diches of Benut.

Last night, Mes Anawa gave a splended ball, when, as nearly as it or old be calculated. from 4700 to 1000 persons were present. The assemblage of beauty and fastion was a splended ball, and the read was precisively to the Analysis of the second did as it has ever been witnessed. About half past nide, the supper room was thrown open, and the read was precisively towards the tables, which were covered with a sump noise cold collation, emissing of natural and can he definite, piecs, sweetmeats, tongues, game, &c. prepared in the Fonds style, and arranged with the most esquisite waste. A variety of generous wine, from he best importations, crowned the fessive board. The company as on demindral presented of prevening Mes Ada as was elegantly, but not gorgeously desseed. Her had dress and plums were very tastefully arranged.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS. The seats of one Member and one Delegate of the present Congress, are contested - int of Mr. Bailey from this state and M. Richard. from Michigan. In the former caso, the Committee of Elections have applied for and received pow. or to soud fir persons and papers. Tais fact would seem to indicate, that the report will turn on the sotual residence of Mr. B. in Wash. ington, as the production of persons will not be necessary to establish the principle contended for by the sit. ting member-bat absence from a dominil on public business does not vitiate inhabitancy. In the pase of Mr. R. who is a Frenchman by birth. and a Roman Catholio 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.

HE Subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him to call and liquidate their accounts without further delay .- Circumstanees have prompted this appeal to sto woman named Judy and her their liberality, and it is confidently shill Mary, one woman named Visa their liberality, and it is confidently expected, it will not be made in vain. Walter H. Weems.

January 31, 1824.

Georgia-Elbert County. WHEREAS Leroy Barton applies to me tate and effects of Table Barton, also grain applies to me tate and effects of Table ha Barton, late of said County, deceased, and where as James Tait applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of William Mosley, deceased.

Pompey, Limas, Phillis, and orthomet
The Dake D'Angoulems had arrived at Pasof John Minton, to satisfy sundry si having made his grand entree on the 2d executions vs. said Minton, property Mariah ; levied on as the property

Jesse and Carwell; levied on as the rons, two iven pot racks, one spin- ry, 1824. property of Richard Hilyard to sate ping wheel, three shovel ploughes, isfy sundry executions.

in 875 acres of and, more or less, ecution in favor of Simeon Echole; lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Moreman and others, whereon widow Wargaret Burdet is now living ; levied on as the property of said William Burdet, to satisfy andry, executions against him and Wm. W. Hadgins; said executions returned to me by a constable.

AL-O. One negro child named Edmund ; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to sut is y an execution in favor of Fliza wil, executris, &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 chil. dren Sophia, Jone and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi II. t chols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eleanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Josephus D. Cehols, security on the appeal-property pointed out by A. H. Sneed. ALSO,

Four horses, one mule, one wargon 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 Relly-property pointed out by W. Doaring.

Richard J. Willis, p. s. January 30, 1824.

within the usual side hours, the folto satisfy a fifa in favor of M C. Li lowing property, to wit:

51 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Jue-Nancy & her 2 ohildren. Harriett and Sathan-grus and wife Kuty and her son avis-Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann-Charles and wife Rachel-Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sundy, Little Peter, uppet, Billy, George, and Ben ; vied on as the property of Patrick gage in favor of R bert Maloneproperty pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO.

Six negroes, viz: one nere fellow named Solomon, one neand her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Jesiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the fore. jab Houston vs. James Edmonson; elesure of a merigage in favor of property pointed out in said mort-William Dearing—To satisfy also gage. Levied on by Wm. C. Mortwo other executions against/said gan, late deputy sheriff, and re-Walton—property pointed out by turned to me.
William Dearing, and in my possession. ALSO, January 23

I wo negroes, viz: a man named' Gabriel, and a woman nasure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes

Richard J. Willis, D. s. January 30, 1824.

stends and cords, one pine table, shew cause at the Court of Ordina-one wooden clock, one pine writing py, to be helden on the first Monday desk, one pipe chest, eight split in May cext, why they do not, and bottom mairs, eleven sheep, one it is further ordered, that this rule set fire dogs, five earthen plates, be advertised according to law. Two negro fellows named three pots, two ovens. two flat is said court, this soin day of Januaone pair fire dogs, and four rooters; all taken as the property of Simon William Burdet's interest Pettee, deceased, to satisfy an exproperty pointed out by Winnifred Pettee. ALSO,

Four negroes, viz: a woman sained Hetty, 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 Si mons, deceased, vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased. ALSO.

town of Washington, opposite An- who will give information of said drew Shapperd, the lot being sixty horse, so that the subscriber can 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 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. Januar. 29. 1824.

N the first Tuesday in March house, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit :

viz: Shadrack a negro man, Hiram more or less; being the real estate a man. Parthena a woman, and three of Samuel Huling, deceased, and children, Charlotte, Burwell, and to be sold for the benefit of the beris Julian, and one black horse; levied and creditors. Terms made known on a the property of Booker Hudson, on the day of sale. to satisfy sundry fifas v. eaid Hudson. ALSO.

Eleven acres of land more VILL be sold on the 1st Tues or less, adjoining Elberton, lying on day in April pert day in April next, at ton, containing one acre each; levied Nthe first Tuesday in April next the court house in Wilkes county, on a the property of Jacob W. King. door in Wilkes County, all the real

Ten barrels of corn; levi. 3 Fracts of Land.

more or less lying on Dove's greek, adjoining John Statham and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Andrew jun. to satisfy a fifa in fa Kelly to satisfy an execution ob. vor of Richard C Adams. v. Ben said Taliaferre of Isham Warkins. tained on the force sure of a mort. jamin Andrew, senr. and Benjamin The above land to be sold in pursu-Andrew. jun. - Conditions cash.
D VID DOBBS. S. E. C.

January 27, 1824.

ILL be sold at Elbert court bouse, 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 foreglosure of a mortgage, in favour of Bena-

DAVID DOBBS, s. B. C. January 23, 1824.

THE copartnership between Ste-phen Menard and James Thompmed Siller; levied on as the pro-perty of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the forcelo-execution obtained on the forceloquested to call as soon as possible: January 80th 1824. Stephen Menard.

James Thompson. Jan. 30, 1824. 5-2t

four earres, two beds and furniture, make titles to the said Wellborn, or

True copy from the minutes of

John Dyson, c. c. o.

Straved or Stolen.

ROM the subscriber, living in Wilkes County, four miles from Mailorysville, on the night of facabout five or six years old, near f feet 1 1 2 or two inches high, and light built for his size; he has a star in his forebead 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 One house and lot, in the been badly nicked. Any person get him again, shall be amply rewarded for his trouble.

James Render. Jan. 26, 1824.

Notice. GREEABLY to an order of A the court of Ordinary of O. grethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land. next, will be sold at Elbert court lying in the county aforesaid, on the within the usual sale hours, waters of Long creek, adjoining following property to wit:

One moiety of six negroes, thers, and containing 202 4.2 a cres,

> James Huling, adm'r. January 27, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

gon for Zachariah Samuel, vs. said said county, deceased; consisting of

ed on as the property of William one containing twelve hundred acres, Richards, to satisfy a fifa in favor of more or less, lying on Broad giver, Lames Long vs. said Richards. the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred One hundred acres of land, and eighty six acres, more or less, ly-nore or less lying on Dove's greek, ing 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 Taliaferre of Isham Warkins. ance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the nary of Wilkes County, passenger of January term of said court in eighteen January tour Terms, hundred and twenty four 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, Sadm'rs,

Blank Deeds, For sale at this Office.

Sheriffs' Sales.

7 ILL be old on the fir t Tuesder in February next. at the Court house in Wilkese courty, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Pe er and Allsey; levied on as the property of James Brown by virtue of two fi fas, vs said Brown, one in favor of Archibald II. 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 satis-fy 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 on as the property of said R dert said Joseph Heard.
Aikin to satisfy ad day executions

Also against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone; inted out by said Stone, one of pointed out by said orone, one of the defendants in one of said fi fa's. AL O,

F.lzcy B. Reynolds' interest in the negroes belonging to his m'teer, Ann Reynolds, being nine ie number, viz Harry about thirty the years old, his wife Sina about thirty eight, and their seve children. Be ky about eighteen, Emily about sixteen. Thens thicteen, Nelly ele ven Catharine nine, Hampshire six, and Heary three years old; levied on by sirtue of two fi fats, one in favor of Joseph B. Galbreath for the use of Thomas Williams against said Reynolds, and the other in the name of 'l'Keozie, Benno k & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, Joh M'Cord, Silas Reynold, A George Touthean; said interest being one fifth piet of said regroes at the deart of said Aan Reynolds; poin- ted out by plaintiff ted out by George Comilason. ALSO,

Thomas C. Porter's interest in all that undivided tract of fand containing twelve hundred a eres, more or less, in the counts of Wilkes, on Hocky creek. adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecilia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry fifa's in my posacssion against Thomas C. Porter; pointed out by plainteff's attornes; min Porter, deceased.

ALSO, (By consent of parties.) Six acres of land, more or e-t, with the improvement thereon in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining land at ly belonging to William G. Gibert E q and others in the occu pancy of John Burgamy, also one negro woman named Jenny about forty five ears eld; levied on as the property of Narhaniel Burgamy to sati fy undry e ecurious against B gamy; foi ted out b, the defen

ALSO,

A tract of land, containgram of the waters of Fish in the shucks, 26 head of cattle, 3 hour of sale, agreed by to an arder or less, I ing on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dy on and mules, and a young bay horse; levied

tion in favor of Jesse Pitman, with one desk, two chests, half dozen

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 ALSO.

One hundred and sixty arres of land, more or less, lying on the dividing line of Wilkes and Lincolo, some in one county, and some in the other; levied on as the property of Simpson Me Lendon to satisly an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and Francis McLendon, administrators, &c. and Nelson Powdefendant.

ALSO.

Two hundred and sixty aeres of land, more or less, lying in John D Thompson Wilkes County, on the waters of Morriss's Creek ; levied on as the property of Joseph Heard to satisfy A H. Gibson & Co. for the use of A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and Daniel Harvie and others, in the the other in favour of Theodoric occupancy of Robert Aikin; levied Stubblefield vs. Howell Huys and

ALSO.

One gray horse, one bed and furniture. stead and cord six split bottom chair, one pine cup board two pine table one set of Rose flat iron , one pot, one oven & one looking glass: levied on as the property of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy n execution in favor of John L Whiman for the u.e of John D illiam Gil-property pointed out by Thomas Y Gill.

A. CO.

Postpored by consent of parties.)

One negro we man: levied on as the property of Nichela G. Barke da e to a i-fy an e ecurion in favor of Jame ' ind ey vs. imena M Lendon and Nichola G Farkes dal security; al cone orrel mare & one set of Carpenter' too ; taken as the property of Simeen M Lendon to . ti fy aid 6 fa : property poin

MALLAM " I . H. D. s. January 3, 1824

ILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February nert at the court house of Wilke county, within the u ual sale hours, the following property, to wite

12 negtocs, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow rank, one negro woman Ruth and her children Titus Nel ly, and Jackson. ally and he children the will of his father Maj. Benja 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 tables, one can'le stand, one dozen wind or chair. three bed. steads and furniture, one set crockery and glass ware, 2 pots I oven, & I spider ; levied on as the property of Royland Beasiey to sari-fy sundry execu tions vs said Beasle, property pointed out by the defendant

aid abeth, one cutting box one 40 saw the B averdam creek and Ray creek gin. one white horse, 1 cream colored horse one stack fodder, supposed to be 4000 weight, one horse cart and A tract of land, contain- gear, one set black mith's tool one

man' sadd e & one ler ey wagon; le. perly to wit : vied on as the property of Wm. Swan, property, viz:

Seven negroes, viz. Allen isfy two fix-fa's—one in favour of John Wikinson ve said Swan Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit and lew's, Betty and her children Ben name of Joseph Heard,

WO negro men, want to attisfy a di tress warrant in favor of of John Wikinson ve said Swan Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit and lew's, Betty and her children name of Joseph Heard,

Allen a vivid on a children to be not be the said of the benefit and and eff in his possession by the Hammond, for deceased, a gredit order of plaintiff. ALSO.

Fifteen acres of land, more January 16, 1824 er 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. Charles Wittich, deceased. ALSO.

Two horses; levied on as ell. Guardian, &r .- pointed out by the property of Henry Rose to satisfy January 1, 1824. sundry executions in the name of H Gibes and John D I hom on vs said Ro e: property pointed out by

O Wingfield, D. S ... January 3 1821

ILL be sold on the first Tuuscour house of Wilke county, with election. in the u ual ale hour , the following property, to wit :

Etther and Jinny, levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtained on the foreclosure of a morigage, vs. said Electors of President and Vice Pro-

O. Wingfield, p. s. January 3, 1841.

Tax Collector's Sale.

Nov 25. 1 23.

Admusi trators Sales

on the first Tuesday in February the Governor. next, agreeably to an order of county.

One tract of Land,

of Warhatche creek, io said coun- general election. ty; it being the real estate of John Rich, deceased, .old for the benefit
of the heirs and creditors.—Terms In the House of Representatives, of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r. Nov. 15, 1823.

GREEABLE to an order o' the Inferior court, wi be sold at Nov. 25 Elber Court House on he fir t Tue da in pril next, att the c aim

one in favor of Jesse Pilman, with one desk, two chests, half dozen chairs one lot crockery ware, one chairs on

I wo negro men, until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

A the 14th of February next, of Frederick Wittick, in Wilkes Patterson, deceased. county, all the personal property of made known on the day of sale.

ERNEST C. WITTICH, admr.

Monthly Notices.

Executive D partment, Ga ? Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823 S RDERED, That the subjoined ed resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes Nevember 28 22 mgm day in March next, at the of this state, until the next general ELISHA WOOD, See'ry.

wo negro women, named IN SEN ITE, Nov. 12, 1823.

" heneas, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing sident of the United States :

Le it therefore resolved by the Senetc and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met. That it shall be the da-Whiteman for the use of John D A T Elbert Court House on the side at the several elections to be troud versid Themas Y till and A first Tuesday in February next, held in the different counties of this will be said within the usual sale state for the hoice of members of hours the following property, viz: the Legislature, at the next general One hundred and fifty a- election therein to propose to each eres i land, more or less, sudate, and every voter, at the time of re lyeg and being to the county of Electiving his vote, whether needesires bert, on the Beaverdam creek, ad that the choice of said Electors joining the Keirs of Thomas Horton, shall be confided to the people or decreased, or as much of said tract retained by the Legislature, and to of land as will satisfy the tax of request such voter to signify such Robert Konnedy, dec. for 1821 and device by endorsing on his ticket the 1822; said tract of land levied on as word People or Legislature. accor the property of said Robert Kenne- ding to the truth of the fact; and, dy, dee; amount due \$16 12 cents. on counting out the ballots, to annex L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C. 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 Will be sold at Elbert Court House, next Legislature by his excellency

> And be it further resolved, That the Court of Ordinary of said his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without containing three handred and mines state, and to continue the said pubty-four acres, lying on the waters lication once a mouth until the next

Read and agreed to unanimously. Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in. DAVID ADAMS, Speaker, Approved Nov. 18, 1823

G. M. TROU., Governor. 2 mitm

INE months after date, ap-

ty, deceated, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Eliza Ball, adm'x. Nov. 50. 1823.

INE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Newton County, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to

Josiah Perry, adm'r. June 19, 1823. m9m

IN months after date appretathe Inferior Court of Vilke county, while itting for ordinary purposes, for eave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Vilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

INA months after us ap, ication will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wirkes county, for leave to sell one lor of land, No 168. in the 19th distet, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land. No 403 in the 9th district. Irwin county, they being part of te real ertate of Robert Grier. enior deceased To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said decrased

Robert Grier, adm'r. With the Will annexed. Sept. 18. 1823. m9m

INE months after date application will be made to the honor able the Inferior court of Wikes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave o se'l all the re-a estate of Woodard Trammel, dec. for the benetit of the heir and credi-

John Johns, ? Burch Dardin, ? Sept 2. 1823. n:9m

INE months after da e. applicaable the Interior ourt or Vilkes county while itting for ordinary purpo es for leve to se lal the real estate of amuel Slaron lare of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and preditors.

William Robertson. Nov. S. 182 44-11

NINE mont after ate, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior cort of Wikes county, while litting it ordinary purperes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of Villiam Waker deceased, being one tract and lying in the county aforesaid one the watery of Fishing creek, as ining two Stoffs and others, containing 265 acres to the benefit of the eins and creditors. Thomas Woten, 24 m'r. tion wil be male to the honorable January 7, 1824

I out by the defendant

Al. 11.

One negro girl named Elizbeth, one cutting box one 40 saw in one white horse, I cream colored orse one stack foder, supposed to e 4000 weight, one horse cart and ear, one set black mith's tool one et waggon wheels one crib of corn

and title of the estate of Thomas and title of the estate of Inham and creek and Ray creek of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and Cardiner, adm'x.

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

Stroud, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Reuben Scott, Adm'r.

July 7, 1823. 8—m9m

The Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and the real estate of John and Cardiner, adm'x.

Reuben Scott, Adm'r.

July 7, 1823. 8—m9m

The Honorable the Inferior Court of Eibert county, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and Cardiner, adm'x.

The Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and Cardiner, adm'x.

The Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and Cardiner, adm'x.

The Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and Cardiner, adm'x.

The Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave county, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John and Cardiner, adm'x.

The Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave county, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave county, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave count INE months fer date app'incation will brande to the Iranorable the Inferior ourt of E there

about forty years old, and Peter a defendant. boy about twelve years old ; levied on by virtue of sundry executions as the property of John Hill to satisfy said in a's.

ALSO.

ing two hundred acres, more or less, two executions : one in the hame of occupancy of R bert Aikin; levled on as the property of said Robert said Joseph Hoard.
Aikin to satisfy subdry executions against him; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Edmund Stone : potsted 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 m teer, Ann Reynolds, being nice in number, viz Harry about thirty the years old, his wife Sina about thirty eight, and their sever children. Be ky about eighteen, Emily abou sixteen, Thens thirteen, Velly ele ven Catharine 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 name of WK-ozie, Bennock & Co. against Elzey B. Reynolds, Joh. M'Cord, Silas Reynold., A George Tominson; said interest being one fifth pier of said negroes at the death of said Ann Reynolds; pointed out by George Comiliason. ALSO.

Thomas C. Porter's intereat in all that undivided tract of land containing twelve hundred a eres, more or less, in the county of house of Wilke county, within the Wilkes, on Hocky creek, adjoining William Jones and others, occupied by Mrs. Cecilia Porter; levied on by virtue of sundry fifa's in my pospointed out by plaintiff's' attorney; min Porter, deceased. ALSO,

pancy of John Burgamy, also one tions vs aid Beasle, pronegro woman named denny about ed out by the defendant forty five ears . ld; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satify undry e ecutions against aid Bogamy; foi ted out by the defen

ALSO.

A tract of land, containing 'wo hundred and five acre , more or less I ing on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Dy on and others in the oc upancy of Wil iam C Boren, one house and lot in the village of Mallory ville, known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved. in the occupancy of Benjamin Woot ten, E a levied on us the property of Reub in Scott to atisfy an execu tion in the name of Nathanie M'Mekin vs Reuben Scott and Augu tus H Gib-on & Co. together with sun dry others against said Scott : property pointed out by one of the de-

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

lowing property, to wit:

One sorrel mare; levied ant on as the property of William Saffold, administrator of William Ham.

eres of land, more or less, lying in John D Thompson Wilkes County, on the waters of Morriss's Creek; levied on as the One ract of land, contain- property of Joseph Heard to satisfy in the county of Wilkes, on the was A. H. Gibson & Co. for the the of ters of Clark's creek, adjusting A. H. Gibson, vs. said Heard, and court house of Wike county, with election. Attest. the other in favour of Theodorie in the u ual ale h Stabblefield vs. Howell Hays and property to wit:

ALSO.

One pray horse, one bed and furnishee, stead and cord six split bottom chair . one pine cup board two pine table one set of fat iron , one pot. one oven & one looking glass: levied on as the pro-perty of Thomas Y. Gil to satisfy whitman for the u.e. of John D troud ve said Thomas Y tail and A illiam Gid-property pointed out

by Thomas Y Gill. A . EO.

(Postponen by consent of parties.) One negro woman : levied on as the property of Nichola G. Barke da e to a i-fy an e ecution favor of Jame 1 ind ey vs. imeon M Lendon and Nichola G Farkey dal security; al o one oriel mare & Robert Konnedy, dec. for 1821 and desire by endorsing on his licket the one het of Carpenter' one act of Carpenter 100 ; taken 1822; said tract of land levied on a word People or Legislature, according to the property of Said Robert Kenne-ding to the truth of the fact; and,

MINIAM MI H, D, S. January 3, 1824

ted out by plaintiff

ILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday u ual sale hours, the following property, to wite

12 negroes, viz: a fellow Robin, a fellow rank, one negro wosession against Thomas C. Porter; man Ruth and her children Titus Nel ly, and Jackson. ally and her children his said interest being according to Moses and Martha Mary and her of Warbatche creek, is said coun-the will of his father Maj. Benja child Parience, and Charlotte, also one ty: it being the real extremely father than the country of the real extremely and the country it being the real extremely father than the country it being the real extremely father than the country of the c trunk of goods 4 boxes fancy articles. Rion, deceased, .old for the benefit one desk and show box, one side (lly consent of parties.) board, secretary and book care, one side board, secretary and book care, one set dining tables, one can be stand, or est, with the improvement there. one dozen wind or chair three bed. on in the county aforesaid, on the steads and furniture one set creckery waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining and glass water. 2 pots I oven, & | spinard at Iy belonging to William G.

Githert E q and others in the occu tions ve said Beable , property point

A 1.

One negro girl named Elizabeth, one cutting box one 40 saw the B- averdam creek and Ray creek gin one white horse, I cream colored horse one stack fedder, supposed to January 10 1824 be 4000 weight one horse cart and gear, one set black mith's tool one set waggon wheels one crib of coin bert our house, between the usual in the shucks, 26 head of cattle, 2 on as the property of Patrick Kelly to Ty of the country of Ordina satisfy an execution in satisfy an execution in favor of Willirm Swan for the use of William Dea. rting vs said Kelly, property pointed out by plaintiff and left on the pre-mises, with the exception of the negro girl, by order of plaintie ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and twenty seven agree, more or less. in the occupancy of John Dyson; levied on as the Will ve sold at Elbert Court House. the property of Simon Pettee to satisly sundry execution- vs. said Pettee. ALSO.

Three hundred acres TVILL besold on the 1st Tues land, more or less, on the waters of lyng in said county, the property day in February next, at Kemp's creek: evice on as the property of Richard Burton, dec.—Perms of within the usual sale hours, the following executions vs. said Brocks.

Mary Burton, adm's property pointed out by the defend-

AL O

Two beds and furniture, brick, deceased, to satisfy an execu- one horse, one cart, one pine table,

broberth of Lieuta 10066 to spirith sundry executions in the name of H Giben and John D I hom on Two hundred and sixty a- vs said Ro e: property pointed out by

January 5 1821

in the u ual ale hour , the following

Esther and Jinny, levied on as the property of Henry Rose to satisfy sundry execution obtained on the foreclosure of a morigage, va. said Electors of President and Vice Pro-

O. Wingfield, D. s. January 3, 1821.

Tax Collector's Sale. T Elbert Court House on the side at the several elections to

eres i land, more or iess, smaate, and every voter, at the time of re lying and being in the county of El- ceiving his vote, whether he desires bert, on the Beaverdam creek, ad that the choice of said blectors in joining the beirs of Thomas Horton, shall be confided to the people or imeon deceased, or as much of said tract retained by the Legislature, and to of land as will satisfy the tax of request such voter to signify such to tify aid fa: property poin dy, dec; amount due \$16 12 cents. on counting out the ballots, to annex

Nov 25. 1 23.

on the first Tuesday in February the Governor. next, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said his excellency the Governor be and county,

containing three he dred and nine state, and to continue the said pubty; it being the real estate of John of the heirs and creditors .- Terms In the House of Representatives, of sale made known on the day.

William Rich, adm'r. Nov. 15, 1823.

GREEABI.E to an order o' the Inferior court, wi be sold at Nov. 25 Elber Court House on he fir t Tue da in pril nest, all the c aim and title of the estate of Thomas

Ann Gardner, adm'x, 3-tde day in February next, at El hour of sale, agreeaby to an order

200 acres of Land. of Elbert, on Broad river, for the

Robert Turman, decea ed. Terms of sale made known on the day. Parks Chandler, adm'r. Nov 3. 1823.

on the first Tuesday in Bebruary next. agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county,

One tract of Land, Mary Burton, adm'x.

William Davis, admir. Nov. 15. 1823. JUB PRINTING

Neatly Excented at this Office.

Monthly Notices.

1 (4)

January 1, 1824

Executive D-partment. Ga ? (2) Wingfield, D. S.

Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823

Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823

A Billedgeville, Nov. 21, 1823

That the subjoint the heirs and creditors, ed resolution be published

Frances W Butler, adm'z.

Ville be seld on the first Tues

Once a mouth in each of the guzettes

Nevember 28 1823

The subjoint of the heirs and creditors, ed resolution be published.

Nevember 28 1823

The subjoint of the heirs and creditors, ed resolution be published.

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The subjoint of the heirs and creditors, ed resolution be published.

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The subjoint of the heirs and creditors, ed resolution be published.

Nevember 28 1823

ELISHA WOOD, See'ry.

wo negro women, named IN SEN ITE, Nov. 12, 1823.

" HEREAS, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state acto the mode of choosing Be it therefore resolved by the Sen-

ete and House of Representatives of the State of Geargia, in General Assembly met. That it shall be the daty of the magistrates who -hall prefirst Tuesday in February next, held in the different counties of this will be sold within the usual sale state for the hoice of members of hours the following property, viz: the Legislature, at the next general One hundred and fifty a- election therein, to propose to each L. M'Curry, T. C. E. C. to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Exerutive department, a 'true statement Admini trators Sales of the votes so given, to the end that in February next at the court Will be sold at Elbert Court House, next Legislature by his excellency And be it further resolved, That

he is hereby requested to cause this One tract of Land, resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this, ty-four acres, lying on the waters lication once a month until the next

Read and agreed to unanimously. THOMAS STOCKS, President. Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in DAVID ADAMS, Speaker. Approved Nov. 18, 1823 G. M. TROU, Governor.

miim

INE months after date, application will be made to Gardner, decea ed, to a tract of land he Honorable the Inferior Court in aid county, lying on the water of of Wilkes County, while sitting

more or less, situated in the county to sell one tract of land situate into sell one tract of land situate intsaid 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's.

May 15, 1823. 21—m9m

Georgia—Wilke Counting Georgia—Wilke Counting The Residue of the said deceased, so the sindred as reconstruction of said deceased.

Given under my band at office, this work of the said the said office, this counting the said deceased.

May 15, 1823. 21—m9m

Georgia—Wilke Counting Georgia—Wilke Counting The said to the said th benefit of the heirs and creditors of

May 15, 1828. 21-m9m

INE months after date application will be made to the honor-tion will be made to the honor-tion festers dismissory from the solution will be made to the honor-tion for festers dismissory from the solution of the county, for leave to sell the re-all and singular the kindred and creditors of al estate of William Best, decease-said deceased, to file their objections in this off the heirs and creditors.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.

Given under my hand at office, this 26th day of September, 2003.

JOHN DYSON, c. c, 0.

tion wi be made to the hor blo the Inferior (ourt of Wilke county, while itting for ordinary purposes, for eave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Vilkes

Ne months after da ap, cation will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wirkes,
county, for leave to sell one lor of land, No 168, in the 19th disest, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land. No 403 in the 9th district. Irwin county. they being part of t e real estate of Robert Grier. nior deceased To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditor of said decrased

Robert Grier, adm'r. With the Will annexed. Sept. 18, 1823.

INE months after date application will be made to the honor able the Inferior court of Wikes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave o se'l all the reestate o' Woodard Trammel, dec. for the benetit of the heir and credi-

John Johns, } Burch Dardin, } Sept 2. 1823.

INE months after date, applica-tion will be made to the honor-able the Interior ourt of Vilkes county while itting for ordinary purpo es for lave to se l'ali the real estate of 'amuel Slaron lare of 'aid county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and treditors.

William Robertson Nov. S. 184.

NINE mont after ate, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior cort of Wikes county, while sitting to ordinary purposes, for leave to sel wart of the rea estate of William Waker deceased. being one tract of and lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Fishing creek, ac ining the Sairh and other 6, containg 265 acres at the benefit, of the eirs and creditors. Thomas Worten, acm'r. January 7, 1824

N INE months fer date app'i-cation will benade to the 1 co-orable the Inferior ourt of E best county, while titts for ordinary to sell all the real estate of John to Stroud, dec'd, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Reuben Scott, Adm'r.

July 7, 1823. 8—m9m

INE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Court of Ordinary of Flbers Court of Ordinary of Flbers Court of Ordinary heir said deceased.

County. on and Danadmonsoreditors of

HEREAS Nicholas G. Barke Gibson Collins, administrato estate of Moses Collins, deceased, a