The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1824 [No. 7.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU.*

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes co. }
January 23d. 1824. }

Washington Jockey Club
RACES

WILL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse mare or gelding—subject to the regulations of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages

1st day	3 running, 3 miles heats for a purse worth	$300
2d day	2 miles	200
3d day	1 mile, best 3 in 5	

for entrance and gate money.

N B Entrance money 1st day $20; 2d day $15; 3d day $10. Money suspended.

By the order of the board,

A. H. Sneed, sec'y.

January 24, 1824

The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office

Washington Academy.

THE Commissioners of this institution, announce to the public, that they have engaged the services of an assistant teacher. An additional number of pupils may be admitted on application. The public are assured, that academic learning generally, or preparation an entry into our University, may be as advantageously obtained here, as in any institution in the state.

Board may be had at the customary rates, in several genteel families.

February 4, 1824. 6—3t

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, January 1. 1824.

MICAJAH ANTHONY, 2 John Anderson, Robt Aikin, Rebecca T. Archer, Frederick A. Brown, Samuel Brooks, Christopher Brooks, Betsey A Black, Judith Brickley, Ambrose Brewer, Robert R Bradshaw, Samuel T. Burns, Ward Bruce, David A. Browder, Joseph Baldwin Tabitha Binns, Wm. C Blake, James Burder, Lewis Brannan, John Carter, Jesse M Chandoin, James D. Cardwell, Isaiah Cheetham, James B. Colon, Cornelius Corbran, James Curry, John Chaney, Miss Sarah Cone, Miss Clary Crumm Thomas Douglass, Nathaniel Day, John Dyson. 2 Thomas Dyer, Thomas B. Danforth, Enoch Dodson, Timothy Dixon, Stephen Dobbs, Mary Duke, Allen Duncan, Josephus D. Echols, James E. hols, Wm. Elliott, George Farley, 2. Timothy Foley. 2. Jon. Fouche, 2. Robert Grier, William Guice, Capt Wm. Gresham, Josiah Harden, David Hoklen, Charity Hamilton, Silas Hollaway, John Halliday, C I. C. John Hammel, Jordan Kennibrew, 2. Elias Law, John Lee. 2. John Lindsay. Wm Low, N. R. Lewis, Joseph Larkin, John E. Little, Pleasant Lawson, Dabney A Martin, Wm. Munerief, Morris Malpass, Thomas Moore, Lemuel Melair. Wm. M'Seeree, Lt. John M'Dermott. John Marshall. John Nisbett, 2. Alexander Norris, Reuben Nash, Catherine Nelson, Aix. Pope, Thomas Pullin; Wm. Posey. Jon Pettit, Moses Powell, Benson Roberts, Mary Richardson, Richard Bradford. Jacob Rose, James Shirley. Fenton Star, Reuben Short, Adam Sloane, Jeremiah Speece, J. & L. Simpson, John Starks, Winburn Sommerlin, Eben. Smith, Andrew P. Stevens, Francis M. Thompson, Robert Tarver, Lucretia Thurmond, James Thomas, John Turner, William Thurmond, John Walker, sen. Martin R Wallace, George W. Warner, John Wells, 2 Sally Vaughn.—114.

James Wingfield, P. M

GEORGIA } Court of Ordinary
Wilkes county } Jan. Term 1824

ON the petition of Alfred Well born, stating that Washington Hoff, in his life time, made and delivered to him his bond to make titles to such tracts of land, as the said Hoff might draw, (dated 26th February, 1821) in the lottery authorised by the act of 1821, and whereas a copy of the bond is here with filed, and whereas it appears that the said Hoff drew two tracts of land, one lying and being in the 11th district of Monroe county, which is the only one in dispute, the other tract having been arranged between the parties, and it appearing also that said Hoff has departed this life without making titles to the said tract; and that Solomon Arnold and Harriet Hoff have obtained letters of administration of said Hoff's estate. On motion, it is ordered that the said administrators make titles to the said Wellborn, or shew cause at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden 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

THE GREEKS.

Whatever may be the result of the motion now before Congress, to recognise the Independence of Greece, & however averse we have been, from the very commencement, to any national interference in their concerns, we have, nevertheless, read with pride and satisfaction the able and animated debates upon the subject, and do think that the discussion of measures, which are even to be abandoned, are calculated to do good—because, we not only call forth the eloquence and talent of the House, but we convince the world that in addition to talent there is *wisdom*, there is *prudence*, there is *safety* in the representatives of the people.

It is a long time since we have heard from Mr. Randolph, and as we fully concur in his views we submit his remarks on the subject to our readers.—*Nat. Advocate.*

Mr Randolph rose, and said, that this was perhaps one of the finest and the prettiest themes for declamation ever presented to a deliberative assembly. But it appeared to him in a light very different from any that had as yet been thrown upon it He looked at the measure as one fraught with deep and deadly danger to the best interests and to the liberties of the American people: and so satisfied was he of this, that he had been constrained by that conviction to overcome the almost insuperable repugnance he felt to throwing himself upon the notice of the House, but he felt it his duty to raise his voice against both the propositions. He would not at this time go at length into the subject: his intention, in rising, was merely to move that the committee rise, and that both of the resolutions might be printed. He wished to have some time to think of this business—to deliberate, before he took this leap in the dark into the Archipelago, or the Black Sea, or into the wide mouth of the La Plata. He might be permitted to add one or two other views.—He knew, he said, that the post of honor was on the other side of the House, the post of toil and of difficulty on this side, indeed, any body should be with him on this side It was a difficult and an invidious task to stem the torrent of public sentiment when all the generous feelings of the human heart were appealed to—But sir, said Mr. R I was delegated to this House to guard the interests of the People of the United States, not to guard the rights of other people; and if it was doubted, even in the case of England, that land fertile above all other lands (not excepting Greece herself) to great men—if it was doubtful whether her interference in the politics of the continent though separated from it only by a narrow frith, were either for her honor or advantage, if the effect of that interference has been a monumental debt that paralyzes the arm that might now strike for Greece, the arm that certainly would have struck for Spain, can it be for us to seek in the very bottom of the Mediterranean for a quarrel with the Ottoman Porte? And this while we have an ocean rolling between? While we are in that sea without a

Spanish peninsula was again reduced under *legitimate government*? If we did not interfere then, why now? Sir, I refer you to the memorable attempted interference of that greatest of statesmen, when he was in the zenith of his glory—when all his dazzling beams were unshorn. You know I mean Mr. Pitt; and I refer you, as a commentary of that attempted interference, to the speech of Mr. Fox, a speech fraught with the wisdom of a real statesman. [Here Mr. Randolph paused. When he resumed, he said,] I perceive, sir, I have overcalculated my strength. I feel that I am not what I was. The effort of speaking is too much for me. The physical effort has suspended, (as, when physical efforts is violent, it always does,) the intellectual power. What I wished to say was, that this Quixotism in regard either to Greece or to South America, or, I will add, to North America, (so much of it as lives without our own boundary, you know I mean Mexico, that this Quixotism is not what the sober and reflecting minds of our people require at our hands.

—Sir, we are in debt as individuals, and we are in debt as a nation; and never, since the days of Saul and David, of Cæsar and Cataline, could a more unpropitious period have been found for such an undertaking. The state of society is too much disturbed. There is always, in a debtor, a tendency either to torpor or to desperation—neither is friendly to such deliberations. But he would suspend what he had farther to say on the subject. For himself, he saw as much danger, and more, in the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, as in that of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The war that may follow on the one, is a distant war; it lies on the other side of the ocean. The war that may be indulged by the other, is a war at hand; it is on the same continent. He was equally opposed to the amendment as well as to that which had since been offered to the original resolutions. Let us look a little further at all of them. Let us sleep upon them before we pass resolutions which, I will not say, are mere books to hang speeches on, and thereby commit the nation to a war, the issues of which it is not given to human sagacity to calculate.

From the Savannah Georgia.

The following circular in relation to the proposed Tariff, has been forwarded to all parts of the state of South Carolina, in compliance with the directions of the public meeting at Charleston. Can no means be devised to obtain the sentiments of the state of Georgia, on this momentous question? An effort is meaning at Washington, which, if successful, will prostrate our best interests, and which it is our imperative duty to protest against, in the most unequivocal terms. It is an attempt to render the agricultural and commercial interests subservient to that of the manufacturer, and if not resisted, the consequences may be our ruin, and that of the whole southern section of the country.—If we are not heard, we have ourselves to blame:—

"At a recent and numerous meeting

one for which therefore, we must seek a market elsewhere. It is well known, that our produce is sold abroad, and that the nation is generally supplied from abroad, with the manufactures which it requires. We are, thus, enabled to sell higher what we produce, and to purchase lower what we want; because our own country cannot afford us a market; neither can it compete with foreign manufactures in the cheapness of their productions.

The financial system of the nation has been to rely on moderate duties on articles of foreign growth to manufacture, which, collected almost insensibly from the people, have answered fully the purposes of the government; allowed the planter to find his market wherever he chose, and thus keep in useful and profitable employment, an immense quantity of mechanical and commercial labor. Under the operation of this system, the national marine was fostered and encouraged and the navy grew under its auspices.

It is now proposed, without any alleged necessity arising from any deficiency in our fiscal concerns, to increase to an alarming amount, the duties on articles of foreign manufacture, many of them of essential use among us.

Should this measure prevail, the following results are inevitable. It is melancholy but it is true, that competitors are rapidly rising against us; the growth of Cotton, the staple article of our state—and, that Great Britain, driven from a market in this country for her manufactures, will make her purchases of the raw materials elsewhere—and if she shall not grant a premium on Cotton, other than of the growth of the United States, will lay countervailing duties on American Cotton. That we will necessarily lose in the sale of that which we produce. And will have to pay the amount of the increase of duties on all the articles which we shall consume. For it is absurd to contend, that the United States can of themselves, either purchase what we raise, or provide what we want.

Our surplus industry and capital will be lost Commerce will be partially discontinued or conducted illegally. The legitimate sources of revenue will fail, and the nation will have to resort to direct taxation—and all these evils will be induced by an overweaning and injurious patronage of domestic manufactures, who seek monopoly, because they cannot stand competition, and who aim, it is feared with too much prospect of success to embark the nation in their bankrupt speculations

A firm and respectable remonstrance on a subject of vitality important to the interests of this state, becomes the duty of the people, and you are therefore, respectfully solicited to procure from the citizens of your District a public expression similar to that of the City of Charleston.

WILLIAM CRAFTS,
JOHN GADSDEN,
FRED. KINLOCH,
} Committee.

January 30. 1824.

From the Washington C. Gazette,

paid for yearly. The above rules shall be strictly observed, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them.

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

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes co. Ga.
January 23d. 1824.

Washington Jockey Club

RACES

WILL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse mare or gelding—subject to the regulations of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages

1st day 2 running, 3 miles heats for a purse worth $800
2d day 2 miles 200
3d day 1 mile, best 3 in 5

for entrance and gate money.

N B Entrance money 1st day $20; 2d day $15; 3d day $10. Money suspended.

By the order of the board,

A. H. Sneed, Sec'y.

January 21, 1824

The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office

Washington Academy.

THE Commissioners of this institution, announce to the public, that they have engaged the services of an assistant teacher. An additional number of pupils may be admitted on application. The public are assured, that academic learning generally, or preparation and entry into our University, may be as advantageously obtained here, as in any institution in the state.

Board may be had at the customary rates, in several genteel families.

February 4, 1824. 6—3t

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND

For sale at this Office.

Lewis Bramar, John Carter, Jesse M Chandoin, James D. Cardwell, Isaiah Cheetham, James B. Colon, Cornelius Cochran, James Curry, Jo Chancy, Miss Sarah Cone, Miss Clary Crimm Thomas Douglas Nathaniel Day, John Dyson 2 Thomas Dyer, Thomas B. Danforth, Enoch Dodson, Timothy Dixon, Stephen Dobbs, Mary Duke, Allen Duncan, Josephus D. Echols, James E. hols, Wm. Elliott, George Farley, 2. Timothy Foley, 2. Jon. Fouche, 2. Robert Grier, William Guice, Capt Wm. Gresham, Josiah Harden, David Hokles, Charity Hamilton, Silas Holtzclaw, John Haliday, C. I. C. John Hammel, Jordan Kennibrew, 2. Elias Low, John Lee, 2. John Lindsay, Wm Low, N. R. Lewis, Joseph Larkin, John E. Little, Pleasant Lawson, Dabney A. Martin, Wm. Munerief, Morris Malpass, Thomas Moore, Lemuel Mclair, Wm. M'Koeroe, Lt. John M'Dermeat, John Marshall, John Nisbett, 2. Alexander Norris, Reuben Nash, Catherine Nelson, Alx. Pope, Thomas Pullin; Wm. Posey, Jon. Perrit, Moses Powell, Benson Roberts, Mary Richardson, Richard Bradford, Jacob R. s, James Shirley, Fenton Star, Reuben Short, Adam Sloane, Jeremiah Speece, J. & L. Simpson, John Starks, Wiburn Sommerlin, Chen. Smith, Andrew P. Stevens, Francis M. Thompson, Robert Tarver, Lucretia Thurmond, James Thomas, John Turner, William Thurmond, John Walker, sen. Martin R Wallace, George W. Warner, John Wells, 2 Sally Vaughn.—114.

James Wingfield, P. M

GEORGIA } Court of Ordinary
Wilkes county } Jan. Term 1824.

ON the petition of Alfred Well born, stating that Washington Hoff, in his life time, made and delivered to him his bond to make titles to such tracts of land, as he the said Hoff might draw, (dated 26th February, 1821) in the lottery authorised by the act of 1821, and whereas a copy of the bond is here with filed, and whereas it appears that the said Hoff drew two tracts of land, one lying and being in the 11th district of Monroe county, which is the only one in dispute, the other tract having been arranged between the parties, and it appearing also that said Hoff has departed this life without making titles to the said tract, and that Solomon Arnold and Harriet Hoff have obtained letters of administration of said Hoff's estate. On motion, it is ordered that the said administrators make titles to the said Wellborn, or shew cause at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden on the first Monday in May next, why they do not, and it is further ordered, that this rule be advertised according to law.

True copy from the minutes of said court, this 30th day of January, 1824.

John Dyson, c. c. o.

Lost,

BY the subscriber, between Ray Town and Mr. John W. Butler's, on the 31st January, 1824, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers, among which were 22 notes for twenty-nine dollars each, and one for twenty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents, given by Joseph W. Lockett and Isaac Clemmons, to John W. Butler, executor of C. Butler, deceased, or bearer, dated the 31st December, 1823, payable twelve months thereafter; therefore I do hereby caution and forwarn all persons trading for the above described notes.

Hamilton Goss.

February 2, 1824. 6—3t

be abandoned, are calculated to do good—because, we not only call forth the eloquence and talent of the House, but we convince the world that in addition to talent there is *wisdom*, there is *prudence*, there is *safety* in the representatives of the people.

It is a long time since we have heard from Mr. Randolph, and as we fully concur in his views we submit his remarks on the subject to our readers.—*Nat. Advocate.*

Mr. Randolph rose, and said, that this was perhaps one of the finest and the prettiest themes for declamation ever presented to a deliberative assembly. But it appeared to him in a light very different from any that had as yet been thrown up on it. He looked at the measure as one fraught with deep and deadly danger to the best interests and to the liberties of the American people; and so satisfied was he of this, that he had been constrained by that conviction to overcome the almost insuperable repugnance he felt to throwing himself upon the notice of the House, but he felt it his duty to raise his voice against both the propositions. He would not at this time go at length into the subject: his intention, in rising, was merely to move that the committee rise, and that both of the resolutions might be printed. He wished to have some time to think of this business—to deliberate, before he took this leap in the dark into the Archipelago, or the Black Sea, or into the wide mouth of the La Plata. He might be permitted to add one or two other views.—He knew, he said, that the post of honor was on the other side of the House, the post of toil and of difficulty on this side, if, indeed, any body should be with him on this side. It was a difficult and an invidious task to stem the torrent of public sentiment when all the generous feelings of the human heart were appealed to—But sir, said Mr. R. I was delegated to this House to guard the interests of the People of the United States, not to guard the rights of other people; and if it was doubted, even in the case of England, that land fertile above all other lands (not excepting Greece herself) to great men—if it was doubtful whether her interference in the politics of the continent though separated from it only by a narrow frith, were either for her honor or advantage, if the effect of that interference has been a monumental debt that paralyzes the arm that might now strike for Greece, the arm that certainly would have struck for Spain, can it be for us to seek in the very bottom of the Mediterranean for a quarrel with the Ottoman Porte? And this while we have an ocean rolling between? While we are in that sea without a single port in which to refit a ship? And while the powers of Barbary lie in succession in our path? Shall we open this Pandora's box of political evils? It has been wisely and truly said, that it is possible the mere rumor of our interference may produce at Constantinople or at Smyrna that which will at once drive us into a war. We all know the connection that subsists between the Barbary states and what we may denominate the mother country. Are we prepared for a war with these pirates? (not that we are not perfectly competent to such a war,) but does it suit our finances? Does it, sir, suit our magnificent projects of roads and canals? Does it suit the temper of our people? Does it promote their interests? Will it add to their happiness? Sir, why did we remain supine while Piedmont and Naples were crushed by Austria? Why did we stand aloof while the Greeks were struggling for their liberties? Why did we not succour Poland? Why did we not succour Spain? Why did we not succour Portugal? Why did we not succour Ireland? Why did we not succour Hungary? Why did we not succour Switzerland? Why did we not succour Italy? Why did we not succour Germany? Why did we not succour France? Why did we not succour Holland? Why did we not succour Belgium? Why did we not succour Sweden? Why did we not succour Norway? Why did we not succour Denmark? Why did we not succour Russia? Why did we not succour Turkey? Why did we not succour Egypt? Why did we not succour Persia? Why did we not succour China? Why did we not succour Japan? Why did we not succour India? Why did we not succour Africa? Why did we not succour America? Why did we not succour Mexico? Why did we not succour Peru? Why did we not succour Chile? Why did we not succour Brazil? Why did we not succour Paraguay? Why did we not succour Uruguay? Why did we not succour Bolivia? Why did we not succour Ecuador? Why did we not succour Colombia? Why did we not succour Venezuela? Why did we not succour Guiana? Why did we not succour Surinam? Why did we not succour Cayenne? Why did we not succour Trinidad? Why did we not succour Tobago? Why did we not succour Barbadoes? Why did we not succour Jamaica? Why did we not succour Cuba? Why did we not succour Hayti? Why did we not succour Porto Rico? Why did we not succour the Bahamas? Why did we not succour Bermuda? Why did we not succour Newfoundland? Why did we not succour Labrador? Why did we not succour Greenland? Why did we not succour Iceland? Why did we not succour the Arctic regions? Why did we not succour the Antarctic regions? Why did we not succour the moon? Why did we not succour the stars? Why did we not succour the sun? Why did we not succour the universe? Why did we not succour God? Why did we not succour ourselves? Why did we not succour anything? Why did we not succour nothing? Why did we not succour everything? Why did we not succour all? Why did we not succour none? Why did we not succour some? Why did we not succour one? Why did we not succour two? Why did we not succour three? Why did we not succour four? Why did we not succour five? Why did we not succour six? Why did we not succour seven? Why did we not succour eight? Why did we not succour nine? Why did we not succour ten? Why did we not succour eleven? Why did we not succour twelve? Why did we not succour thirteen? Why did we not succour fourteen? Why did we not succour fifteen? Why did we not succour sixteen? Why did we not succour seventeen? Why did we not succour eighteen? Why did we not succour nineteen? Why did we not succour twenty? Why did we not succour twenty-one? Why did we not succour twenty-two? Why did we not succour twenty-three? Why did we not succour twenty-four? Why did we not succour twenty-five? Why did we not succour twenty-six? Why did we not succour twenty-seven? Why did we not succour twenty-eight? Why did we not succour twenty-nine? Why did we not succour thirty? Why did we not succour thirty-one? Why did we not succour thirty-two? Why did we not succour thirty-three? Why did we not succour thirty-four? 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of it, were it not that we cannot conveniently spare the room.

MR. CRAWFORD.

The man who presides over the monied department, sprung from the humblest walks in life; his cradle was rocked in the plowman's hut; the hardy yeomen of the estate were the companions of his childhood; in the pure walks of humble mediocrity did he tread; poor, friendless, self taught, when bursting into manhood, he was thrown upon the great theatre of life to grope his way, unaided by the wealthy, unnoticed by the powerful; heir to no one, he stood alone, honesty for his guide, industry for his resource. His talents brought upon him the notice of the present incumbent, and he was taken into his service. The monied concerns of the estate being in great disorder, the management of that branch of its affairs was entrusted to him. He withstood the torrent of paper money which nearly deluged the domain, and substituted the precious metals in its stead. It was he who enabled the present lord to pay off the heavy debt which so grievously harrassed the estate, and that too, at the very time that he put an end to all exactions. He has established some excellent regulations in relation to trade and domestic manufactures, by which commercial intercourse with the neighbors has been increased, and at the same time home made fabrics are sedulously nursed. By these means he has reconciled the interests of two jealous branches of the estate; for whilst no undue preference has been given to the one, the other is led along into the round stream of prosperity.—Economy in the disbursement of public monies is that with which his enemies chiefly reproach him, and it is very true, that where extravagance grows luxuriously, it is his habit sans ceremonie to strike at its roots. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the ranks of the trained bruisers in time of peace were thinned. It is owing to his assiduity that the defaulters for public money have been dragged to the out variableness or shadow of turning. At the election of Mr. MADISON, in 1808, and at that of Mr. MONROE, in 1815, and again in 1820, he was Chairman of the Electoral Colleges, in New York, and there is little reason to doubt that, if his advanced age will allow of it, he will again occupy that distinguished station in 1824. The views of such a man are surely entitled to respect.—*N. Y. Intelligencer.*

"DEAR SIR: I sincerely congratulate you on the evidence I have of the firmness of our Republican friends at Albany. The Assembly, I hope, will put their seal to the proceedings of the Senate, and the true friends to the Constitution and People will once more prevail, and regular nominations once more put the factionists to rest in the State.

This is an important crisis to which we have arrived, and the Caucus at Washington, I trust, will designate, in due time, the Republican Candidate, who is to fill the Chair the next four years. Hitherto, Heaven has blessed our patriotic endeavors, and may it continue its blessings during another Presidency, and I trust the political ship will be safely moored in the Constitutional harbor of safety, and in the entire affections of the People of the United States. This, Dear Sir, is the unfeigned wish of your friend and very humble servant."

"——The warriors, name,
Tho' pealed and chimed by all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind
Than he who fashions and improves mankind."

MR. ADAMS.

He who has in charge the controversies which arise between the estate and its neighbors, is another sort of man.—Bred up in courts and palaces, the vulgar notions of plowmen he knew not; for lords and ladies were his playmates, kings and princes his political preceptors. It is not to be wondered at, then, that his boast that with the shafts of his wit he has demolished the whole fabric of democracy, and he vaunts too that upon a case of emergency (purely for expediency sake,) that he who had for forty years cried "there is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet?" in a twinkling became a devout a follower of the cross, and sung hosanna's to the true God?

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A Naval Court Martial was defailed about a month since, to convene at this station for the trial of Lieut *Beverley Kennon*, on certain charges preferred against him by Com Porter. The court will meet, according to appointment, this day, at the Navy Yard, and will consist of the following officers:

Com. BAINBRIDGE, *President.*
Capt. McDONOUGH,
—— RIDGELEY,
—— J. D. HENLEY,
—— REED,
—— T. A. C. JONES,
Lieut. GALAHER,
WALTER F. JONES, Esq. *Judge Advocate.*

In stating the fact that a Court Martial is to be held on Lieut Kennon, we consider it due to that officer to say, that the charges preferred against him are, as we learn, founded on certain publications made by him in this paper, and nothing else.—This trial has occasioned the detention of Com. Porter, who was expected to have sailed in the John Adams for Thompson's Island about the 1st inst.

The same Court, we understand, is charged with the trial of Master Commandant *Sidney Smith*, and perhaps some other cases.

Norfolk Herald.

The writer of the following letter, received from New York by a member of Congress, was a soldier of the Revolution, and is one of the patriarchs of the Republican party. From the first formation of the two great parties which have divided this country, to the present moment, his political course has been without variableness or shadow of turning. At the election of Mr. MADISON, in 1808, and at that of Mr. MONROE, in 1815, and again in 1820, he was Chairman of the Electoral Colleges, in New York, and there is little reason to doubt that, if his advanced age will allow of it, he will again occupy that distinguished station in 1824. The views of such a man are surely entitled to respect.—*N. Y. Intelligencer.*

"DEAR SIR: I sincerely congratulate you on the evidence I have of the firmness of our Republican friends at Albany. The Assembly, I hope, will put their seal to the proceedings of the Senate, and the true friends to the Constitution and People will once more prevail, and regular nominations once more put the factionists to rest in the State.

This is an important crisis to which we have arrived, and the Caucus at Washington, I trust, will designate, in due time, the Republican Candidate, who is to fill the Chair the next four years. Hitherto, Heaven has blessed our patriotic endeavors, and may it continue its blessings during another Presidency, and I trust the political ship will be safely moored in the Constitutional harbor of safety, and in the entire affections of the People of the United States. This, Dear Sir, is the unfeigned wish of your friend and very humble servant."

DELAWARE.

We have seen the Speech of Gov. PAYNTER, to the Legislature of the State of Delaware, on the 2d inst. Congress are rather designed to favor particular candidates, than to promote the welfare of the people. So many novelties may be introduced, that the whole fabric may be undermined before we are aware of the mischief. And allow me to remark, gentlemen, that, as long as the nation exists, the wit of man will not be able to devise a system of general government so happy, so well proportioned, so practicable, as the present was in its origin, with the addition of the eleven articles, and particularly for the people of this State, and if it could be restored to its primitive purity by abolishing the twelfth article of the amendments, nothing farther would be required than that it should be administered in wisdom, & in integrity of heart, without regard to private or local interests, except as they are connected with the general good, and as the happiness of the whole is promoted."

Shocking Indian Murders.

ARKANSAW, (L. R.) Dec. 9.

A. H. Sevier, Esq who returned this morning from Hempstead and Miller counties, has just communicated to us the following melancholy intelligence:

Just before he started, he saw and conversed with Mr. Isaac Pennington, (recently residing on the Arkansas,) who belonged to a party of hunters, consisting of twenty one persons, in the employ of Maj Mc. Elmurry, of Cadron, in this county, who were hunting on Red river. Mr. Pennington states, that, about two or three weeks since, the party was attacked by a band of Osage Indians whom he supposed to be 200 strong. The men made considerable resistance, but they were soon overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and Mr P. thinks that *none escaped* except himself! He happened, fortunately, to be a short distance from their camp, where the men were collected, when the attack was commenced, and succeeded in securing his retreat in a neighboring cane-brake, where he remained until the Indians had retired.

After waiting some time, Mr. P. ventured to the camp (for the purpose of procuring some provisions to enable him to reach the settlements,) and there beheld the mangled remains of several of his companions, murdered, scalped, and stripped; and found the camp completely pillaged. It was dark when he returned, and, suspecting that some of the Indians might be lurking near him, he did not stop to examine the bodies of his murdered companions, but he recognized that of old Major Welborn, from the upper part of this county. Having found a buffalo's tongue, being the only article of provisions the savages had left, he set out for the settlements on Red river. The Indians followed him two days, and also stole a number of horses from Judge Brice's company of Mustang hunters, whom he fell in with.

This outrage took place on Blue River, a tributary of Red River. Previous to the attack, the party discovered, from the prairies being on fire, and other signs, that the Indians were near them. They also discovered the *head of a man* (scalped) sticking on a pole, in a prairie, which was supposed to have been done by the same party of Indians. In consequence of these signs, a party of four men were sent to the Indians, with presents, to conciliate them. This party, however, did not return, and it is supposed they

THE VILLAGE PRINTER.

"Who seeks to please all men each way,
And on home coffee,
He may begin his work to-day;
But God knows when 'twill end!"

Old Epigram.

A doctor, a schoolmaster, and a printer, are three as prominent essentials to the establishment of a village of the first class, as a squire, a tavern, and a blacksmith, are to one of the fourth or fifth. The printer in the primative times of our country was usually left out, but riper age and general diffusion of light brought him gradually into the service, and increased his character and estimation so much, that he has at last become of as vital consequence as either of the others. If time allowed of comments of this sort, I might be led to say that I view this symptom of the genius of our countrymen as a trait of great and unquestionable promise in a political and moral point of view. But with these things I have nothing to do, and therefore leave the subject as I found it.

In a respectable village which was growing into notice, and which was located not many miles from the Susquehannah, some years ago, the inhabitants, being stricken with the prevalent sentiment, erected a press, and procured from the city a genuine graduate of the type, to take charge of the concern. This was the first introduction our hero, Will Sutton, had to the country. He was young, and withal, an honest and ingenious youth, of a mild and gentle temper, and but little skilled in the intrigue and deception so current in the world, with which his hasty transit from the shackles of apprenticeship to the post of a publisher and an editor, had allowed him no time to shake hands. Flattered by the blaze of what looked like the opening of a splendid

ordering out of the militia of the territory, to chastise the aggressors. But who is to do it? Governor Miller is absent in New Hampshire—and Mr. Crittenden, Secretary and Acting Governor, is absent in Kentucky. Neither of them is expected back for several months, & we doubt whether there is any person in the territory, who is authorised to order out the militia. What is to be done in this dilemma?

Another difficulty arises, from the almost total unorganized state of the militia. Whose fault is this? What has prevented the organization of the militia? The territorial government has been in operation more than four years—militia officers are appointed in each county—but we doubt whether their are two counties in the territory, in which the militia are regularly mustered.

We are, indeed, placed in rather a critical predicament, and we hope measures may be speedily adopted, to extricate us. We do not, it is true, apprehend any immediate danger—but the best way to prevent danger, is to have the militia well organized, and prepare to meet it in its worst shape.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we are informed that two sons of Mr. Imbean, residing about a mile below this place, have just returned. They belonged to a hunting party, under the direction of Mr Barrique, of Arkansas county, who were hunting in the neighborhood of Major McElmurry's party. They, also, have been attacked and plundered by the Indians, and some of their party killed. We also learn, that the Imbeans have heard from some of the men belonging to Major McElmurry's party, who were supposed to have been killed.

set this down as ample promise of future success, and built abundant hopes upon it; but sundry printed, written and verbal lampoons soon roused him from his dreaming; one of his brother printers not far distant had lost a subscriber or two through his agency, and, as his body was out of reach, his equitable neighbor contented himself with a desperate attempt to slip the noose round his character, and hang it up to infamy. This was the first move that honest Will saw through, which staggered his faith and weakened his credulity.

He rubbed his eyes and looked at it a moment, then concluded sagely, if I offend but this fellow, whose motives are broad and palpable, and who cannot deceive others, I may still accomplish my aim: I'll so him down as a cypher; I'll still be popular.—Two or three weeks elapsed, and the buz of a hundred busy friends began to hum upon his ear—too much of this—too much of that, and not enough of another description of matter; he listened—he was perplexed—it was the medium he had been pursuing; how should he now act. He at last made up his mind; wholly excluded the description of matter that had the fewest advocates, and increased the quantum of other kinds; and zeros as two were still left complaisants, and as he could do nothing with them he set them down as cyphers with the printer; with these exceptions he still resolved to please every body.

Next came in one of his worthy neighbors with a lampoon in his hand for an enemy of his, and politely requested the insertion. Sutton saw a dangerous predicament staring him in the face. If he published it, he should make a powerful man and a host of connexions his enemies—he reasoned the matter over with himself, and concluded to refuse it an insertion. The author became outrageous; he and his friends waved their faces against the printer, and poor Will was soon compelled to add at least half a dozen cyphers to his already lengthened row. Before this had become cool on his memory, a flock of birds flew across the village, and the opinions of the people became divided on the question whether they were wild ducks or geese. Sutton published the fact and gave his opinion that they were ducks; the geese party called him a fool, a catch penny, a struggler, and a puppy; in almost despair he added a dozen and a half cyphers to the account he was keeping. But when he looked at that account even now, it bore a small proportion to the population of the country, and he concluded that he would at least eventually please a great majority of the people if he could not succeed in pleasing all.

Even in this, however, he was unfortunately disappointed; election times came on: there were two candidates for governor, and Sutton was put completely at his wit's end. He knew neither of the candidates: of the matter of their politics, as they were both represented to be plain, honest sterling patriots, he could not conjure up an objection, and both parties demanded his exclusive assistance. What was to be done?—He stood neutral a little while, until he found himself rapidly going out of favor with both parties. The crisis demanded a change of policy. He accordingly made a bold push and sided with the strongest party, consequently he broke with all the others, made a few warm friends, and very many bitter enemies. Will saw now the Nigh-

the torrent of paper money which nearly deluged the domain, and substituted the precious metals in its stead. It was he who enabled the present Lord to pay off the heavy debt which so grievously harrassed the estate, and that too, at the very time that he put an end to all exactions. He has established some excellent regulations in relation to trade and domestic manufactures, by which commercial intercourse with the neighbors has been increased, and at the same time home made fabrics are sedulously nursed. By these means he has reconciled the interests of two jealous branches of the estate; for whilst no undue preference has been given to the one, the other is led along into the broad stream of prosperity.—Econdmy in the disbursement of public monies is that with which his enemies chiefly reproach him, and it is very true, that where extravagance grows luxuriously, it is his habit sans ceremonie to strike at its roots. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the ranks of the trained bruisers in time of peace were thinned. It is owing to his assiduity that the defaulters for public money have been dragged to the bar of account.—He has passed thro' a long line of difficult trusts, and has shewed a proper devotion to the general weal. The arduous duty of devising ways and means for the support of the estate has devolved upon him, and it is no mean praise to say, that he always promptly met the current expenses of the establishment, while at the same time he has mainly diminished the public debt without recourse to taxation—without recourse to any direct calls upon the people. And that he is not ambitious, his noble disinterestedness on a former occasion distinctly shews—when the hand of the fair lady some seven years ago was openly extended to him, he magnanimously placed it in the hand of him who now possesses it, modestly resigning the proffered boon to another. The days of miracles are past, supernatural feats belong not to man; he whose life has been a life of usefulness to his country, deserves well of that country.

"——The warriors, name,
Tho' pealed and chimed by all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind."

MR. ADAMS.

He who has in charge the controversies which arise between the estate and its neighbors, is another sort of man.—Bred up in courts and palaces, the vulgar notions of plowmen he knew not: for lords and ladies were his playmates, kings and princes his political preceptors. It is believed, that were he to succeed in the election, all the odious distinctions of rank would be inculcated and established at the palace; plebeian faces would rarely find admittance to his presence. It is believed that the labors of the tenantry would be increased, and that the fruits of their toil would be wasted in idle luxury. It is believed that tongues which have spoken ill of him would be plucked out, and that by his elevation the tax gatherer would be made to come upon the sill-er of the earth, household troops would guard him, and trained bands would scour the country.—It is said that he is a man of fine parts and writes most charming verses. He is, however, rather dull at a trade, having sold some of the best wild lands for a mere bauble; and then for fleecing a new mode of electing he bought of a neighbor a swampy a President of the United States. sterile field, and it is said he paid it most dearly for his whistle!—It is that all the schemes now before

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DELAWARE.

We have seen the Speech of Gov. PAYNTER, to the Legislature of the State of Delaware, on the occasion of his inauguration a few days ago. It is a creditable document, the following passage of which particularly arrested our attention, from the interest of the subject to which it relates:—*Nat. Int.*

"I cannot omit this opportunity of protesting against the frequent alterations which are made, or proposed, of the Constitution of the United States. That instrument has never yet been amended, except in the first eleven additional articles; and they only expressly guard and secure rights which are generally will soon be unsafe for a hunter or comprehended within the scope and trader to venture beyond the limits meaning of the Constitution; or not of our settlements; and we even being parted with, were retained by fear, that some of our frontier in-the people. This subject has been habitants may be endangered, from many proposals made in Congress raiders, who frequently penetrate, for effecting a new mode of electing in their hunting expeditions, into the midst of our settlements.

An outrage such as the above, would, in our opinion, authorize the good, and as the happiness of the whole is promoted."

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Our relations with the Indians along the whole western frontier, from the head waters of the Mississippi to the Spanish provinces, have, indeed, arrived at a serious crisis; and, unless some prompt measures are taken by the government to check and punish the growing hostile disposition of the numerous tribes of Indians on our borders, it

a critical predicament, and we hope measures may be speedily adopted, to extricate us. We do not, it is true, apprehend any immediate danger—but the best way to prevent danger, is to have the militia well organized, and prepared to meet it in its worst shape.

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To become popular, in other words to please every one, is, perhaps, the first aim and the freshest hope of every inexperienced and virtuous mind. It is so beautiful in theory, and the road appears at first so plain and easy that he never dreams of difficulty in succeeding in the practice.—Will determined therefore to take every body's advice, and wherever advice clashed, to choose the medium between the two extremes.

He commenced his paper by giving the greatest variety possible, & proffering the most liberal terms, as much as to say, pay me when and how you can. People were much pleased with the first numbers, and many good folks took him at his word, and sent in their names. He and the buz of a hundred busy friends began to hum upon his ears—"too much of this—too much of that, and not enough of another description of matter; he listened—he was perplexed—it was the medium he had been pursuing; how should he now act. He at last made up his mind; wholly excluded the description of matter that had the fewest advocates, and increased the quantum of other kinds; and zen or two were still left complaisants, and as he could do nothing with them he set them down as cyphers with the printer; with these exceptions he still resolved to please every body.

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But the time now drew nigh, when to please his creditors, it was necessary to collect all the money due from his customers. He owed for paper, and ink, and rent, and types, and presses; and these must be paid for.—The collector was rigged off, and sent on the rounds; two weeks brought him back—with about ten per cent on his accounts, and with the news that Messrs. A. B. and C., &c. including a hundred or two names, wished their papers stopped if they were to be dunned in this way.

"Alas," said Will, as he sat down in his office door, in utter des-

pendency, "is this the end of all my care and mortification. In striving to please all I have offended all." But honest Will Sutton's is not a solitary case.—This brief chapter of printer's trials will be recognized at this day by some of the craft, though Will is under the marble, and his office turned into a huckster shop

Trenton N. J Emporium.

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

The packet ship William Thompson arrived last evening from Liverpool, having been boarded on our into Cork, where she was detained until the 12th December.

The London editors were all busily engaged in discussing the address of the Russian Minister, Count Pozzo di Borgo, to the King of Spain. The general impression seemed to be that the term "colonies," used by the Count, had a direct reference to the late Spanish American colonies.

London papers of the 7th December, were received in Cork on the 11th. The only news deserving of notice, seems to say that the King of Spain still cherishes the hope of reconquering the South American colonies, and yet accounts of the very late date, presents such a picture of the existing state of Spain, as leaves not a shadow of doubt, if any doubt could have remained, that that kingdom is in the most deplorable condition to which an afflicted country could have been reduced even by the most fearful scourge on the face of him. It is, of course, from abroad, that Ferdinand would extract the adequate aid for carrying his designs into effect, but it has, ere now, appeared to enable evident that the resistance likely to be encountered in such a case, from no exparate cause, will be of no very contemptible character

THE GREEKS

An article from Corfu, an apple of October 25, observes:—Whilst the Journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lapsi, on the 1st of October and following days, over the Schipetars Albanese of Skodra. The loss of the Turks was 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed and 15 women. For the Æolian females have forme a corps which do not yield in valor to their husbands and brothers. They have also to deplore the loss of one of their best captains Gamaris Travellas, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said, that after this combat, the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated

We have before us a short but interesting letter from Semlin which confirms our former advices, that Marco Bozzaris had nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother, Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the late defeat of the Pacha of Scutari, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzaris sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia and Thessaly, it appears that as far as the Peloponnesus is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more to fear. It is true the bags full of human ears, stated to be those of slain Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to ancient 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 Christians.

IMPORTANT FROM GIBRALTAR.

The following intelligence with which we have been kindly favoured by a mercantile friend in this city, is from a most respectable source. We presume its accuracy is not to be doubted, so far, at least, as relates to the preparation of a Spanish squadron, and when we consider the existing state of political affair in Europe together with the bearing of the rumored co-operation of the French upon a great question embraced in the President's Message to Congress, at the opening of the session, we may safely say the news is of an important character:

"*Gibraltar, 3d Dec. 1823.*

"The undermentioned vessels are ordered to be ready by the 15th instant, to leave Cadiz for the Coast of Peru to aid the Royalist cause; and it is rumoured, that the French forces in the Pacific are to co-operate. The preparations and rumours naturally give rise to speculative idea of the effect which they may have on the English and American government. Flour $6 84.

to act openly against South America. However, we are not to place too much confidence in this rumored pledge, but be prepared to meet the crisis which the Message of the President has taught us to anticipate.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

From the New York Patriot.

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

We mentioned, some time since, that about twenty Greeks had been taken at sea by a Turkish ship, and sent into Smyrna—at which place they were heavily ironed, and put on board a vessel for Constantinople. When they arrived at Mahalich, they were put on board of a vessel navigated by seventeen Turks, which reached Cosmenpi in the night, and came up under the walls of the Seraglio. Only three Turks remained on deck—the others, having deposited their arms there, had gone below to amuse themselves. The Greeks were at the bottom of the hold; their chains had been knocked off, and they were bound only with cord, ready to be landed on the following day. The leader of the Greeks soon made a calculation of what might be done in these circumstances, which although nearly desperate, seemed to offer some hope. He moved himself, therefore, so near one of his comrades that he could reach him, and by his assistance, partly by force, partly by biting with his teeth, his cords were soon loosed. Once at liberty himself, it required but a short time to free all his countrymen, and this was effected without the least noise or suspicion. Having taken possession of the vessel, they dressed themselves in the clothes of the Turks; and as their beards had grown long during their captivity, there was little risk in being detected.—They therefore made sail just at day break, and disappeared.

But a new danger was to be encountered at the Dardanelles, where they were hailed from the shore and ordered to stop. They replied in the Turkish language, that the current was too strong, and that they were bearing despatches from the Grand Signior to the squadron—and were all well to proceed. In a short time they arrived before the second fort, which they passed in the same manner. At Tenedos they were exposed to a still greater danger. It was broad daylight, & a Turkish frigate bore down upon them; but they had the presence of mind to show themselves boldly on deck, and to pass under the guns of the fort. This hardy and ingenious manœuvre succeeded to a wonder: the frigate, convinced that they were Turks, hove to, to wait for them; but they seized the first opportunity to set sail and take advantage of the wind, which still continued favourable. After this they encountered a Spezzionese vessel, which fired into them, supposing they were Turks. They at length made themselves known, and accompanied the Spezzionese ship to Ipsara, where they arrived safe and sound, after a deliverance almost miraculous, and a voyage of five days.

The Oriental Spectator, a paper opposed to the Greeks, says that this narrative may be relied on as authentic.

INTERESTING

From South America.

The barque Leopard, Crafts, has arrived at Newport from Buenos Ayres. We are indebted, says the New York Gazette, to a mercantile friend for the following highly interesting extracts of letters from that place, dated the 4th of November.

at Buenos Ayres. Flour had been sold at Lima as low as $6 per barrel, on hand; it had got up, however, to $17. The convention made here with the Spanish deputies for a general armistice, has not been ratified in Peru, as might be expected, from the prosperous state of the American cause.

"The Indians have been very troublesome of late here. They have made incursions in the Province in various directions, driving off the cattle, making prisoners of the women, and butchering all the men they can get hold of. The small bodies of troops stationed on the frontiers have been attacked and defeated several times by them, which has rendered them more bold than formerly. Crowds of people from different parts of the country have flocked to the city for protection. The Indians are led on, it is said, by some persons here disaffected to the government.

They have indeed become so formidable as to create a great deal of alarm among those who have any property in the country. The government are taking energetic measures to clear the Province of the barbarian invaders, and will, no doubt, succeed, but not before very serious losses are experienced. The Indians have the most deadly hatred to all white men, and never spare them when taken prisoners. The principal cause of their late successes is the great extension of the frontiers made last year by the government.

"For the last month there has been very serious apprehensions in town of a revolution. The late invasions of the Indians have had a tendency to increase the clamor against the government. The six per cent. stocks which were at 45 per cent. have fallen to 30—and even this price is nominal, no one wishing to purchase during the present unsettled time. It is most probable that a change in government will take place at the next election in the month of March next, if not before, by violence, in either case it will certainly prove for the worst, and probably involve the place once more in anarchy.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain JORDAN, of the schr. *Eliza Ann*, arrived this forenoon from Martinique, whence he sailed on the 8th January, informs us that about ten days previous to his sailing, some letters had been found, which gave rise to a suspicion that the free persons of color on the island, intended to rise upon the whites, in consequence of which martial law was declared, the citizens all placed under arms, and from thirty to forty who were supposed to be the ringleaders, were arrested: among them was several persons of large property who transacted business in Martinique as merchants. Several had also been arrested at Port Royal. The whole had undergone a summary trial and been banished from the Island. Some of them were to sail for France, and others, Capt. J. was informed by the American Consul, were to take passage on board a French ship for SAVANNAH, which was to sail a few days after the Eliza Ann. The plot was supposed to be very extensive, and the greatest alarm had prevailed at first, and an embargo was laid on all vessels; but in consequence of the prompt arrest of the most influential men among that class of people, the alarm in a great measure subsided in three or four days, and when Capt. Jordan sailed, every thing was quiet.—*Sav. Rep.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, FEB 14, 1824.

A STATEMENT

Of the Revenue of the Corporation of the Town of Washington, from 1st of January, 1823, to 1st of January, 1824.

CORPORATION TO CASH, DR.

To amount received for taxes,	$164 44
To amount received for licenses,	30 57
To cash received from A. H. Sneed, former Treasurer, balance in his hands,	44 62
To cash on account from former marshal,	25
	$264 43

CORPORATION TO CASH, CR.

By amount of sundry expenses,	$ 87
By cash paid Bruckner, for keeping clock &c.	70
By cash paid Brown for bridges,	20 87
By cash paid for digging well, &c.	125
By cash paid Quails, late marshal,	15 25
	231 94
Balance in the hands of Treasurer,	32 44
	$264 43

Due of the Tax of 1823; 127 84

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Washington

JOS. W. ROBINSON, *Sec'ry.*

February 12. 1824

DESULTORY REMARKS ON THE POLICY OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

Though in the debates in Congress on the resolution of Mr Webster concerning the Greeks, we side with the opposers of that resolution, yet we are of the opinion that the policy the European powers intend to pursue in regard to republican governments, must be attentively watched by the government of the United States, in order to prevent, even by arms if it was required, the dreadful effects it would produce, not only in South America but in this country: for this policy must be as hostile to the system of government adopted in the United States, as to that adopted in the other republics of the new world

It cannot be denied that we are fast approaching one of those epochas of nature the recollection of which, like that of the deluge will prevail but with the globe we inhabit. Europe and America can avoid the misfortune if the people, without a division in feelings and principles, and without any desire to injure one another, know how to profit of the present time to establish their freedom on a sound foundation The *universe*; this is the word to be pronounced when we mention the *Holy Alliance*. As a means to prevent a universal thraldom, a salutary terror would be for the people of Europe the greatest idea they could entertain in regard to the monarchs of the world, and by itself a strong barrier against the introduction of feudal principles in the continent of Europe It is in arming resemen in favour of the oppressed; it is in dissipating the fears of those who cry for assistance against tyranny; it is in exciting people to rise against the Holy Alliance, that the destruction of despotism can be effected. Necessity requires the adoption of such violent means; they must be resorted to, or freedom must perish.

There is an opinion the writers of the Holy Alliance endeavour to disseminate in Europe and elsewhere, the tendency of which is equally dangerous to the peace and safety of existing republics, and to that portion of the people of Europe and America who are willing to sacrifice every thing for the establishment of civil and political liberty. It is the opinion, that the policy of the members of the Holy Alliance tends only to the establishment of a general peace, and to the happiness of their respective subjects. This error is precisely the one that the European governments are maintaining with as much care as they have taken pains to create it. This error preserves partizans to them, even in those classes of the people where they would prefer friend and enemies; it isolates all assistance; blinds all interests, and prepares all the murmurs of which they know so well how to take advantage. It is this error which, while pronouncing the word of peace, lavishes regrets in favour of wars in which it pompously shows but calamities and injustice on the opposite side. This perfidious art with which the Holy Alliance and their adherents endeavour to prejudice the European people against republics, has not ceased one moment to double its efforts. This art has tried to corrupt Europe, when other means failed to place her under subjection; and making use of that spirit of egotism, which appears to prevail in this age, it has separated interest from obedience to the laws, and fidelity from patriotism—It is believed that revolutions would be good pretexts for invasions, and that the weariness of the people would induce submission when the crimes of the monarchs would create revolts. These are the dreadful results of the ignorance of the people and of the silence of the friends of freedom So blind is prejudice at times, that it has necessarily engendered an indifference always incapable of great sacrifices when vital interests solicited them: It has actually produced that desire of attempts shall be made to extend it to countries independent and sovereign by themselves, we conceive it to be the duty of every citizen of the United States, to resist it by the force of arms, and to assist others in such resistance when they apply to us for aid.

On the 8th of January, at Nashville, the following toast was drunk:

By J. W. Overton—The Caucusites and Radicals: May their upper lips be nailed to their under ones, until they whistle through their noses, "the voice of the people shall prevail."

Extract of a letter, dated Albany Jan 16.

"We have this evening had a most splendid Caucus of the two Houses, and have passed resolutions, recommending in the strongest terms our Senators and Representatives to meet in a Congressional Caucus and make a nomination—not a dissenting voice among our republican friends.—*Nat. Adv*

The N Orleans Advertiser of the 3d contains the last 11 articles of an alliance between the republics of Colombia and Mexico They pledge themselves to support each other in their independence, and to obtain the co operation of all the South American States—not to accede to any demands or indemnifications which Spain may set up for the loss of her ancient supremacy. &c.—*Rich. Enq.*

Notice.

ALL persons that have watches in my hands, left to Menard and Thompson or to either, are requested to come for them immediately as it will prevent mistake being made. Watches that have been in the shop one year, must be taken up before two months, otherwise they will be sold.

STEPHEN MENARD.

February 14, 1824. 7 -8t

Notice!!

I WILL be ready at my store every Wednesday from eight, until 12 o'clock, until the first day of March next to receive a list of the taxable property within the town and corporate limits of Washington.

Jos. W. Robinson,

Collector T. W.

P S—The negligent are referred to the 39th section of the general Ordinance.

February 11, 1824 7 -8t

The subscriber

HAVING located himself in Washington, Wilkes county willing to devote his time to some active and useful employment will undertake the instruction of young gentlemen in the Greek and Latin languages in Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy. A day in each week will be devoted to declamation and exercises in ancient and modern history The number of pupils will be limited to 30 and none under the age of ten will be received. The French anguage will be taught by a gentleman highly competent to the task —Terms of tuition per quarter, $ 15, payable in advance.

John B. Egan.

N. B The school will open as soon as ten are entered.

February 9, 1824. 7 -4t

Lost,

BETWEEN Washington & Marshall Martin's on Broad River, on Tuesday last, a red morocco pocket book containing some valuable papers and between 50 and 60 dollars in Bank notes, among which there were two ten dollar bills of the bank of South Carolina. Among the papers there were one note dated 15th August, 1821, for $2775, drawn by James Rossignol, in favour of the subscriber, one third payable on the 1st day of February, 1825 one third on the 1st day of February, 1826, and one third on the 1st day of February,

th most deplorable condition to which an afflicted country could have been reduced even by the most fearful scourge of mankind. It is, of course, from abroad, that Europe would expect the adequate and forcible succour in carrying his designs into effect; but it has, ere now, appeared tolerably evident that the resistance likely to be encountered in such a case, from no acquiescence in the cause, will be of no very contemptible character.

THE GREEKS.

An article from Corfu, in people of October 25, observes:—Whilst in Journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lapsi, on the 1st of October, and following days, over the Schapendals Albanese of Skodra. The loss of the Turks was 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed and 15 women, for the Etolian females have formed a corps which do not yield in valor to their husbands and brothers. They have also to deplore the loss of one of their best captains Diamaris Travellas, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said, that after this combat the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated.

We have before us a short but interesting letter from Semlin which confirms our former advices, that Marco Bozzaris had nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother, Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the last defeat of the Pachs of Scutari, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzaris sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia and Thessaly, it appears that as far as the Peloponnesus is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more to fear. It is true the bags full of human ears, stated to be those of slain Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to ancient 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 Christians.

IMPORTANT FROM GIBRALTAR.

The following intelligence with which we have been kindly favoured by a mercantile friend in this city, is from a most respectable source. We presume its accuracy is not to be doubted, so far, at least, as relates to the preparation of a Spanish squadron, and when we consider the existing state of political affair in Europe together with the bearing of the rumored co-operation of the French upon a great question embraced in the President's Message to Congress, at the opening of the session, we may safely say the news is of an important character:

"*Gibraltar, 3d Dec. 1823.*

"The undermentioned vessels are ordered to be ready by the 15th instant to leave Cadiz for the Coast of Peru to aid the Royalist cause; and it is rumoured, that the French forces in the Pacific are to co-operate. These preparations and rumours naturally give rise to peculative ideas of the effect which they may have on the English and American government. Four 86 84.

Ships	Asia,	64 guns.
	Trinidada,	84 do.
	Cauldo	64 do.
	Descubierta,	22 do.
	Aguiles,	20 do."

We cannot state positively the amount of the French naval force in the Pacific, but it is but a short time since we heard of their having two forty-four gun frigates in that quarter.—The junction of these vessels would render the Spanish expedition formidable to the Patriots along the coast, though it cannot be we expected to have much, if any, influence upon the internal military affairs of Peru, as the great struggle between the combined Peruvian and Colombian forces, directed by Bolivar, and the Royalists, under Canterac, may be expected to have terminated before the Spanish expedition leaves Europe.—Besides, if the late news from London be correct, France had pledged herself not to

Greeks [illegible] made a calculation of what might be done in these circumstances, which although nearly desperate, seemed to offer some hope. He mounted himself, therefore, on one of his comrades that he could reach best, and by his assistance, partly by force, partly by biting with his teeth, his cords were soon loosed. Once at liberty himself, it required but a short time to free all his countrymen, and this was effected without the least noise or suspicion. Having taken possession of the vessel, they dressed themselves in the clothes of the Turks; and as their beards had grown long during their captivity, there was little risk in being detected.—They therefore made sail just at day break, and disappeared.

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"The last news from Peru, received two days since, is very favorable to the cause of the Patriots. Our dates from Lima are to the 16th of October. Bolivar arrived there on the 1st. He was received with great joy, and constituted Chief of the Republic, with unlimited powers. An expedition of 2900 men sailed from Chili on the 4th instant, to assist Peru. Gen. St. Cruz had obtained a considerable victory over the Spanish General Valdez, near the Desseguardo. Gen. St Cruz, was at Arequipa with a force, it is said of 9000 men.—La Serna, the Vice-roy, had evacuated Cusco in order to form a junction with Canterac. In short, the affairs of the Patriots had taken a very favorable turn, and there appears to be little doubt but they will soon get rid of the old Spaniards. As soon as this takes place a great trade will be opened

ernment are taking energetic measures to clear the Province of its barbarian invaders, and will, no doubt, succeed, but not before very serious losses are experienced. The Indians have the most deadly hatred to all white men, and never spare them when taken prisoners. The principal cause of their late successes is the great extension of the frontiers made last year by the government.

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Hard times indeed, when the lawyers complain! We copy the following from the *Fincastle, (Va.) Mirror*. It would seem that the advertiser has hard luck in business, as it must have taken half of his single fee to pay for his advertisement—we cannot think of any employment to recommend the disappointed gentleman, unless he should think of publishing a NEWSPAPER—he would certainly have more *cases*, at that business.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A CARD—To an enlightened public. I hereby give notice, that I have this day abandoned the practice of law, in this county. For the last ten months, I have brought one action of Assault and Battery—and received the sum of fifteen shillings, business that I had done twelve months ago.—Query—Can one support himself by such patronage?

B. L. S**e.

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It cannot be denied that we are fast approaching one of those epochas of nature the recollection of which, like that of the deluge, will perish but with the globe we inhabit. Europe and America can avoid the misfortune of the people, without a division in feelings and principles, and without any desire to injure one another, know how to profit of the present time to establish their freedom on a sound foundation. The *universe*; his is the word to be pronounced when we mention the *Holy Alliance*. As a means to prevent a universal thraldom, a salutary terror would be for the people of Europe the greatest idea they could entertain in regard to the monarchs of the world, and by itself a strong barrier against the introduction of feudal principles on the continent of Europe. It is an arming reemen in favour of the oppressed; it is in dissipating the fears of those who cry for assistance against tyranny; it is in exciting people to rise against the Holy Alliance, that the destruction of despotism can be effected. Necessity requires the adoption of such violent means; they must be resorted to, or freedom must perish.

There is an opinion the writers of the Holy Alliance endeavour to disseminate in Europe and elsewhere, the tendency of which is equally dangerous to the peace and safety of existing republics, and to that portion of the people of Europe and America who are willing to sacrifice every thing for the establishment of civil and political liberty. It is the opinion, that the policy of the members of the Holy Alliance tends only to the establishment of a general peace, and to the happiness of their respective subjects. This error is precisely the one that the European governments are maintaining with as much caress they have taken pains to create it. This error preserves partizans to them, even in those classes of the people where they would prefer friend enemies; it isolates all assistance; blinds all interests, and prepares all the murmurs of which they know so well how to take advantage. It is this error which, while pronouncing the word of peace, lavishes regrets in favour of wars in which it pompously shows but calamities and injustice on the opposite side. This perfidious art with which the Holy Alliance and their adherents endeavour to prejudice the European people against republics, has not ceased one moment to double its efforts. This art has tried to corrupt Europe, when other means failed to place her under subjection; and making use of that spirit of egotism, which appears to prevail in this age, it has separated interest from obedience to the laws, and fidelity from patriotism.—It is believed that revolutions would be good pretexts for invasions, and that the weariness of the people would induce submission when the crimes of the menarchs would create revolts. These are the dreadful results of the ignorance of the people and of the silence of the friends of freedom. So blind is prejudice at times, that it has necessarily engendered an indifference always incapable of great sacrifices when vital interests solicited them: It has actually produced that desire of peace which has become a new enemy to subdue. Thus the members of the Holy Alliance endeavour to persuade the people, that they go to war to acquire a lasting peace, and to establish the happiness of their subjects on *the broad basis of a well understood liberty*

Notwithstanding the many partizans the Holy Alliance have in every quarter of the globe, the people begin to be too enlightened to submit tamely to the dictates of a few ambitious and crowned individuals. The allied monarchs know this fact; and upon it they have established a policy which they intend strictly to pursue: their own preservation prompted its adoption. It is alleged on their part, that peace and happiness cannot dwell in republics; that the passions of the human species, when not restrained by an energetic government, occasion disorder and convulsions in a state; and that by the concession of the rights of the subjects to a monarch, that monarch takes upon himself the arduous task of insuring happiness and peace to every individual: From such positions they draw the inference, that happiness and peace can be found only in monarchical governments. Such doctrines are promulgated to the people; and taking a forced silence for approbation, the members of the Holy Alliance have declared their determination to adopt coercive measures for the purpose of rendering those doctrines universal. The Holy Alliance may enforce its policy among the nations they govern; but whenever

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All persons are forwarned from trading for the said notes, and Mr. Rossignol from paying to any other but the subscriber.

The finder will give information to Mr James Wingfield, Post Master, or Mr. Wm Grant, in Washington, and if required a reward will be given of $ 5 — any information respecting the above pocket book, bank bills and promissory notes will be thankfully received by the subscriber or, the above two named gentlemen.

Thomas Anderson,
Bickley's Store, Abbeville Co.
February 14, 1824.

From the Liverpool Kaleidoscope.

SIR JOHN PURCELL.

Extraordinary intrepidity!—Cork Assizes.

Maurice Noonan stood indicted for burglary, and attempting to rob the house of Sir John Purcell, at Highfort, on the night of the 11th March, 1812.

Sir John Purcell said, that, on the night of the 11th March last, after he had retired to bed, he heard some noise outside the window of his parlour. He slept on the ground floor, in a room immediately adjoining the parlour. There was a door from one room into the other, but this door had been found inconvenient, and there being another passage from the bed chamber more accommodating it was nailed up, and some of the furniture of the parlour placed against it, shortly after Sir John heard the noise in the front of his house, the windows of the parlour were dashed in and the noise occasioned by the feet of the robbers in leaping from the window down upon the parlour appeared to denote a gang not less than fourteen in number, as it struck him. He immediately got out of bed, and the first determination he took being to make resistance it was with no small mortification that he reflected upon the unarmed condition in which he was placed, being destitute of a single weapon of the ordinary sort. In this state he spent little time in deliberation, as it almost immediately occurred to him that, having supped in the bed chamber on that night a knife had been left behind by accident, and instantly proceeded to grope in the dark for this weapon which happily he found before the door leading from the parlour into the bed chamber had been broken. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would soon lead them to the bed chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed against the nailed up door expeditiously displaced, and immediately afterward the door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness and when the door was thrown open, the light streaming through three large window in the parlour afforded Sir John a view that might have made an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive. His bed room was darkened to excess in consequence of the shutters of the windows as well as the curtains being closed; and thus while he stood enveloped in darkness he saw standing before him by the brightness of the moon light, a body of men, well armed, and of those who were in the van of the gang he observed that a few were blackened. Armed only with the case knife and aided only by a dauntless heart, he took his station by the side of the door, and in a moment after, one of the villain entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife at him, the point of which entered under the right arm, and in a line with the nipple, and so home was the blow sent, that the knife passed into the robber's body, until Sir John's hand stopt its further progress. Upon receiving this thrust the villain retired back into the parlour crying out blasphemously that he was killed and shortly after another advanced, who was received in a similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers immediately rushed forward from the parlour into the dark room, and then it was that Sir John's mind recognized the deepest sense of danger, not to be oppressed by it, however, but to surmount it. He thought that all chance of preserving his own life was over, and he resolved to sell that life still dearer to his intended murderers, than even what they had already paid for the attempt to deprive him of it. He did not lose a moment after the villains had entered the room to act with the determination he had so instantaneously adopted; he struck at the fourth fellow with his knife, and wounded him, and at the same instant he received a blow on the head, and found himself grappled with. He shortened his hold of the knife, and stabbed repeatedly at the fellow with whom he found himself engaged. The floor being slippery, from the blood of the wounded men, Sir John and his adversary both fell, and while they were on the ground, Sir John thinking that his thrusts with the knife, though made with all his force, did not seem to produce the decisive effect, which they had in the beginning of the conflict, he examined the point of his weapon with his finger, and found that the blade of it had been bent near the point. As he lay struggling on the ground, he endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to straighten the curvature in the knife, but while one hand was employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grasp of his adversary was losing its constraint and pressure, and in a moment or two after, he found himself shortly released from it; the limbs of the robber, were, in fact, by this time unnerved by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized and gave several blows with it, his knife being no longer serviceable; at length the robbers, finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, retired themselves in removing the bodies, and Sir John took this opportunity of retiring into a place a little apart from the house, where he remained for a short time. They dragged their companions into the parlour, and having placed chairs with the backs upwards, by means of those they lifted the bodies out of the windows, and afterwards took them away. When the robbers retired, Sir John returned to the house, and called up a man servant from his bed, who, during this long and bloody conflict, had not appeared, and had consequently received from his master warm and loud upbraiding for his cowardice. Sir John then placed his daughter-in-law, and grand-child, who were his only inmates, in places of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out, till day-light appeared. The next day, the alarm having been given, search was made after the robbers, and Sir John having gone to the house of the prisoner, Maurice Noonan, upon searching, he found concealed under his bed the identical short gun, with which one of the robbers had fired at him, Noonan was immediately secured and sent to jail, and upon being visited by Sir John Purcell, he acknowledged that Sir John "had like to do for him," and was proceeding to show, until Sir John prevented him, the wounds he had received from the knife in his arm.

An accomplice of the name of John Daniel Sullivan was produced, who deposed to the same effect. The

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One black horse, four cows, four calves, two beds and furniture, steads and cords, one pine table, one wooden clock, one pine writing desk, one pine chest, eight split bottom chairs, eleven sheep, one set fire dogs, five earthen plates, two dishes, six cups and saucers, three pots, two ovens, two flat irons, two iron pot racks, one spinning wheel, three shovel ploughs, one pair fire dogs, and four waiters; all taken as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Simeon Echols; property pointed out by Winnifred Pettee.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz: a woman named 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 Simons, deceased, vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Sheppeard, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff.

January 29, 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Bob; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Siller; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful 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 George Tomlinson; property pointed out by George Tomlinson.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eighteen acres, more or less, unoccupied, adjoining Thomas Davis, on the waters of Lick creek; levied on as the property of John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Little, property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

The four following negroes, viz. Pompey, Linas, Phillis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Minton, property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Two negro fellows named Jesse and Caswell; levied on as the property of Richard Hilyard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

William Burdett's interest in 375 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Moreman and others, whereon widow Margaret Burdett is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burdett, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hudgins; said executions returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Hall, executrix, &c. vs. said John W. Willis and Laban Marter—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

6 negroes, viz. a negro woman named Lotty and her 3 children Sophia, Jane and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eleanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Josephus D. Echols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A. H. Sneed.

ALSO,

Four horses, one mule, one waggon and gear, and one lot of Cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, more or less; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plain-

more or less, lying on Double creek adjoining John Statham and others, levied on as the property of Benjamin Andrew jun. to satisfy a fifa in favor of Richard C. Adams vs. Benjamin Andrew senr. and Benjamin Andrew jun. Conditions cash.

DAVID DOBBS, S. W. C.

January 27, 1824.

Administrators Sales

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 01 4 5—td

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 16, 1824.

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

ERNEST C. WITTICH, admr.

January 1, 1824. 3 tds

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 20 1824.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1/2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—t

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less lying also on Broad river: and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in one

on the parlour appeared to denote a gang not less than fourteen in number, and it struck him. He immediately got out of bed and the first determination he took being to make resistance it was with no small mortification that he reflected upon the unarmed condition in which he was placed, being destitute of a single weapon of the ordinary sort. In this state he spent little time in deliberation, as it almost immediately occurred to him that, having supped in the bed chamber on that night a knife had been left behind by accident, and instantly proceeded to grope in the dark for this weapon which happily he found, before the door leading from the parlour into the bed chamber had been broken. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would soon lead them to the bed chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed again the nailed up door expeditiously displaced, and immediately afterward the door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness and when the door was thrown open, the light streaming through three large window in the parlour, afforded Sir John a view that might have made an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive. His bed room was darkened to excess, in consequence of the shutters of the windows as well as the curtains being closed; and thus while he stood enveloped in darkness he saw standing before him by the brightness of the moon light, a body of men, well armed, and of those who were in the van of the gang he observed that a few were blackened. Armed only with this case knife and aided only by a dauntless heart, he took his station by one side of the door and in a moment after, one of the villain entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife at him, the point of which entered under the right arm, and in a line with the nipple, and so home was the blow sent, that the knife passed into the robber's body, until Sir John's hand stopt its further progress. Upon receiving this thrust the villain reeled back into the parlour crying out blasphemously that he was killed and shortly after another advanced, who was received in a similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dark room. Upon which a man stepped forward with a short gun in his hand, which had the butt broke off at the small, and which had a piece of cord tied round the barrel and stock near the well. As this fellow stood in the act to fire, Sir John had the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer and without betraying any audible emotion whatever, that might point out the exact spot which he was standing in, he calmly calculated his own safety from the shot which was preparing for him. He saw that the contents of the piece were likely to pass close to his breast without menacing him with at least a serious wound, and in this state of firm and manly expectation, he stood without flinching until the piece was fired and its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall. It was loaded with a brace of bullets and three slugs. As soon as the robber fired Sir John made a pass at him with the knife and wounded him in the arm which he repeated again with similar effect; and as the others had done the villain, after being wounded, retired, all his force, did not seem to produce the decisive effect, which they had in the beginning of the conflict. He examined the point of his weapon with his finger, and found that the blade of it had been bent near the point. As he lay struggling on the ground, he endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to straighten the curvature in the knife, but while one hand was employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grasp of his adversary was losing its constraint and pressure, and in a moment or two after, he found himself shortly released from it; the limbs of the robber, were, in fact, by this time unnerved by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized and gave several blows with it, his knife being no longer serviceable; at length the robbers, finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, rallyed themselves in removing the bodies, and Sir John took this opportunity of retiring into a place a little apart from the house, where he remained for a short time. They dragged their companions into the parlour, and having placed chairs with the backs upwards, by means of those they lifted the bodies out of the windows, and afterwards took them away. When the robbers retired, Sir John returned to the house, and called up a man servant from his bed, who, during this long and bloody conflict, had not appeared, and had consequently received from his master warm and loud upbraiding for his cowardice. Sir John then placed his daughter-in-law, and grand-child, who were his only inmates, in places of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out, till day-light appeared. The next day, the alarm having been given, search was made after the robbers, and Sir John having gone to the house of the prisoner, Maurice Noonan, upon searching, he found concealed under his bed the identical short gun, with which one of the robbers had fired at him. Noonan was immediately secured and sent to jail, and upon being visited by Sir John Purcell, he acknowledged that Sir John "had like to do for him," and was proceeding to show, until Sir John prevented him, the wounds he had received from the knife in his arm.

An accomplice of the name of John Daniel Sullivan was produced, who deposed to the same effect. The party met at Noonan's house; that they were nine in number, and had arms; that the prisoner was one of the number, and that he carried a small gun. Upon the gun (which was in court) being produced, with which Sir John had been fired at, the witness said it was that with which the prisoner was armed the night of the attack: that two men were killed and three dreadfully wounded.

The witness stood a long and rigorous examination by Mr. Counsellor O'Connel; but none of the facts seemed to be shaken, though every use was made of the guilty character of the witness.

The prisoner made no defence, and Judge Wayne then proceeded to charge the Jury, and commended with approbation the bravery and presence of mind displayed throughout a conflict so very unequal and bloody, by Sir John Purcell.

The Jury, after a few minutes, returned their verdict—GUILTY.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.

Gartrell, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Abraham Simons, deceased, vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepperd, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff.

January 29, 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Cloiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Siller; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

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

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

O. Wingfield, D. S.

January 3, 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs. James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm. C. Morgan, late deputy sheriff, and returned to me.

DAVID DOBBS, S. E. C.

January 23, 1824.

Two negro fellows named Jesse and Caswell; levied on as the property of Richard Hilyard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

William Burder's interest in 375 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Moreman and others, whereon widow Margare Burder is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burder, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hudgins; said executions returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, executrix, &c. vs. said John W. Willis and Laban Marier—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

6 negroes, viz. a negro woman named Lotty and her 3 children Sophia, Jane and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eleanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Josephus D. Echols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A. H. Sneed.

ALSO,

Four horses, one mule, one waggon and gear, and one lot of Cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, more or less; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in March next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

One moiety of six negroes, viz: Shadrack a negro man, Hiram a man Parthena a woman, and three children, Charlotte, Burwell, and Julian, and one black horse; levied on as the property of Booker Hudson, to satisfy sundry fifa vs. said Hudson.

ALSO,

Eleven acres of land, more or less, adjoining Elberton, lying on Failing creek, and five lots in Elberton, containing one acre each; levied on as the property of Jacob W. King, to satisfy a fifa in favor of M C Ligon for Zachariah Samuel, vs said King.

ALSO,

Ten barrels of corn; levied on as the property of William Richards, to satisfy a fifa in favor of James Long vs. said Richards.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land,

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 16, 1824.

ON 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.

ERNEST C. WITTICH, admr.

January 1, 1824. 4 tds

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Walker, deceased, are required to make immediate payment; and all those who have demands against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 20 1824.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—t

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security, the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

Notice

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

James Christian, } ex'rs
John Brown, }

Nov 22, 1823 47 tf

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1824. [No. 8.

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

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

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

FOREIGN.

Twenty days later from England.

CHARLESTON, *Feb.* 14.

By the fast sailing ship Lalla Rookh, Captain Stewart, from Liverpool, we have received our files of papers from London to the 21 of January, and Liverpool to the 5th, inclusive, being 20 days later than our last dates.

We have given the substance of three weekly summaries at Liverpool, and separate articles from the London Gazettes, from which the situation of affairs on the continent may be gathered, without the long comments and various speculations of the different editors.

The President's Message had been received from this country, and published without time for animadversions.

A Comet had made its appearance, and was erroneously supposed to have occasioned the unusual warmth of the weather.

The state of the Liverpool Market will be found in our commercial department; and we can add to it nothing more in substance than is contained in a letter from which the following is an extract:

"Liverpool, Jan. 5.

"Since the Stock of Cotton, very little business has been done, and we apprehend prices will not be supported, unless speculators keep in the market, which we fear will not be the case."

Paris, Dec. 29.

The politicians of this capital cannot believe the insincerity of the British Ministry when they would give the people to understand that they entertain any serious apprehensions of the Continental Kings for going them into war. Russia boasts of her hordes, but she has not a shilling, except what Stock jobbers extract from the pockets of the English people, and the same observation applies to all other powers, not excepting France; for though she possesses a flourishing revenue, the smallest loan in anticipation could not be managed in Paris without the aid of British capital. Your contractors are the supporters of the real enemies of British prosperity. The aristocracy of England hate liberty more cordially than even the Continental Noblesse.

The number of Spanish emigrants increases every day; all who have the means of supporting themselves in a foreign country, are flying from Spain. It is melancholy to witness the despair of these unfortunates; they dare not trust to an act of amnesty, which is on the point of being settled. It will appear, it is said, on the 30th. Nothing has been neglected to obtain precedents which may enlighten the Council in this important affair. The archives have been consulted to ascertain exactly what took place in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. with regard to the *Communeros*, and under that of Philip V. with regard to the Spaniards who were implicated in the party of the Archduke of Austria, some valuable documents, relating to both those periods, have been obtained from the archives of Seranchief amongst a people so ignorant as the Spaniards, when the instrument is guided by so crafty a hand as A'Court. I am inclined to believe a Spaniard, who told me that O'Gorman must quit Mexico, such is the hatred of him by the many exiles going to that country.

The Spanish Embassy here is supported by the French Government. The Duke of San Carlos is penyless; 200,000 francs are due to him of arrears of pay during the several years he was in London and elsewhere, as Spanish Minister.

Spain and Portugal are now become French provinces to all intents and purposes, and must remain so; the money raised in London under the name of Spanish and Portuguese Loans, is in reality for France—thus will her armies in the Peninsula be paid with John Bull's money; it is truly mortifying to an Englishman to see the foreign influence of his country at an end.

Madrid, Dec. 18.

The Government being obliged to give its whole attention to the affairs of the Peninsula, seems to relax in its preparations against the Independents of the Colonies. Some persons pretend that some answers from Foreign Cabinets are expected before our operations beyond the ocean are concerted. There is a report that the Loans of the Cortes will be recognised, with some modifications. This negociation is deemed indispensable to maintain our credit.

Despatches have recently been sent General Vives, the Commandant of Cuba, which confirm in their rank all the officers under his orders, and promise him money.

Letters from Bilboa give a melancholy picture of the state of that place. As soon as the late change of Ministers was known there, the fanatics went howling about the streets, proclaiming their abhorrence of the measure, and declaring they could trust no one, except clergymen, near the throne. Meeting two persons in the streets, known to be liberals, they immediately put them to death, to satisfy their own thirst for vengeance. No person of learning or liberal ideas ventured intured into the streets after it was dark.

Dec. 20.—Yesterday there was a Council of State at which his Majesty presided. To-day it assembles under the Presidency of his Royal Highness the Infant Don Carlos. To-morrow it will meet under the Presidency of his Royal Highness the Infant Don Francis Pablo. The object of these repeated meetings is got with great difficulty into the Gulf of Lila, where they are closely blockaded by the Greeks. Mavrocordato is gone to succour Missolonga, with 12 vessels. It is said that the besieged have made three sorties, and have driven back the besiegers in a triumphat manner, and have taken prisoner the traitor Varri, Quiote. Moreover the inhabitants of Scopolo, of Schiathe, and of Schiro, have put to the sword the Turkish army which the enemy's fleet had landed to reduce them to submission. Thus has this expedition also failed. God grant that my country may set herself entirely free from these robbers, who have ignominiously enchained and devastated it for so many years.

The *right* of opinion, we have had occasion to remark, and the *right* to compromise that opinion for the general good, are among the principles which lie at the foundation of representative government; which belong equally to the People at large and to their Representatives. We might have added, they are also *duties* of high obligation. These rights and duties the People exercise at every election, when they, in the General or in the State Governments, vote for a candidate whom they prefer above others of those who offer for their suffrages, and not for him whom, of all others, they would have preferred for a particular office. It is thus only that they can give *effective* votes. These are also precisely the rights which Members of Congress exercise, when, in their capacity of citizens, possessed of the confidence of the People, collected together from different sections of the country, they consult together for the purpose of nominating, for the principal offices in the government, the persons who are preferred by the greater number of them. It is this sort of consultation, common to every state, to every district, to every county, and even to every parish in the Union, which has been heretofore practised by Members of Congress, and will be again, unless a combination of several minorities, uniting together, shall think they best consult the particular interests of their respective favorites by uniting against the general call for a Congressional Nomination, and shall *succeed* in the attempt to defeat that expression of the will of the majority, which has heretofore been attended with such valuable results.

That the voice of the majority of the People invites a nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, in the usual mode, we see no reason to doubt. Tennessee, South Carolina, and Maryland, have ranged themselves in opposition to it; but the Legislators of two of those States have themselves made Caucus recommendations, and other States, among which we find the respectable States of North Carolina, Virginia, New-York, Ohio, Indiana, &c. have declined any interference in the matter, or have expressly invited and encouraged the nomination. Of several other of the States, the Legislatures have given the strongest possible sanction to this mode of nomination, by resorting to it themselves; amongst which are, the States of Maine, Massachusetts,

If, however, the whole of the Republican party, as represented in Congress, will not go into General Meeting, a sufficient number will yet attend to give effect to any nomination which may be made. The Republican candidate will receive a greater number of votes than was given in favor of the nomination of our present venerable Chief Magistrate, when he was nominated, and we shall find that that nomination will be supported by a decided majority of the People, who are anxiously expecting it. That there will be *no* opposition to it, here and elsewhere, we do not pretend to say. We never expect to see another uncontested Presidential Election. We do not know that we ought to desire to see one.

We hope there will be a very general attendance at the expected Meeting; and that the Members will vote for those whom they respectively prefer, giving the nomination to him who shall be honored by the suffrages of the majority in his favor. This is the rule of *election* in all the states south of Connecticut, and it is the rule of *reason* every where. But as we have already said, if a majority of the Republicans assembled together, pursuant to public notice, shall determine that it is *not expedient* to make any nomination, we shall bow to the decision, however we may disapprove it; and, we repeat, the sooner the question is tried, the better for the country, and for its essential interests.

Nat. Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer.

In consequence of the statements which have gone abroad, in relation to a Congressional nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the undersigned have been requested, by many of their Republican colleagues and associates, to ascertain the number of the Members of Congress who deem it inexpedient, at this time, to make such a nomination; and to publish the same, for the information of the People of the United States.

In compliance with this request, they have obtained from gentlemen, representing the several States, satisfactory information, that, of two hundred and sixty-one, the whole number of Members composing the present Congress, there are one hundred and eighty-one who deem it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to meet in Caucus, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and they have good reasons to believe, that a portion of the remainder will be found unwilling to attend such a meeting.

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JNO. H EATON,	Tennessee.
DAVID BARTON,	Missouri.
WM KELLY,	Alabama
ROBERT Y. HAYNE,	S. Carolina
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T FULLER,	Mass'hits
J SLOANE,	Ohio
GEO HOLCOMBE,	New Jersey
S. D INGHAM,	Pennsylvania.
R HARRIS,	Pennsylvania.
JOSEPH KENT,	Maryland.
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THOMAS METCALFE,	Kentucky.
ROBERT S GARNETT,	Virginia.
JAMES HAMILTON, jun.	S Carolina.
J C ISACKS,	Tennessee.
GEO KREMER,	Pennsylvania
B W. CROWNINSHIELD	Massachusetts

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Caucus at Washington.

The last National Intelligencer contains two notifications arrayed as it were against each other in parallel columns.—We have given each of them a place in this day's paper. One is signed by twenty-four members of Congress—who profess to have ascertained, at the request of their republican colleagues, the number of members who would not attend a Caucus; and at the request of the said persons, now come forward to state that out of 261 members of Congress, there are (at least) "181 who deem it inexpedient under existing circumstances to meet in Caucus."—The other is signed by 11 Democratic members, among these are Mr Chandler of *Maine*, Barber of *Connecticut*, Litchfield of *New York*, Lowrie of *Pennsylvania*, Lloyd of *Maryland*, Thomas of *Illinois*, Ruggles of *Ohio*, inviting the Democratic members to meet on Saturday next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to the people for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The last notification differs in no remarkable degree from those which were addressed to the members at the caucus of 1808, '16, &c. except that it is signed by 11 names instead of *one*.

The former is a perfect *unique* in every respect. There is nothing like it in all the annals of caucusing or anti-caucusing. Why was it issued? Was it really to inform the good people of the U. States as to the number of those who are opposed *at this time* to a caucus? If so, did it at once strike those gentlemen, that the *fact* could best speak for itself; that when the Caucus came, the people would be competent to judge for themselves? that they would see who was present—and form some tolerable conjecture from the number of absentees, of the number of those who deemed it inexpedient to attend? Did it not strike these gentlemen, that their estimate might be incorrect—and that some whom they might set down as opposed to a Caucus would ultimately attend it? Did not another circumstance also occur to those gentlemen—to three of them particularly who were at the caucus of 1816—that as they had gone so far to inform the people, they might as well have assigned the reasons which had induced them to decline attending a caucus?—Was it the number of candidates which had led them to this conclusion? Was it the hazard which we run of sending the final election into the House of Representatives if no concert was obtained, and no nomination effected? Was it the cabal and intrigue, which will thus be created for the next twelve months? Are such the reasons which induced them to withdraw? Or was it because there is not a majority of the republicans in Congress who are willing to go into caucus? that these twenty-four gentlemen are averse to a partial meeting, which they might be pleased to denominate a Cabal? If this were the inducement, why could not those gentlemen have recollected that by associating themselves with the 80 who are in favor of a caucus; by prevailing also upon the other 17

FOREIGN.

Twenty days later from England.

CHARLESTON, *Feb* 14.

By the fast sailing ship Lalla Rookh, Captain Stewart, from Liverpool, we have received our files of papers from London to the 21 of January, and Liverpool to the 5th, inclusive, being 20 days later than our last dates.

We have given the substance of three weekly summaries at Liverpool, and separate articles from the London Gazettes, from which the situation of affairs on the continent may be gathered, without the long comments and various speculations of the different editors.

The President's Message had been received from this country, and published without time for animadversions.

A Comet had made its appearance, and was erroneously supposed to have occasioned the unusual warmth of the weather.

The state of the Liverpool Market will be found in our commercial department; and we can add to it nothing more in substance than is contained in a letter from which the following is an extract:

"Liverpool, Jan. 5.

"Since the Stock of Cotton, very little business has been done, and we apprehend prices will not be supported, unless speculators keep in the market, which we fear will not be the case."

Paris, Dec. 29.

The politicians of this capital cannot believe the insincerity of the British Ministry when they would give the people to understand that they entertain any serious apprehensions of the Continental Kings for going them into war. Russia boasts of her hordes, but she has not a shilling, except what Stock jobbers extract from the pockets of the English people, and the same observation applies to all other powers, not excepting France; for though she possesses a flourishing revenue, the smallest loan in anticipation could not be managed in Paris without the aid of British capital. Your contractors are the supporters of the real enemies of British prosperity. The aristocracy of England hate liberty more cordially than even the Continental Noblesse.

The number of Spanish emigrants increases every day; all who have the means of supporting themselves in a foreign country, are flying from Spain. It is melancholy to witness the despair of these unfortunates; they dare not trust to an act of amnesty, if published to-morrow in Madrid. Ferdinand's liberty means the power of doing mischief.

Pity Mexico is not settled so as to admit of the Spanish Constitutionalists taking refuge there; they would go in multitudes; it is the only part of America they think of with any degree of resignation.

Sir W. A'Court will do well to keep the French bayonets to protect him in Madrid—if they were withdrawn he would not live forty-eight hours—such is the rage of all Constitutional Spaniards against them. They say he has done them more harm than all their open enemies. Next to him, O'Gorman excites their ire, which I am surprised at, from his insignificance and want of ability. They reply that it requires but little talent to do mischief with the money raised in London under the name of Spanish and Portuguese Loans, as in reality for France—thus will her armies in the Peninsula be paid with John Bull's money; it is truly mortifying to an Englishman to see the foreign influence of his country at an end.

Madrid, Dec. 18.

The Government being obliged to give its whole attention to the affairs of the Peninsula, seems to relax in its preparations against the Independents of the Colonies. Some persons pretend that some answers from Foreign Cabinets are expected before our operations beyond the ocean are concerted. There is a report that the Loans of the Cortes will be recognised, with some modifications. This negociation is deemed indispensable to maintain our credit

Despatches have recently been sent General Vives, the Commandant of Cuba, which confirm in their rank all the officers under his orders, and promise him aid.

Letters from Bilboa give a melancholy picture of the state of that place. As soon as the late change of Ministers was known there, the fanatics went howling about the streets, proclaiming their abhorrence of the measure, and declaring they could trust no one, except clergymen, near the throne. Meeting two persons in the streets, known to be liberals, they immediately put them to death, to satisfy their own thirst for vengeance. No person of learning or liberal ideas ventured into the streets after it was dark.

Dec. 20.—Yesterday there was a Council of State at which his Majesty presided. To-day it assembles under the Presidency of his Royal Highness the Infant Don Carlos. To-morrow it will meet under the Presidency of his Royal Highness the Infant Don Francis Pablo. The object of these repeated meetings is the amnesty, which is on the point of being settled. It will appear, it is said, on the 30th. Nothing has been neglected to obtain precedents which may enlighten the Council in this important affair. The archives have been consulted to ascertain exactly what took place in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. with regard to the *Communeros*, and under that of Philip V. with regard to the Spaniards who were implicated in the party of the Archduke of Austria, some valuable documents, relating to both those periods, have been obtained from the archives of Seranças. What embarrasses the Council in deciding upon the cases of certain persons compromised in the course of the Revolution, are the capitulations granted by the Chief of the French army to the soldiers of the Cortes. However, all difficulties are surmounted, and we shall shortly know what has been definitively determined upon.

Bayonne, Dec. 18.

Another change is already spoken of among the Spanish Ministry. It is affirmed that at one of the last Councils which have been held, the King manifested dissatisfaction with one of them.

Ancona, Dec. 12, 1823.

(*Extract of a private letter.*)—Letters, from Corfu, from Cephalonia, from Prevesa, and Calamati, confirm the news of the defeat of the Turkish fleet. Of 82 vessels, only 22 effected their escape in safety into the Dardanelles, with the Captain Pacha; 12 were taken, burat, or driven on shore, and the remainder ignominiously enchained and devastated it for so many years.

The *right* of opinion, we have had occasion to remark, and the *right* to compromise that opinion for the general good, are among the principles which lie at the foundation of representative government; which belong equally to the People at large and to their Representatives. We might have added, they are also *duties* of high obligation. These rights and duties the People exercise at every election, when they, in the General or in the State Governments, vote for a candidate whom they prefer above others of those who offer for their suffrages, and not for him whom, of all others, they would have preferred for a particular office. It is thus only that they can give *effective* votes. These are also precisely the rights which Members of Congress exercise, when, in their capacity of citizens, possessed of the confidence of the People, collected together from different sections of the country, they consult together for the purpose of nominating, for the principal offices in the government, the persons who are preferred by the greater number of them. It is this sort of consultation, common to every state, to every district, to every county, and even to every parish in the Union, which has been heretofore practised by Members of Congress, and will be again, unless a combination of several minorities, uniting together, shall think they best consult the particular interests of their respective favorites by uniting against the general call for a Congressional Nomination, and shall *succeed* in the attempt to defeat that expression of the will of the majority, which has heretofore been attended with such valuable results.

That the voice of the majority of the People invites a nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, in the usual mode, we see no reason to doubt. Tennessee, South Carolina, and Maryland, have ranged themselves in opposition to it; but the Legislators of two of those States have themselves made Caucus recommendations, and other States, among which we find the respectable States of North Carolina, Virginia, New-York, Ohio, Indiana, &c. have declined any interference in the matter, or have expressly invited and encouraged the nomination. Of several other of the States, the Legislatures have given the strongest possible sanction to this mode of nomination, by resorting to it themselves; amongst which are, the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Alabama, Missouri, &c.

We hope, therefore, that the Meeting, which is about to be held, of the Members of Congress, thus sanctioned will be a general one: that those, who have so long acted together, who have side by side fought the good fight, will not suffer themselves to be now separated by a mere difference about men; that they will interchange opinions with a view to giving effect, if possible, to the popular will, instead of defeating it by being each man for himself instead of his country; that, above all, they will not avoid a Caucus, with a view to bring the final election into the House of Representatives, and thus to take it *from the People*, to whom it properly belongs.

We hope there will be a very general attendance at the expected Meeting; and that the Members will vote for those whom they respectively prefer, giving the nomination to him who shall be honored by the suffrages of the majority in his favor. This is the rule of *election* in all the states south of Connecticut, and it is the rule of *reason* every where. But as we have already said, if a majority of the Republicans assembled together, pursuant to public notice, shall determine that it is *not expedient* to make any nomination, we shall bow to the decision, however we may disapprove it; and, we repeat, the sooner the question is tried, the better for the country and for its essential interests.

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In compliance with this request, they have obtained from gentlemen, representing the several States, satisfactory information, that, of two hundred and sixty-one, the whole number of Members composing the present Congress, there are one hundred and eighty-one who deem it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to meet in Caucus, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and they have good reasons to believe, that a portion of the remainder will be found unwilling to attend such a meeting.

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ROBERT S GARNETT,	Virginia.
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J C ISACKS,	Tennessee.
GEO KREMER,	Pennsylvania
W. CROWNINSHIELD,	Mass'chts.
WM BURLEIGH,	Maine.
L WHITMAN	Connecticut.
JONATHAN JENNINGS,	Indiana.
SAM HOUSTON,	Tennessee.
J R POINSETT,	S. Carolina.

The DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS are invited to meet in the Representatives Chamber, at the Capitol, on the Evening of the 14th of February, at 7 o'clock, to recommend Candidates to the People of the United States for the Offices of President and V. President of the United States.

JOHN CHANDLER,
NOYES BARBER,
ELISHA LITCHFIELD,
M. DICKERSON,
WALTER LOWRIE,
EDWARD LLOYD,
HORWELL BASSETT,
H. G. BURTON,
JOHN FORSYTH,
J. B. THOMAS,
BENJAMIN ROSE

Washington, February 6, 1824.

The last notification differs in no remarkable degree from those which were addressed to the members at the caucus of 1808, '16, &c. except that it is signed by 11 names instead of *one*.

The former is a perfect *unique* in every respect. There is nothing like it in all the annals of caucusing or anti-caucusing. Why was it issued? Was it really to inform the good people of the U. States as to the number of those who are opposed *at this time* to a caucus? If so, did it at once strike those gentlemen, that the *fact* could best speak for itself; that when the Caucus came, the people would be competent to judge for themselves? that they would see who was present—and form some tolerable conjecture from the number of absentees, of the number of those who deemed it inexpedient to attend? Did it not strike these gentlemen, that their estimate might be incorrect—and that some whom they might set down as opposed to a Caucus would ultimately attend it? Did not another circumstance also occur to those gentlemen—to three of them particularly who were at the caucus of 1816—that as they had gone so far to inform the people, they might as well have assigned the reasons which had induced them to decline attending a caucus?—Was it the number of candidates which had led them to this conclusion? Was it the hazard which we run of sending the final election into the House of Representatives if no concert was obtained, and no nomination effected? Was it the cabal and intrigue, which will thus be created for the next twelve months? Are such the reasons which induced them to withdraw? Or was it because there is not a majority of the republicans in Congress who are willing to go into caucus? that these twenty-four gentlemen are averse to a partial meeting, which they might be pleased to denominate a Cabal? If this were the inducement, why could not those gentlemen have recollected that by associating themselves with the 80 who are in favor of a caucus; by prevailing also upon the other 17 Representatives from Pennsylvania, who have withdrawn from it upon a similar scruple, they might have formed a caucus of 121, *more than a majority* of all the republicans in Congress? And that no man has a right to complain of a partial caucus which he himself had created?

Was this notification then addressed to the people—or was it to operate nearer at home! to rouse the apprehensions of their colleagues! and to prevent a caucus from being held at all?

This effort has been defeated. A caucus will be held—and not all the combined exertions of the supporters of the four candidates can now prevent it. Gentlemen have subcaucused against a caucus. Many of them have flown in the very teeth of their own votes given eight years ago—under circumstances infinitely less strong than those of the pre-existing circumstances to meet in Caucus."—The other is signed by 11 Democratic members, among these are Mr. Chandler of *Maine*, Barber of *Connecticut*, Litchfield of *New York*, Lowrie of *Pennsylvania*, Lloyd of *Maryland*, Thomas of *Illinois*, Ruggles of *Ohio*, inviting the Democratic members to meet on Saturday next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to the people for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

gent moment. They have themselves resorted to the very measure which they unjustly charged against their opponents not eight weeks ago. They have put around a paper for the signatures of members, that they might stand bound and committed against a caucus.

And what is the result of all these exertions? what is the sum of the information which they give to the people? This: that out of 261 members, there are at most 80 only, who will go into a caucus. And are there, gentlemen, really 80, who will support one candidate? Are we to understand there are as many as 80, who will go into a meeting for the purpose of nominating one candidate?—In 1816, Mr. Monroe had but 65 votes—is Mr. Crawford now to have 80? Is he to have against four other candidates as large a proportion of the republican members, as Mr. M. had in 1816 against one person only?

How many would Messrs Adams, Calhoun, &c. &c. have? Half as many?

These gentlemen speak of the members of Congress in mass—though they come forward themselves in the name of the "republican members." Do they then count the federal members as among those with whom they ought to go into Caucus?

Then let us make another calculation for them—say 261 members in all. Deduct at least 50 federalists—perhaps more—leaving 231 republicans.

Suppose Mr Crawford to have 80—one of his friends absent—81—Add those who are in his favor yet who e principles forbid their attending a Caucus at any time—and we have perhaps about 90 republicans in Congress—out of 130, who may support him against four other candidates. This is really not so bad, gentlemen.

But calculations, thus made at a distance from the scene of action, must be necessarily destitute of precision. It is hoped that the true state of the facts will be given from Washington—that the people may be informed of the fact which may transpire at Washington—who and how many will be present—how many members are not there who are yet the friends of the nominated candidate—how many Federalists are in both House of Congress. We should wish to know also, how many friends each of the candidates ha ,,&c &c

We repeat, that great efforts have been made to prevent a caucus. Most of the friends of those candidates who p ace their whole hope of success in the game, on bringing it to be decided by the shuffle in the H of R, have shown no little alacrity in decrying the former mode of nomination. It has even been whispered that the friends of four of the candidate have some design of attending to vote it down. The design may not have been seriously formed—but if it should be attempted, and no acceptable mode of nomination should be proposed it is believed that those gentlemen who are friendly to a Caucus will meet on the succeeding day and nominate for themselves

The friends of a caucus must act as men. No nomination being made, what is the result? The country may be distracted. Party principles will be lost sight of—personal feelings and sectional prejudices will gain the ascendant—and as sure as the Earth will revolve around the orbit, no candidate will be elected by the people and the choice will devolve upon the H. of R. It is here that the voice of the majority will be drowned—the larger states will be reduced to the

Naval Peace Establishment.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of December last, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate a plan for a Peace Establishment of the Navy of the United States," I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy, which contains the plan required.

In presenting this plan to the consideration of Congress, I avail myself of the occasion to make some remarks on it, which the importance of the subject requires, and experience justifies.

If a system of universal and permanent peace could be established, or if, in war, the belligerant parties would respect the rights of neutral powers, we should have no occasion for a navy or an army. The expense and dangers of such establishments might be avoided. The history of all ages proves that this cannot be presumed; on the contrary, that at least one half of every century, in ancient as well as modern times, has been consumed in wars, and often of the most general and desolating character. Nor is there any cause to infer, if we examine the condition of the nations with which we have the most intercourse and strongest political relations, that we shall, in future, be exempt from that calamity, within any period, to which a rational calculation may be extended. And, as to the rights of neutral powers, it is sufficient to appeal to our own experience to demonstrate how little regard will be paid to them, whenever they come in conflict with the interests of the powers at war, while we rely on the justice of our cause and on argument alone. The amount of the property of our fellow citizens which was seized and confiscated, or destroyed, by the belligerant parties, in the wars of the French revolution, and of those which followed, before we became a party to the war, is almost incalculable.

The whole movement of our government, from the establishment of our independence, has been guided by a sacred regard for peace. Situated as we are, in the new hemisphere; distant from Europe, and unconnected with its affairs; blessed with the happiest government on earth, and having no object of ambition to gratify; the United States have steadily cultivated the relations of amity with every power. And if, in those European wars, a respect for our rights might be relied on, it was undoubtedly in those to which I have adverted. The conflict being vital, the force being nearly equally balanced, and the result uncertain, each party had the strongest motives of interest to cultivate our good will, lest we might be thrown into the opposite scale. Powerful as this consideration usually is, it was nevertheless utterly disregarded, in almost every stage of, and by every party to, those wars. To these encroachments and injuries, our regard for peace was finally forced to yield.

In the war to which at length we became a party, our whole coast, from St. Croix to the Mississippi, was either invaded or menaced with invasion; and in many parts, with a strong, imposing force, both land and naval. In those parts where war, the population was most dense, the naval force, the number of our where any existed, presented but little obstacle to them. They passed those works without difficulty. Their squadrons, in fact, annoyed our whole coast, not of the sea only, but every bay and great river throughout its whole extent. In entering those inlets, and sailing up them with a small force, the effect was disastrous, since it never failed to draw out the whole population on each side, and to keep it in the field while the squadron remained there. The expense attending this species of defence, with the exposure of the inhabitants, and the waste of property, may readily be conceived.

The occurrences which preceded the war, and those which attended it, were alike replete with useful instructions as to our future policy. Those which mark the first epoch, demonstrate clearly, that, in the wars of other powers, we can rely only on force for the protection of our neutral rights. Those of the second demonstrate, with equal certainty, that, in any war in which we may be engaged hereafter, with a strong naval power, the expense, waste, and other calamities, attending it, considering the vast extent of our maritime frontier, cannot fail, unless it be defended by adequate fortifications and a suitable naval force, to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war.

Two great objects are therefore to be regarded in the establishment of an adequate naval force: The first, to prevent war, so far as it may be practicable; the second, to diminish its calamities, when it may be inevitable. Hence, the subject of defence becomes intimately connected, in all its parts, in war and in peace, for the land and at sea. No government will be disposed, in its wars with other powers, to violate our rights, if it knows we have the means, are prepared, and resolved, to defend them. The motive will also be diminished, if it knows that our defences by land are so well planned and executed, that an invasion of our coast cannot be productive of the evils to which we have heretofore been exposed.

It was under a thorough conviction of these truths, derived from the admonitions of the late war, that Congress, as early as the year 1816, during the term of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, under whom the war had been declared, prosecuted, and terminated, digested, and made provision for, the defence of our country, and support of its rights, in peace as well as in war, by acts, which authorized and enjoined the augmentation of our Navy, to a prescribed limit, and the construction of suitable fortifications throughout the whole extent of our maritime frontier, & wherever else they might be deemed necessary. It is to the execution of these works, both land and naval, and under a thorough conviction that, by hastening their completion, I should render the best service to my country, and give the most effectual support to our free republican system of government, that my humble faculties would admit of, that I have devoted as much of my time and labor to this great system of national policy, since I came into this office, and shall continue to do it, until my retirement from it, at the end of your next session.

The Navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our neutral rights. Every power engaged in war, will know the strength of our naval force, the number of our nion depend. Annoying the commerce of the enemy, and menacing, in turn, its coast, provided the force on each side is nearly equally balanced, it will draw its squadrons from our own; and, in case of invasion by a powerful adversary, by a land and naval force, which is always to be anticipated, and ought to be provided against, our navy may, by like co operation with our land forces, render essential aid in protecting our interior from incursion and depredation.

The great object, in the event of war, is to stop the enemy at the coast. If this is done, our cities and whole interior, will be secure. For the accomplishment of this object, our fortifications must be principally relied on. By placing strong works near the mouths of our great inlets, in such positions as to command the entrances into them, as may be done in many instances, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for ships to pass them, especially if other precautions, and particularly that of steam batteries, are resorted to, in their aid. In the wars between other powers, into which we may be drawn, in support of our neutral rights, it cannot be doubted that this defence would be adequate to the purpose intended by it, nor can it be doubted, that the knowledge that such works existed, would form a strong motive, with any power, not to invade our rights, and thereby contribute essentially to prevent war. There are, it is admitted, some entrances into our interior, which are of such vast extent, that it would be utterly impossible for any works, however extensive, or well posted, to command them. Of this class, the Chesapeake Bay, which is an arm of the sea, may be given as an example. But, in my judgment, even this Bay may be defended against any power with whom we may be involved in war as a third party, in the defence of our neutral rights. By erecting strong works at the mouth of James River, on both sides, near the Capes, as we are now doing, and at Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, and connecting these works together by chains, whenever the enemy's force appeared, placing in the rear some large ships and steam batteries, the passage up the river would be rendered impracticable. This guard would also tend to protect the whole country bordering on the bay, and rivers emptying into it; as the hazard would be too great for the enemy, however strong his naval force, to ascend the bay, and leave such a naval force behind, since, in the event of a storm, whereby his vessels might be separated, or of a calm, the ships and steam-batteries, behind the works, might rush forth and destroy them. It could only be in the event of an invasion by a great power, or a combination of several powers, and by land as well as by naval forces, that those works could be carried; and, even then, they could not fail to retard the movement of the enemy into the country, and to give time for the collection of our regular troops, militia, and volunteers, to that point, and thereby contribute essentially to his ultimate defeat and expulsion from our territory.

Under a strong impression, that a Peace Establishment of our Navy is connected with the possible event of war, and that the naval force intended for either state, however small it may be, is connected with the general system of public defence, I have thought it proper, in communicating this report, to sub-

There is a third letter, which gives 120 to the Caucus. Allow Mr. Crawford 80 republican votes: is there any other candidate who can obtain more than from 40 to 50? The winter of 1816 was the date of the last caucus which was held; then the minority, though a strong one, in favor of Mr. Crawford, yielded their own wishes, and without opposition concurred in the resolution to recommend Mr. Monroe, Mr. M. had 65 votes, and Mr. C. 54. At that time both Houses of Congress consisted of 215 members, exclusive of the 3 Territorial Delegates—of which number Mr. Monroe had 65 votes given in. Should Mr. Crawford have 80 votes, it will be in the same proportion to the whole number of members in both Houses. At that time too, it should be recollected there was but one person named in opposition to Mr. Monroe—but now, there would be at least four other candidates—and yet in opposition to *all these*, Mr. C. may obtain as large a ratio of republican votes to nominate him as Mr. M. had.—And we venture to say, that no one candidate is likely to come so near to him, as he was to Mr Monroe in 1816; that is, as 54 is to 65. *B. Enquirer.*

SENTIMENT OF INDIANA.

House of Representatives, January 7.

Mr. BLAKE presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the encouragement given to caucus nominations, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, excites in us the liveliest apprehensions for the safety of the Union; because we believe it to be a practice, trammelling the people in the exercise of their dearest franchise; at war with their feelings, and the principles of their political institutions; nourishing the growth of party intrigue, which carries in its train, every species of dangerous and degrading corruption; and a practice, which, if not checked in its progress, will ultimately undermine the sacred rights, the prosperity and happiness of the American people. Therefore, in obedience to our duty to the State we represent, to our fellow-citizens of the Union.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it is the right of the people, reserved by them, in the Constitution, to elect the President and Vice President of the United States; and that any attempt, by Congressional nominations, in caucus or otherwise, to exercise this invaluable privilege, unless authorized by the constitution, should be regarded by the American people, as a dangerous encroachment on their rights, tending to the ruin of the Republic.

Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, this plain and matured opinion, expressed by the House of Representatives of the people of this State.

Mr. NELSON moved to *indefinitely postpone* the further consideration thereof; which was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 36, Nays 8.

Extract of a letter dated Annapolis, January 28

"This day the bill to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and privileges that are enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States,' was taken up in the House of Delegates. The debate was opened by Mr. W. F. Johnson of Baltimore county, who supported the principles of the bill

ought to go into Caucus?

Then let us make another calculation for them—say 261 members in all. Deduct at least 50 federalists—perhaps more—leaving 231 republicans.

Suppose Mr Crawford to have 80—one of his friends absent—81.—Add those who are in his favor yet whose principles forbid their attending a Caucus at any time—and we have perhaps about 90 republicans in Congress—out of 180, who may support him against four other candidates. This is really not so bad, gentlemen.

But calculations, thus made at a distance from the scene of action, must be necessarily destitute of precision. It is hoped that the true state of the facts will be given from Washington—that the people may be informed of the fact which may transpire at Washington—who and how many will be present—how many members are not there who are yet the friends of the nominated candidate—how many Federalists are in both House of Congress. We should wish to know also, how many friends each of the candidates ha , &c &c

We repeat, that great efforts have been made to prevent a caucus. Most of the friends of those candidates who place their whole hope of success in the game, on bringing it to be decided by the shuffle in the H of R, have shown no little alacrity in decrying the former mode of nomination. It has even been whispered that the friends of four of the candidates have some design of attending to vote it down. The design may not have been seriously formed—but if it should be attempted, and no acceptable mode of nomination should be proposed it is believed that those gentlemen who are friendly to a Caucus will meet on the succeeding day and nominate for them elves

The friends of a caucus must act as men. No nomination being made, what is the result? The country may be distracted. Party principles will be lost sight of—personal feelings and sectional prejudices will gain the ascendant—and as sure as the Earth will revolve around the orbit, no candidate will be elected by the people and the choice will devolve upon the H. of R. It is here that the voice of the majority will be drowned—the larger states will be reduced to the level of the smaller—and New York and Pennsylvania wil have the same vote only with Rhode Island and Delaware.

If more than two third of the Republican members of the Legislature of Maine have pledged themselves at their *last meeting* to abide by the nomination at Washington—if they are anxious to unite the voice of the republican party and to save us from a resort to the H of R, how much solicitous ought the citizens of Pennsylvania and of N York to be at this critical conjuncture.

A caucus will meet—they will throw themselves upon the good sense of the people.—The people will take their nomination for what it is worth. If the people are willing to throw it by as no account to jeopardize the election, and risk the consequences of making the attempt to obtain a President before the H. of R. their will be done!

century, in ancient as well as modern times, has been consumed in wars, and often of the most general and devastating character. Nor is there any cause to infer, if we examine the condition of the nations with which we have the most intercourse and strongest political relations, that we shall, in future, be exempt from that calamity, within any period, to which a rational calculation may be extended. And, as to the rights of neutral powers, it is sufficient to appeal to our own experience to demonstrate how little regard will be paid to them, when ever they come in conflict with the interests of the powers at war, while we rely on the justice of our cause and on argument alone. The amount of the property of our fellow citizens which was seized and confiscated, or destroyed, by the belligerent parties, in the wars of the French revolution, and of those which followed, before we became a party to the war, is almost incalculable.

The whole movement of our government, from the establishment of our independence, has been guided by a sacred regard for peace. Situated as we are, in the new hemisphere; distant from Europe and unconnected with its affairs; blessed with the happiest government on earth, and having no object of ambition to gratify; the United States have steadily cultivated the relations of amity with every power And if, in any European wars, a respect for our rights might be relied on, it was undoubtedly in those to which I have adverted. The conflict being vital, the force being nearly equally balanced, and the result uncertain, each party had the strongest motives of interest to cultivate our good will, lest we might be thrown into the opposite scale. Powerful as this consideration usually is, it was nevertheless utterly disregarded, in almost every stage of, and by every party to, those wars To these encroachments and injuries, our regard for peace was finally forced to yield

In the war to which at length we became a party, our whole coast, from St. Croix to the Mississippi, was either invaded or menaced with invasion; and in many parts, with a strong, imposing force, both land and naval. In those parts where war, the population was most dense, the pressure was comparatively light; but there was scarcely an harbor or city, on any of our great inlets, which could be considered secure. New York and Philadelphia were eminently exposed, the then existing works not being sufficient for their protection. The same remark is applicable, in a certain extent, to the cities eastward of the former; and as to the condition of the whole country southward of the latter, the events which marked the war are too recent to require detail Our armies and navy signalized themselves in every quarter where they had occasion to meet their gallant foe, and the militia voluntarily flew to their aid, with a patriotism, and fought with a bravery, which exalted the reputation of their Government and country, and which did them the highest honor. In whatever direction the enemy chose to move with their squadrons and to land their troops, our fortifications, quate fortifications and a suitable naval force, to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war.

Two great objects are therefore to be regarded in the establishment of an adequate naval force: The first, to prevent war, so far as it may be practicable; the second, to diminish its calamities, when it may be inevitable. Hence, the subject of defence becomes intimately connected, in all its parts, in war and in peace, for the land and at sea No government will be disposed, in its wars with other powers, to violate our rights, if it knows we have the means, are prepared, and resolved, to defend them. The motive will also be diminished, if it knows that our defences by land are so well planned and executed, that an invasion of our coast cannot be productive of the evils to which we have heretofore been exposed.

It was under a thorough conviction of these truths, derived from the admonitions of the late war, that Congress, as early as the year 1816, during the term of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, under whom the war had been declared, prosecuted, and terminated, digested, and made provision for, the defence of our country, and support of its rights, in peace as well as in war, by acts, which authorized and enjoined the augmentation of our Navy, to a prescribed limit, and the construction of suitable fortifications throughout the whole extent of our maritime frontier, & wherever else they might be deemed necessary. It is to the execution of these works both land and naval, and under a thorough conviction that, by hastening their completion, I should render the best service to my country, and give the most effectual support to our free republican system of government, that my humble faculties would admit of, that I have devoted as much of my time and labor to this great system of national policy, since I came into this office, and shall continue to do it, until my retirement from it, at the end of your next session.

The Navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our neutral rights. Every power engaged in war, will know the strength of our naval force, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay the due consideration to that argument. Justice will always have great weight in the cabinets of Europe; but in long and destructive wars, exigencies often occur which press so vitally on them, that, unless the argument of force is brought to its aid, it will be disregarded. Our land forces will always perform their duty in the event of war; but they must perform it on land, Our navy is the arm which must be principally relied on for the annoyance of the commerce of the enemy, and for the protection of our own; and, also, by co-operation with the land forces, for the defence of the country. Capable of moving in any and every direction, it possesses the faculty, even when remote from our coast, of extending its aid to every interest on which the security and welfare of our U. to the purpose intended by it, nor can it be doubted, that the knowledge that such works existed, would form a strong motive, with any power, not to invade our rights, and thereby contribute essentially to prevent war. There are, it is admitted, some entrances into our interior, which are of such vast extent, that it would be utterly impossible for any works, however extensive, or well posted, to command them. Of this class, the Chesapeake Bay, which is an arm of the sea, may be given as an example. But, in my judgment, even this Bay may be defended against any power with whom we may be involved in war as a third party, in the defence of our neutral rights. By erecting strong works at the mouth of James River, on both sides, near the Capes, as we are now doing, and at Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, and connecting these works together by chains, whenever the enemy's force appeared, placing in the rear some large ships and steam batteries, the passage up the river would be rendered impracticable. This guard would also tend to protect the whole country bordering on the bay, and rivers emptying into it; as the hazard would be too great for the enemy, however strong his naval force, to ascend the bay, and leave such a naval force behind, since, in the event of a storm, whereby his vessels might be separated, or of a calm, the ships and steam-batteries, behind the works, might rush forth and destroy them. It could only be in the event of an invasion by a great power, or a combination of several powers, and by land as well as by naval forces, that those works could be carried; and, even then, they could not fail to retard the movement of the enemy into the country, and to give time for the collection of our regular troops, militia, and volunteers, to that point, and thereby contribute essentially to his ultimate defeat and expulsion from our territory.

Under a strong impression, that a Peace Establishment of our Navy is connected with the possible event of war, and that the naval force intended for either state, however small it may be, is connected with the general system of public defence, I have thought it proper, in communicating this report, to submit these remarks on the whole subject. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan 30, 1824.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"The opponents of a Caucus have been very active—and *it is reported,* that they have got many members to sign and seal against a Caucus on the 14th of February. This may be so; but *I* yet think we shall get we not succeed, in getting a nomination here, the next twelve months will present a scene of cabal and intrigue, unexampled at least in this Western Hemisphere. I pray to God, our country may be spared this trial.—Mr. Crawford is getting well. He will be out in a few days —indeed his general health is good, but his eyes are yet much inflamed."

We gave another letter in our last, which counted upon 110 attending the Caucus, and of these, 80 being in favor of Mr. Crawford.—

SENTIMENT OF INDIANA.

House of Representatives, January 7.

Mr. BLAKE presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the encouragement given to caucus nominations, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, excites in us the liveliest apprehensions for the safety of the Union; because we believe it to be a practice, trammelling the people in the exercise of their dearest franchise; at war with their feelings, and the principles of their political institutions; nourishing the growth of party intrigue, which carries in its train, every species of dangerous and degrading corruption; and a practice, which, if not checked in its progress, will ultimately undermine the sacred rights, the prosperity and happiness of the American people. Therefore, in obedience to our duty to the State we represent, to our fellow-citizens of the Union.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it is the right of the people, reserved by them, in the Constitution, to elect the President and Vice President of the United States; and that any attempt, by Congressional nominations, in caucus or otherwise, to exercise this invaluable privilege, unless authorized by the constitution, should be regarded by the American people, as a dangerous encroachment on their rights, tending to the ruin of the Republic.

Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, this plain and matured opinion, expressed by the House of Representatives of the people of this State.

Mr. NELSON moved to *indefinitely postpone* the further consideration thereof; which was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 36, Nays 8.

Extract of a letter dated Annapolis, January 28

"This day the bill to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and privileges that are enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States,' was taken up in the House of Delegates. The debate was opened by Mr. W. F. Johnson of Baltimore county, who supported the principles of the bill in a short, but very pertinent speech, in which he adverted to the first settlement of Maryland by those who had fled from religious persecution in Europe, and shewed the folly of its continuance to those whose blood flowed in defending the flag of freedom—'whose blood had mingled with ours,' and yet who were by the laws of our state prevented from that which they had so nobly defended.

He was followed on the same side by Mr M'Mahon of Allegany, in a most able speech of three hours: it was in fact, the best on this or any other subject that ever was delivered in the House of Delegates. The hall was crowded to overflowing—a large assemblage of ladies—the Executive, the Senate, and many citizens and strangers—all listened with attention and admiration to the youthful orator of the mountains, whose words flowed as rapidly as old Potomac itself when

descending in a torrent. He took some new views of the subject, and placed it inso strong & conclusive a point of view that *prejudice* alone can surmount his argument. An able stenographer from Washington City attended the debate, but such was the extreme rapidity of enunciation of Mr. M'Mahon that I should hardly suppose any reporter could give more than the substance of his remarks.

Mr. Merrick of Washington county, an opponent to the bill, at the close of Mr. M'M's speech moved for an adjournment, that he might have time to think and reflect on the subject, as he himself was 'spell bound'—he will go on to morrow. The fate of the bill is as yet uncertain—were all the members unpledged, there would be no fears for the result—each hour the question gains friends, and in time, the cause of truth and justice must prevail."

Balt. American.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Extract of letter dated November 26, from a London House, to their friends in Charleston.

"We hand you an extract of a letter from Egypt, on the subject of Cotton, which appears to be of considerable interest as it shews to what extent that article may be produced in that fertile country, under the mild administration and fostering care of an enlightened Pacha. The quantity mentioned in these letters may be about 70,000 bales, which is nearly double what was formerly expected.

This article when care is taken to prepare it properly, commands here 12 a 13d, and were foot gins used, would be worth a good deal more. It is very much liked in Manchester, and will come in competition soon with Brazils, Orleans and Sea Island. Indeed there is a feeling in this country to encourage as much as possible the Cotton from these quarters in preference to the United States, which is strengthened daily in consequence of your Government listening so readily to the petitions of the Middle and Eastern States to get additional duties laid on our manufactures going to the United States, which must very soon injure materially the interest of the Southern planter.

In a very few years our supplies of this article will be so abundant and regular from the Brazils, South America, East and West Indies, Mediterranean, &c. and our trade is placed by the authorities in these countries, on such a favorable footing (contrary to the policy pursued by the government of the U. States) that the people interested in the Cotton trade here, will be very soon coming forward with petitions to lay an additional duty on Cotton from the United States, which we have no doubt of our government listening favorably to, not only on account of the policy of the measure in favoring Cotton from countries where our goods are received at low duties, and where our general trade is placed on a favorable footing; but it will be listened to readily as a measure likely to produce a very large income to the yearly supplies of the government."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, 23d Sept.

"In three or four months we shall see our new crop of Cotton appearing in the market, which promises to be very heavy this year.—The Pacha has given every possible assistance and attention to this article, finding it so easy of cultivation, and capable of producing a much expension of its dictates in this instance For neither Mr Carey's masterly defence of the proposed tariff, nor Mr. Binn's wholesale zeal in the cause of domestic manufactures, can receive an advantage from a suggestion so injurious to the credit of the Charleston press We did not publish the letter, but believe it to be as genuine as the numbers of Hamilton in the Philadelphia papers and independent of the letter we have abundant evidence of the fact to which it relates, a fact of more consequence to the Southern states than Mr. Binns would seem to be aware.

In the Liverpool Saturday Advertiser of the 13th of December, we perceive the following article, under the head of Arrivals and Exports:

"*Egypt.*—Ann, R Portitt, from *Alexandria*, with 900 bales cotton, 3 do. 1 mummy, 1 case antiquities," &c. &c.

Besides, we find in the Register of Imports of Cotton wool into London and Liverpool, for the year 1823, to the 18th of October, 10 1-2 months, received under the general head of East Indies, from "other parts" than Bengal, Bombay, and the Isle of France, by which we understand Egypt, 2599 bales, which is at least the beginning of a supply from a new source.

As to the interest of this State in the Cotton trade, some idea of it may be inferred from the quantity of that staple received in London, Liverpool and Glasgow from South Carolina in the same ten months and an half, which amounted to 105,955 bales—the value of which can be compared with exports of Pennsylvania by any of the Correspondents of the Press.

Carolina Gazette.

AMERICAN FLANNELS.

One of the Boston papers states, on authority entitled to full confidence, that the quantity of flannels manufactured within 40 miles of Boston, the last year, have exceeded *fifteen thousand* pieces, of 46 yards each, comprising the various qualities and colours usually imported; and that the new establishments now going into operation, with the extension of those already in operation, will manufacture more than *thirty thousand* pieces the present year. Beside these, there are others in Connecticut and New York, of considerable extent; and all of them will be sufficient, within eighteen months, to supply the wants of the country.

N. Y. Int.

THE GREEKS.

The fate of Mr. Webster's Resolution is far from being any indication of the private feelings of the people. As a *nation*, it may be our duty to forbear—as individuals, our sympathies with the Greek cause are warm and universal.

The Greek struggle is a fruitful and eloquent theme for discussion. It presents various aspects, according to the light in which it is viewed—and each new aspect is full of interest

Should victory crown their exertions, the *Friend of Liberty* will behold in Greece a new field for the dissemination of liberal principles.

The *Christian* will see in it the liberation of 5,000,000 of souls from the thraldom of the Turks.

The *philanthropist* will rejoice in the deliverance of an oppressed and persecuted race.

The general *politician* will see in it the triumph of a new set of principles, which may counteract in some degree the march of the dogmas of legitimacy—He will see also which is expressed and the assistance which will be extended to the struggling Greeks.—*R. Enquirer.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. 1824.

TOWN MEETING.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1824.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wilkes, which was attended also by several gentlemen of the adjacent counties, held this evening at the Court House, agreeably to public notice, William G Gilbert, Esq. was requested to take the chair, and Philip C Guieu, was appointed secretary.

The Chairman communicated to the meeting the following circular addressed to several gentlemen of this town, on the bill now pending in Congress increasing the duties on imports.

Savannah, Feb. 9th, 1824.

GENTLEMEN,

At a large and respectable meeting of the Merchants, Planters and Citizens of Savannah, held this day, for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending a Remonstrance to Congress, against the bill recently introduced by the Committee on Manufactures, to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports, it was unanimously resolved, that a committee of seven persons should be appointed to draw up a Memorial to Congress remonstrating against the passage of the bill, and at the same time, the undersigned were nominated to correspond with their fellow citizens in different parts of the state, and to solicit their co-operation in the proposed remonstrance. It is believed that the new Tariff will be oppressive in its effects upon the southern section of our country, and that it will be hurtful to the agriculture and commerce of the nation. From the last Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it must be obvious, that additional duties are not needed, at this time, to increase the revenue; and if the Tariff Bill had been intended to effect such a purpose, ordinary scrutiny into its provisions will shew, that it is not that "judicious revision" of the subject, which would be likely to produce such a result. But the duties proposed upon certain articles, which are to us of essential use, and of most extensive consumption, and one or two of the sections of the bill, plainly demonstrate, that the object of the advocates of it is, to exclude the importation of those articles, by excessive imposts, and the operation of the whole bill, will be a tax upon the agriculture and commerce of the nation, to support manufactures—It will also jeopardise the continuance of the great market, where the produce of the state is now sold, and we have no reason to hope for another, abroad or at home.

Permit us to call your attention to the increased duty upon woollens, agricultural and mechanical implements, and to ask of you to make a comparison of the present, and the duties proposed to be imposed upon them. Considering the whole scheme as a great question of political economy, and testing it by experience, and the reasoning of practical politicians, it will certainly appear doubtful whether the bill will in any event be productive of national good.

But, we forbear from viewing the topic more at large, and conclude by remarking, that the systematic organization, powerful influence, and untiring perseverance, of the advocates of the bill demand from the agricultural and commerrisk the happiness and prosperity of ten millions of people, by the passage of a law which must operate an entire change of policy, and render the two great essential interests already mentioned, tributary to one which is less suited to the circumstances and genius of the Republic, and better calculated to raise up dependent associations than to give us hardy seamen and an independent yeomanry—That, in our opinion, the proposed system can produce, at most, only a temporary benefit to the manufacturer, as it is reasonable to expect that those nations whose exports we propose so heavily to tax, will lay countervailing duties on ours, which must operate so injuriously on the planter and the merchant, as to again produce a change of policy which will, in the end, seriously affect, and perhaps, prove ruinous to the manufacturer—That the system of internal taxation which must necessarily follow the proposed increase of duties, if adopted, will have no small agency in producing a reaction; as it can hardly be supposed, that the agricultural and commercial part of the nation will consent to bear taxation, to foster an interest which needs less assistance than their own, and to the protection of which, by drying up the usual sources of revenue, they will have to attribute not only the necessity for internal taxation but their diminished capacity to meet it.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a firm, but respectful memorial to Congress in conformity with the foregoing resolution, and that Messrs. Samuel Barnett, John H. Pope, William Dearing, Andrew G. Semmes, James Rembert, William G. Gilbert, and Phil ip C. Guieu, be requested to perform that duty, and to transmit the same with as little delay as possible, together with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, to our representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

WILLIAM G. GILBERT, *Chairman.*
P. C. GUIEU, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

It must be confessed that the obstacles the friends of Mr. Crawford will have to encounter, before they can insure his election to the presidency, would be unsurmountable, and induce them to give up his case as hopeless, if it were not for the good sense, patriotism, and devotion to the republican party, of the majority of the people, upon which they rely for a correct decision on the great question of national concern We say there are many obstacles in the way of Mr Crawford This gentleman, it must be admitted, is the most popular of all the candidates; and stands higher than any other among the democratic party. But when we consider, that, besides himself, there are five candidates who have friends, who resort to all kind of means, whether honorable or dishonorable, to increase the claims of those candidates, we cannot be surprised at the strong opposition publicly manifested against Mr. Crawford and at the intrigues that have been practised to lessen him in the estimation of the people of the United States The respective friends of the other five candidates appear to be decidedly opposed to Mr. Crawford. Why? Because he is the most popular; because if they could put him out of the way, there would be a better chance for the others to succeed. This opposition is not founded on a dislike of Mr. Crawford, or on the impression that he is not qualified for the office; no State pride; private friendship; expectations of lucrative offices, are the inducements which have created this opposition, and which have led many republicans to abuse Mr. Crawford, against their consciences, and to support the pretensions of their respective candidates.

If we examine dispassionately the Presidential question, the conclusion will be drawn, that none other but Mr. Crawford, is really and ostensibly the only candidate for the presidency before the people of the United States, collectively taken. We produce facts in support of the ground we take

Mr Adams is considered and supported as a candidate, only by a majority of the people in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and possibly Maine, Connecticut and New-Jersey. His friends acknowledge that he stands no chance in the other states

Mr. Calhoun is considered and supported as a candidate, only in South Carolina, where even he is losing ground very fast, and by a small number of the people of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Jackson is considered and supported as a candidate, only in Tennessee and Alabama, and by a certain number of the people of Pennsylvania

Mr Clay is considered and supported as a candidate, only in Kentucky, Louisiana, and by a small number of the people of Missouri and Indiana

Mr Clinton is considered and supported as a candidate, only in Ohio, where there is a strong opposition to him.

Thus we find that the above named five candidates, are considered as such, only in different and separate sections of the Union, and not in all the states collectively. The case is different with Mr. Crawford. He is a candidate in all the states, and as such considered, by a great majority of the people of Georgia, North Carolina, New-York, and Virginia, and by a great number of the people of all the other states. The fact is, then, that Mr. Crawford is anacknowledged candidate of the feaded him against the attacks of federalists and apostates, because they were unmerited and malicious; they have proclaimed his talents and virtues, because he possesses both; they have not concealed his faults, because a man aspiring to the highest and most important office in the government of the nation, ought to be thoroughly known; they recommend him for the next presidency, because they are firmly persuaded, that of the six candidates, he is the only one that can meet the wishes of the people of the United States, administer the executive department of the government with energy and wisdom and give a renovated strength to those great principles which have been pursued (not uniformly we must say, for a few years past,) by the general government, since the first election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency.

A WONDERFUL SHIP.

Extract of a letter, dated Quebec, Dec. 29, 1823.

"Do you know I came out to Canada, to take the command, and carry home, an extraordinary ship, of a new construction and immense magnitude. She is now building by Mr. Charles Wood, of Port Glasgow.—Dimensions as follows: Length of keel, 294 feet, (with a flat bottom)—breadth of beam 50 feet—depth of hold 32 feet—length on the upper deck 300 feet; and will admeasure 3,600 tons, or thereabouts, with a fine clear run, fore and aft, and I have no doubt she will sail well. She is to be rigged with four masts and bowsprit, and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the latter end of June. Her name is the Columbus, in honor of the first discoverer of the New World."

A beadle of a Paris church returning home lately after service in full dress, and with his halbert in his hand, excited the anger of a dog, which ran after him and bit his leg. The pious sacristan, considering that his hallebarde was given him for the defence of the church, and feeling one of its pillars attacked, with one blow of his terrible weapon stretched the profane beast dead at his feet. The owner of the dog raised a hue and cry, and the beadle was dragged before the *Commissaire*. "He has killed my dog—and he must pay me." "Why did he bite me then?" exclaimed the Suisse —"But why did not you only strike him with the *queue* of your *hallebarde?*" said the master of the dog.

"*Ma bonheur,*" rejoined the Suisse; "and why did he not only bite me with his tail?" The Commissaire, the master of the dog himself, and the grave beadle, and all the witnesses, burst out in a laughter, and a few *litres* of wine to the memory of the heretical assailant of the church settled the affair.

Port Folio.

A COMPLETE set of the Port Folio from the year 1816 to 1823, in 15 vols. for sale. Apply at this office.

Feb. 21, 1823. 8—1t

Adminstrator's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Courthouse of Oglethorpe county,

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Harper, adm'r.

Feb. 17, 1824. 8—6t

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes

Extract of letter dated November 20, from a London House, to their friends in Charleston.

"We hand you an extract of a letter from Egypt, on the subject of Cotton, which appears to be of considerable interest as it shews to what extent that article may be produced in that fertile country, under the mild administration and fostering care of an enlightened Pacha. The quantity mentioned in these letters may be about 70,000 bales, which is nearly double what was formerly expected.

This article when care is taken to prepare it properly, commands here 12 a 13d, and were foot gins used, would be worth a good deal more. It is very much liked in Manchester, and will come in competition soon with Brazils, Orleans and Sea Island. Indeed there is a feeling in this country to encourage as much as possible the Cotton from these quarters in preference to the United States, which is strengthened daily in consequence of your Government listening so readily to the petitions of the Middle and eastern States to get additional duties laid on our manufactures going to the United States, which must very soon injure materially the interest of the Southern planter.

In a very few years our supplies of this article will be so abundant and regular from the Brazils, South America, East and West Indies, Mediterranean, &c. and our trade is placed by the authorities in these countries, on such a favorable footing (contrary to the policy pursued by the government of the U. States) that the people interested in the Cotton trade here, will be very soon coming forward with petitions to lay an additional duty on Cotton from the United States, which we have no doubt of our government listening favorably to, not only on account of the policy of the measure in favoring Cotton from countries where our goods are received at low duties, and where our general trade is placed on a favorable footing; but it will be listened to readily as a measure likely to produce a very large income to the yearly supplies of the government."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, 23d Sept.

"In three or four months we shall see our new crop of Cotton appearing in the market, which promises to be very heavy this year.—The Pacha has given every possible assistance and attention to this article, finding it so easy of cultivation, and capable of producing a much greater revenue than any thing else has hitherto done in this part of the world. The general belief just now, founded on the best information from the interior, is, that we shall have about 200,000 quintals (100 lbs.) of the better kind, and 130 to 140,000 quintals inferior, say Smyrna seed."

Egyptian Cotton.

A letter from England, on the introduction of this new article of import to the British market, having appeared in one of our city papers, produced an insinuation, in the Democratic Press; that it was written in Charleston, and was indebted for its origin to the ingenuity of some person interested in the growth of Cotton in South Carolina, and not unacquainted with those "arts of able editors," by which favorite points are sometimes maintained in the public prints. "*Suspicion* always haunts the guilty mind," says Home. Yet prudence might have prevented the received under the general head of East indies, from "other parts" than Bengal, Bombay, and the Isle of France, by which we understand Egypt—2599 bales, which is at least the beginning of a supply from a new source.

As to the interest of this State in the Cotton trade, some idea of it may be inferred from the quantity of that staple received in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow from South Carolina in the same ten months and an half, which amounted to 105,925 bales—the value of which can be compared with exports of Pennsylvania by any of the Correspondents of the Press.

Carolina Gazette.

AMERICAN FLANNELS.

One of the Boston papers states, on authority entitled to full confidence, that the quantity of flannels manufactured within 40 miles of Boston, the last year, have exceeded *fifteen thousand* pieces, of 46 yards each, comprising the various qualities and colours usually imported; and that the new establishments now going into operation, with the extension of those already in operation, will manufacture more than *thirty thousand* pieces the present year. Beside these, there are others in Connecticut and New York, of considerable extent; and all of them will be sufficient, within eighteen months, to supply the wants of the country. *N. Lit.*

THE GREEKS.

The fate of Mr. Webster's Resolution is far from being any indication of the private feelings of the people. As a *nation*, it may be our duty to forbear—as individuals, our sympathies with the Greek cause are warm and universal.

The Greek struggle is a fruitful and eloquent theme for discussion. It presents various aspects, according to the light in which it is viewed—and each new aspect is full of interest

Should victory crown their exertions, the *Friend of Liberty* will behold in Greece a new field for the dissemination of liberal principles.

The *Christian* will see in it the liberation of 5,000,000 of souls from the thraldom of the Turks.

The *philanthropist* will rejoice in the deliverance of an oppressed and persecuted race.

The general *politician* will see in it the triumph of a new set of principles, which may counteract in some degree the march of the dogmas of legitimacy—He will see also from the peculiar location of this new people, at once situated at the mouth of the Archipelago, and on the borders of the Mediterranean, a probable check to the grasping encroachments of Russia on the North, and the piratical depredations of the Barbary states on the South. It may affect more or less the balance of power. He will also perceive, that if Liberty should have a fair play to the new republic, her press, her literature, the happiness of her inhabitants, will spread a new light through the lands of Egypt and the East.

To the *merchant*, she will open new branches and ramifications of trade, and new sources of commercial prosperity.

To the *American*, a new ally in the Eastern Hemisphere, to co-operate with us, not by force of arms, but of example, in the dissemination of new political principles.

For a thousand reasons, therefore we may rejoice at the sympathy

the propriety of sending a Remonstrance to Congress, against the bill recently introduced by the Committee on Manufactures, to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports, it was unanimously resolved, that a committee of seven persons should be appointed to draw up a Memorial to Congress remonstrating against the passage of the bill, and at the same time, the undersigned were nominated to correspond with their fellow citizens in different parts of the state, and to solicit their co-operation in the proposed remonstrance. It is believed that the new Tariff will be oppressive in its effects upon the southern section of our country, and that it will be hurtful to the agriculture and commerce of the nation. From the last Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it must be obvious, that additional duties are not needed, at this time, to increase the revenue; and if the Tariff Bill had been intended to effect such a purpose, ordinary scrutiny into its provisions will shew, that it is not that "judicious revision" of the subject, which would be likely to produce such a result. But the duties proposed upon certain articles, which are to us of essential use, and of most extensive consumption, and one or two of the sections of the bill, plainly demonstrate, that the object of the advocates of it is, to exclude the importation of those articles, by excessive imposts, and the operation of the whole bill, will be a tax upon the agriculture and commerce of the nation, to support manufactures—It will also jeopardise the continuance of the great market, where the produce of the state is now sold, and we have no reason to hope for another, abroad or at home.

Permit us to call your attention to the increased duty upon woollens, agricultural and mechanical implements, and to ask of you to make a comparison of the present, and the duties proposed to be imposed upon them. Considering the whole scheme as a great question of political economy, and testing it by experience, and the reasoning of practical politicians, it will certainly appear doubtful whether the bill will in any event be productive of national good.

But, we forbear from viewing the topic more at large, and conclude by remarking, that the systematic organization, powerful influence, and untiring perseverance, of the advocates of the bill demand from the agricultural and commercial interests of this country, prompt and efficient measures of opposition.

We, therefore, solicit you to join the citizens in this place, by forwarding from your county, a respectful memorial against the bill now before Congress, to amend the several acts for imposing duties upon imports.

J. M. WAYNE,
S. B. PARKMAN,
G. B. CUMMING. } *Committee*

The subject was taken into consideration, and after deliberating upon it, on motion of Doctor John H. Pope, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas a bill has been reported to Congress to establish a new tariff, by which the duties on imported articles, already considerable, are proposed to be greatly increased for the benefit of the manufacturing interest, and it being proper that the views of every section of our country should be made known when questions of great importance are under consideration:

Resolved, That, while we disclaim all feelings of hostility to the manufacturing interest, we are unwilling that this interest should be encouraged by the government to an extent which we believe will prove injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States—That we deem it impolitic to

up C. Guieu, be requested to perform that duty, and to transmit the same with as little delay as possible, together with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, to our representatives in Congress

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

WILLIAM G. GILBERT, *Chairman.*
P. C. GUIEU, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

It must be confessed that the obstacles the friends of Mr. Crawford will have to encounter, before they can insure his election to the presidency, would be unsurmountable, and induce them to give up his case as hopeless, if it were not for the good sense, patriotism, and devotion to the republican party, of the majority of the people, upon which they rely for a correct decision on this great question of national concern. We say there are many obstacles in the way of Mr Crawford. This gentleman, it must be admitted, is the most popular of all the candidates; and stands higher than any other among the democratic party. But when we consider, that, besides himself, there are five candidates who have friends, who resort to all kind of means, whether honorable or dishonorable, to increase the claims of those candidates, we cannot be surprised at the strong opposition publicly manifested against Mr. Crawford, and at the intrigues that have been practised to lessen him in the estimation of the people of the United States. The respective friends of the other five candidates appear to be decidedly opposed to Mr. Crawford. Why? Because he is the most popular; because if they could put him out of the way, there would be a better chance for the others to succeed. This opposition is not founded on a dislike of Mr. Crawford, or on the impression that he is not qualified for the office; no. State pride; private friendship; expectations of lucrative offices, are the inducements which have created this opposition, and which have led many republicans to abuse Mr. Crawford, against their consciences, and to support the pretensions of their respective candidates.

If we examine dispassionately the Presidential question, the conclusion will be drawn, that none other but Mr. Crawford, is really and ostensibly the only candidate for the presidency before the people of the United States, collectively taken. We produce facts in support of the ground we take

Mr Adams is considered and supported as a candidate, only by a majority of the people in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and possibly Maine, Connecticut and New-Jersey. His friends acknowledge that he stands no chance in the other states.

Mr. Calhoun is considered and supported as a candidate, only in South Carolina, where even he is losing ground very fast, and by a small number of the people of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Jackson is considered and supported as a candidate, only in Tennessee and Alabama, and by a certain number of the people of Pennsylvania

Mr Clay is considered and supported as a candidate, only in Kentucky, Louisiana, and by a small number of the people of Missouri and Indiana

Mr. Clinton is considered and supported as a candidate, only in Ohio, where there is a strong opposition to him.

Thus we find that the above named five candidates, are considered as such, only in different and separate sections of the Union, and not in all the states collectively. The case is different with Mr. Crawford. He is a candidate in all the states, and as such considered, by a great majority of the people of Georgia, North Carolina, New-York, and Virginia, and by a great number of the people of all the other states. The fact is, then, that Mr. Crawford is an acknowledged candidate of the people of the United States, while the others are the candidates of their respective friends and of particular sections of the Union. But those friends united are numerous; they are cunning, intriguing, and some of them sharp sighted; what have the republicans to oppose to the intriguers, plots and slanders, employed to defeat the election of *Mr Crawford?* Oppose the virtues and talents of that gentleman; his undeviating republicanism, his stern integrity in the discharge of his official duties; his unremitting endeavours to introduce economy in the administration of the government: These qualifications in *Mr.* Crawford, will, no doubt, have their weight with the general mass of the people; but can they prevail at all times against misrepresentations, falsehoods, and corruption? Can they have any effect with those who have predetermined to support other candidates for certain purposes and with certain views, though they conscientiously believe in their hearts, that *Mr.* Crawford ought to be the next President? The more, however, will the opposition be, the greater the triumph for the republican party, which support *Mr.* Crawford; for, notwithstanding the machinations of the friends of the other candidates, there will be a sufficient majority of the people to carry through the election of that gentleman.

The time approaches when the people will have to decide this great national question. *Mr. Crawford* is before them, willing to be judged according to his deserts. His friends have supported him, because they believed him worthy of their support; they have no-

feet—depth of hold 32 feet—length on the upper deck 300 feet; and will admeasure 3,600 tons, or thereabouts, with a fine clear run, fore and aft, and I have no doubt she will sail well. She is to be rigged with four masts and bowsprit, and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the latter end of June. Her name is the Columbus, in honor of the first discoverer of the New World."

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"*Ma foi bonheur,*" rejoined the Suisse; "and why did he not only bite me with his tail?" The Commissaire, the master of the dog himself, and the grave beadle, and all the witnesses, burst out in a laughter, and a few *litres* of wine to the memory of the heretical assailant of the church settled the affair.

Port Folio.

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Feb. 21, 1823. 8—1t

Adminstrator's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court house of Oglethorpe county,

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Harper, adm'r.

Feb. 17, 1824. 8—6t

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe, known by number 64, in the second district of said county, it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased

Ann Buffington, ex'rx.

Feb 11, 1824.

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One black horse, four cows, four calves, two beds and furniture, steads and cords, one pine table, one wooden clock, one pine writing desk, one pine chest, eight split bottom chairs, eleven sheep, one set fire dogs, five earthen plates, two dishes, six cups and saucers, three pots, two ovens, two flat irons, two iron pot racks, one spinning wheel, three shovel ploughs, one pair fire dogs, and four rooters; all taken as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Simeon Echols; property pointed out by Winnifred Pettee ALSO,

Four negroes, viz: a woman named 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 Simons, deceased, vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepperd, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff.

January 29 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—A mstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Mainor—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Siller; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawful 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 M'Kenzie, Bennock & Co. vs. John McCord, Elzy B. Reynolds, Silas Reynolds, and George Tomlinson; property pointed out by George Tomlinson. ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eighteen acres, more or less, unoccupied, adjoining Thomas Davis, on the waters of Lick creek; levied on as the property of John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Little, property poin ed out by defendant. ALSO,

The four following negroes, viz. Pompey, Limas, Phillis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Minton, property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Two negro fellows named Jesse and Caswell; levied on as the property of Richard Hilyard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

William Burdett's interest in 375 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Moreman and others, whereon widow Margaret Burdett is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burdett, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hudgins; said executions returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, 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 3 children Sophia, Jesse and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eleanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Josephus D. Echols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A. H. Sneed. ALSO.

Four horses; one mule, one waggon and gear, and one lot of cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, more or less; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favor of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28 1824.

Administrators Sales.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—tf

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died: one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

Notice!!

I WILL be ready at my store every Wednesday from eight, until 12 o'clock unti the first day of March next to receive a list of the taxable property within the town and corporate limits of Washington.

Jos. W. Robinson,
Sec. C. T. W.

P S—The negligent are referred to the 39th section of the general Ordinance

Febuary 11, 1824. 7—3t

Notice

ALL persons that have watches in my hands, left to Menard and Thompson, or to either, are requested to come for them immediately, as it will prevent mistake being made. Watches that have been in the shop one year, must be taken up before two months, otherwise they will be sold.

STEPHEN MENARD

February 14, 1824. 7—3t

The Subscriber

HAVING located himself in Washington, Wilkes county—willing to devote his time to some active and useful employment, will undertake the instruction of young gentlemen in the Greek and Latin languages, in Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy. A day in each week will be devoted to declamation and exercises in ancient and modern history The number of pupils will be limited to 20, and none under the age of ten will be received. The French anguage will be taught by a gentleman highly competent to the task Terms of tuition per quarter, $15, payable in advance.

John B. Egan.

N B The school will open as

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, January 1, 1824.

MICAJAH T. ANTHONY, 2 John Anderson, Robt. Aikin, Rebecca T. Archer, Frederick A. Brown, Samuel Brooks, Christopher Brooks, Betsey A. Black, Judith Brinkley, Ambrose Brewer, Robert R. Bradshaw, Samuel T. Burns, Ward Bruce, David A. Browder, Joseph Baldwin, Tabitha Binns, Wm. C. Blake, James Burdet, Lewis Beaman, John Carter, Jesse M Chaudoin, James D. Cardwell, Isaiah Cheetham, James B. Colon, Cornelius Cochran, James Curry, John Chaney, Miss Sarah Cone, Miss Clary Crimm, Thomas Douglass, Nathaniel Day, John Dyson, 2 Thomas Dyer, Thomas B. Danforth, Enoch Dodson, Timothy Dixon, Stephen Dobbs, Mary Duke, Allen Duncan, Josephus D. Echols, James Echols, Wm. Elliott, George Farley, 2. Timothy Foley, 2. Jon. Fouche, 2. Robert Grier, William Guice, Capt. Wm. Gresham, Josiah Harden, David Hoklen, Charity Hamilton, Silas Holtzclaw, John Haliday, C. I. C. John Hammel, Jordan Kennibrew, 2. Elias Low, John Lee, 2. John Lindsay, Wm. Low, N. R. Lewis, Joseph Larkin, John E. Little, Pleasant Lawson, Dabney A Martin, Wm. Muncrief, Morris Malpass, Thomas Moore, Lemuel Melair, Wm. M'Enerce, Lt. John M'Dermeut, John Marshall, John Nisbett, 2. Elexander Norris, Reuben Nash, Catherine Nelson, Alx. Pope, Thomas Pullin; Wm. Posey, Jon. Pettit, Moses Powell, Benson Roberts, Mary Richardson, Richard Bradford, Jacob Ray, James Shirley, Fenten Star, Reuben Short, Adam Sloane, Jeremiah Spence, J. & L. Simpson, John Starks, Winburn Sommerlin, Eben. Smith, Andrew P. Stevens, Francis M. Thompson, Robert Tarver, Lucretia Thurmond, James Thomas, John Turner, William Thurmond, John Walker, sen. Martin R Wallace, George W. Warner, John Wells, 2 Sally Vaughn.—11c.

James Wingfield, P M

Lost,

BETWEEN Washington & Marshall Martin's on Broad River, on Tue day last, a red morocco pocket book containing some valuable papers and between 50 and 60 dollars in Bank notes, among which there were two ten dollar bills of the bank of South Carolina. Among the papers there were one note dated 15th August, 1821. for $2775. drawn by James Rossignol, in favour of the subscriber one third payable on the 1st day of February, 1823 one third on the 1st day of February, 1824. and one third on the 1st day of February, 1825, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1822; and another note dated 1st February, 1822, for $ 335 10 cents. drawn by the same person in favour of the subscriber, and payable in the same way as the above note There was also a mortgage given by the said Rossignol on land for the payment of the two notes.

All persons are forwarned from trading for the said notes. and Mr. Rossignol from paying to any other but the subscriber.

The finder will give information to Mr James Wingfield, Post Master, or Mr Wm. Grant, in Washington, and if required, a reward will be given of $ 5—any information respecting the above pocket book bank bills and promissory notes will be thankfully received by the subscriber or the above two named gentlemen.

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes co.
January 23d, 1824.

Washington Academy.

THE Commissioners of this institution, announce to the public, that they have engaged the services of an assistant teacher. An additional number of pupils may be admitted on application. The public are assured, that academic learning generally, or preparation for any collegiate University, may be as advantageously obtained here, as in any institution in the state.

Board may be had at the customary rates, in several genteel families.

February 4, 1824. 6—3t

Washington Jockey Club

RACES:

WILL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or gelding—subject to the regulations of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages.

1st day 3 running, 3 miles heats for a purse worth $300
2d day 2 miles 200
3d day 1 mile, best 3 in 5 for entrance and gate money.

N B Entrance money, 1st day $ 20; 2d day $ 15; 3d day $10. Money suspended.

By the order of the board,

A. H. Sneed, Sec'y.

January 24, 1824

The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office

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D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

GEORGIA, } Court of Ordinary,
Wilkes County. } Jan. Term, 1824.

ON the petition of Alfred Welborn, stating that Washington Hoff, in his life time, made and delivered to him his bond to make titles to such tracts of land, as he the said Hoff might draw, (dated 26th

execution in favor of Abraham Simons, deceased, vs. the executors of said Joseph Cartrell, deceased.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepperd, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff.

January 29. 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cæsar and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Amstead 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 Bet; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Silla; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30 1824.

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

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

O. Wingfield, D. S.

January 3, 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs. James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm. C. Morgan, late deputy sheriff, and returned to me.

DAVID DOBBS, S. E. C.

January 23, 1824.

Jesse and Caswell; levied on as the property of Richard Hilyard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

William Burdet's interest in 375 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Moreman and others, whereon widow Margaret Burdet is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burdet, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hudgins—said executions returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, 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 3 children Sophia, Jane and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Leanor Corbett vs. said Echols, and Josephus D. Echols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A. H. Sneed.

ALSO,

Four horses, one mule, one waggon and gear, and one lot of Cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, more or less; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28 1824.

Administrators Sales

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 10, 1824. 3—tds.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned: sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

January 16, 1824. 3

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died: one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825. the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

Notice!!

I WILL be ready at my store every Wednesday from eight, until 12 o'clock, until the first day of March next to receive a list of the taxable property within the town and corporate limits of Washington.

Jos. W. Robinson,
Sec. C. T. W.

P S —The negligent are referred to the 59th section of the general Ordinance

Febuary 11, 1824. 7—3t

Notice

ALL persons that have watches in my hands, left to Menard and Thompson, or to either, are requested to come for them immediately, as it will prevent mistake being made. Watches that have been in the shop one year, must be taken up before two months, otherwise they will be sold.

STEPHEN MENARD

February 14, 1824. 7—8t

The Subscriber

HAVING located himself in Washington, Wilkes county—willing to devote his time to some active and useful employment: will undertake the instruction of young gentlemen in the Greek and Latin languages, in Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy. A day in each week will be devoted to declamation and exercises in ancient and modern history. The number of pupils will be limited to 20, and none under the age of ten will be received. The French language will be taught by a gentleman highly competent to the task. Terms of tuition per quarter, $15. payable in advance.

John B. Egan.

N B The school will open as soon as ten are entered.

February 9, 1824. 7—4t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns, } exrs.
Burch Dardin, }

Sept 2, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date. application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Samuel Slaton, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

William Robertson, } adm'rs
William Slaton, }

Nov. 6, 1823. 11—m

Holliday, C. I. C. John Hammel, Jordan Kennibrew, 2. Elias Low, John Lee, 2. John Lindsay, Wm. Low, N. R. Lewis, Joseph Larkin, John E. Little, Pleasant Lawson, Dabney A. Martin, Wm. Munerief, Morris Malpass, Thomas Moore, Lemuel Mehair, Wm. M'Enerce, Lt. John M'Derment, John Marshall, John Nisbett, 2. Elexander Norris, Reuben Nash, Catherine Nelson, Alx. Pope, Thomas Pullin; Wm. Posey, Jun. Pettit, Moses Powell, Benson Roberts, Mary Richardson, Richard Bradford, Jacob Ray, James Shirley, Fenton Star, Reuben Short, Adam Sloane. Jeremiah Spence, J. & L. Simpson, John Starks, Winburn Sommerlin, Eben. Smith, Andrew P. Stevens, Francis M. Thompson, Robert Tarver, Lucretia Thurmond, James Thomas, John Turner, William Thurmond, John Walker, sen. Martin R Wallace, George W. Warner, John Wells, 2 Sally Vaughn.—114.

James Wingfield, P M

Lost,

BETWEEN Washington & Marshall Martin's on Broad River, on Tue day last, a red morocco pocket book containing some valuable papers and between 50 and 60 dollars in Bank notes, among which there were two ten dollar bills of the bank of South Carolina. Among the papers there were one note dated 15th August, 1821. for $2775, drawn by James Rossignol, in favour of the subscriber. one third payable on the 1st day of February, 1823 one third on the 1st day of February, 1824. and one third on the 1st day of February, 1825, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1822; and another note dated 1st February, 1822, for $ 335-10 cents. drawn by the same person in favour of the subscriber, and payable in the same way as the above note There was also a mortgage given by the said Rossignol on land for the payment of the two notes.

All persons are forwarned from trading for the said notes. and Mr. Rossignol from paying to any other, but the subscriber.

The finder will give information to Mr James Wingfield, Post Master, or Mr Wm. Grant, in Washington, and if required, a reward will be given of $ 5 —any information respecting the above pocket book bank bills and promissory notes will be thankfully received by the subscriber or the above two named gentlemen.

Thomas Anderson,
Bickley's Store, Abbeville So. Ca.

February 14, 1824.

Lost,

BY the subscriber, between Ray Town and Mr. John W. Butler's, on the 31st January, 1824, a POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, among which were 22 notes for twenty-nine dollars each, and one for twenty-six dollars and twenty nine cents, given by Joseph W. Luckett and Isaac Clemmons, to John W. Butler, executor of E. Butler, deceased, or bearer, dated the 31st December, 1823, payable twelve months thereafter; therefore I do hereby caution and forwarn all persons trading for the above described notes.

Hamilton Goss.

February 2, 1824. 6—3t

JOB PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.

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additional number of pupils may be admitted on application. The public are assured, that academic learning generally, or preparation for an entry into our University, may be as advantageously obtained here, as in any institution in the state.

Board may be had at the customary rates, in several genteel families.

February 4, 1824. 6—8t

Washington Jockey Club

RACES:

WILL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or gelding—subject to the regulations of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages.

1st day 3 running, 3 miles heats for a purse worth $300
2d day 2 miles 200
3d day 1 mile, best 3 in 5 for entrance and gate money.

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By the order of the board,

A. H. Sneed, Sec'y.

January 24, 1824

The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward the account to this office

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

GEORGIA. } Court of Ordinary,
Wilkes County. } Jan. Term, 1824.

ON the petition of Alfred Wellborn, stating that Washington Hoff, in his life time, made and delivered to him his bond to make titles to such tracts of land, as he the said Hoff might draw, (dated 26th February, 1821) in the lottery authorised by the act of 1821, and whereas a copy of the bond is herewith filed, and whereas it appears that the said Hoff drew two tracts of land, one lying and being in the 11th district of Monroe county, which is the only one in dispute, the other tract having been arranged between the parties, and it appearing also that said Hoff has departed this life without making titles to the said tract, and that Solomon Arnold and Harriet Hoff have obtained letters of administration of said Hoff's estate. On motion, it is ordered that the said administrators make titles to the said Wellborn, or show cause at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden on the first Monday in May next, why they do not, and it is further ordered, that this rule be advertised according to law.

True copy from the minutes of said court, this 30th day of January, 1824.

John Dyson, C. C. O.

The Washington News.

VOL. X] WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1824. [No 9.

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

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

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

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call upon him, that the best the country affords will be served up for the table 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 county, January 23d, 1824.

Washington Jockey Club

RACES.

WILL commence on the first Wednesday in March next, free for any horse, mare or gelding—subject to the regulations of the Augusta Turf, as to weights and ages.

1st day's running, 3 miles heats for a purse worth $800
2d day 2 miles 200
3d day 1 mile, best 3 in 5

or entrance and gate money.

N B. Entrance money 1st day $20—2d day $15. 3d day $10. Money suspended.

By the order of the board,

A. H. Sneed, Sec'y.

January 1, 1824.

The Augusta Chronicle will insert the above twice and forward the account to this office.

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HAVING located himself in Washington, Wilkes county—willing to devote his time to some active and useful employment will undertake the instruction of young gentlemen in the Greek and Latin language in Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy. A day in each week will be devoted to declamation and exercises in ancient and modern history. The number of pupils will be limited to 20, and none under the age of ten will be received. The French language will be taught by a gentleman highly competent to the task. Terms of tuition per quarter, $15, payable in advance.

John B. Logan.

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All persons are forwarned from trading for the said notes and Mr Rossignol from paying to any other but the subscriber.

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Thomas Anderson,

Buckley's Store, Abbeville So. Ca. February 14, 1824.

Administrator's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court house of Oglethorpe county,

TWO Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Poullain, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Harper, adm'r.

Feb. 17, 1824. 8—8t

The President's Message.

From late English papers received at Charleston by the Stella Rooke.

LONDON, Dec 27.

The Speech of the President of the United States is, in all its bearings, a document of more than usual importance. The latter part, which arrived so late yesterday that we were forced to omit it in a small part of our impression, will be found in our last page to day; and waiving every other topic in the Speech, we direct our whole attention to that part the most important of all to every European Power.

The question of the Independence and recognition of the South American States, may now be considered as at rest. Great Britain has, as we have repeatedly shewn, acknowledged their Independence *de facto*; and the United States, their nearest neighbors, have not only acknowledged it, but have given a bold and manly notice, to the Continental Powers, that they shall treat "any interposition with the view of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

In the war between the new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time we recognized the Independent Governments. It was known that Spain would not be able to send her fleet and armies to the New World; and that the Governments would have to contend against the disorganized mass of the population. Our neutrality, therefore, in fact operated in favour of the Provinces. Spain with her colonies, offered no resources to commerce. Her colonies, from their poverty, could take no part in the war. But the Provinces, from their fertility in produce, and their abundance in the precious metals, which formed the principal basis of remittance in commerce, were abundant sources of wealth; and the neutrality of the United States between the parent country and the colonies, was in favour of the latter, only inasmuch as it operated to close the ports of the United States against the entry of the supplies which Spain might have poured in from the Havana, Mexico, Carthagena, Lima, and other ports, had not our neutrality compelled us to shut our ports against her. Our conduct towards Spain, therefore, was regulated entirely by our own interests, and the colonies reaped no benefit from it, beyond that which resulted from the general operation of our neutrality.

The epoch is now arrived when the Powers of Europe must choose between the Principles of Liberty and those of the Holy Alliance. Great Britain on one side, and the United States on the other, their independence is placed beyond the reach of danger; and the Continental powers, unable to harm them, will do well to establish friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which they never could have done had they remained under the yoke of Old Spain.

There is one more point in the President's Speech, which we shall touch upon shortly. It relates to part of the northwest coast of America, which was first explored, we believe, by Captain Cook. Russia had set up some territorial claims which neither Great Britain nor the United States could submit to. They are now the subject of an amicable negociation between the three Powers. But America has thought proper to lay down *in limine* the principle "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers." What effect this notice to the Emperor of Russia, that he must abandon his favorite project of making a settlement upon the American coast, will produce, we are yet to learn. But we trust that a similar notice with respect to any project of making settlements elsewhere will not be necessary.—*Courier.*

The President's Message to the Congress of the United States, on the 2d instant, has reached this country. It is impossible to avoid remarking the essential difference between this periodical communication from the Executive Government of the first Republic in the world to its Legislature, and those documents which are termed King's Speeches, addressed in like manner, but in substance far unlike, to Lords and Commons, to Peers and Deputies, in kingdoms nearer home. The latter class of discourses, having for their apparent object to elude inquiry and to disarm animadversion, may be looked upon as a complimentary form between parties who are thrown together by overruling necessity, and who meet under feelings of reciprocal suspicion and distrust. As sources of intelligence—as indications of policy—as keys to national history, they have of late dwindled to nothing, realizing with accuracy Talleyrand's definition of the use of language—"an instrument for concealing men's thoughts." The genius of a popular Government rejects these mysterious devices, which we are sorry to see practised amongst any people alive to the natural and almost indissoluble intimacy between frankness of speech and rectitude of action.—The President's Message of the United States is a paper breathing business in every line. It is at once a picture of the period elapsed since the labors of Congress were last interrupted, a prospectus for the forthcoming year, the detailed report of a commissioner, and the formal account of a trustee. On scarcely any occasion do we recollect a message from this high officer of the U. States, delivered during a time of peace, which might not be consulted as a safe and pregnant authority for whom it presents, at the same time, to reconsider, and have totally forgot to look into it.

A tax on mock visits, pretended ailments of the body, fictitious headaches, false alarms of pregnancy, and other incidental nonentities in women of fashion, might render six in ten throughout the higher and second orders of the female world liable to duty.

A tax on healthy and sound constitutions among men of fashion. I pointed this duty particularly on the first rank, because with them it is considered a luxury. I dropped it, however, as you may recollect, because, on consideration, it would not pay the fees of collecting.

A tax on all barristers, who, in each half hour's pleading said, *my lud* and *your ludship* more than fifteen hundred times. You observed this would injure the client, as *my lud* and *your ludship* were interjections in law to fill up the vacuity of an advocate's imagination, when he was at a loss for words to convey the meaning of his argument. I therefore dropped the idea as I thought every client sufficiently delayed, injured, oppressed and taxed already.

A tax on all footmen under the age of fifty, and above the height of four feet eleven inches. This I did, that the army might be recruited with genteel good looking vagabonds, who, from a state of liveried idleness, may be called into regimental activity.

A tax on all coffee house beaux, who call for the Amsterdam Gazette, and the Courier de l'Europe, without being able to understand the meaning of one line in either. This is a tax on vanity, but it will not bring in much.

A tax on real old English hospitality in the houses of great men, as the only means, by making it expensive to make it fashionable. This will take some time before it will come to perfection; the very idea of domestic conviviality being now so vulgar as to be turned out of almost every gentleman's house in Great Britain. You smiled at this idea, shook your head, and said, you feared when the trick was found out, the tax would cease. I think so too, and therefore leave those fashionable people to their new-adopted luxury of smiling without a cause of risibility, or ostentatious parade without inward comfort, and of the appearance of happiness without one particle of real felicity.

Shacuback Screechkinkerton.

Extract from the Memoirs of the Wenerian Natural History Society, vol. 4.

The following narrative is taken from the Calcutta Journal, Nov 1, 1821.—Case of William Kingston, born without arms or hands. I went to Ditcheat, and got him to breakfast with me at Mr. Goodfellow's. He highly entertained us by putting his naked foot upon the table as he sat, and carrying his tea and toast between his great and second toes to his mouth, with as much facility as if his foot had been a hand, and his toes fingers. I put half a sheet of paper upon the floor, with a pen and inkhorn. He threw off his shoes as he sat, took the inkhorn in the toes of his left foot, and

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 sufficient assurance to those who may call upon him, that the best the country affords will be served up for the table 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, }
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Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

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The Speech of the President of the United States is, in all its bearings, a document of more than usual importance. The latter part, which arrived so late yesterday that we were forced to omit it in a small part of our impression, will be found in our last page to day; and waiving every other topic in the Speech, we direct our whole attention to that part the most important of all to every European Power.

The question of the Independence and recognition of the South American States, may now be considered as at rest. Great Britain has, as we have repeatedly shewn, acknowledged their Independence *de facto*; and the United States, their nearest neighbors, have not only acknowledged it, but have given a bold and manly notice, to the Continental Powers, that they shall treat any interposition with the view of oppressing or controlling them in any manner, as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards themselves—and as danger us to their peace and safety."—in other words, they shall view it as *affording them a just ground for war.*

After so clear and explicit a warning, there is no one of the Continental Powers, we suppose, that will risk a war with the United States—a war in which not only they could not expect to have either the aid or good wishes of Great Britain—but a war in which the good wishes of Great Britain, (if she did not choose to give more efficient succour,) would be all on the side of the United States.— Thus, then, we repeat, that the question may be considered to be set at rest; we shall hear no more of a Congress to settle the fate of the South American States. Protected by the two nations that possess the institutions, and speak the language of freedom, tion which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers." What effect this notice to the Emperor of Russia, that he must abandon his favorite project of making a settlement upon the American coast, will produce, we are yet to learn. But we trust that a similar notice with respect to any project of making settlements elsewhere will not be necessary.—*Courier.*

The President's Message to the Congress of the United States, on the 2d instant, has reached this country. It is impossible to avoid remarking the essential difference between this periodical communication from the Executive Government of the first Republic in the world to its Legislature, and those documents which are termed King's Speeches, addressed in like manner, but in substance far unlike, to Lords and Commons, to Peers and Deputies, in kingdoms nearer home. The latter class of discourses, having for their apparent object to elude inquiry and to disarm animadversion, may be looked upon as a complimentary form between parties who are thrown together by overruling necessity, and who meet under feelings of reciprocal suspicion and distrust. As sources of intelligence—as indications of policy—as keys to national history, they have of late dwindled to nothing, realizing with accuracy Talleyrand's definition of the use of language—"an instrument for concealing men's thoughts." The genius of a popular Government rejects these mysterious devices, which we are sorry to see practised amongst any people alive to the natural and almost indissoluble intimacy between frankness of speech and rectitude of action.— The President's Message of the United States is a paper breathing business in every line. It is at once a picture of the period elapsed since the labors of Congress were last interrupted, a prospectus for the forthcoming year, the detailed report of a commissioner, and the formal account of a trustee. On scarcely any occasion do we recollect a message from this high officer of the U. States, delivered during a time of peace, which might not be consulted as a safe and pregnant authority for the events and politics of the crisis at which it was made public, whether with regard to the concerns of the Union, or to those of surrounding nations. In the present instance, we have read this State Paper with an interest more profound than any of its precursors had excited. The foreign relations of the United States are at this moment so deeply involved with those of Europe, of South America, and of England, that we turned impatiently to that division of the Message, and it well repaid us. *Times.*

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.

The message of the President of the United States of America, which arrived here on Saturday last, is a document of unusual, and, we may add, of incalculable importance in a political, commercial, and moral point of view. It is equally honorable to the free and prosperous people with whom it originated, and gratifying to our countrymen, to the determination of the United States with respect to the southern colonies. *Mercury.*

From an English publication.

LIST OF TAXES.

A tax on all schemers, which, from the inventive genius of idleness, would produce annually, at least, 900,000l.

A tax on all attornies, who are not able to prove, that, in the course of a year's practice, one eighth of their income was got honestly, which from my knowledge of the fact, would produce half a million.

A tax on liars, which, on an average of only one in a hundred being a man of truth, would produce a sum, not less than sufficient to pay the national debt in two years.

A tax on every person that went to an Italian opera, who did not understand the language; on every person who attended a concert, without a knowledge of music; and on all persons sleeping at Church; might produce in one year 500,000l

A tax on all gentlemen who boasted of female favours that they never received. This on an average, might be computed a tax on 9999 men out of ten thousand, who had attained the age of twenty-one years; and would produce, at a moderate interest, *per capitum*, an annual revenue of 500,000l.

A tax on white necks, red cheeks, and lily hands, with a draw-back on proving where the pencil of nature was the only artist, to be collected at the play-houses, Ranelagh, Vaux hall, Kensington and other places of public diversion, exclusive of demireps who paint in the way of trade, would produce, in the female world, fifty out of every sixty, and among the men, four out of every twenty, liable to impost. I reckon this at 500,000.

A tax on all slander and back-biting; one methodist to be considered as four churchmen, would produce at a penny per head, ninety nine persons out of every hundred in the kingdom as subject to the duty.

A tax on all gentlemen coachmen, which, considering the immense increase of great coats, with eight capes, would produce, at least 500,000l. per annum.

A tax on all young gentlemen, who had got an university education, and made the grand tour, but who could not construe an ode of Horace, or tell in what part of the world the Alps lay. This on computation might produce 200,000l. yearly.

A tax on all gentlemen and ladies, indiscriminately, who could not tell, on being asked, in what part of holy writ the Revelations and the first chapter of Genesis are. This, in the west end of London, would produce something worth the collection.

A tax on every citizen of London who eats more than two pounds of solid meat in twenty four hours. This tax as it would prevent apoplexies, and add considerably to the revenue, I thought a very salutary one. But you observing that the aldermen would make up the deficiency, in order to evade the tax, by eating pies, puddings, turtle soups, jellies, &c. I took that article back as an advocate's imagination, when he was at a loss for words to convey the meaning of his argument. I therefore dropped the idea as I thought every client sufficiently delayed, injured, oppressed and taxed already.

A tax on all fools under the age of fifty, and above the height of four feet eleven inches. This I did, that the army might be recruited with genteel good looking vagabonds, who, from a state of diverted idleness, may be called into regimental activity.

A tax on all coffee house beaux, who call for the Amsterdam Gazette, and the Courier de l'Europe, without being able to understand the meaning of one line in either. This is a tax on vanity, but it will not bring in much.

A tax on real old English hospitality in the houses of great men, as the only means, by making it expensive to make it fashionable. This will take some time before it will come to perfection; the very idea of domestic conviviality being now so vulgar as to be turned out of almost every gentleman's house in Great Britain. You smiled at this idea, shook your head, and said, you feared when the trick was found out, the tax would cease. I think so too, and therefore leave those fashionable people to their new-adopted luxury of smiling without a cause of risibility, or ostentatious parade without inward comfort, and of the appearance of happiness without one particle of real felicity.

Shacaback Screechkinkerton.

Extract from the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, vol. 4.

The following narrative is taken from the Calcutta Journal, Nov 1, 1821.—Case of William Kingston, born without arms or hands. I went to Ditcher's, and got him to breakfast with me at Mr. Goodfellow's. He highly entertained us by putting his naked foot upon the table as he sat, and carrying his tea and toast between his great and second toes to his mouth, with as much facility as if his foot had been a hand, and his toes fingers. I put half a sheet of paper upon the floor, with a pen and inkhorn. He threw off his shoes as he sat, took the inkhorn in the toes of his left foot, and held the pen in those of the right. He then wrote three lines, as well as most ordinary writers, and as swiftly. He writes all his own bills and other accounts. He then showed us how he shaved himself with his razor in his toes; and then cut his own hair. He can dress and undress himself, except buttoning his clothes. He feeds himself, and an bring both his meat and broth to his mouth, by holding the fork or spoon in his toes. He cleans his own shoes, and can clean the knives, light the fire, and do almost any other domestic business, as well as any other man. He can make hen coops. He is a farmer by occupation. He can milk his cows with his toes; and cut his own hay, binds it up in bundles, and carries it about the field for his cattle, and last week he had 8 heifers constantly to fodder. This last summer he made all his own hay ricks. He can do all his business of the hay field

(except mowing,) as fast and as well with his feet as others can do with rakes and forks. He goes to the field and catches his horse; he saddles and bridles him with his teeth and toes. If he has a sheep among his flock that ails any thing, he can separate it from the rest, and drive it into a corner, when nobody else can; he then examines it, and applies a remedy to it. He is so strong in his teeth, that he can lift ten pecks of beans with them. He can throw a great sledge hammer as far with his feet as others can do with their hands. In a word, he can do as much without, as others can do with their arms. He began the world with a hen and chickens; with the profit on them he purchased a ragged colt (as he termed it) and a sheep; and he now occupies a small farm.

There is at present (Dec. 1822,) in Belfast, Ireland, an ingenious young man named Roger Branagh, who was born without arms, and is, of course, devoid of hands, which may be justly classed amongst the most useful members of the human frame. His feet, however, serve him in their place, and enable him to perform various operations, for which, at first view, he would appear wholly incapacitated. He has been seen opening out, with his toes, a pen knife, with which he trimmed a quill, and made an excellent pen, in a very short space of time. He can write rapidly and distinctly, his small letters being well formed, and his capitals cut with taste and ease. It is surprising with what expedition he can thread needles, and even tie a knot at the end of the thread, with nearly as much facility as the most practised seamstress. He can darn his own stockings, and twists the worsted line which he uses for that purpose, to the proper degree of thickness. Branagh can row in a boat with singular energy, though it must be confessed, his attitudes must be more unique than graceful. On such occasions, he leans his back against the stern, and one foot on one of the seats, so as to keep the oar, which he propels with the other, in due position. With boys he can play at marbles, and clear the ring with remarkable skill, his big toe bulking, as the phrase is, his taw to the mark, with the precision of an air-gun. He can convey his food to his mouth with his toes, and is by no means deficient as a carver. Neither is he a timid equestrian, but can even drive a cart or a carriage. The reins on such occasions are placed round his body, and by moving to and fro, to the right or to the left, he so varies their position as to effect the horse's mouth, and direct his motions. This ingenious poor man makes his livelihood by running errands.

The resolution testifying the affectionate regard of this country for Lafayette, her early defender, has become a law of the land. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, and we should think would be gratifying even to the object of this testimonial, to this venerable Captain in our Revolutionary Armies, that it was conceived and moved by Col. GEORGE E. MITCHELL, one of those men of the second generation of United Americans, who distinguished himself by his gallant conduct in the second war with Great-Britain.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The discussion of the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, has fairly set in in the cotton planters of S. Carolina, the tobacco planters of Virginia, the ship builders of Massachusetts, and the merchants every where—besides that portion of the Manufacturing interest which is already thriving upon the present rates of imposts. A storm of opposition is gathering against it—but the plainest and strongest tone is used by the Committee of Charleston, who hint in no very ambiguous terms that the Constitution was intended for no such purposes, and that the people will scarce quietly submit to any such exactions.

The folly of the tariff people as regards their own favorite objects, is manifest. For example, the article of *wool*. There is not *now* enough of this raw material, and they project *prohibitory* duties upon it.

The following is a just sketch of the exactions contemplated by the tariff. It is copied from a letter addressed to Mr Brown, late Senator from Louisiana, "*By an Inhabitant of the South.*"

"There is no question of the effect of the proposed Tariff on the cotton and tobacco growing states, and no attempt to disguise it. It is open, undisguised war upon Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and half of Tennessee. They are to be sacrificed without measure or mercy; no compromise to comfort them; no diplomacy, no temporising, no promises of admission into the copartnership of robbing—but open, naked, and undisguised force. They are to be passed under the yoke; to be come the vassals of the cotton spinners; the slaves of the woollen weavers. Every owner of a manufacturing establishment will have as many cities for his tributaries, as the barbarian king gave to Themistocles; and from his elatering castle of looms and spinning-jennies, will levy his exactions upon as wide a territory, create as much dismay, and perpetuate as much tyranny, as ever did the most determined leter of black mail. They say to the South "You shall not buy your supplies where you can get them cheapest, or sell your produces where you can get the best price. You shall sell to us, and buy from us, at our own price; and you shall have no other market." Thus are the Southern States to be subjected to the double loss of a diminished price for their produce, and an enhanced price upon their purchases. If we had a prospect of an uninterrupted demand for our products in England, the profit of such a trade would enable us, in some degree, to pay the enhanced price of manufactures purchased from the Northern States; But while we are driven to purchase at higher prices, we are to be deprived of our ordinary means of procuring money: for even the most extravagant anti restrictionists in England, where the anti-restrictive policy is urged at this moment with an emulation of excess, admit the policy and necessity of countervailing duties in commercial diplomacy. Foreign countries will protect themselves against us. The whole intercourse of commerce is one of mutual advantage. It proceeds entirely, exclusively upon this principle; and, it is impossible in its nature, that it can be prosecuted for any length of time, when the advantage ceases to be mutual. It is clear, then, that, when we prohibit the introduction of British goods, Great Britain will prohibit American products. If we indulge the idle hope that the English merchants or in 1824, have restored the age of religious intolerance, and denied the people of a whole religious denomination the conscientious exercise of their opinions, in relation to what they have always maintained as a matter of obedience to God, by enacting that no Quaker's affirmation should, hereafter, be taken as evidence in court? Who would have expected to find the state of New York, in 1823, passing laws, the operation of which went to inflict penalties, imprisonments, and forfeitures, on the same and other religious sects, whereby some of them are even now langnishing in loathsome prisons, because they adhere to what they believe to be the commandments of God to them? Who would have expected Maryland, in 1824, in solemn vote, to be again ratifying the provision of her Constitution which recognizes a church establishment, and a distinct connection between church and state, as the supreme law of the land? Who would have expected the Legislature of Maryland, in 1824, to abandon the policy maintained for the last forty years, of prohibiting the increase, by *importation*, of a slave population into the state, abandoning it, as they have, by the repeal of prohibitory laws on the subject? *Yet such things are.*"

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears, that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to $77,579 267, of which amount $71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and $6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74 699,030, of which $47,155,408, were domestic, and $27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, $39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and $8,080 846, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, $ 26,241,004, were exported in American vessels, and $1 302,618, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, & 810,761, cleared, from the ports of the United States; and that 1 9 468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119 740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period."—*Nat. Intel.*

Mr Jefferson's Opinion.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press, not long ago, mentioned a letter which had been received by a gentleman from Mr. Jefferson, wherein that illustrious man gave his opinion in favor of Mr. Crawford, as the *Republican Candidate* for the Presidency. We have taken some pains to ascertain the existence and contents of this letter, and have been enabled to verify that such a communication of sentiment has passed from the Patriarch of Democracy to one of his friends. The purport of it we understand to be this:

That, as to the qualifications of one of the candidates (meaning Mr. Adams) he had never had an opportunity of judging, from the circumstance of the Secretary of State's political principles having been in *uniform opposition* to his own. But that, as to the qualifications of Mr. Crawford, whose principles and views (Mr. Jefferson says) had been *uniformly congenial with those entertained by himself*, he was more competent to decide, &c. With respect to his capacity, he had had the best opportunity of judging, from the circumstance of Mr. Crawford having been a member of his cabinet, and that he had discharged the duties of his office with distinguished ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the President.

Detroit.

This city is situated on the west bank of the river of the same name, about 18 miles from its mouth, and 6 miles from Lake Erie. It is in the county of Wayne, and territory of Michigan, and is the seat of government for the territory. It was founded by the French, under Louis XIV. in 1667; fifteen years previous to that of Philadelphia. It remained in their hands till the war of 1756 dispossessed them of all the Canadas; and by the treaty of Paris, of 1763, these immense regions, including our territory, were annexed to the British crown.

The old town of Detroit was built after the French style; very compact, with narrow and irregular streets; but the fire of the 11th of June, 1805, reduced nearly every building to a heap of ruins.

A new plan was then projected and drawn by Judge Woodward; which forms an equilateral triangle, whose basis are, respectively 4000 ft. At each corner, and in the centre, is a reservation for public use. The most extensive of these are the Grand Circus, at the westerly angle, and the Martius Campus, in the centre. This square is reserved for militia parades, and is crossed by six converging avenues, drawn from each angle, falling perpendicularly on the opposite side. These avenues are intersected at proper distances by lanes, walks, and streets, from one to two hundred feet in width.

Agreeably to the census, already taken, Detroit contains a population of 1325 souls, exclusive of the garrison. Of these 220 are heads of families, 721 males, and 549 females. Of the males 316 are over, and 305 under twenty one; and of the females, 229 over, and 320 under twenty one years of age—and 55 persons of color. If, to the above, we add 501, the number of inhabitants living directly in the vicinity, and 81 United States' troops in the Cantonment, with their families, we have a gross population of 2000 souls.

Detroit River.—A connecting link in the great chain of American lakes, running at the mean velocity of two knots per hour, having a depth of 5 fathoms, and a breadth of 1000 yards, formed by 100 rivers—no less than the astonishing quantity of 174,680,243 barrels of water pass our city every hour. Unlike the Southern streams, this noble river preserves a constant uniformity, never rising and falling but a few inches, occasioned only by strong east or west winds. The *White Fish*, or Lake shad, taken here, form an important article of commerce, and are esteemed for their rich flavor throughout the Union. In common seasons about 4000 barrels are usually caught.

The soil in and about Detroit is of a deep black alluvion of the richest kind. Those acquainted in the Miami country, and with the Ohio bottoms can readily form an estimate of its fertility. Lots are now selling at the low rate of $100 each near the Capitol; but in all probability there will be an advance of more than a hundred per cent. in the course of next season. While many of our neighboring towns are afflicted with fatal diseases, this place enjoys a most perfect state of health; and when we take into consideration its advantageous situation for commercial enterprise—the immediate completion of the Grand Canal, at once opening an uninterrupted navigation to the city of N. York—the extensive and fertile country in the rear, rapidly filling up with a wealthy and industrious farming population—Detroit seems destined at no distant period, to become one of the greatest inland cities in North America.—*Detroit Ga.*

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and while they accord with others in opinion, a naked expression of approbation *may be* bestowed upon them; and even that poor consolation is frequently withheld from them; they are expected to be *independent*, and at the same time the *servile tools* of every man they meet; they are expected to be honest and open in the expression of their opinions of public measures, and at the same time to condemn every thing; and approve of every thing. If they are industrious in their vocation, they are dangerous *fire brands;* if they write nothing they are stupid-drones who are unworthy of support, and should betake themselves to the shovel or hoe for a living. But should they be active and industrous—should their labors be approved of, and should they succeed in the promotion of a particular object, those who have been interested in the success of that object, may rejoice in that success, but they must not reap any advantages from it. The benefits are all reserved for other hands, and others too, who, if they have not, at one time or other, been engaged in doing every thing in their power to oppose or retard the accomplishment of that object, have, at least, done nothing to promote it!

And after years of unabated toil, and unceasing difficulty, if an editor should chance to err in judgment, in the judgment of others, he meets with no indulgence. His innocent expressions are carefully collected, and after having been metamorphosed and transformed into a thousand shapes and figures, which he never dreamed of, they are thrown into mountain clouds, to threaten him with a tempest; and that too by men who wear towards him faces beaming with kindness, honey and oil upon their tongues, and with lips apparently too soft & smooth for butter to melt upon them! Like Joab, they inquire, "art thou in health, *my brother*," while a deadly dagger is concealed beneath the *cloak!*—*Del. Gaz.*

From the Cherokee Intelligencer.

THE BURSTING OF THE BOILER.

Disastrous and fatal consequences result almost universally from inattention, misapprehension, mismanagement, & carelessness. This is clearly exemplified in the frequent occurrence of accidents to works of intricate machinery, especially those that are operated by steam.

We frequently see, for instance, a Steam Boat, however much she may excel in model, elegance and value, almost instantaneously ruined by the carelessness of the Captain, or mismanagement of the Engineer. *She may burst her boiler.* Thus in a moment, may the labor of the architect, the embellishment of the painter, the ingenuity of the mechanist, and the air built castles of fortune to the owners, vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision." Neglect of duty will always entail innumerable evils upon all classes of society.

When I see a merchant deeply involved in Banks; selling his goods for less than cost to sustain his credit; rushing into unwarrantable speculations in the purchase of cotton, or indulging in large bets at horse-racing, and dissipating his time at taverns—let him beware, say I, or he will *burst his boiler.*

When I see a Lawyer, every where but at his study; rioting in sensual pleasures; neglecting his client's business, and frequenting

pear wholly incapacitated. He has been seen opening out, with his toes, a pen-knife, with which he trimmed a quill, and made an excellent pen, in a very short space of time. He can write rapidly and distinctly, his small letters being well formed, and his capitals cut with taste and ease. It is surprising with what expedition he can thread needles, and even tie a knot at the end of the thread, with nearly as much facility as the most practised seamstress. He can darn his own stockings, and twists the worsted line which he uses for that purpose, to the proper degree of thickness. Though can row in a boat with singular energy, though it must be confessed, his attitudes must be more unique than graceful. On such occasions, he leans his back against the stern, and one foot on one of the seats, so as to keep the oar, which he propels with the other, in due position. With boys he can play at marbles, and clear the ring with remarkable skill, his big toe bulking, as the phrase is, his taw to the mark, with the precision of an air-gun. He can convey his food to his mouth with his toes, and is by no means deficient as a carver. Neither is he a timid equestrian, but can even drive a cart or a carriage. The reins on such occasions are placed round his body, and by moving to and fro, to the right or to the left, he so varies their position as to effect the horse's mouth, and direct his motions. This ingenious poor man makes his livelihood by running errands.

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Nat. Intelligencer.

The discussion of the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, has fairly set in in the House of Representatives. Without attempting to give, *in extenso*, the Speeches on the details of the bill, we shall endeavour to keep up with the discussion of them in such a manner as to enable our readers to comprehend clearly what is going on in respect to it.

The subject has produced great excitement in various and opposite points of the circle of which the City of Washington is the political centre, and may be regarded as the great question of the present session of Congress. *Nat. Int.*

THE TARIFF.

Is at last taken up in Congress—and we shall have a long war of words, upon the plain question, whether a man is the best judge of his own interest—or a set of men, called the government. For, after all, the interest of the whole is made up of the interest of all its parts. The tariff has strong friends—but a host of enemies to encounter; the Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and half of Tennessee. They are to be sacrificed without measure or mercy; no compromise to comfort them; no diplomacy, no temporising, no promises of admission into the copartnership of robbing—but open, naked, and undisguised force. They are to be passed under the yoke; to be ome the vassals of the cotton spinners; the slaves of the woollen weavers. Every owner of a manufacturing establishment will have a many cities for his tributaries, as the barbarian king gave to Themistocles; and from his elattering castle of looms and spinning-jennies, will levy his exactions upon as wide a territory, create as much dismay, and perpetuate as much tyranny, as ever did the most determined lefter of black mail. They say to the South "You shall not buy your supplies where you can get them cheapest, or sell your produce where you can get the best price. You shall sell to us, and buy from us, at our own price; and you shall have no other market." Thus are the Southern States to be subjected to the double loss of a diminished price for their produce, and an enhanced price upon their purchases. If we had a prospect of an uninterrupted demand for our products in England, the profit of such a trade would enable us, in some degree, to pay the enhanced price of manufactures purchased from the Northern States: But while we are driven to purchase at higher prices, we are to be deprived of our ordinary means of procuring money: for even the most extravagant anti restrictionists in England, where the anti-restrictive policy is urged at this moment with an emulation of excess, admit the policy and necessity of countervailing duties in commercial diplomacy. Foreign countries will protect themselves against us. The whole intercourse of commerce is one of mutual advantage. It proceeds entirely, exclusively upon this principle; and, it is impossible in its nature, that it can be prosecuted for any length of time, when the advantage ceases to be mutual. It is clear, then, that, when we prohibit the introduction of British goods, Great Britain will prohibit American products. If we indulge the idle hope that the English merchants or the English Parliament will be entrapped by so palpable a snare, we are not less ignorant of the spirit and intelligence of the age, than the whole proposed system supposes us—of the science of Political Economy. Whatever may be the extent of Mr. Baldwin's or Mr. Tod's reading on this subject, you, sir, are aware how the demonstrated principles of political science square with restrictive systems.

Richmond Enquirer.

We do not agree in all things, just at this moment, with the Editor of the Maryland Republican; but we are happy to be in full accord with him on the subject of religious freedom. Considering his position, and the peculiarity of his political relations, the spirit of the following extract from an article in that paper cannot be too much applauded:—*Nat. Intel.*

"We would have believed that the Legislature of Massachusetts should, repeal of prohibitory laws on the subject? *Yet such things are.*"

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears, that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1825, have amounted to $77,579 267, of which amount $71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and $6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74 699,030, of which $47,155,408, were domestic, and $27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, $39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and $8,080 846, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, $ 26,241,004, were exported in American vessels, and $1 302,618, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, & 810,761, cleared, from the ports of the United States; and that 1 9 168 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119 730 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period."—*Nat. Intel.*

Mr Jefferson's Opinion.

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Wash C. Gazette.

A VIEW OF DETROIT.

This city, the capital of Michigan, (including all the North west territory,) and of the county of Wayne, occupies a beautiful situation on the west bank of the river that bears its name—6 miles below lake St. Clair, 20 miles above lake Erie, and in 42 deg. 18 min. north lat, and about 6 deg. west longitude, from Washington.

At the early period of 1620, it was known to the Jesuit Missionaries and Coureurs de Bois, (rangers of the woods,) though no regular settlement commenced till some time after. As far as our enquiries extend, however, with the early history of this place, it is certain, that Detroit can boast of being the oldest inland town in North-America. Agreeably to the census, already taken, Detroit contains a population of 1325 souls, exclusive of the garrison. Of these 220 are heads of families, 221 males, and 519 females. Of the males 416 are over, and 305 under twenty one; and of the females, 249 over, and 320 under twenty one years of age—and 55 persons of color. If, to the above, we add 501, the number of inhabitants living directly in the vicinity, and 81 United States' troops in the Cantonment, with their families, we have a gross population of 2000 souls.

Detroit River.—A connecting link in the great chain of American lakes, running at the mean velocity of two knots per hour, having a depth of 5 fathoms, and a breadth of 1000 yards, formed by 100 rivers—no less than the astonishing quantity of 174,680,243 barrels of water pass our city every hour. Unlike the Southern streams, this noble river preserves a constant uniformity, never rising and falling but a few inches, occasioned only by strong east or west winds. The *White Fish*, or Lake shad, taken here, form an important article of commerce, and are esteemed for their rich flavor through out the Union. In common seasons about 4000 barrels are usually caught.

The soil in and about Detroit is of a deep black alluvion of the richest kind. Those acquainted in the Miami country, and with the Ohio bottoms can readily form an estimate of its fertility. Lots are now selling at the low rate of $100 each near the Capitol; but in all probability there will be an advance of more than a hundred per cent. in the course of next season. While many of our neighboring towns are afflicted with fatal diseases, this place enjoys a most perfect state of health; and when we take into consideration its advantageous situation for commercial enterprise—the immediate completion of the Grand Canal, at once opening an uninterrupted navigation to the city of N. York—the extensive and fertile country in the rear, rapidly filling up with a wealthy and industrious farming population—Detroit seems destined at no distant period, to become one of the greatest inland cities in North America.—*Detroit Ga.*

The Reward of Editors.

There is, perhaps, no class of persons from whom so much is expected, and to whom so little liberality or generosity is extended as Editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves, to correct public abuses and private ones also, without giving private offence; to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own; to condemn the improper measures and practices of *every one*, and *no one*, at the same time; they are expected to notice every thing that is important or extraordinary, and not withstanding the diversity of men's opinions, their notice must be in terms calculated to please every one, to offend *every one!* and at the same time *no one*; and they are expected to regard and promote the interests of every one but themselves; and to live themselves upon air. They are expected to labor day and night for the promotion of the public interest, and after years of unabated toil, and unceasing difficulty, if an Editor should chance to err in judgment, in the judgment of others, he meets with no indulgence. His innocent expressions are carefully collected, and after having been metamorphosed and transformed into a thousand shapes and figures, which he never dreamed of, they are thrown into mountain clouds, to threaten him with a tempest; and that too by men who wears towards him faces beaming with kindness, honey and oil upon their tongues, and with lips apparently too soft & smooth for butter to melt upon them! Like Joab, they inquire, "art thou in health, *my brother*," while a deadly dagger is concealed beneath the *cloak!*—*Del. Gaz.*

From the Hebrew Intelligencer.

THE BURSTING OF THE BOILER.

Disastrous and fatal consequences result almost universally from inattention, misapprehension, mismanagement, & carelessness. This is clearly exemplified in the frequent occurrence of accidents to works of intricate machinery, especially those that are operated by steam.

We frequently see, for instance, a Steam Boat, however much she may excel in model, elegance and value, almost instantaneously ruined by the carelessness of the Captain, or mismanagement of the Engineer. *She may burst her boiler.* Thus in a moment, may the labor of the architect, the embellishment of the painter, the ingenuity of the mechanist, and the air built castles of fortune to the owners, vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision." Neglect of duty will always entail innumerable evils upon all classes of society.

When I see a merchant deeply involved in Banks; selling his goods for less than cost to sustain his credit; rushing into unwarrantable speculations in the purchase of cotton, or indulging in large bets at horse-racing, and dissipating his time at taverns—let him beware, say I, or he will *burst his boiler.*

When I see a Lawyer, every where but at his study; rioting in sensual pleasures; neglecting his client's business, and frequenting gaming-houses; or making long speeches, which *evaporate in smoke*—be assured he will inevitably *burst his boiler.*

When I see a Doctor commence the distribution of his nostrums ere he knows their efficacy; when I behold him making *experiments* upon his respectable patients; or giving his mind to fashion and dress, rather than books; and enveloping his skill in mystery and bombastic epithets; you may rely upon it, he will shortly *burst his boiler.*

When I see a Preacher denouncing with fire and brimstone every little innocent amusement; always harping up the wickedness of the world and himself not an example of irreproachable goodness; or when I see him refusing to unite in worship with any others, than those believing in his own dogmas; and rattling against all denominations but his own—my word for it, he will *burst his boiler.*

When I see a mechanic setting

aimself up for public offices, spouting politics, lounging at corners, and visiting dram shops—he assured he will soon get the *steam* too high—he will, certainly *burst his boiler.*

When I see an Editor inserting every thing marvellous in his paper, knowing them to be untrue; when I observe him veering to *any* sentiments to gain every one's favor; or when I behold him sacrificing *principle* at the shrine of *interest*; and plunging into metaphysical disquisitions with more impudence than brains—rest assured the *cylinder* is *empty*—he will soon *burst his boiler.*

When I see a maid forgetting modesty, and exercising her wit at the expense of delicacy; when I observe her flirting in familiarity and *freedom* with designing, handsome young men—let her *take care*, say I, or she will assuredly *burst her boiler.*

When I see a Planter rushing in to purchases of land and Negroes at exhorbitant prices, having more already than he can *advantageously* use; when I behold him inundating himself in debts at Stores and Taverns, reckless of consequences; or when I observe him revelling in *wine* and *vice*, neglecting his family, and careless of his domestic concerns—be assured the *fuel* will be applied too freely—he will unquestionably *burst his boiler.*

When I see a Clerk carousing at night and rising late in the morning; when I view him insufficiently arrogant and censurably tardy in the performance of his duty; or when I observe him indulging in pleasures at the *expense* of his employer—at last say I, the *safety valve* is neglected—he will undoubtedly *burst his boiler.*

When I see a Dandy with no visible means of support, devoting his whole time and *talents* to the improvements of fashion and extravagance of dress; nontinually dancing attendance upon the ladies, with his *delectable* "Pon honor ma'am I'm quite the thing"—a Waiter bringing wine for six—damme I'm devilish *dull*"—Depend on it his *packing* will soon blow out, and he will inevitably *burst his boiler.*

SPARTA, January 24.

On Sunday evening last we witnessed a very novel and interesting spectacle, at the Salt Wells, belonging to Mr Denton, on the Calf Killer river about three miles above this village. Rumor with her hundred tongues has been so very active on the occasion as to prepare us for the exhibition of something very curious, from hearing it proclaimed on all sides "*The River is on fire.*" Determined to see for ourselves, we mounted our nags at 8 P. M. and rode to this scene of wonder.

As we approached within ¼ miles of the Wells our attention was suddenly arrested by seeing ocasionations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illuminated with an unsteady bi karing glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself that almost baffles description. A column of fire nearly 40 feet in height, ascended from near the middle of the river, here about 80 yards wide, illumining surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards.

We were informed by Mr. Denton that in boring for Salt Water the preceding day they suddenly struck upon a vein of sulphureous gas, which in ascending found another vent than the tube, through a rock in the bed of the river, forcing a passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the Gas, and a blaze in-

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, F. B 28, 1824

CAUCUS AT WASHINGTON

We received by last mail an ex[illegible] sheet of the Washington Republican, giving the result of a meeting of a number of members of Congress for the purpose of nominating, and recommending to the people of the United States, suitable persons for the offices of President, and Vice President of the United States, at the next election.

On saturday evening, February 14 sixty six members met agreeably to previous notice:

From Maine, Messrs. Chandler and Holmes.

From Connecticut, Messrs. Lanman. Barber. and Stod[illegible]

From Rhode Island, Mr Eddy.

From New York, Messrs Hogeboom Dawnell, Fro[illegible] Herkimer. Rich[illegible]d, Van Eyck. Day. Tyson. Jenkins. Cark[illegible]. Foote, Van Buren, Lansingfield, Eaton, Cumbreling, and Collins.

From New Jersey, Mr. Dickerson.

From Pennsylvania, Messrs. Forward. Ingersoll and Hanckly

From Maryland, Messrs. Lloyd, Smith, and Hayward

From Virginia, Messrs J. Barbour. Stevenson. Rives. Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, Mc[illegible]ay, W Smith, Archer. Floyd. Irian Smith. Alex Smyth. P. P. Barbour. Alexander, Bassett, and Ball by proxy of J. Barbour.

From North Carolina, Messrs. Speight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Hooks, and Edwards.

From South Carolina, Messrs. Gist and Wilson.

From Georgia, Messrs Forsyth, Elliotte Ware, Cobb, Cuthbert, Abbot, Thompson, and Tattnall, by proxy of J Forsyth.

From Ohio, Mr Ruggles.

From Indiana, Mr Noble.

From Illinois, Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, was unanimously called to the chair, Mr. Collins, of New-York, was appointed Secretary, and Messrs Bassett and Cumbreling were appointed tellers.

Mr. Ruggles briefly stated the object for which the meeting was convened. On motion of Mr Dickerson, the meeting proceeded to ballot for proper persons to be recommended to the people for the offices of President and Vice President. On examination of the ballots the tellers declared the following result, for President: Whole number present 66, and 2 by proxy. For W. H. Crawford 64, for J. Q. Adams 2; for Andrew Jackson 1, and for N Macon 1. For Vice President: For Albert Gallatin 57, for E. Rose 2; and for J. Q. Adams, J. Tod, W. Lowrie, S. Smith, W. King, W. Ewing and R. Rush, one vote each.

As we have said, the above statement is taken from an extract of the Washington Republican. The result may be correct in substance; by next mail we shall receive the National Intelligencer, which will no doubt contain the proceedings of the meeting in detail. We will then be more enabled to form a correct opinion of the feelings which actuated the members present at that meeting. We will, however, remark, that as far as we are informed, we see no reason why the recommendation should not receive its full effect with the people of the U. S. in general, and with the republican party in particular.

The principal objects the meeting had in view in recommending suitable persons for the two highest offices in the government of the U. S. were to prevent distraction among the republicans, and to concentrate the electoral votes in such manner that the election might not be determined by the House of Representatives of the U. S. How far these objects can be accomplished, it is now left to the people to decide. The federalists and apostates will raise a hue and cry against this meeting; they will bawl out, that out of 261 members of Congress, only 66 attended, of whom 62 voted for Mr Crawford. But what does it signify, that 66 only attended, if they, with those who would not attend, owing to constitutional scruples, but friendly to the election of Mr Crawford form a majority of the republicans in Congress? By barping on the smallness of the number who attended, the enemies of Mr Crawford acknowledge indirectly that he is the most popular in Congress of all the candidates; and this is obvious.—The friends of Mr Adams say that he is by far the most popular; and so others speak of Messrs Clay, Calhoun and Jackson. But as we do not know exactly the number of friends each of these gentlemen has in Congress, we must of course divide equally be ween them the number remaining, after deducting 64 for Mr Crawford, and Messrs. Macon, Taylor, and Randolph, plainly demonstrated that he stands on a better footing than any of his competitors. We require the enemies of Mr. Crawford to say what would be the result of a meeting of all the members of Congress in caucus, each member voting for his favorite candidate, not excepting Mr Clinton? Would Mr Adams receive a plurality of the votes, or Mr. Calhoun, Mr Jackson, Mr. Clay, Mr. Clinton or *Mr. Crawford?* Let this question be answered; let us know what number of votes each candidate would receive. But all these calculations answer no purpose with the people: they are able to judge for themselves. The concentration of the republican votes is absolutely necessary to prevent an election by the House of Representatives the nomination made of Mr. Crawford and Mr Gallatin, will we hope have that effect. And the people, fully sensible of the merits of these gentlemen, and of the consequences that must result should men of doubtful principles be elected, will require the electoral votes to be given to those who have been uniform in their political creed and who will not deviate from the right path—the path marked out for all future presidents, by Mr Jefferson.

CONGRESS

The proceedings of Congress since the commencement of the year have been very interesting, and are becoming more important by the nature of the subjects under debate. In the first place, the eloquence displayed on the Greek question and the investigation of the policy his country ought to pursue in regard to foreign powers must have convinced the people of the United States, that they were ably represented in the national legislature, and that nothing would be done in opposition to their best interests and to the honour, glory and safety of the republic.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, appropriating $30 000 for obtaining surveys and estimates on roads and canals. There was some considerable opposition to this bill: and the speakers for and against it, entered largely into the merits and bearings of it, which involved a constitutional question. On the passage of he bill to a third reading, the yeas were 115, and he nays 85.

Two bills were passed by the Senate: one appropriating $150 000 for the present year, and $200,000 annual for the three succeeding years, for building an additional number of sloops of war for the service of the United States; the oth r bill is for better o secure he accountability of public officers and others.

The tariff bill has been taken up in the House, and is now under discussion. The friends of this bill are numerous; Mr Clay is the first on the list; Mr. Webster and Mr Randolph will join to oppose it. Much information is expected from the debate. On Mr. Tod, chairman of the committee on manufactures, who introduced the bill, moving to take it up, Mr Randolph rose, and said—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof—I hope the House will do no such thing".

Mr Monroe (says a Philadelphia paper,) has announced his intention to retire from office at the end of the next session of Congress.

☞ The following is the memorial transmitted to Congress by the committee appointed at the meeting of the citizens of Wilkes, held on the 18 h inst remonstrating against the bill introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States, by the chairman of the committee on manufactures, increasing the duties on imports

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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

It is one of the blessings of a free government, that the voice of the people should have its due weight with those who are intrusted by them with the management of the concerns of the nation. This blessing is enjoyed in its widest latitude by the people of the United States. Exercising on this occasion a privilege guaranteed to them by the Constitution, the Citizens of Wilkes, tho' constituting but a small portion of the population of the U. States, address the National Legislature on a subject of vital importance to the future welfare of the states in general, and of the southern section of the Union in particular.

The object of this address is to place before Congress the objections this portion of the people of Georgia have against the bill introduced in the House of Representatives, at the present session of Congress, increasing the tariff of duties on imports. As the inexpediency of the measure at this time, and the pernicious consequences it would have on the revenue, and the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, have already been investigated, and laid in a forcible manner before the American people, it is deemed unnecessary to dwell much upon it. Suffice it to say, that the bill is calculated to operate as a prohibition upon the importation of foreign manufactures, and to force the consumption of domestic fabrics, by the imposition of duties so high as to amount to a total exclusion of foreign goods. Should this bill become a law, it will be impossible for the people of the southern states to procure the necessaries of life, on terms as favorable as they have been accustomed to do. The duties on imports will be increased from 25 to 33 per cent. on the present rates, and on many articles from 50 to 100 per cent. on the present duties. Such a measure will be productive of the most ruinous consequences to the agricultural interests of the southern states. The duties on imports will be increased from 25 to 33 per cent. on the present rates, and on many articles from 50 to 100 per cent. on the present duties. Such a measure will be productive of the most ruinous consequences to the agricultural interests of the southern states. That some of the exports of the southern states will share the same fate? That the commercial and shipping interest will suffer severely? And, lastly, That the revenue will be so nearly destroyed, that a new method will have to be adopted for raising funds for the support of government? In such a state of things will the people bear internal taxation? Will the merchant, who has been deprived of his commerce, willingly pay his proportion? Will the farmer, who has been impoverished by losing a market for the productions of his farm, and by paying a higher price for manufactured articles than if competition had existed, be able to raise his quota? Or will the manufacturer, who must soon be placed in a worse situation by competition at home, than he is now by competition abroad, be in a situation to help the government? Can all these queries be answered otherwise than in the negative? But we deem unnecessary to extend further our views on the subject.

Relying with confidence on the wisdom of Congress, the citizens of Wilkes county cannot harbor the idea that a measure fraught with so many objections, so destructive to the future welfare of the U. States, will be adopted.

Signed by the Committee.

Dr. Bushby.—The celebrated Dr. Bushby having chastised some of the boys at Westminster school, they resolved to revenge it, which they effected in the following manner:—They daubed with dirt the balustrades of the stairs leading to the school, which the doctor, being infirm always laid hold of. He was much incensed at the trick, and on reaching the school offered a reward of half a crown to any boy that would inform him who had a hand in it. The apprehension of those concerned may be imagined when a junior boy rose and said that he would tell provided the doctor promised not to flog him, which being agreed to the lad directly exclaimed—*You Sir—you had a hand in it!*" He rewarded the boy for his wit.

"NE PLUS, ULTRA PROCUS—FE—FAW—FUM!"

FIDDLESTICK.

Mr. Wm. Woodly,

Friseur, Coiffeur, &c. from Milledgeville.

TENDERS the homage of his respect, and most profound consideration, to the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Washington and its vicinage propinquity, and informs them, that he propo es sojourning in the metropolis of Wilkes for a few weeks for the purpose of exercising his *professional* talents. From long experience in Convoluting, Spiralating, Braiturating, Ca hurating, &c &c. hair of every descriptio , he has taken as the expression of the *fact*. the warm eulogies of those h pastic comb has so often beautified. acquired a proficiency amounting to the "*Ne plus Ultra*" of his art In short, he has it in his power to bestow upon his customers whatever degree of *grace* or *beauty*, their mode ty or deficiencies in those particulars may require—Mr Woodly profe ses the real Ho KALON!

☞ Ladies who wish to be furnished with ringlets, patent twisters, Parisian dangles, *Circassi n* and *Georgian* convolution , can be supplied—Those who wish such articles manufactured out of their own material , by furnishing the raw materials, shall be gratified at a slight expense. A liberal price given fo fresh and beautiful hair

performance of his duty; or when I observe him indulging in pleasures at the *expense* of his employer—a las! say I, the *safety valve* is neglected—he will undoubtedly *burst his boiler*.

When I see a Dandy with no visible means of support, devoting his whole time and *talents* to the improvements of fashion and extravagance of dress; continually dancing attendance upon the ladies, with his *delectable* "Pon honor ma'am I'm quite the thing"—"Waiter bring wine for six—damme I'm dev's *dull*"—Depend on it his *packing* will soon blow out, and he will inevitably *burst his boiler*.

SPARTA, January 22, 1825.

On Sunday evening last we witnessed a very novel and interesting spectacle, at the Salt Wells, belonging to Mr Denton, on the Calf Killer river about three miles above this village. Rumor with her hundred tongues has been so very active on the occasion as to prepare us for the exhibition of something very curious, from hearing it proclaimed on all sides "*The River is on fire.*" Determined to see for ourselves, we mounted our nags at 8 P. M. and rode to this scene of wonder.

As we approached within 2 miles of the Wells our attention was suddenly arrested by seeing coruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illumined with an unsteady blazing glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself that almost baffles description. A column of fire nearly 40 feet in height, ascended from near the middle of the river, here about 30 yards wide, illumining surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards.

We were informed by Mr. Denton that in boring for Salt Water the preceding day they suddenly struck upon a vein of sulphureous gas, which in ascending found another vent than the tube, through a rock in the bed of the river, forcing a passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the Gas, and a blaze inconceivably grand burst upwards to the height mentioned, apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud above the blaze exhibited a mixture of colors beautiful beyond description, and a ruddy dismal light, gave to various objects the hues of green, and red, yellow and blue. For two elements so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and co-mingle as it were, presented such an anomaly as for the moment annihilated all idea that fire and water delighted in separation. Here we must stop; our pen is inadequate to do justice to a scene so extraordinary and interesting.

We hope that some one qualified will explain to us the causes of this truly singular phenomenon.

Sparta Review.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly Executed at this Office.

From North Carolina, Messrs. Speight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Hooks, and Edwards.

From South Carolina, Messrs. Gist and Wilson.

From Georgia, Messrs Forsyth, Elliotts Ware, Cobb, Carey, Abbot, Thompson, Cuthbert, and Tattnall, by proxy of J Forsyth.

From Ohio, Mr Ruggles.

From Indiana, Mr Noble.

From Illinois, Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, was unanimously called to the chair, Mr. Collins, of New-York, was appointed Secretary, and Messrs Bassett and Gambrelong were appointed tellers.

Mr. Ruggles briefly stated the object for which the meeting was convened. On motion of Mr Dickerson, he meeting proceeded to ballot for proper persons to be recommended to the people for the offices of President and Vice President. On examination of the ballots the tellers declared the following result, for President; Whole number present 58, and 2 by proxy. For W. H. Crawford 61, for J. Q. Adams 2; for Andrew Jackson 1, and for N Macon 1. For Vice President; For Albert Gallatin 57, for E. Rose 2; and for J. Q. Adams, J. Taul, W. Lowrie, S. Smith, W. King, W. Eaton, and R. Rush, one vote each.

As we have said, the above statement is taken from an extract of the Washington Republican. The result may be correct in substance; by next mail we shall receive the National Intelligencer, which will no doubt contain the proceedings of the meeting in detail. We will then be more enabled to form a correct opinion of the feelings which actuated the members present at that meeting. We will, however, remark, that as far as we are informed, we see no reason why the recommendation should not have its full effect with the people of the U S in general, and with the republican party in particular.

The principal objects the meeting had in view in recommending suitable persons for the two highest offices in the government of the U S were to prevent distraction among the republicans, and to concentrate the electoral votes in such manner that the election might not be determined by the House of Representatives of the U S. How far these objects can be accomplished, it is now left to the people to decide. The federalists and aposta es will raise a hue and cry against this meeting; they will bawl out, that out of 261 members of Congress, only 66 attended, of whom 62 voted for Mr Crawford. But what does it signify, tha 66 only attended, if they, with those who would not attend, owing to constitutional scruples, but friendly to the election of Mr Crawford form a majority of the republicans in Congress? By harping on the smallness of the number who attended, the enemies of Mr Crawford acknowledge indirectly that he is the most popular in Congress of all the candidates; and this is obvious.—The friends of Mr Adams say that he is by far the most popular; and so others speak of Messrs Clay, Calhoun and Jackson. But as we do not know exactly the number of friends each of these gentlemen has in Congress, we must of course divide equally be ween them the number remaining, after deducting 64 for Mr Crawford, and Messrs. Macon, Taylor, and Randolph, and 8 more, members well known to be his friends, which would make 46 votes for each. Thus Mr Crawford would have 29 votes more than any of the o her candidates. And yet it is said that Mr. Crawford is less popular in Congress. If this is the case, why such an astonishment at the small number of his friends, when that number is more than any other candidate would have individually? Why require that Mr Crawford should have a majority of all the members of Congress, when at the same time it is asserted that each candidate is more popular? This is indeed inconsistent; the reasoning may deceive a few, but the generality of the people cannot be so easily taken in by such gross deceptions. Mr Crawford has certainly 75 members of Congress in his favour; no one of the other candidates has that many. And who can say, that in case Mr Clay should decline most of his friends would not support Mr. Crawford? or the friends of Mr Adams, should he decline? But the fact is, that Mr. Crawford in opposition to any one of the candidates or any man in the United States, would receive the majority of the electoral votes. His enemies and the other candidates are well aware of this fact; consequently they unite; and by opposing the influence of 4 against 1, they expect to put Mr. Crawford down. They artfully insinuate that he is not popular in Congress, while it is now appropriating $750 000 for the present year and $200,000 annually for the three succeeding years, for building an additional number of sloops of war for the service of the United States; the only bill is for better to secure he accountability of public officers and others.

The tariff bill has been taken up in the House, and is now under discussion. The friends of this bill are numerous; Mr Clay is the first on the list; Mr. Webster and Mr. Randolph will join to oppose it. Much information is expected from the debate. Of Mr. Tod chairman of the committee on manufactures, who introduced the bill, moving to take it up, Mr Randolph rose, and said—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof—I hope the House will do no such thing."

Mr Monroe (says a Philadelphia paper,) has announced his intention to retire from office at the end of the next session of Congress.

☞ The following is the memorial transmitted to Congress by the committee appointed at the meeting of the citizens of Wilkes, held on the 18 h inst remonstrating against the bill introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States, by the chairman of the committee on manufactures, increasing the duties on imports

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

It is one of the blessings of a free government, that the voice of the people should have its due weight with those who are intrusted by them with the management of the concerns of the nation. This blessing is enjoyed in its widest latitude by the people of the United States. Exercising on this occasion a privilege guaranteed to them by the Constitution, the Citizens of Wilkes, tho' constituting but a small portion of the population of the U. States, address the National Legislature on a subject of vital importance to the future welfare of the states in general, and of the southern section of the Union in particular.

The object of this address is to place before Congress the objections this portion of the people of Georgia have against the bill introduced in the House of Representatives, at the present session of Congress, increasing the tariff of duties on imports. As the inexpediency of the measure at this time, and the pernicious consequences it would have on the revenue, and the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, have already been investigated, and laid in a forcible manner before the American people, it is deemed unnecessary to dwell much on a subject which must be familiar to every member of the National Legislature:—Their attention, however, is called to the positions taken in this instance against the passage of the bill in question.

The greatest portion of the people of the United States are employed in agriculture and commerce, and a very few of our citizens in manufactures. This country has prospered—has acquired its elevated situation among the nations of the world, by the agricultural and commercial pursuits of the citizens. Manufactures have been very secondary means in the attainment of that prosperity. If then it is conceded, as it must be, that the agriculture and commerce of the United States have promoted their wealth, and can increase it further, is it expedient at this time to shackle those great resources of the nation; and to impair the energies of those pursuits, by those very means, it cannot assuredly be a sound policy to jeopardize that wealth and power by the adoption of measures which experience, expediency, or necessity do not sanction.

The new tariff proposed would be prejudicial to the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation and to the revenue. By laying heavy duties on imports, it must necessarily diminish the importation of foreign productions, which will have, consequently, the effect of reducing the means of exchange of foreign nations with the United States; for those nations will seek those markets where they can procure on reasonable and equitable terms, the productions they are in need of, in exchange for their own. Besides, it will follow, that a countervailing policy will be adopted by those foreign nations in regard to the United States; which will augment so exorbitantly the charges on the productions of this country, that it will not be able to maintain a competition with those countries which furnish the same productions. The consequences of such a state of things must destroy in a short time the trade of the United States, and paralyze the industry, exertions, & enterprise of the agricultural and commercial part of the community. And can the country divide on this question? Can it be the interest of the northern section of the Union, which the south provides with means to trade with almost all the world, to sanction a law that must destroy the principal resources the country possesses for a profitable commerce with Europe? The north is as much interested as the south, in the proposition to increase the duties on imports. The commercial and agricultural interests are so intimately connected, and so essential to the promotion of the wealth and power of the U. States that it is expected both will join in condemning as impolitic the adoption of the new tariff.

The citizens of the southern section of the Union, have always been ready to make sacrifices for the preservation of that union, and for the prosperity of their fellow-citizens of other sections. They have contributed an equal share in all the demands that have ever been made for the support of the general government; they are, and ever will be, ready to perform what they conceive their duty as citizens of a great and growing republic: But they will protest against any measure that may have the tendency to destroy their best interests, and those of a great portion of the population of the U States. While the duties were not excessive, although they felt their injurious effects, their complaints were scarcely heard; now it is proposed to increase them to such an extent as to threaten destruction to their best interests, can they be blamed for remonstrating against their augmentation? Whether they consider their local interest, or the great interest of the nation, have they not ample cause for complaint? It is not easy to foresee that their cottons will soon want a market?

Bonby having chastised some of the boys at Westminster school, they resolved to revenge it. which they effected in the following manner:—They daubed with dirt the balustrades of the stairs leading to the school, which the doctor, being infirm always laid hold of. He was much incensed at the trick, and on reaching the school offered a reward of half a crown to any boy that would inform him who had a hand in it. The apprehension of those concerned may be imagined when a junior boy rose and said that he would tell provided the doctor promised not to flog him, which being agreed to the lad directly exclaimed "*You Sir—you had a hand in it.*" He rewarded the boy for his wit.

"*NE PLUS, JOCUS, PROCUS—FE—FAW—FUM!*"

FIDDLESTICK.

Mr. Wm. Woodly,

Friseur, Coiffeur, &c. from Milledgeville.

TENDERS the homage of his respect, and most profound consideration, to the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Washington and its vicinage propinquity, and informs them, that he propo es sojourning in the metropolis of Wilkes for a few week for the purpose of exercising his *professional* talents. From long experience in Convoluting, piralating, Braiduraring, Ca hurating, &c &c. hair of every descriptio , he has taken as the expression of the *fact* the warm eulogies of those hi pastic comb has so often beautified. acquired a proficiency amounting to the "*Ne plus Ultra*" of his art. In short, he has it in his power to bestow upon his customers, whatever degree of *grace* or *beauty*, their mode ty or deficiencies in those particulars may require.—Mr Woodly professes the real To KALON!

☞ Ladies who wish to be furnished with ringlets, patent twisters, Parisian dangles, *Circassi n* and *Georgian* convolutions, can be supplied.—Those who wish such articles manufactured out of their own material, by furnishing the raw materials, shall be gratified at a slight expense. A liberal price given fo fresh and beautiful hair.

February 28, 1824.

Five Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

AN attempt to Rob the MAIL of the United States was made by three or more persons, this morning about 2 o'clock, four miles west of Powelton, on the road to Sparta, by placing obstructions in the road and shooting at the Stage driver. I am authorised to say that the above reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the Postmaster General for the apprehension and conviction of the three persons who made the attempt, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and such information as will convict either of them.

Thomas M. Bradford, P. M.
Milledgeville.
February 17, 1825. 8—tf

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One black horse, four cows, four calves, two beds and furniture, stands and cards, one pine table, one wooden clock, one pine writing desk, one pine chest, eight split bottom chairs, eleven sheep, one set fire dogs, five earthen plates, two dishes, six cups and saucers, three pots, two ovens, two flat irons, two iron pot racks, one spinning wheel, three shovel ploughs, one pair fire dogs, and four rooters; all taken as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Simeon Echols; property pointed out by Winnifred Pettee. ALSO,

Four negroes, viz: a woman named 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 Simons, deceased, vs. the executors of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased. ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepperd, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff.

January 29. 18[illegible]

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—A mstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Frank, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Bet; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of R bert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Silla; levied on as the property of John W Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

J[illegible]

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, 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 M Kinzie, Bennock & Co. vs. John McCord, Elzy B. Reynolds, Silas Reynolds, and George Tomlinson; property pointed out by George Tomlinson. ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eighteen acres, more or less, unoccupied, adjoining Thomas Davis, on the waters of Lick creek; levied on as the property of John E. Little to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Little, property pointed out by defendant. ALSO,

The four following negroes, viz. Pompey, Limas, Phillis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Minton, property pointed out by plaintiffs. ALSO,

Two negro fellows named Jesse and Caswell; levied on as the property of Richard Hilyard to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO,

William Burdet's interest in 375 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, adjoining John Moreman and others, whereon widow Margare Burdet is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burdet, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hudgins; said executions returned to me by a constable. ALSO,

One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Hall, executrix, &c vs said John W. Willis and Isaac Martin—property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

6 negroes, viz. a negro woman named Lotty and her 3 children Sophia, Jane and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Echols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Seaborn Cobb et vs. said Echols, and Josephus D. Echols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A H Speed. ALSO,

Four horses, one mule, one waggon and gear, and one bale of Cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds more or less; levied upon the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30th 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28 1824.

Administrators Sales

AGREEABLE to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—tf

Monthly Notices.

Executive Department, Ga.
Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823.

ORDERED, That the subjoined resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes of this state, until the next general election. Attest:

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, It is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General assembly met, That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given; to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 14, 1823.
Read and concurred in.
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 18, 1823
G. M. TROUP, Governor.
Nov. 25. m11m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns,
Burch Dardin, } ex'rs.
Sept 2 1823. n.9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell all the real estate of Samuel Slaton late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of William Walker, deceased, being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Guy Smith and others, containing 265 acres for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of Ordinary of Lincoln county, for leave to sell the real estate of William Best, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.

December 1, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of and in Pike county, formerly Monroe known by number 64, in the second district of said county it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb 11 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River 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 date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land No 168, in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land No 403 in the 9th district Irwin county they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, deceased To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditor of said deceased.

Robert Grier, adm'r.
With the Will annexed
Sept. 18. 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Frances W Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Newton County, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of David C. Patterson, deceased.

Josiah Perry, adm'r.

June 19, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Ball, late of Chatham county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.
January 30th 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb 3, 1824. m9m

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS William Robertson and Lee, administrators of the estate of James Lee, deceased apply to me for letters dismissory from the said administration. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to file their objections in this office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office, this 11th day of September, 1823

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Nicholas G. Heard and Gibson Collins, administrators on the estate of Moses Collins, deceased, applies to me for letters dismissory from the said administration

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to file their objections in this office within the time prescribed by law to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office this 6th day of September, 1823

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827.

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

Notice!!

I WILL be ready at my store every Wednesday from eight, until 12 o'clock, until the first day of March

of said Joseph Gartrell, deceased.

ALSO.

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepperd, the lot being sixty feet north and south and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

William Smith, Shff.

January 29, 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—A mulatto 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 Bet; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO.

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. ALSO.

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Silla; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

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

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

O. Wingfield, D. S.

January 3, 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs. James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm. C. Morgan, late deputy sheriff, and returned to me.

DAVID DOBBS, s. e. c.

January 23, 1824.

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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 Margare Burdet is now living; levied on as the property of said William Burdet, to satisfy sundry executions against him and Wm. W. Hudgins; said executions returned to me by a constable.

L. Q.

One negro child named Edmund; levied on as the property of John W. Willis deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Hall, executrix, &c. vs. said John W. Willis and Laban Marter—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO.

6 negroes, viz, a negro woman named Lotty and her 3 children Sophia, Jane and Maria, a negro man named Tom, and a negro woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Levi H. Nichols, to satisfy an execution in favor of Seymour Cobb et vs. said Nichols, and Josephus D. Nichols, security on the appeal—property pointed out by A. H. Sneed ALSO.

Four horses, one mule, one waggon and gear, and one lot of Cotton supposed to be 2000 pounds, more or less; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution in favor of William Swann for the use of William Dearing vs. said Kelly—property pointed out by W. Dearing.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28 1824.

Administrators Sales

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 10 1824. 3—tds.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 16, 1824. 3

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certain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General assembly met. That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in.

DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.

Approved Nov. 18, 1823

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

Nov. 25. m11m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec'd for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns, }
Burch Dardin, } ex'rs

Sept 2 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell the real estate of Samuel Slaton late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, } adm'rs

Nov. 3, 1823. 44—tf

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Court of Ordinary of Elbert County, for leave to sell one tract of land situate in said county, adjoining Samuel Allgood, and others, containing sixty one and one fourth acres; it being part of the real estate of John C. Taylor, late of said county, dec'd.—Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

REBECCA TAYLOR, *Adm'x.*

May 15, 1823. 2—m9m

JOB PRINTING

Neatly Executed at this Office.

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of Joseph Buffington, deceased

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb 11 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River seven miles above Petersburg 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 date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land No 168. in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land No 403 in the 9th district Irwin county they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, deceased. To be sold for the benefit of the heir and creditor of said deceased.

Robert Grier, adm'r.

With the Will annexed

Sept. 18. 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Frances W. Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Newton County, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of David C. Patterson, deceased.

Josiah Perry, adm'r.

June 19, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Ball late of Chatham county, deceased. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

Nov 20. 1823. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting or Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John D. Stroud, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Reuben Scott, Adm'r.

July 7, 1823. 58—m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Elbert county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one tract of land lying on the waters of Warhatchie creek in said county, it being a part of the real estate of Patrick Jack, deceased

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.

JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824.

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of James Lee, deceased applys to me for letters dismissory from the said administration, these are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to file their objections in this office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office, this 11th day of September, 1823.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS William Robertson and Daniel Lee, administrators of the estate of James Lee, deceased applys to me for letters dismissory from the said administration, these are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to file their objections in this office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office, this 11th day of September, 1823.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Nicholas G. Hendrix and Gibson Collins, administrators on the estate of Moses Collins, deceased, apply to me for letters dismissory from the said administration

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to file their objections in this office within the time prescribed by law to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office this 6th day of September, 1823.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

Notice!!

I WILL be ready at my store every Wednesday from eight, until 12 o'clock, until the first day of March next. to receive a list of the taxable property within the town and corporate limits of Washington.

Jos. W. Robinson,

Sec'r T. W.

P S—The negligent are referred to the 39th section of the general Ordinance

Febuary 11, 1824. 7—3t

Notice.

ALL persons that have watches in my hands, left to Menard and Thompson, or to either, are requested to come for them immediately, as it will prevent mistakes being made. Watches that have been in the shop one year, must be taken up before two months, otherwise they will be sold.

STEPHEN MENARD.

February 14, 1824. 7—3t

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] *WASHINGTON*, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1824. [No. 10.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU.*

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

"NEPUS, JOCUS, PROCUS—FI—F W—FUM!"

FIDDLESTICK

Mr. Wm. Woodly,

Friseur, Coiffeur, &c. from Milledgeville.

TENDERS the homage of his respect, and most profound consideration, to the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Washington and its vicinage propinquity, and informs them, that he propo es sojourning in the metropolis of Wilkes for a few week for the purpose of exercising his *professional* talents. From long experience in Convoluting, Spiralating Brushing, Curling, &c &c hair of every description, he has, taken as the e pre sion of the *fact* the warm eulogies of those his plastic comb has so often beautified, acquired a proficiency amounting to the "*Ne plus Ultra*" of his art. In short, he has it in his power to bestow upon his customers whatever degree of *grace* or *beauty*, their mode ty or deficiencies in those particulars may require—Mr. Woodly profe ses the real To Kalon!

☞ Ladies who wish to be furnished with ringlets, patent twister, *Circassian* and *Georgian* curvolution, can be supplied—Those who wish such articles manufactured out of their own material, by furnishing the raw materials shall be gratified at a slight expense. A liberal price given for fresh and beautiful hair.

February 28. 1824

Administrator's Sales.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned: sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

January 16, 1824. 3

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court house of Oglethorpe county,

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Harper, adm'r.

have gone before us, from the important revolution in the politics of the country, resulting in the choice of Mr. Jefferson, to the period of the first election to the present Chief Magistrate. That this course has not been sanctioned by all our republican colleagues, is a subject for regret. Others, with whom we wished to associate and unite in measures of conciliation and concord, have, though respectfully invited, declined to co operate with us. We have been ready, and anxious, in a general meeting of all the Republican Members, to submit our preferences to the will of the majority. Those who differ with us in opinion have refused their concurrence. It is your right, and becomes your duty, to decide between us. We intend no impeachment of the conduct or motives of others. We speak for ourselves only, without affecting to conceal our expectation of obtaining your approval of the course of proceeding we have adopted. It is now twenty four years since the great political revolution to which we have alluded was effected, and the power which was then acquired by republicans in the government of the Union is still retained. Their enjoyment of this ascendancy has not, however, been undisturbed; on the contrary, they have had an unwearied struggle to maintain with the same adversary over whom their triumph was achieved. It is not to be doubted that it was by union and concert of action that the strength of the republican party was consolidated, and its success in the decisive controversy effected. It is as little to be doubted that it is by adherence to the same principle and policy of action that its unbroken force and continued ascendancy can be preserved. The reasons for adhering to this policy of efficiency and safety derive, in our judgment, peculiar force from the circumstances which characterize the existing period. The correctness of this opinion is demonstrated by a revision of the grounds which have been assigned for a deviation from that policy. Those grounds we understand to be, the supposed obliteration of party distinctions, the change of opinion on the subject, which is apprehended to have taken place in the Republican body, and the improbability that a general attendance of the Republican members could be obtained. In relation to the correctness of the first of these grounds, the supposed obliteration of party distinctions, your ability to decide can derive little aid from any observations of ours. That, in some parts of the Union, where the Federal party have always been weaker and less violent, their exertions have no where been as efficient as formerly, we admit. But that danger is not to be apprehended from this source, in connexion with the pending divisions in the Republican party, and the angry dissensions they are likely to engender, we deny. That our adversaries have not lost their disposition to avail themselves of those divisions, to regain their ascendancy, is confirmed by a reference to the past, and ought not to be doubted. There is not an instance to be found in the history of the politics of our country, however, stands upon a very different footing. Resolutions expressive of their dissent to meetings of this character, have, during their last session, been passed by the Legislature, of the state of Tennessee, and transmitted to the Executives of the other states, for the purpose of being laid before their Legislatures for concurrence. No mode could have been adopted better devised to ascertain the state of public sentiment. It is known that those resolutions have been acted upon by the Legislatures of Maine, New-York, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana; which states are entitled to one hundred and forty-six out of the *two hundred and sixty one votes* to be given in the United States. By the republican members of the Legislatures of the four states first named and entitled to seventy-eight votes, resolutions have been passed, with great unanimity, approving in the warmest terms, such a meeting as has been held. In the remaining states mentioned, the resolutions of Tennessee have been postponed, in some instances, indefinitely, and in others disposed of in a manner evincive of a determination not to act upon them. In no state, except Maryland, entitled to eleven votes, has there been an expression of concurrence, by the Legislature, in the views of the Legislature of Tennessee. In South Carolina, entitled to the same number of votes, one branch of the Legislature, in opposition to the opinion of the other, has expressed such concurrence. Nor have the members of the Legislature of any state, in their individual capacity, expressed similar views. From reference to these facts, we feel authorized in the belief that a large majority of the Republicans of the Union have desired and expected the adoption of the course which, under the influence of those impressions, we have felt it our duty to pursue. On the remaining subject of review, we have a word only to offer. The circumstance of the absence of so many Republicans from our meeting has already been stated as a subject for regret. It is neither our privilege nor disposition to exercise any right of judgment on their conduct. We have been uniform in the expression of our readiness to abide by the sentiment of a general convention of our Republican brethren, and to renounce our predilections in obedience to its award. Various causes have combined to reduce the number of those who have attended. Several who were friendly to the candidates nominated, had objections, which they conceived to be founded in principle; other circumstances have operated.—Without detaining you by an enumeration, we content ourselves with a reference to the striking fact, that although the states of New-York, Virginia, and Maine have, with their unusual unanimity, recommended to their Members, in express terms, to attend this meeting, only thirty-four persons have represented the sixty-nine votes to which they will be entitled in the election

We will not attempt to conceal the anxiety with which we are impressed by the present conjuncture. securities of the republican ascendancy. It is from an apprehension of such results, in the event of the abandonment of established principles, and of the usage of the party, that we have adopted the proceedings now submitted to your consideration. *The question is, in our best judgment, one touching the dismemberment or preservation of the party.* This question it is your province to decide. The office we have sought to discharge has been to place the subject before you for this decision. The limits allotted to this address will not permit us to dwell on the many and pressing considerations of a more general nature, urging to union among republicans, with a view to the decision of the approaching election of the first officers of the government by the people, and the avoidance of the unalleviated mischiefs of an election by the House of Representatives. Among the most striking of these considerations is to be ranked the inevitable inefficiency, as it respects the measures, both of domestic and foreign character, of an Executive administration having to rely for its support on the co-operation of a Legislature distracted by angry and implacable divisions. Of the persons recommended to you as candidates it has not been usual to speak. No motive exists to depart from the established usage in this respect. Known to you by a long course of public life, by their uniform devotion to the best interests of the nation, in stations of the highest responsibility, in which their zeal, integrity, and capacity have been amply proved, we are satisfied that we have only anticipated your wishes by giving them our recommendation. Without intending to derogate from the merits of others, for whom your confidence may be solicited, it is just to remind you that the candidate we recommend for the first office in your government, has established a peculiar claim to the esteem of the republican party, by his manly and disinterested conduct upon a former occasion, under the strongest temptation to become the instrument of compromising its integrity.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES, *Chairman.*
F. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

The number of persons who attended the Meeting at the Capitol, and voted for Mr. CRAWFORD, as a Candidate for the Presidency, is not, we are well informed, a correct test of his actual popularity among the Members. There are many, friendly to his election, who, because considering themselves instructed not to attend, or for divers other reasons, did not attend the Meeting.

The following statement of facts is handed to us for publication, from a responsible source. Much pains, we understand, has been taken to make it correct:

"It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of federalists in both Houses of Congress, is *forty*. There being one vacancy in the Senate, from Louisiana, the whole No. of members is 260, leaving 220 republicans. Of these, 93 are in favor of Mr. CRAWFORD, 38 for Mr. ADAMS, 32 for Mr. CLAY, 25 for Mr. CALHOUN,

Mr. GALLATIN.

The following communication was handed to us yesterday for publication:

"ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq. is nominated, by the late Caucus held in the Capitol as a Candidate for the Office of Vice President of the United States. Mr. Gallatin is a *foreigner by birth*, and the Constitution of the United States declares that *"no person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President."* The Constitution also declares, "that *no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President.*" Was Mr. Gallatin a citizen of the United States, upon the 17th September, 1787, when the Constitution was ratified? If he was, by what act did he become so? He could not have been made a citizen by any act of *naturalization*, as the first law upon that subject, passed 20th March, 1790. I would be much pleased if some of the friends or members of the Caucus which nominated him, would answer these inquiries If he be not eligible, why hold him up for public choice?"

We are happy in having it in our power, without delay, to satisfy the doubts of our correspondent, and of such of our readers as may entertain any, on this subject, by testimony the most indubitable.

The qualifications required by the 1st section, article 2d, of the Constitution, for President of the United States, are, that "No person, "except a natural born citizen, or a "citizen of the United States at the "time of the adoption of this Con"stitution, shall be eligible to the "office of President; neither shall "any person be eligible to that office "who shall not have attained to the "age of thirty five years, and been "fourteen years a resident within "the United States." And the 12th "article of the amendments to the "Constitution provides, that "No "person constitutionally ineligible "to the office of President shall be "eligible to that of Vice President "of the United States." Let the facts in the case of Mr. Gallatin be subjected to the test of these provisions, taken in connection.

Mr. Gallatin was elected a Senator of the United States in the Third Congress (1793-4) from the State of Pennsylvania. His seat was contested, and in the end vacated, on the ground that he had not been "*nine years a citizen of the United States,*" which is one of the qualifications required for the office of Senator. In the course of the discussion of this question in the Senate, a statement of facts was made up, by Mr. Gallatin and those who disputed his right to his seat.

We have turned to the Journal of the Senate of that date, and copied that statement below, as a full and conclusive solution of the doubts which our friend, or any other person, may entertain, of the eligibility of Albert Gallatin to the Vice Presidency of the United States. He migrated to this country during the War of the Revolution, served in the Militia during that war, took the oath of allegiance in the year

"NEPUS, JOCUS, PROCUS—
FI—FA W—FUM!"

FIDDLESTICK

Mr. Wm. Woodly,

Friseur, Coiffeur, &c. from Milledgeville.

TENDERS the homage of his respect, and most profound consideration, to the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Washington and its vicinage propinquity, and informs them, that he propo es sojourning in the metropolis of Wilkes for a few week for the purpose of exercising his *professional* talents. From long experience in Convoluting, Spiralating Brushurating, Ca-hurating, &c &c hair of every description, he has, taken as the e pre ion of the *fact* the warm eulogies of those his plastic comb has so often beautified, acquired a proficiency amounting to the "*Ne plus Ultra*" of his art. In short, he has it in hi power to bestow upon his cu tomers whatever degree of *grace* or *beauty*, their mode ty or deficiencies in those particu ars may require—Mr. Woodly profe ses the real To Kalon!

☞ Ladies who wish to be furnished with ringlets, patent twister, *Circassian* and *Georgian* c nvolution, can be supplied—Those who wish such articles manufactured out of their own material, by furnishing the raw materials shall be gratified at a slight expense. A liberal price given fo fresh and beautiful hair.

February 28. 1824

Admnistrator's Sales.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned: sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

January 16, 1824. 3

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court house of Oglethorpe county,

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Harper, adm'r.

Feb. 17, 1824. 8—3t

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ADDRESS.

Of the Republican Members of Congress.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Pursuant to notice, and conformable to usage, the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, whose names are stated to you, have proceeded to recommend suitable persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term ensuing the expiration of the present. Existing circumstances will justify, if they do not require, a brief exposition of the grounds of this proceeding. In it, of Congress, for the nomination of adoption, and submission to your consideration, we have acted as members of the republican party, pursuing the footsteps of those who your right, and becomes your duty to decide between us. We intend no impeachment of the conduct or motives of others. We speak for ourselves only, without affecting to conceal our expectation of obtaining your approval of the course of proceeding we have adopted. It is now twenty four years since the great political revolution to which we have alluded was effected, and the power which was then acquired by republicans in the government of the Union is still retained. Their enjoyment of this ascendancy has not, however, been undisturbed; on the contrary, they have had an unwearied struggle to maintain with the same adversary over whom their triumph was achieved. It is not to be doubted that it was by union and concert of action that the strength of the republican party was consolidated, and its success in the decisive controversy effected. It is as little to be doubted that it is by adherence to the same principle and policy of action that its unbroken force and continued ascendancy can be preserved. The reasons for adhering to this policy of efficiency and safety derive, in our judgment, peculiar force from the circumstances which characterize the existing period. The correctness of this opinion is demonstrated by a revision of the grounds which have been assigned for a deviation from that policy. Those grounds we understand to be, the supposed obliteration of party distinctions, the change of opinion on the subject, which is apprehended to have taken place in the Republican body, and the improbability that a general attendance of the Republican members could be obtained. In relation to the correctness of the first of these grounds, the supposed obliteration of party divisions, your ability to decide can derive little aid from any observations of ours. That, in some parts of the Union, where the Federal party have always been weaker and less violent, the fact is, in some degree, as stated, and that, since the late war, their exertions have no where been as efficient as formerly, we admit. But that danger is not to be apprehended from this source, in connexion with the pending divisions in the Republican party, and the angry dissensions they are likely to engender, we deny. That our adversaries have not lost their disposition to avail themselves of those divisions, to regain their ascendancy, is confirmed by a reference to the past, and ought not to be doubted. There is not an instance to be found in the history of the politics of the different state, for the last twenty years, in which serious and continued divisions among Republicans have not led to a temporary success of their opponents. The same cause will produce a more extended effect on a larger scale of operations, and, we are persuaded, that all calculations of a different result, will, in the end, deceive and disappoint those who shall be so indiscreet as to indulge them. As it respects the supposed change of sentiment among the Republicans of the Union, on the question of the fitness of conventions of the present. Existing circumstances will justify, if they do not require, a brief exposition of the grounds of this proceeding. In it, of Congress, for the nomination of adoption, and submission to your consideration, we have acted as President, have been held upon the members of the republican party, *presumed* approbation of their conpursuing the footsteps of those who situents only. The question now, wherever it prevails, and with it the your right, and becomes your duty, of the *two hundred and sixty one* votes to be given in the United States. By the republican members of the Legislatures of the four states first named and entitled to seventy-eight votes, resolutions have been passed, with great unanimity, approving in the warmest terms, such a meeting as has been held. In the remaining states mentioned, the resolutions of Tennessee have been postponed, in some instances, indefinitely, and in others disposed of in a manner evincive of a determination not to act upon them. In no state, except Maryland, entitled to eleven votes, has there been an expression of concurrence, by the Legislature, in the views of the Legislature of Tennessee. In South Carolina, entitled to the same number of votes, one branch of the Legislature, in opposition to the opinion of the other, has expressed such concurrence. Nor have the members of the Legislature of any state, in their individual capacity, expressed similar views. From reference to these facts, we feel authorized in the belief that a large majority of the Republicans of the Union have desired and expected the adoption of the course which, under the influence of those impressions, we have felt it our duty to pursue. On the remaining subject of review, we have a word only to offer. The circumstance of the absence of so many Republicans from our meeting has already been stated as a subject for regret. It is neither our privilege nor disposition to exercise any right of judgment on their conduct. We have been uniform in the expression of our readiness to abide by the sentiment of a general convention of our Republican brethren, and to renounce our predilections in obedience to its award. Various causes have combined to reduce the number of those who have attended. Several who were friendly to the candidates nominated, had objections, which they conceived to be founded in principle; other circumstances have cooperated.—Without detaining you by an enumeration, we content ourselves with a reference to the striking fact, that although the states of New-York, Virginia, and Maine have, with their unusual unanimity, recommended to their Members, in express terms, to attend this meeting, only thirty-four persons have represented the sixty-nine votes to which they will be entitled in the election

We will not attempt to conceal the anxiety with which we are impressed by the present conjuncture. To our minds, the course of recent events points to the entire dismemberment of the party to which it is our pride to be attached. The admission, unreservedly made, that, on the question of the expediency of a convention, the entire amalgamation of parties has been assumed is, of itself, sufficient ground of solicitude. Other considerations justify apprehensions of the same character. The injurious consequences likely to be produced by a departure at this time, from the ancient usages of the party, will not be confined to the election of President and Vice President. Exertions are every where making, to break up the entire system of conventions for the nomination of candidates, in reference to state as well as federal elections. It is submitted, then, whether an abandonment of the practice here will not involve the ultimate prostration of the system

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union among republicans, with a view to the decision of the approaching election of the first officers of the government by the people, and the avoidance of the unalleviated mischiefs of an election by the House of Representatives. Among the most striking of these considerations is to be ranked the inefficiency, as it respects the measures, both of domestic and foreign character, of an Executive administration having to rely for its support on the co-operation of a Legislature distracted by angry and implacable divisions. Of the persons recommended to you as candidates it has not been usual to speak. No motive exists to depart from the established usage in this respect. Known to you by a long course of public life, by their uniform devotion to the best interests of the nation, in stations of the highest responsibility, in which their zeal, integrity, and capacity have been amply proved, we are satisfied that we have only anticipated your wishes by giving them our recommendation. Without intending to derogate from the merits of others, for whom your confidence may be solicited, it is just to remind you that the candidate we recommend for the first office in your government, has established a peculiar claim to the esteem of the republican party, by his manly and disinterested conduct upon a former occasion, under the strongest temptation to become the instrument of compromising its integrity.

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"It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of federalists in both Houses of Congress, is *forty*. There being one vacancy in the Senate, from Louisiana, the whole No. of members is 260, leaving 220 republicans. Of these, 93 are in favor of Mr. CRAWFORD, 38 for Mr. ADAMS, 32 for Mr. CLAY, 25 for Mr CALHOUN, and 23 for General JACKSON. If the federal gentlemen have a preference, it is not known for whom. Most of the members in favour of Mr. Adams are from the New England states, and their *second* preference would, with few exceptions, be Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay's friends are chiefly from Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri, with a few scattering members in other states. Among the members, Mr. Calhoun is preferred for the Presidency by a greater number than Gen. Jackson. This is accounted for from the circumstance that he has about ten of the democratic members from Pennsylvania in his favour, while not more than two or three are for General Jackson. If this state should not support Mr. Calhoun, he stands lowest of the candidates. It will be seen, then, that nearly as many of Mr. Crawford's friends were absent from the meeting as of any other of the candidates." *Nat. Intel.*

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office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President." Was Mr. Gallatin a citizen of the United States, upon the 17th September, 1787, when the Constitution was ratified? If he was, by what act did he become so? He could not have been made a citizen by any act of *naturalization*, as the first law upon that subject, passed 20th March, 1790. I would be much pleased if some of the friends or members of the Caucus which nominated him, would answer these inquiries "If he be not eligible, why hold him up for public choice?"

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Mr. Gallatin was elected a Senator of the United States in the Third Congress (1793-4) from the State of Pennsylvania. His seat was contested, and in the end vacated, on the ground that he had not been "*nine years a citizen of the United States,*" which is one of the qualifications required for the office of Senator. In the course of the discussion of this question in the Senate, a statement of facts was made up, by Mr. Gallatin and those who disputed his right to his seat:

We have turned to the Journal of the Senate of that date, and copied that statement below, as a full and conclusive solution of the doubts which our friend, or any other person, may entertain, of the eligibility of Albert Gallatin to the Vice Presidency of the United States. He migrated to this country during the War of the Revolution, served in the Militia during that war, took the oath of allegiance in the year 1785, was a citizen consequently four years before "the time of the adoption of the Constitution," and from its adoption inclusive, till within a few weeks last past, has been every hour of his life in public stations, eleven years of which time he was at the head of one of the Executive Departments, and the last twelve years of which time he has been in different diplomatic stations.

From the Journal of the Senate, of Feb. 28, 1794.

Subjoined is the statement of facts exhibited by Mr. Gallatin, and agreed to between him and the counsel for the petitioners, as mentioned the 20th instant:

"Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, on the 29th day of January, 1761. He left that place for the United States in April or May, 1780, arrived in Boston, (Massachusetts,) on the 14th-15th July, of the same year, and has ever since resided

within the United States. In October, 1780, he removed from Boston to Machias, in the District of Maine, in which place and its neighborhood he resided one year, and commenced a settlement on a tract of vacant land. During that time he furnished, out of his own funds, supplies (amounting, in value, to more than sixty pounds, Massachusetts currency,) to Colonel John Allen, who was the commanding officer stationed there, and also Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Eastern Department, for the use of the American troops, and on several occasions acted as a volunteer, under the same officer's command. For the said supplies, he received one year after, a warrant on the Treasury of the state of Massachusetts, which he sold at a considerable depreciation. In October, 1781, he returned to Boston, and in the Spring of 1782, was, by a vote of the Corporation of the University of Cambridge, (otherwise called Harvard College,) chosen instructor of the French language of the said University. By the same vote, he was allowed a room in the College, the privilege of the commons at the tutor's table, the use of the library, and also the right of having his pay (which depended on the voluntary subscription and attendance of the students,) collected by the steward of the institution, together with the other charges against the students for board and education. These terms he accepted, and remained in that station for the term of one year. In July, 1783 he removed to Pennsylvania, and in November of the same year, proceeded to Virginia, in which state he had purchased more than 1000 acres of land, (and amounting to more than one hundred pounds, Virginia currency, in value,) sometime between July and November, 1783. Between this last mentioned period and the month of October, 1785, he purchased other lands in the said state, to a very large amount, and in the said last mentioned month, he took an oath of allegiance to the said state. In December, 1785, he purchased the plantation in Fayette county, in Pennsylvania, on which he has lived ever since. In October, 1789, he was elected member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania; and in October, 1790, 1791, and 1792, he was elected member of the Legislature of the same state. On the 28th February, 1793, he was chosen Senator to represent the said state in the Senate of the United States, and took his seat in December following."

Nat. Intelligencer. Feb. 17.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 26

Our readers have to-day in the supplement, a compending of this sheet, a continuation of the Debate in the House of Representatives on the details of the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports.

In regard to the Debate of Friday last, it is said to have been the remark of a venerable Senator, who was present at it, that there was certainly *more talent* in that body's ments, frequently embrace a range than in the Senate. Do you really think so? said a friend to whom he addressed the remark. "Yes," was the reply: "for we should never be able, in the Senate, to get up an *eloquent Debate* upon *Cotton Bagging*." This is the substance of the anecdote, as we heard it, which is not without a moral

It has been well observed, however, that *every item* of this bill involves principle, and that the details are of vast importance to various in-

Washington News.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1824.

GRAND JURY,

Wilkes County. February Term 1824.

The Grand Jury, on the eve of separation, beg leave to congratulate their fellow-citizens, that they have no presentments to make, and the few bills presented this term, is the strongest evidence of the rapid improvements in the morals of the community. It is, therefore, with great reluctance, that they are compelled to notice the want of a due execution of the ordinances of the town of Washington, so far as respects the collection of negroes around the tippling shops in town on the sabbath day. And although the keepers of those shops are so much on the alert as not to be detected in reading on Sundays, there is every reason to believe that an energetic execution of the state laws and the ordinances of the town, would entirely put a stop to such an abominable traffic.

The practice of presenting commissioners and overseers of roads, has become so common, and so little good has resulted from it, that they deem it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject.

They have examined the Collector's books, and find that he is entitled to a credit at the Comptroller General's office, on account of insolvency, for the year 1822, the sum of $ 162 75; and also, a credit with the county treasurer for $ 60 75.

They have examined the county funds, and find a balance in the hands of the clerk of $3639. They recommend to the justices of the Inferior Court, the propriety of depositing the county funds in the Bank in Washington.

They have taken in consideration the able remarks of his honor Judge Dooly, in his charge to the Jury, on the subject of the alledged defect in our judiciary system. They feel some diffidence in expressing a hasty opinion on a subject of such vital importance to the community; but they respectfully request of his honor, permission to publish his charge in one or more of the newspapers of the state, for the purpose of producing a general discussion on the subject.

They beg his honor Judge Dooly, to accept their thanks for his dignified and impartial administration of justice, during the present term.

WILKES SUPERIOR COURT

February Term 1824

The Grand Jury having noticed in their presentments the charge of his honor Judge Dooly, upon the subject of the alleged defect in the judiciary system and requested the same for publication in one or more of the newspapers of this state, to bring about public investigation on the subject; and a copy of said charge being furnished, on motion of Solicitor General, It is ordered, that the said charge be published in the Washington News and Augusta Chronicle, pursuant to the request of the Grand Jury.

True copy from the minutes of said court, March 2, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, Clk.

CHARGE

Of Judge Dooly to the Grand Jury.

GENTLEMEN: We are again organized as a court, for the purpose of dispensing the benefits of civil and criminal jurisprudence within your county. The practice of delivering charges, on occasions like the present, I have no doubt originated in the worthy design, on the part of Judges, to afford greater facility to juries, in the discharge of their duty. You are aware however, that the practice under the design, has been greatly enlarged, and that charges, as well as present of topic, the legitimacy of which is not easily discovered. Availing myself in some degree of the license which usage seems to sanction, I shall refrain from entering on any minute detail of your privileges or your powers, in the discharge of your duty. If further apology for the digression were necessary, it would be readily found, in the consciousness on the part of this court, of your experience and fidelity. Assembled as we are, for the faithful, let it be found where it may: In the procurement of wisdom and integrity, a tenure of office reasonably independent, and a salary, liberally proportioned, would doubtless be found efficient agents. Consistency of decision, a uniform administration of law, can be no where, or now how, so well secured, as by the organization of some higher tribunal for the correction of errors. Shall we say that we will not be served by the best talents of the country, because we will not trust them; or shall we say that we will not tempt them into our service by a suitable remuneration—An affirmative answer to either of these questions would involve the absurd declaration that the greatest of all political blessings, the *due administration of justice*, is not worth the price to which it would subject us. We have been told, and with much truth too, that "law is a science, the "right understanding of which requires general knowledge, much "study and close reflection—Without these it never can be known, "and to know it intimately requires "the labours of half a life." If this be the character of the science which the judge must qualify himself to administer, can it be expected that many will be found pursuing the road which leads to the high distinction, unless their reward be certain, adequate and permanent. It is not my purpose however to utter any individual complaint, either against the tenure of the office or the salary which is provided. The first question at least may be submitted to any unbiassed tribunal, without fears of a different decision.

I shall next proceed to offer some reasons, to my mind conclusive, why the want of a head to our judicial institutions, is a defect which requires to be remedied.—The administration of justice, being that part of government, which most nearly and most frequently affects us, the courts to which it is committed, ought to be so constituted, as, in the highest degree, to deserve our confidence. That this may be attained, their decisions must be impartial, uniform and according to law." If this doctrine be admitted as orthodox, (and I shall so consider it,) then I ask this Grand Jury to examine, and then answer, whether any tribunal of ours, is so constituted, as "in the highest degree to deserve our confidence." I am satisfied that you are ready to waive further examination, and pronounce at once from your own experience, upon the obvious and palpable defect which our system exhibits. Under such a system, the country may look, but must ever look in vain, for uniformity of decision. But perhaps the above language of Judge Addison of Pennsylvania, without support, may not be sufficient to satisfy you, that, in the administration of justice, *uniformity* is at all essential. It gives me satisfaction to array before you, an auxiliary force, furnished by the Judiciary Committee of the United States. Their report at the close of the last session of Congress speaks thus:—"Nor are there wanting obvious reasons of interest and policy, operating equally upon the government and the people, in all parts of the union, in favour of placing the courts of the United States, wherever they exist, on the most respectable footing, and of giving them the form and facilities which may in each case, enable them best to answer the important objects of their original institution. In the final decision of judicial questions, a small own country. He tells us "that the choicest fruit that grows on the tree of liberty, is security under the laws. The return the people look for at the hands of the government for the burthens and restrictions they bear, light and easy as they are in this country, is security under the law; or in other words an impartial administration of justice. To the attainment of this end, it is necessary that the decision of the courts be uniform and according to law. It is essential in the administration of government, that laws be justly and skillfully explained, declared, and applied. It is therefore necessary that care be taken to form a good judiciary as a most important branch in the administration. Law, in all cultivated and economical nations, becomes in progress of time, a science of deep and complex learning, and it is necessary to make it a separate profession, and to commit its interpretation to a separate body of men, whom study, experience, and reflection, have qualified for the important duty. Hence in all countries where a prudent provision has been made for the administration of justice, a judiciary or select and permanent body of men for interpreting and declaring the laws, has been established. To leave this important trust to any changing or casual body, would be ruinous to the liberty and safety of the citizens. Rules, maxims, and principles established to-day, would be contradicted and overturned to-morrow. One decision would be no precedence for another; nor would the next court feel themselves under any obligation to conform to the judgment of the former. Law would be vague and uncertain, depending merely upon the variable feelings and sentiments of a court, never uniform, but always changing. There would be no certain rule of conduct, demeanor or possession. Life and property would be precarious. No man would know when he was safe—he may be hanged to day, for that for which he was praised yesterday, and the sword of Damocles, suspended by a single hair, would hang over the head of every citizen." This is also the language of Judge Addison. The visionary and sceptical may attempt to evade its force, but communities who reject it, will be taught by disastrous experience to acknowledge its truth. There is another authority worthy of universal acceptation, because of the excellence of its source, and its perfect adaptation to the affairs of men. It is contained in a treatise on Moral and Political Law, by Mr. Paley. He holds this language. "The quiet of the country, as well as the confidence and satisfaction of each man's mind, requires uniformity in judicial proceedings. Where justice is rendered to the parties, only one half of the business of a court of justice is done—the more important part of its office remains, to put an end for the future to every fear, and quarrel and expence upon the same point, and so to regulate its proceedings, that not only a doubt once determined may be stirred no more, but that the whole train of law suits which issue from one uncertainty may die with the parent question—Uniformity is of more importance than equity, in proportion as a *general* uncertainty would be a greater evil than a *particular* injustice." It would seem to me that these authorities were sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the most rigid opposer. If there be any however, able, the thing measured, never can be settled. To leave law, to be modified at discretion, is to leave the community without a rule. It is to withdraw the protection of that public wisdom, by which the deficiencies of private understanding are to be supplied. It is to suffer the rash and the ignorant to act at discretion, and then to depend for the legality of that act upon the sentence of the Judge."

I trust I need proceed no further in supporting the necessity of an uniform administration of the law, as indispensable to the attainment of equal justice.

The Federalist, a book of acknowledged authority in the senate and in the courts of the United States, says "seven judges having final jurisdiction over the same causes arising upon the same laws, is a Hydra in government from which nothing but contradiction and confusion can proceed." This is precisely the evil to which our system exposes us, and which will ever debar us from an enjoyment of the "choicest fruit that grows on the tree of liberty." Our courts being so constituted as furnish no standard of justice, there is no rule or principle of reasoning by which the citizen can foretell, or even conjecture the event of a judicial contest. He must commence in doubt, and end in disappointment. This state of things is matter of just complaint with every free citizen of the state. If he has an absolute right to his property, his reputation and his life, he certainly should be supplied with the means of protecting them. These means will be found to consist of nothing short of a Court, call it by what name you please, where the *errors* of the circuit judges, may be reviewed and corrected. There is such an institution in every other state in the Union, and I believe I might add, in every other enlightened community in the civilized world. Such an one existed in Mexico and Peru before they were discovered by the Spaniards, and such an one was established in the Jewish republic, by the great law giver Moses. Able men were chosen out of all Israel, such as feared God, men of truth, hating covetousness and were made rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties and rulers of tens; and they judged the people at all seasons.—The hard cases they brought unto Moses, but every small matter they judged themselves."

I fear I am detaining you too long. With the addition of one more authority I shall conclude. This is left upon record by the father of his country, and like all his scrieks is entitled to, our veneration and respect. Preparatory to the formation of the first judiciary under the Constitution of the United States, Gen. Washington addressed Mr. Rutledge as follows: "Regarding the due administration of justice as the strongest cement of good government, I have considered the first organization of the judiciary department, as essential to the happiness of the people and the stability of the political system. Under this impression it has been with me an invariable object of anxious solicitude, to select the fittest characters to expound the laws and dispense justice."

With these authorities before me, numerous and respectable as they are, and with a knowledge of our defects, derived from experience, it was my duty to expose the evil and to point to the remedy. The appeal is made to you, and through

terms he accepted, and remained in that station for the term of one year. In July, 1788 he removed to Pennsylvania, and in November of the same year, proceeded to Virginia, in which state he had purchased more than 1000 acres of land, (and amounting to more than one hundred pounds, Virginia currency, in value,) sometime between July and November, 1785. Between this last mentioned period and the month of October, 1785, he purchased other lands in the said state, to a very large amount, and in the said last mentioned month, he took an oath of allegiance to the said state. In December, 1785, he purchased the plantation in Fayette county, in Pennsylvania, on which he has lived ever since. In October, 1789, he was elected member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania; and in October, 1790, 1791, and 1792, he was elected member of the Legislature of the same state. On the 28th February, 1793, he was chosen Senator to represent the said state in the Senate of the United States, and took his seat in December following."

Nat. Intelligencer. Feb. 17.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 16

Our readers have to-day in the Supplement a compositing his sheet, a continuation of the Debate in the House of Representatives on the details of the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports.

In regard to the Debate of Friday last, it is said to have been the remark of a venerable Senator, who was present at it, that there was certainly *more talent* in that body than in the Senate. Do you really think so? said a friend to whom he addressed the remark. "Yes," was the reply: "for we should never be able, in the Senate, to get up an *eloquent Debate* upon *Cotton Bagging*." This is the substance of the anecdote, as we heard it, which is not without a moral

It has been well observed, however, that *every item* of this bill involves principle, and that the details are of vast importance to various interests of the country. This single bill, indeed, contains within it matter enough to furnish out four hundred ordinary bills, for every item of it is of as much importance as many a bill within our recollection which has furnished matter for a week's Debate. There is room for *eloquence*, therefore, in this Debate; and few subjects could be introduced which would excite as much *feeling* as this. The smallest items provoke it, perhaps even more than the large ones—as may be seen in a part of the Proceedings of Friday, on the perusal of which we seem to hear the reader exclaiming to himself, "In the name of the Prophet, Figs!"

We find we shall not be able to keep up with this Debate, in the extent to which a portion of it is given to day. The necessity of abbreviating it, or reducing it to a summary, is forced upon us, against our inclination, by the physical impossibility of squeezing into our columns more than they will contain.—*N. Int.*

This is the case with the present request of his honor, permission to publish his charge in one or more of the newspapers of the state, for the purpose of producing a general discussion on the subject.

They beg his honor Judge Dooly, to accept their thanks for his dignified and impartial administration of justice, during the present term.

WILKES SUPERIOR COURT

February Term 1824

The Grand Jury having noticed in their presentments the charge of his honor Judge Dooly, upon the subject of the alleged defect in the judiciary system and requested the same for publication in one or more of the newspapers of this state, to bring about public investigation on the subject; and a copy of said charge being furnished, on motion of Solicitor General, It is ordered, that the said charge be published in the Washington News and Augusta Chronicle, pursuant to the request of the Grand Jury.

True copy from the minutes of said court, March 2, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, Clk.

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GENTLEMEN: We are again organized as a court, for the purpose of dispensing the benefits of civil and criminal jurisprudence within your county. The practice of delivering charges on occasions like the present, I have no doubt originated in the worthy design, on the part of Judges, to afford greater facility to juries, in the discharge of their duty. You are aware how ever, that the practice under the design, has been greatly enlarged, and that charges, as well as presentments, frequently embrace a range of topic, the legitimacy of which is not easily discovered. Availing myself in some degree of the license which usage seems to sanction, I shall refrain from entering on any minute detail of your privileges or your powers, in the discharge of your duty. If further apology for the digression were necessary, it would be readily found, in the consciousness on the part of this court, of your experience and fidelity. Assembled as we are, for the faithful, impartial and uniform administration of justice, I hold that it falls within the scope of our privilege at least, to censure any defect which may embarrass our operations, and to suggest any amendment which might facilitate our purposes. Believing as I do, that our judicial system is defective, and insufficient for the purposes of complete and uniform justice, I avail myself of this opportunity of submitting to you a few remarks upon the subject.

It is the object of courts of justice in every well governed community, to administer the laws of the land, with enlightened wisdom, unbiassed integrity and with uniform consistency. This course, excludes entirely that vagrant kind of justice which the feelings and prejudices of men, are too apt to apply to every case, which passes their investigation—if according to our present system, we are in any hazard of not, at all times, having this *wisdom, integrity* and *consistency*, within our reach, the evil should be remedied, if any individual complaint, either against the tenure of the office or the salary which is provided. The first question at least may be submitted to any unbiassed tribunal, without fears of a different decision.

I shall next proceed to offer some reasons, to my mind conclusive, why the want of a head to our judicial institutions, is a defect which requires to be remedied—"The administration of justice, being that part of government, which most nearly and most frequently affects us, the courts to which it is committed, ought to be so constituted, as, in the highest degree, to deserve our confidence. That this may be attained, their decisions must be impartial, uniform and according to law." If this doctrine be admitted as orthodox, (and I shall so consider it,) then I ask this Grand Jury to examine, and then answer, whether any tribunal of ours, is so constituted, as "in the highest degree to deserve our confidence." I am satisfied that you are ready to waive further examination, and pronounce at once from your own experience, upon the obvious and palpable defect which our system exhibits. Under such a system, the country may look, but must ever look in vain, for uniformity of decision. But perhaps the above language of Judge Adlison of Pennsylvania, without support, may not be sufficient to satisfy you, that, in the administration of justice, *uniformity* is at all essential. It gives me satisfaction to array before you, an auxiliary force, furnished by the Judiciary Committee of the United States. Their report at the close of the last session of Congress speaks thus:—"Nor are there wanting obvious reasons of interest and policy, operating equally upon the government and the people, in all parts of the union, in favour of placing the courts of the United States, wherever they exist, on the most respectable footing, and of giving them the form and facilities which may in each case, enable them best to answer the important objects of their original institution. To the final decision of judicial questions, a small number of Judges qualified for their stations, as those of the United States, will we may hope always be, are likely to prosecute their legal inquiries more thoroughly—come to more correct conclusions, and act with greater impartiality, *uniformity* and despatch, than a numerous and consequently discordant body, can be presumed always to do." It is conceded that this report was not acted on. It is nevertheless of high and imposing authority, fraught as it is, with reason, experience and philosophy. If a reason be required to support the assertion, "that interest as well as policy, operating equally upon the government and the people, require that the institutions for administering the laws, should be placed upon the most respectable footing, there is one at hand emanating from Mr. Erskine in his defence of Thomas Paine. That great jurist speaks in the spirit and manner of a freeman, and well becoming the distinguished advocates of our own times and our principles established to-day, would be contradicted and overturned to-morrow. One decision would be no precedence for another; nor would the next court feel themselves under any obligation to conform to the judgment of the former. Law would be vague and uncertain, depending merely upon the variable feelings and sentiments of a court, never uniform, but always changing. There would be no certain rule of conduct, demeanor or possession. Life and property would be precarious. No man would know when he was safe—he may be hanged to day, for that for which he was praised yesterday, and the sword of Damocles, suspended by a single hair, would hang over the head of every citizen." This is also the language of Judge Addison. The visionary and sceptical may attempt to evade its force, but communities who reject it, will be taught by disastrous experience to acknowledge its truth. There is another authority worthy of universal acceptation, because of the excellence of its source, and its perfect adaptation to the affairs of men. It is contained in a treatise on Moral and Political Law, by Mr. Paley. He holds this language. "The quiet of the country, as well as the confidence and satisfaction of each man's mind, requires uniformity in judicial proceedings. Where justice is rendered to the parties, only one half of the business of a court of justice is done—the more important part of its office remains, to put an end for the future to every fear, and quarrel and expence upon the same point, and so to regulate its proceedings, that not only a doubt once determined may be stirred no more, but that the whole train of law suits which issue from one uncertainty may die with the parent question—Uniformity is of more importance than equity, in proportion as a *general* uncertainty would be a greater evil than a *particular* injustice." It would seem to me that these authorities were sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the most rigid opposer. If there be any however, yet doubting the vital importance of uniformity of decision, or an equal administration of justice, to such I would use the sentiment of Sir Wm. Jones, and say "that in practice, the law employs two of the mental faculties—reason in the investigation of points entirely new, and memory in transmitting the reason of sage and learned men, to which our own ought invariably to yield, if not from becoming modesty, at least, from a just attention to that object for which all laws are formed, and all societies established, the good of mankind." I would say to them in the profound and erudite language of Dr. Johnson, "That the advantage which humanity derives from law is, that the law gives every man a rule of action, and prescribes a mode of conduct which shall entitle him to the support and protection of society. That the law, to be a rule of action, must be *known*—that it must be permanent and stable—that law, is the measure of civil right, but that if the measure be changed with every free citizen of the state. If he has an absolute right to his property, his reputation and his life, he certainly should be supplied with the means of protecting them. These means will be found to consist of nothing short of a Court, call it by what name you please, where the *errors* of the circuit judges, may be reviewed and corrected. There is such an institution in every other state in the Union, and I believe I might add, in every other enlightened community in the civilized world. Such an one existed in Mexico and Peru before they were discovered by the Spaniards, and such an one was established in the Jewish republic, by the great law giver Moses. Able men were chosen out of all Israel, such as feared God, men of truth, hating covetousness and were made rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties and rulers of tens; and they judged the people at all seasons—The hard cases they brought unto Moses, but every small matter they judged themselves."

I fear I am detaining you too long. With the addition of one more authority I shall conclude. This is left upon record by the father of his country, and like all his reliefs is entitled to our veneration and respect. Preparatory to the formation of the first judiciary under the Constitution of the United States, Gen. Washington addressed Mr. Rutledge as follows: "Regarding the due administration of justice as the strongest cement of good government, I have considered the first organization of the judiciary department, as essential to the happiness of the people and the stability of the political system. Under this impression it has been with me an invariable object of anxious solicitude, to select the fittest characters to expound the laws and dispense justice."

With these authorities before me, numerous and respectable as they are, and with a knowledge of our defects, derived from experience, it was my duty to expose the evil and to point to the remedy. The appeal is made to you, and through you to the people. The object is to elicit discussion. The people are the present sufferers by the defect, and they are to be the gainers by the change. When their voice is heard, the answer will not long be withheld.

Frequent enquiries have been made of us in regard to the situation of the Africans, brought into this state in the year 1817. Reference may be had to the message of Governor Clark, to the Legislature at the commencement of the session of 1822, for the situation of the business up to that time. Since then, the claim of Madrazo has had a final hearing in the U. S. Court, lately held at Savannah. The result was a decree recognizing the validity of Madrazo's claim, and directing the state to deliver to him the 49 Africans remaining in her possession, and also to pay over to him the amount for which the 63 were sold in August, 1818, reserving what might be deemed a reas-

enable compensation for the trouble and expense incurred by him in the capture and subsequent management of them. From this decision, we understand, the Governor has entered an appeal to the Supreme Court—In the mean time, Captain Wm. Bowen is prosecuting his claim in the state courts—with what prospect of success we cannot say.

The following statement of the situation of the fund arising from the African sales in 1819, was exhibited to the Legislature during its late session.

Amount of sales of Africans in 1818,	$41,710 00	
Deduct expenses up to that time as per Agent's account, No 1	$6,973 32	
Deduct checks drawn on the deposite by Gov Rabun, as per Agent's account No. 2, & numbered from 1 to 5, inclusive,	3,090 00	
Deduct checks drawn on the deposite by Gov Clark, numbered from 6 to 23, inclusive,	3,974 86	
		14 038 18
Leaving a balance in the Bank to the credit of the Governor, on the 10th Dec. 1823, of		$27 671 82

Previous to the year 1824, the Africans remaining in the possession of the state, were let out to persons who wanted them for the consideration of food, clothing and humane treatment. The agent appointed by the Governor, for the current year, has hired them out for upwards of twelve hundred dollars —*Georgia Journal.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6 1824.

ALBERT GALLATIN

This gentleman has been nominated by a meeting of members of Congress at Washington, and recommended to the people of the United States as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President. As it was to have been expected, he is most scandalously assailed by the federalists and *apostates* his character is most grossly abused, and his public acts most shamefully falsified and distorted. Why? Because he has been nominated by a caucus of democrats, in conjunction with Mr Crawford for the presidency, and because he was found worthy of the honour of the nomination for the important services he has rendered the country, & the uniform republican principles he has publicly manifested since he became an adopted citizen of this republic. Albert Gallatin has been so long before the American community; he has so repeatedly received the strongest marks of confidence from the people, that it is unnecessary to dwell now on what he has done to merit that confidence. But as his character and patriotism have been questioned —only since the nomination—and as probably many of our readers may not recollect the transactions in which he was concerned, and which are now maliciously misrepresented, we believe it our duty to lay before the public what we know on the subject: and which is of historical record.

Mr. Gallatin is charged with having been one of the promoters of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the years 1793 and 1794. In 1791, the federal government had imposed a duty on spirituous liquors distilled within the United States. This duty was heavily felt by the inhabitants of western Pennsylvania, and opposed generally by the people of the United States, under the just impressions, that excise laws were tyrannical and destructive of liberty, and had the tendency to form an association of dependants on the existing administration, which would lead to a system of government altogether aristocratical or monarchical in its operations. This opposition acquired double force by the hostility generally manifested at the time, to the measure adopted by the government, on the plan proposed by Gen Hamilton, of funding the debt of the United States. Some of the most distinguished patriots of the revolution, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, Taylor, of Caroline, &c. were adverse to the high handed measures recommended by Hamilton, Pickering, and others of the same aristocratical predilections, and adopted by Congress. The inhabitants west of the Alleganv mountains, remonstrated against the excise laws, and sent a memorial to Congress earnestly soliciting their repeal. This memorial was signed, if we mistake not, by Albert Gallatin. This is all the part he took in the transaction. Unfortunately, the government was deaf to the constitutional remonstrances of the people of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, of the United States. The grievances were not redressed; on the contrary, instructions were sent by the Secretary of the treasury to the officers employed in collecting the revenue, to enforce the law. It was plainly that the part he took in the opposition to internal taxation received a general approbation at the time. The choice made of him by Mr Jefferson to take charge of the treasury department, and by Mr. Madison to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, must be considered as strong evidences of his virtues and steady patriotism and of his devotion to the welfare, honour, and glory, of his adopted country.

We have noticed another charge against Gallatin, which is as destitute of foundation as the one above mentioned. It is said, that this gentleman abandoned his post during the late war with Great Britain, for one of security and comfort, to avoid the responsibility of the office he held.

Mr Jefferson, at his elevation to the presidency, appointed Mr Gallatin secretary of the treasury. This gentleman addressed in person the treasury department from an inn till he was appointed by Mr Madison, in 1813 during the recess of Congress, with Messrs Adams and Bayard, to proceed to St Petersburg, to treat with the ministers of the British government, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia. This mediation failing, and a proposition having been made by the British ministry of a direct negociation with the United States, and of Gothenburg as the place of meeting, Mr Madison nominated, in 1814 Mr Gallatin as minister plenipotentiary, to negociate at Gothenburgh and subsequently at Ghent, jointly with Messrs Adams, Clay, Bayard, and Russell a treaty of peace with Great Britain. When the nomination was sent to the senate, Mr Gallatin had not resigned the office of secretary of the treasury, Mr Madison desiring to continue him at the head of that department on his return from Europe. The senate refused its consent to the nomination, being of the opinion that the constitution precluded the same individual from holding two appointments at the same time from the government. Mr Madison was placed in a very delicate situation by the refusal of the Senate. He knew the financial abilities of Mr Gallatin, and how necessary they would be for his administration after the conclusion of a peace. But at the same time he had he utmost confidence in the diplomatic talents of Mr Gallatin, to whom alone he could impart, for the promotion of the contemplated negociations, such matters as were known only to the members of the cabinet. He concluded at last, that the most interesting point to be obtained was a treaty of peace with Great Britain, and that to accomplish the object with honour and credit to the United States the appointment of Mr Gallatin would be conducive to it. Mr Gallatin had to resign his office of secretary of the treasury, when he senate sanctioned the nomination of the President.

Did Albert Gallatin abandoned his post? It was at the earnest solicitations of the President, and of Mr Jefferson, that he accepted the mission to St Petersburgh. Was it to avoid responsibility? Mr. Gallatin, if the choice had been left to himself would have remained at the head of the treasury department. These are facts which cannot be denied, and which can be proved. If Albert Gallatin did abandon his post, the same charge could be alleged against Mr Clay, who was speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and against Mr. Bayard, who was a senator in Congress, and even against Mr John Q. Adams, and Mr. Russell.

Our readers will agree with us, that the charges against Mr. Gallatin are ridiculous in the extreme, and destitute of truth. Men catch at straws when they are sinking—the federalists and *apostates* are exhausted by their endeavours to stem the current of public opinion—

The Justices of the Inferior Court have appointed the following citizens, to take the census of the county of Wilkes.

THOS D MCLAUGHLIN, 36th Battalion.
WILLIAM LITTLE, 37th do.
SAMUEL BROOKS 38th do.
SIMEON M'LENDON, 39th do

[We have received the following Letter by the Mail from Louisiana. We know nothing of the writer, but the letter has every appearance of genuineness, and the subject of it is very far from unimportant.]—*Nat Int*

St James, near New-Orleans,
January the 1st, 1824.

An Italian gentleman thinks it his duty to appraize the citizens and Government of the United States, that, in a journey undertaken during the summer of 1823, he had the good fortune, by dint of researches and fatigues, to discover the true northernmost and westernmost sources of the Mississippi, as well as the southernmost sources of the Riviere Sanglante, improperly called Red River, emptying its waters in the bay of Hudson through Lake Weenepek and Nelson River—the sources of these two important rivers having been totally unknown until now.

This gentleman being, also, the only person who has ever descended the Mississippi from its real sources to its very mouth, and navigated almost all the river Sanglante, the documents and descriptions he in-

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c vs Laban Marler and J. W Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and dismissed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz. Pompey, Lomax, Philis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs said Minton, and pointed out by plaintiffs. Sale postponed from last sale day as the property was not delivered.

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy fi fa in favor of Stokes and Sayre vs said Bibb—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO.

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty-four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H. Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Little River, adjoining William Proctor and others, in the occupancy of Josiah Faris, and levied on as his property to satisfy two fi fas from a justice's court, in favor of R. & H. H. Tarver—pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Charlotte Roberts' life estate in the following negroes, viz. Candas a woman about 35 years old, and Hester a girl about 14 years old; levied on as the property of Hughes Roberts, her husband, to satisfy a fi fa in the name of Mahony and Stovall against said Roberts, together with sundry other fi fas vs Hughes Roberts—pointed out by the plaintiff in execution.

ALSO,

One lot of land containing one acre, more or less, with the improvements & appurtenances thereof, adjoining Charles Dukes and others, in the occupancy of John K. M Charlton; levied on as the property of Samuel Gardner by virtue of a fi fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Lewis S. Brown against Samuel Gardner, together with two other fi fas vs said Gardner—painted out by the piff.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
March 6, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Rebecca Upshaw and others, on the waters of Dove's creek, one hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James R dgway and others, on the waters of Dove's creek ninety barrels of corn, more or less, six stacks of fodder, one sow and eleven shoats, one sow and pigs, two cows and calves, one dining table, one pine cupboard, & one bay mare; all levied on as the property of Reuben Elsberry to satisfy sundry executions vs said Elsberry, and pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One negro man named Ned, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Ben, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Jack, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Jim, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Sam, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Peter, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Abram, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Isaac, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Jacob, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Moses, about 30 years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Hall to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas Hall vs Thomas Hall, Jr. and pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron

inclusive,	3,974 86	
		14 038 18
Leaving a balance in the Bank to the credit of the Governor, on the 10th Dec. 1823, of		$27 671 82

Previous to the year 1824, the Africans remaining in the possession of the state, were let out to persons who wanted them for the consideration of food, clothing and humane treatment. The agent appointed by the Governor, for the current year, has hired them out for upwards of twelve hundred dollars.—*Georgia Journal.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6, 1824.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

This gentleman has been nominated by a meeting of members of Congress at Washington, and recommended to the people of the United States as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President. As it was to have been expected, he is most scandalously assailed by the federalists and *apostates*: his character is most grossly abused; and his public acts most shamefully falsified and distorted. Why? Because he has been nominated by a caucus of democrats, in conjunction with Mr Crawford for the presidency, and because he was found worthy of the honour of the nomination for the impartial services he has rendered the country, & the uniform republican principles he has publicly manifested since he became an adopted citizen of this republic. Albert Gallatin has been so long before the American community; he has so repeatedly received the strongest marks of confidence from the people, that it is unnecessary to dwell now on what he has done to merit that confidence. But as his character and patriotism have been questioned —only since the nomination—and as probably many of our readers may not recollect the transactions in which he was concerned, and which are now maliciously misrepresented, we believe it our duty to lay before the public what we know on the subject: and which is of historical record.

Mr. Gallatin is charged with having been one of the promoters of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the years 1793 and 1794. In 1791, the federal government had imposed a duty on spirituous liquors distilled within the United States. This duty was heavily felt by the inhabitants of western Pennsylvania, and opposed generally by the people of the United States, under the just impressions, that excise laws were tyrannical and destructive of liberty, and had the tendency to form an association of dependants to the existing administration, which would lead to a system of government altogether aristocratical or monarchical in its operations. This opposition acquired double force by the hostility generally manifested at the time, to the measure adopted by the government, on the plan proposed by Gen. Hamilton, of funding the debt of the United States. Some of the most distinguished patriots of the revolution, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, Taylor, of Caroline, &c. were adverse to the high handed measures recommended by Hamilton, Pickering, and others of the same aristocratical predilections, and adopted by Congress. The inhabitants west of the Alleganv mountains, remonstrated against the excise laws; and sent a memorial to Congress earnestly soliciting their repeal. This memorial was signed, if we mistake not, by Albert Gallatin. This is all the part he took in the transaction. Unfortunately, the government was deaf to the constitutional remonstrances of the people of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, of the United States. The grievances were not redressed; on the contrary, instructions were sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Hamilton, to all the excise officers, to use force, if it was necessary, in the collection of the tax. Mr. Gallatin, possessing influence among the people, used all his exertions to prevent the bursting of the storm that was gathering in that section of the state. But what could he do with a people, whose feelings had been excited to the highest pitch by the grievances under which they were then labouring, with no prospects of immediate relief? Resistance became the watch word of the people of the interior of Pennsylvania, and the government determined to quell by arms this pretended insurrection. The militia of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Maryland were called into actual service. But Mr. Gallatin, and some other warm friends of the country, prevailed with the malecontents, and peace was restored without the effusion of blood, on the assurance that the noxious laws should be repealed or modified. —They were repealed sometime after.

Our readers will recollect that this *insurrection* began in 1793, and that tranquility was restored in 1794. If Mr Gallatin had been one of the fomenters of that insurrection, as it is called, is it to be presumed that in the year 1794, he would have been elected a senator in the Congress of the United States from the state of Pennsylvania? This mark of confidence of the legislature of that state, shews that Albert Gallatin abandoned his post? Did he not resigned the office of secretary of the treasury, Mr. Madison desiring to continue him at the head of that department on his return from Europe. The senate refused its consent to the nomination, being of the opinion that the constitution precluded the same individual from holding two appointments at the same time from the government. Mr. Madison was placed in a very delicate situation by the refusal of the Senate. He knew the financial affairs of Mr. Gallatin, and how necessary they would be for his administration after the conclusion of a peace. But at the same time he had the utmost confidence in the diplomatic talents of Mr. Gallatin, to whom alone he could impart, for the promotion of the contemplated negociations, such matters as were known only to the members of the cabinet. He concluded at last, that the most interesting point to be obtained was a treaty of peace with Great Britain, and that to accomplish the object with honour and credit to the United States the appointment of Mr. Gallatin would be conducive to it. Mr. Gallatin had to resign his office of secretary of the treasury; then he senate sanctioned the nomination of the President.

Did Albert Gallatin abandoned his post? I was the earnest solicitations of the President, and of Mr. Jefferson, that he accepted the mission to St. Petersburgh. Was it to avoid responsibility? Mr. Gallatin, if the choice had been left to himself would have remained at the head of the treasury department. These are facts which cannot be denied, and which can be proved. If Albert Gallatin did abandon his post, the same charge could be alleged against Mr. Clay, who was speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and against Mr. Bayard, who was a senator in Congress, and even against Mr John Q. Adams, and Mr. Russell.

Our readers will agree with us, that the charges against Mr. Gallatin are ridiculous in the extreme, and destitute of truth. Men catch at straws when they are sinking—the federalists and *apostates* are exhausted by their endeavours to stem the current of public opinion—

The Justices of the Inferior Court have appointed the following citizens, to take the census of the county of Wilkes.

THOS D M'LAUGHLIN,	36th Battalion.
WILLIAM LITTLE,	37th do
SAMUEL BROOKS,	38th do.
SIMEON M'LENDON,	39th do

[We have received the following Letter by the Mail from Louisiana. We know nothing of the writer, but the letter has every appearance of genuineness, and the subject of it is very far from unimportant.]—*Nat Int*

St. James, near New-Orleans, January the 1st, 1824.

An Italian gentleman thinks it his duty to appprize the citizens and Government of the United States, that, in a journey undertaken during the summer of 1823, he had the good fortune, by dint of researches and fatigues, to discover the true northernmost and westernmost sources of the Mississippi, as well as the southernmost sources of the Riviere Sanglante, improperly called Red River, emptying its waters in the bay of Hudson through Lake Winnepek and Nelson River—the sources of these two important rivers having been totally unknown until now.

This gentleman being, also, the only person who has ever descended the Mississippi from its real sources to its very mouth, and navigated almost all the river Sanglante, the documents and descriptions he intends communicating will, he hopes, fix the attention of the public at large, serve to acquaint them with unknown important points, and help in correcting many geographical mistakes existing in the most accurate maps.

He is now employed correcting his memoirs, together with the observations collected in the unknown countries he has visited, and among the Indian tribes he had to deal with.

The brief information now offered to the public is intended only to prevent those who may have, or will, in future, follow his tracks, from assuming to themselves an undeserved glory, in depriving of his rights a man who has undergone every difficulty, and spared neither pains nor cost, in pursuit of his arduous undertaking.

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delivered.

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Stokes and Sayre vs said Bibb.—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO.

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty-four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H. Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Little River, adjoining William Proctor and others, in the occupancy of Josiah Faris, and levied on as his property to satisfy two fi fas from a justice's court, in favor of R. & H. H. Tarver—pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Charlotte Roberts' life estate in the following negroes, viz. Candas a woman about 35 years old, and Hester a girl about 14 years old; levied on as the property of Hughes Roberts, her husband, to satisfy a fi fa in the name of Mahony and Stovall against said Roberts, together with sundry other fi fas vs Hughes Roberts—pointed out by the plaintiff in execution.

ALSO,

One lot of land containing one acre, more or less, with the improvements & appurtenances thereof, adjoining Charles Dukes and others, in the occupancy of John K. M Charlton; levied on as the property of Samuel Gardner by virtue of a fi fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Lewis S. Brown against Samuel Gardner, together with two other fi fas vs said Gardner—pointed out by the piff.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
March 6, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Rebecca Upshaw and others, on the waters of Dove's creek, one hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James R Edgway and others, on the waters of Dove's creek ninety barrels of corn, more or less, six stacks of fodder, one sow and eleven shoats, one sow and pigs, two cows and calves, one dining table, one pine cupboard, & one bay mare; all levied on as the property of Presley Christian to satisfy sundry fifas vs said Christian.

ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Cedar creek, adjoining Abraham Parks and others; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Martin Deadwyler, for the use of Ransom Worrell vs. Wiley Childers—levied on and returned to me by Asa Dobbs, Constable

ALSO,

One stove; levied on as the property of Johnson S Pledger to satisfy a fifa in favor of Heard Thornton & Co.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.
February 28, 1824.

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND
for sale at this Office.

infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Willie Fullelove.

ALSO,

John Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of said John Moore, by Richard Anderson, constable, and returned to me, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Green.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, to the occupancy of Edna Willis; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c.—property pointed out by L. S. Brown.

ALSO.

One man's saddle; levied on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy the above stated execution, said Marler being security for John W. Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Bess, a boy named Jacob, and a girl named Liz, two beds and furniture, steads and cords, 2 chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one gridiron, one coffee pot, one churn, and two mares; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*
March 6, 1824.

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

The interest of Lewis Willis in a tract of land containing 530 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county on the waters of Little River, adjoining Hunter and Thomas Pollard, and whereon Edna Willis now live; levied on as the property of said Lewis Willis to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Drewry W Jackson and others, vs. Lewis Willis and John W. Willis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty-five acres more or less, lying in Wilkes county, adjoining Richeson Booker and Burdett, unoccupied; levied on as the property of Christopher Brooks to satisfy an execution in favor of William Guice—property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron; levied on as the property of Ignatius Semmes, administrator of the estate of Joseph M Semmes, deceased to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Lockett, and returned to me by Jas. Clemmons, constable: property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on the water of Rocky creek, adjoinicg Enoch Coomb and others now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb, junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W Boston, administrator *De bonis non*, of Thomas W Sims, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Lennard—property pointed out by defendant.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.
[illegible] 1824.

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try better calculated to wield a capital to greater advantage and with more success. Also at the same time and place seven likely negroes. Terms made known on the day, by

Wm. C. Osborn, adm'r
Jan 27, 1824. 10 - tds

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Lidia Hays and myself cannot live together in harmony, I do hereby forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any accounts transacted by her.

James Hays.
March 3, 1824. 10—1t

Straved



FROM the plantation of the subscriber on William's creek in Warren county, one small bay horse, and one dark bay mule, a white spot on her left breast. Ten Dollar reward will be given for the delivery of both horse and mule, at Rice's tavern, Washington, or a the plantation of the subscriber—Five dollars for one of them.

Richard Bray.
March 4 1824 10 - 1t

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } ex'rs.
March 2, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, or leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack-on county, on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres, more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed.
March 3, 1824 m9m

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Dr John L. Wingfield applies to me for letters of administration, on the estate of Hannah Jennett Wingfield, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 3d day of March, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS John Rich applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Margaret Dyson, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 2d day of March, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS William Hubbard applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Hubbard, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should no be granted.

Given under my hand at office, this 3d day of March, 1824.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 8.

We have received this morning New York papers to the 17th ult. the proceedings of Congress are brought down to the 12th. There had been no business before the Senate or the House of Representatives of any general interest, except a motion made by Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, in the sitting of the latter assembly, on the 8th ultimo. The motion was, "that provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent or commissioner to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment."

We dare say that Mr. Webster was quite sincere in the wish he expressed, that the United States' Government should not commit itself in any European contest; but we know of no way so likely to lead to that which is deprecated, as a proneness to meddle and interfere with European questions. It is very true, that the "United States have divers interests in the Mediterranean," but there are other powers too, who have divers, and more immediate, and more important interests there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creating of conflicting interests. Our radical politicians are very fond of reprobating the old monarchical governments of Europe, with ambition and officious interference. Let them look at the young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole new World is too limited for its movements already. To Europe it says, here you shall colonize no more—here you shall interfere not—while, in the same breath almost, it betrays a disposition to proclaim its own right of being heard and recognized upon a matter of purely European interest. We know not what may be the fate of Mr. Webster's motion, but, in our opinion, it would be wisdom to reject it. The adoption would only excite the suspicion, that interference of some kind or other, was meant to follow. If Agents or Commissioners be sent to inquire into the actual state of affairs in Greece, it may be supposed these inquiries will not lead, like the poet's long passage," to nothing. Commissioners, we remember, were sent to Buenos Ayres, Columbia, and, we believe, Chili; and the recognition of their independence followed. We do not say that an exactly similar course is to be expected with regard to Greece; but we do think, as a matter of propriety and good sense, merely, that it will be as well, while the United States' Government prohibits European interference with North and South America, if it abstain from all shadow of interference with regard to Greece.

Our readers will perceive, among the extracts which we give from these papers, some confident assertions, founded upon a passage in the President's Message, of negociations in progress between this country and the United States, having for their object, to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance in support of South American Independence.

A WORTHY GOVERNOR.

We copy the following anecdote from the Harrisburg Commonwealth. The "*Sawed leg*" has a reference to Mr. Barnitz, of York county. He was wounded in the revolutionary War, in the knee, and the bullet lodged in the joint, where it

search for something among the papers, returned and said: "*There is one thing wanting, which, in my opinion, is of more importance than all the rest,*" adding—"*if that can be procured, you shall certainly receive the appointment.*" The applicant with much earnestness replied —"*I will furnish your Excellency with anything required.*" The Governor then informed him that there was wanting among his credentials A SAWED LEG; and if he would go back to York and return with a Sawed Leg, he would be immediately commissioned, but until he brought that *document*, he could not think of turning out an old Revolutionary Soldier, who had been wounded in the service of his country and lost a leg, to make way for one who had no pretentions to the office on the score of Revolutionary services."

Sheriff's Sales.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriet and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Bet; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. S. L. O.

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Sucky; levied on as the property of John W Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa in the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benjamin Houston vs. James Edmonson;

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—tf

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four. Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827.

Joseph A Green, ex'r.

January 30. 1824.

The subscriber

HAVING located himself in Washington, Wilkes county willing to devote his time to some active and useful employment will undertake the instruction of young gentlemen in the Greek and Latin language in Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy. A day in each week will be devoted to declamation and exercises in ancient and modern history. The number of pupils will be limited to 30 and none under the age of ten will be received. The French language will be taught by a gentleman highly competent to the task. Terms of tuition per quarter, $15 payable in advance.

John B. Egan

N B The school will open as soon as ten are entered.

February 9, 1824. 7—4t

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes co. January 23d. 1824.

D Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the

Five Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

AN attempt to Rob the MAIL of the United States was made by three or more persons, this morning about 2 o'clock, four miles west of Powelton, on the road to Sparta, by placing obstructions in the road and shooting at the Stage driver. I am authorised to say that the above reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the Postmaster General for the apprehension and conviction of the three persons who made the attempt, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and such information as will convict either of them.

Thomas M. Bradford, P. M.

Milledgeville.

February 17, 1824. 9—tf

Monthly Notices.

Executive Department, Ga. Milledgeville, Nov 21, 1823.

ORDERED, That the subjoined resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes of this state, until the next general election. Attest:

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, It is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met. That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in.

DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.

Approved Nov. 18, 1823

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

Nov. 25. m11m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns, } ex'rs.
Burch Dardin, }

Sept. 2, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of Ordinary of Lincoln county, for leave to sell the real estate of William Best, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.

December 1, 1823. m9m

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, } adm'rs.
Francis McLendon, }

January 30th 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb 4, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe known by number 61, in the second district of said county, it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased

Ann Buffington ex'x.

Feb 11 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District No. 405 for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land No 168 in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land No 408 in the 9th district Irwin county they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, senior deceased To be sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased

Robert Grier, adm'r.

With the Will annexed.

Sept. 18 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Frances W Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Ball, late of Chatham county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

Nov 0. 1823. m9m

more immediate, and more important interests there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creating of conflicting interests. One radical politicians are very fond of reproaching the old monarchical governments of Europe, with ambition and officious interference. Let them look at the young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole new World is too limited for its movements already. To Europe it says, here you shall colonize no more—here you shall interfere not—while, in the same breath almost, it betrays a disposition to proclaim its own right of being heard and recognized upon a matter of purely European interest. We know not what may be the fate of Mr. Webster's motion, but, in our opinion, it would be wisdom to reject it. The adoption would only excite the suspicion, that interference of some kind or other, was meant to follow. If Agents or Commissioners be sent to enquire into the actual state of affairs in Greece, it may be supposed their enquiries will not lead like the poet's "long passage," to nothing. Commissioners, we remember, were sent to Buenos Ayres, Columbia, and, we believe, Chili; and the recognition of their independence followed. We do not say that an exactly similar course is to be expected with regard to Greece; but we do think, as a matter of propriety and good sense, merely, that it will be as well, while the United States' Government prohibits European interference with North and South America, if it abstain from all shadow of interference with regard to Greece.

Our readers will perceive, among the extracts which we give from these papers, some confident assertions, founded upon a passage in the President's Message, of negociations in progress between this country and the United States, having for their object, to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance in support of South American Independence.

A WORTHY GOVERNOR

We copy the following anecdote from the Harrisburg Commonwealth. The "*Sawed Leg*" has a reference to Mr. Baroitz, of York county. He was wounded in the revolutionary War, in the knee, and the bullet lodged in the joint, where it remained until 5 or 6 years since, when it was extracted. The limb was subsequently amputated. Mr Baroitz was appointed to the office which he holds by Governor Mifflin, and, although a decided Federalist, has been deservedly continued by all the subsequent Governors

Georgetown Messenger.

"Among the applicants for the office of Register and Recorder, of York County, in Pennsylvania, there happened to be one more trouble some to his Excellency (Governor SHULTZ) than the rest, who pertinaciously insisted on the removal of the present incumbent. He urged his pretensions with so much importunity that the Governor became impatient, and, on the applicant's referring him to the credentials he had delivered, his Excellency very deliberately went to his bureau, and after searching, or appearing to her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriet and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Bob; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions again said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. S. LO.

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Sucky; levied on as the property of John W Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS. D. S.

January 28 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa in the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Housto vs. James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm C. Morgan, late deputy sheriff, and returned to me.

DAVID DOBBS. S. E. C.

January 23 1824

Administrators sale.

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x,

January 0 1824 3—tds.

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND

For sale at this Office.

four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825. the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A Green, ex'r.

January 30. 1824.

The Subscriber

HAVING located himself in Washington, Wilkes county willing to devote his time to some active and useful employment, will undertake the instruction of young gentlemen in the Greek and Latin language in Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy A day in each week will be devoted to declamation and exercises in ancient and modern history The number of pupils will be limited to 30 and none under the age of ten will be received. The French language will be taught by a gentleman highly competent to the task Terms of tuition per quarter, $15 payable in advance.

John B. Egan

N B The school will open as soon as ten are entered.

February 9, 1824. 7—4t

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes co. January 23d. 1824.

D Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia...in General Assembly met. That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election so them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in.

DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.

Approved Nov. 18, 1823

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

Nov. 25. m11m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns, } exrs.
Burch Dardin, }

Sept. 2, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Samuel Slaton late of said county deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

William Robertson, } adm'rs.
William Slaton, }

Nov 3 1823. 44—tf

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe known by number 64, in the second district of said county, it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased

Ann Buffington exx.

Feb 11 1824

NINE month after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg and one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District No. 405 for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

January 6 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land No 168 in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land No 403 in the 9th district Irwin county they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, senior deceased To be sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased

Robert Grier, adm'r.

With the Will annexed.

Sept. 18 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Frances W Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Ball, late of Chatham county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

Nov 0. 1823. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of John D. Stroud, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Reuben Scott, Adm'r.

July 7, 1823. 28—m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one tract of land lying on the waters of Warhatche creek, in said county, it being a part of the real estate of Patrick Jack, deceased.

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1824. [No. 11

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU.*

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in the 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.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, February 27.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

The elegant, fast sailing ship Howard, Capt. Holdrege, arrived last evening from Havre, having sailed on the 17th ult. and furnished Paris papers to the 16th inclusive, containing London dates of the 12th.

The Journal of Commerce contains an extract from the London Courier of the last date, (12th January,) which states that an expedition of 26 vessels of war was fitting out at Brest, of which 8 were ships of the line, 5 large frigates of a new model carrying 68 guns each, 4 frigates of the ordinary class 4 origs, and 5 corvettes; that the utmost activity prevailed in the Dock Yards, the workmen being kept employed even on Sunday—the destination of this fleet is supposed to be Spanish America.

The Paris paper of the 16th makes no comment upon the above article.

Madrid, Jan. 2.—By a Royal decree relative to the Spanish Colonies, the Political Constitution is abolished, together with all the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies, and all officers which were created under the Constitution.

The Constitutional Militia are disbanded.

The suppressed Convents are re-established, with all their property, and that which was alienated shall be restored.

Persons holding offices not created under the Constitution, shall be removed.

London, Jan 12.—Letters from Brazil of November 14, state that the Emperor was preparing an expedition, to be commanded by Com. Taylor, to take possession of the Portuguese Colonies in India.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Intelligence was received yesterday, of the death of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia; and that the Pope was on the recovery.

Nuremberg, Jan. 7.—Intelligence has reached us from Corfu, that Colocotroni, has the chief command of the corps of Moriotes, who with the artillery are besieging Patras. Propositions for a surrender of this place, had been made by the Turkish garrison of Coron and Modon, but the terms had been rejected by the Greeks. The Turkish ships which were cruizing in the neighborhood of Missolunghi, fled on the appearance of a considerable Greek fleet. The Greek government has directed an expedition to be organized without delay, to proceed against the Turkish forts on the north side of the Gulf of Lepanto. The inhabitants of the Gulf of Volo, have again raised the standard of insurrection, and have cut to pieces some Turkish corps, who had marched against them.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—The Reis Effendi, since the return of the fleet, has had conferences with Lord Strangford, and it is believed that the Porte begins to take his advice relative to the affairs of the insurrection. The expedition sent from Malta to Tunis to reclaim the Greeks captured by a Barbary corsair, has created great sensation here.

From the Gazette.

Accounts from Bordeaux state, that many Spanish prisoners of war had arrived there and been thrown into prison. It was believed that San Miguel was among them.

Augsburg Jan 8.—Advices from Corfu, [date *South Nov.*] state that the English squadron of eight vessels, which was stationed at Malta had sailed for Tunis. It has since been ascertained the Admiral Sir George Moore, commander in chief of the English forces in the Mediterranean, will remain stationed at Tunis, and make a demand for the Greeks taken by the Tunisians from a vessel under the Maltese flag.

From the London Courier, Jan. 12.

We mentioned a few days since, that French troops had been embarked at Brest for the West Indies, and that our Ambassador at the French Court had received explanations on the subject. We hope he will also be in a situation to furnish satisfactory explanations to his government of the maritime armaments that have been preparing without noise in the same port. Captain Spence arrived at Davenport from Brest, whence he sailed on the 3d, has furnished some information of consequence. He arrived at that port in October, with a cargo of timber, &c. for the royal marine yard, and consequently remained in port nearly two months. In that time, fourteen foreign vessels, (Russians, Prussians, and Swedes,) discharged cargoes of hemp, tallow, timber, boards, and in fact every species of naval munitions, which were deposited in the arsenals at Brest. Every thing breathed a spirit of projects not differing much in principle from those which signalized the commencement of 1823.

This is simply our opinion, and as we gave it relative to the war with Spain, now submit it to our readers, with the grounds on which it rests, leaving them to draw their own conclusions.

[The London Sun, in speaking on this subject, says that these vessels are only *ostensibly* destined for Martinique and Guadaloupe.]

The privy council have commuted the punishment of death to which Hunt had been condemned as an accomplice in the assassination of Mr Weare, he is to be transported for life.

The Porte has laid such restrictions upon foreign vessels going up the Black Sea, that all that commerce is suspended. The Turks shew great unwillingness to permit any intercourse between foreigners and the Russians.

Since the return of the Ottoman fleet, the Greeks have re-commenced the blockade of all the ports occupied by the Turks on the islands on the coast of Asia Minor, and have already taken a great number of Turkish merchant vessels, which they have declared free plunder, and among them are some very rich cargoes. Macedonia is nearly free from Ottoman troops.

The Courier says that indirect measures are taking to dethrone Bernadotte.

A naval expedition is preparing at Constantinople against the Greeks: but it is believed it will never leave the port.

From English Papers.

The London Times mentions that accounts had been received of the embarkation of 1800 men at Brest —1000 for Martinique and 800 for Guadaloupe. The French Admiral recently returned from the West India station reports that complete anarchy reigns in all the South American States, but that among all the partizans none advocated the sovereignty of Ferdinand or submission to Spain. This opinion together with the speech of Mr. Monroe, is said to have greatly cooled the ardor of the party in the French cabinet disposed to assist Spain in regard to her colonies.

FROM LIMA.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter dated Lima, 3d Oct. [*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

"You are aware of the circumstance of Riva Aguexo having dissolved the Congress in Truxillo, which act, added to his continued resistance, may be considered one of the most unfortunate occurrences in the history of the revolution. Should he persevere in the part he has taken, the combined efforts which are now making for the liberation of Peru, will be greatly paralised, and its emancipation from the Spanish yoke, which might have been looked upon as almost accomplished, may now be retarded for some time.

"I have the pleasure of inclosing a translation of Bolivar's letter to Riva Aguexo. This letter had no effect, as the bearer of it has returned, open war has been declared by the Congress against Riva Aguexo. A second chamber has been established, and has been der of its liberty, and has been acknowledged by the public authorities and people of Peru. You yourself owed your elevation to the Presidency to this Assembly. It is therefore beyond all doubt that the authority of a body elected by the nation, can never be annulled by any individual of whatever rank he may be; and much less by you who was one of the principal agents in the establishment of popular representation, and to which, as President, you have solemnly taken the oath of obedience. In fact, my friend, the principle I believe, does not admit of discussion: let us see what will be the result of a line of conduct in opposition to it.

"Bonaparte in Europe, and Iturbide in America, were the most extraordinary men, each in his sphere, which modern history presents to the world. Although benefactors of their country, and promoters of its national independence, they have been unable to escape ruin merely on account of their political sacrilege in profaning the temple of the laws and the sanctuary of social rights. You to this have added the most scandalous outrage on the persons of your Ministers. I think you cannot be insensible to the united clamors of indignation excited amongst all classes of men at what took place in Truxillo, and which believe me, is the blackest stain that has sullied the revolution of America: consequently you can expect nothing but maledictions in this country and disapprobation in Europe. I, notwithstanding, make you a tender of my friendship, and offer you all the protection which my situation can afford. If you are inclined to accept my good offices, Col. Urdaneta and Mr. Galdeano are authorized to accommodate matters with you as well as with those who are acting under you in this hobible affair.

"The ruin of Peru is inevitable should the acceptance of these generous offers be delayed; by your refusing them you can expect nothing but the slavery of your country, and your execration by every American.—Public opinion will be so decidedly expressed against you, that not even in your own conscience will you be able to find an asylum. That you or your partisan can ever rule in Lima, is out of the question. One and all of us will become the avengers of Peru; nor, if the enemy again subjects your country to the Spanish yoke, can you even in this case, obtain what you aspire after. Finally, rest assured, that no propitious fortune can alter the principles of natural order which you have trampled upon, and this affair will prove a source of remorse which will accompany you to the grave.

"Have the goodness, my friend, to pardon the frankness of my exposition. Having been actuated by no unworthy personal motive, but constituted the head of an Independent State, I could not, without failing in my duty, remain silent on the subject of your conduct, which at the present unhappy period may produce incalculable mischief to America. On the other hand, I cannot forget what you have done for America, and particularly for conveyances by water, is left on the British side of that river, and therefore the communication is placed at the mercy of the said States"—all which matters the Governor is instructed to lay before his Majesty's Ministers.

When an Address was presented, however, by the committee, pursuant to the resolutions, it was opposed upon grounds which are stated in the following summary:

"The sense of the House, generally appeared opposed to any interference in the negotiations stated to be going on between His Majesty's Government and the United States, unless that it should be manifestly made apparent, that the particular interests of the Colony were likely to be injuriously affected by the result. The allowing the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States, did not, it was said, appear to threaten the Colony with any disadvantages, but quite the contrary. The increased prosperity of the Province in 1809 and 1810, when a great portion of the trade of the country on the waters of the St. Lawrence, within the United States, passed through the St. Lawrence, was instanced as a proof of the good effects likely to result to the country from a free navigation of the St. Lawrence by the Americans. The idea of danger to the loyalty of the people, from a greater freedom of trade and increased prosperity, was treated with severity. The danger to the Revenue, it was maintained, could be easily avoided, as the sovereignty belonged to Great Britain. On the other hand, the case of New Orleans; the ambition which the United States had shewn to extend their territory, was cited. The introduction of contraband goods and smuggling, it was said, could not be prevented, if such a privilege was granted to the Americans the honor of the country required the claim to be resisted."

After the Debate, the decision was postponed, and we have yet no account of it.—*Nat Intel.*

From the American Monthly Magazine, of February.

PIRACY.

In the early part of June, I sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Mary, on a voyage to New Orleans. My principal object in going round by sea, was the restoration of my health, which had been for many months declining.—Having some friends in New Orleans, whose commercial operations were conducted on an extensive scale, I was charged with the care of several sums of money in gold and silver, amounting altogether to nearly eighteen thousand dollars. This I communicated to the captain, and we concluded to secure it in the best manner our circumstances would admit. A plank was accordingly taken off the ribs of the schooner in my own cabin, and the money being deposited in the vacancy, the plank was nailed down in its original place, and the seams filled and tarred over. Being thus relieved from any apprehension that the money would be found upon us, in case of any attack from pirates, my mind was somewhat easi-

strictly observed, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them

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Washington Tavern

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Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes co. January 25d. 1824.

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Latest from Europe.

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The Constitutional Militia are disbanded.

The suppressed Convents are re-established, with all their property, and that which was alienated shall be restored.

Persons holding offices not created under the Constitution, are to retain them provided their conduct has not rendered them unworthy.

It is stated that the whole of the Ministry have decided to resign if they do not obtain the Decree of Amnesty before the end of this week.

January 6.—The illness of the Marquis Yrujo is likely to delay the organization of the new government.

In a long letter from Madrid of 6th Jan. published at London, the interior situation of Spain is described as truly frightful. Persecution, robbery & murder prevail throughout; and at Madrid the Clergy are intriguing to retain the power of government in their own hands, in defiance of the newly appointed ministers. To such lengths have matters been carried, that some of the most active Prelates have been ordered to leave Madrid;

the artillery are besieging Patras. Propositions for a surrender of this place, had been made by the Turkish garrison of Coron and Modon, but the terms had been rejected by the Greeks. The Turkish ships which were cruizing in the neighborhood of Missolunghi, fled on the appearance of a considerable Greek fleet. The Greek government has directed an expedition to be organized without delay, to proceed against the Turkish forts on the north side of the Gulf of Lepanto. The inhabitants of the Gulf of Volo, have again raised the standard of insurrection, and have cut to pieces some Turkish corps, who had marched against them.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—The Reis Effendi, since the return of the fleet, has had conferences with Lord Strangford, and it is believed that the Porte begins to take his advice relative to the affairs of the insurrection. The expedition sent from Malta to Tunis to reclaim the Greeks captured by a Barbary corsair, has created great sensation here.

From the Gazette.

Accounts from Bordeaux state, that many Spanish prisoners of war had arrived there and been thrown into prison. It was believed that San Miguel was among them.

Augsburg Jan 8—Advices from Corfu of the 30th Nov. state that the English squadron of eight vessels, which was stationed at Malta had sailed for Tunis. It has since been ascertained the Admiral Sir George Moore, commander in chief of the English forces in the Mediterranean, will remain stationed at Tunis, and make a demand for the Greeks taken by the Tunisians from a vessel under the Maltese flag.

From the London Courier, Jan. 12.

We mentioned a few days since, that French troops had been embarked at Brest for the West Indies, and that our Ambassador at the French Court had received explanations on the subject. We hope he will also be in a situation to furnish satisfactory explanations to his government of the maritime armaments that have been preparing without noise in the same port. Captain Spence arrived at Davenport from Brest, whence he sailed on the 3d, has furnished some information of consequence. He arrived at that port in October, with a cargo of timber, &c. for the royal marine yard, and consequently remained in port nearly two months. In that time, fourteen foreign vessels, (Russians, Prussians, and Swedes,) discharged cargoes of hemp, tallow, timber, boards, and in fact every species of naval munitions, which were deposited in the arsenals at Brest. Every thing breathed a spirit of extraordinary activity; the workmen in the yards even worked on Sunday.

We do not wish to excite alarm, and least of all false alarms; but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the French government gave us the most satisfactory assurances of pacific intentions, and at the same time the King informed Europe, that he was going to send the Duke d'Angouleme into Spain at the head of one hundred thousand men. It it true however, that we were not the dupes of what was going on, and were accused by every body for having constantly maintained, that war was inevitable.

From these circumstances, and other not less powerful considerations, we are constrained to say, that we should not be surprised to see developed, in the spring of 1824, which Hunt had been condemned as an accomplice in the assassination of Mr Weare; he is to be transported for life.

The Porte has laid such restrictions upon foreign vessels going up the Black Sea, that all that commerce is suspended. The Turks shew great unwillingness to permit any intercourse between foreigners and the Russians.

Since the return of the Ottoman fleet, the Greeks have re-commenced the blockade of all the ports occupied by the Turks on the islands on the coast of Asia Minor, and have already taken a great number of Turkish merchant vessels, which they have declared free plunder, and among them are some very rich cargoes. Macedonia is nearly free from Ottoman troops.

The Courier says that indirect measures are taking to dethrone Bernadotte.

A naval expedition is preparing at Constantinople against the Greeks; but it is believed it will never leave the port.

From English Papers.

The London Times mentions that accounts had been received of the embarkation of 1800 men at Brest —1000 for Martinique and 800 for Guadaloupe. The French Admiral recently returned from the West India station reports that complete anarchy reigns in all the South American States, but that among all the partizans none advocated the sovereignty of Ferdinand or submission to Spain. This opinion together with the speech of Mr. Monroe, is said to have greatly cooled the ardor of the party in the French cabinet disposed to assist Spain in regard to her colonies.

FROM LIMA.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter dated Lima, 3d Oct. [*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

"You are aware of the circumstance of Riva Aguexo having dissolved the Congress in Truxillo, which act, added to his continued resistance, may be considered one of the most unfortunate occurrences in the history of the revolution. Should he persevere in the part he has taken, the combined efforts which are now making for the liberation of Peru, will be greatly paralised, and its emancipation from the Spanish yoke, which might have been looked upon as almost accomplished, may now be retarded for some time.

"I have the pleasure of inclosing a translation of Bolivar's letter to Riva Aguexo. This letter had no effect, as the bearer of it has returned, open war has been declared by the Congress against Riva Aguexo. A second commission has however been sent to him yesterday; and it is sincerely to be hoped that some favorable arrangement will take place, that the generous efforts of Colombia, headed by her brave Liberator Bolivar may be finally crowned with success.

LIMA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1823.

To Sr. Don Jose Riva Aguexo,

"*My Dear Friend*—it is with infinite pain that I have to address you on a matter the most unpleasant, and at the same time the most momentous which can occur in the life of a public character.

"It is unnecessary at this period to enter into an investigation of the cause of difference between yourself and the Congress, or even to analyze the character of it. The fact is, you are now at open war with the National Representation of your country. The Representative Assembly was convoked by the found-

friend, the principle I believe, does not admit of discussion: let us see what will be the result of a line of conduct in opposition to it.

"Bonaparte in Europe, and Iturbide in America, were the most extraordinary men, each in his sphere, which modern history presents to the world. Although benefactors of their country, and promoters of its national independence, they have been unable to escape ruin merely on account of their political sacrilege in profaning the temple of the laws and the sanctuary of social rights. You to this have added the most scandalous outrage on the persons of your Ministers. I think you cannot be insensible to the united clamors of indignation exoited amongst all classes of men at what took place in Truxillo, and which believe me, is the blackest stain that has sullied the revolution of America: consequently you can expect nothing but maledictions in this country and disapprobation in Europe. I, notwithstanding, make you a tender of my friendship, and offer you all the protection which my situation can afford. If you are inclined to accept my good offices, Col. Urdaneta and Mr. Galdeano are authorized to accommodate matters with you as well as with those who are acting under you in this hostile affair.

"The ruin of Peru is inevitable should the acceptance of these generous offers be delayed; by your refusing them you can expect nothing but the slavery of your country, and your execration by every American.—Public opinion will be so decidedly expressed against you, that not even in your own conscience will you be able to find an asylum. That you or your partisan can ever rule in Lima, is out of the question. One and all of us will become the avengers of Peru; nor, if the enemy again subjects your country to the Spanish yoke, can you, even in this case, obtain what you aspire after. Finally, rest assured, that no propitious fortune can alter the principles of natural order which you have trampled upon, and this affair will prove a source of remorse which will accompany you to the grave.

"Have the goodness, my friend, to pardon the frankness of my exposition. Having been actuated by no unworthy personal motive, but constituted the head of an Independent State, I could not, without failing in my duty, remain silent on the subject of your conduct, which at the present unhappy period may produce incalculable mischief to America. On the other hand, I cannot forget what you have done for America, and particularly for Peru, of whose country you were the saviour."

BOLIVAR.

The Canadians seem to have taken the alarm at the intimations contained in the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, in which the freedom of the navigation of the St. Lawrence is referred to. On the 6th instant, of the Legislative Council of the Parliament of Lower Canada, resolutions were adopted, for an Address to the Governor in Chief, remonstrating, in strong terms, against the admission of this right to the United States, &c. and also against a decision of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, awarding to the United States Barnhart's Island, above Cornwall, in Upper Canada, "whereby," say the resolutions, "no practical channel of descent for boats, rafts, or other

preference in the negotiations stated to be going on between His Majesty's Government and the United States, unless that it should be manifestly made apparent, that the particular interests of the Colony were likely to be injuriously affected by the result. The allowing the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States, did not, it was said, appear to threaten the Colony with any disadvantages, but quite the contrary. The increased prosperity of the Province in 1809 and 1810, when a great portion of the trade of the country on the waters of the St. Lawrence, within the United States, passed through the St. Lawrence, was instanced as a proof of the good effects likely to result to the country from a free navigation of the St. Lawrence by the Americans. The idea of danger to the loyalty of the people, from a greater freedom of trade and increased prosperity, was treated with severity. The danger to the Revenue, it was maintained, could be easily avoided, as the sovereignty belonged to Great Britain. On the other hand, the case of New Orleans; the ambition which the United States had shewn to extend their territory, was cited. The introduction of contraband goods and smuggling, it was said, could not be prevented, if such a privilege was granted to the Americans the honor of the country required the claim to be resisted"

After the Debate, the decision was postponed, and we have yet no account of it.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the American Monthly Magazine, of February.

PIRACY.

In the early part of June, I sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Mary, on a voyage to New Orleans. My principal object in going round by sea, was the restoration of my health, which had been for many months declining.—Having some friends in New Orleans, whose commercial operations were conducted on an extensive scale, I was charged with the care of several sums of money in gold and silver, amounting altogether to nearly eighteen thousand dollars This I communicated to the captain, and we concluded to secure it in the best manner our circumstances would admit. A plank was accordingly taken off the ribs of the schooner in my own cabin, and the money being deposited in the vacancy, the plank was nailed down in its original place, and the seams filled and tarred over. Being thus relieved from any apprehension that the money would be found upon us, in case of any attack from pirates, my mind was somewhat easier. What other articles of value I could conveniently carry I did so. I had also brought a quantity of bank notes to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. Part of these I caused to be carefully sewed in the left lappel of my coat, supposing that in case of my being lost at sea, my coat, should my body be found, would still contain the most valuable of my effects. The balance was quilted in my black silk cravat.

Our crew consisted of the captain and four men, with a supply of live stock for the voyage, and a Newfoundland dog, valuable for his fidelity and sagacity. He had once saved his master from a watery grave, when he had been stunned and knocked overboard by the sudden shifting of the boom. I was the only passenger on board. Our voyage at first was prosperous, and time went on rapidly. I felt my strength increase the longer I was

at sea, and when we arrived off the southern coast of Florida, my feelings were like those of another man.

Returning health danced gaily through my veins,
Nurs'd by the climate where destruction reigns.

It was towards the evening of the fourteenth day, two hours before sunset, that we spied a sail astern of us. As twilight came, it neared us with astonishing rapidity. Night closed, and all around was impenetrable darkness. Now and then a gentle wave would break against our bow and sparkle for a moment, and at a distance behind us, we could see the uneven glow of light, occasioned by the foaming of the strange vessel. The breeze that filled our canvas was gentle, though it was fresh.

"She walked the waters like a thing of life,
And seemed to dare the elements to strife."

We coursed our way steadily through the night; though once or twice the roaring of the waves increased so suddenly, as to make us believe we had passed a breaker. At the time it was unaccountable to me, but I now believe it to be occasioned by the bark behind us, coming rather near in the darkness of the night.—At midnight I went on deck. Nothing but an occasional sparkle was to be seen, and the ocean was undisturbed. Still it was a fearful and appalling darkness, and in spite of my endeavours I could not compose myself. At the windlass on the forecastle, three of the sailors, like myself, unable to sleep, had collected for conversation. On joining them, I found our fears were mutual. They all kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the unknown vessel, as if anticipating some dreadful event. They informed me that they had put their arms in order, and were determined to stand or die.

Shame to the spirit that would shrink in fright,
When duty calls him to the sanguined fight.

At this moment a flash of light, perhaps a musket burning priming, proceeded from the vessel in pursuit, and we saw distinctly that her deck was covered with men. My heart almost failed me. I had never been in battle, and I knew not what it was. Day at length dawned, and setting all her canvass, our pursuer gained alarmingly upon us. It was evident that she had followed us the whole night, being unwilling to attack us in the dark.—In a few minutes she fired a swivel and came alongside. She was a pirate. Her boat was lowered, and about a dozen hideous looking objects jumped in with a commander at their head. The boat pushed off, and was nearing us fast, as we arranged ourselves for giving her a broadside. Our whole stock of arms consisted of six muskets and an old swivel, used as a signal gun, belonging to the Mary and a pair of pistols of my own which I carried in my belt. The pirate boat's crew were armed with muskets, pistols, swords, cutlasses, and knives; and when she came within her own length of us we fired five of our muskets and the swivel into her. Her fire was scarcely half given, when she filled and went down with all her crew. At this success we were inclined to rejoice, but on looking over to the pirate schooner, we observed her deck still swarming with the same description of horrid looking wretches. A second boat's crew pushed off with their muskets pointed directly at us the whole time. When they came within the same distance as the other, we fired, but with little, if any, effect. The pirate immediately returned the fire, and with horrid cries jumped aboard of us. Two of our wounded by the blow to resist, and the blood ran in torrents from my forehead. In this situation the wretch seized me by the scalp, and thrusting his cutlass in my cravat cut it through completely. I felt the cold iron glide along my throat and even now the very thought makes me shudder. The worst idea I had ever formed of human cruelty seemed now my realized and I could see death stare me in the face. Without stopping to examine the cravat, he put it in his pocket and in a voice of thunder exclaimed *lorez moi!* Accordingly I rose on my feet, and he pinioned my hands behind my back, led me to the gunwale of the vessel and asked out another of the gang in French whether he should throw me overboard. At the recollection of that scene I am still staggered. I endeavoured to call the prospect of eternity before me, but could think of nothing except the cold and quiverless apathy of the tomb. His infamous companion replied, *Il est trop bon pour l'en tuer un diable*," and led me to the foremast, where he tied me with my face to the stern of the vessel. The chords were drawn so tight around my arm and legs that my agony was excruciating. In this situation he left me.

On looking round, I found them all employed in plundering and ransacking every thing we had. Over my left shoulder, one of our sailors was strung up to the yard arm and apparently in the last agonies of death; while before me our gallant captain was on his knees and begging for his life. The wretches were endeavouring to extort from him the secret of our money; but for awhile he was firm and dauntless. Provoked at his obstinacy, they extended his arms and cut them off at the elbows. At this human nature gave way and the injured man confessed the spot where we had concealed our specie. In a few minutes it was aboard their own vessel. To revenge themselves on our unhappy captain, when they had satisfied themselves that nothing else was hidden, they spread a bed of oakum on the deck before me, and after soaking it through with turpentine tied the captain on it, filled his mouth with the same combustibles and set the whole on fire. The cries of the unfortunate man were heart rending, and his agonies must have been unutterable; but they were soon over. All this I was compelled to witness. Heart sick with the sight I once shut my eyes, but a musket discharged close to my ear, was a warning sufficient to keep them open.

On casting my eye into the stern of the vessel I discovered that the boat swain had been nailed to the deck through his feet, and the body spiked through to the tiller. He was writhing in the last agonies of crucifixion.—Our fifth comrade was out of sight during all this tragedy; in a few minutes however he was brought upon deck blindfolded. He was then conducted to the muzzle of the swivel and commanded to kneel. The swivel was then fired off, and his head was dreadfully wounded by the discharge. In a moment after, it was agonizing to behold his tortments and convulsions; language is too feeble to describe them. I have seen men hung upon the gibbet, but their death was like sinking in slumber when compared with his.

"The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear,
The blood will follow where the knife is driven."

Excited with this scene of human butchery, one of these wretches fired his pistol at the captain' dog. The ball struck his shoulder and disabled him; he finished him by shooting him again and at last by cutting out his tongue! At this juncture all This savage monster then ran it up my breast, as if intending to divide my lungs, and in doing so the bank bill fell upon the deck. He snatched them up greedily, and exclaimed, "Ah! laissez moi voir qui ce reste" My dress in a few moments was ripped to pieces at the peril of my life. He frequently came so near as to tear my skin and deluge me with blood; but by the mercy of Providence, I escaped from every danger. At this moment a heavy flaw struck the schooner, and I heard one of the pirates say "Voila un vaisseau!" They all retreated precipitately, and gaining their own vessel, were soon out of sight.

Helpless as I now was, I had the satisfaction of knowing that the pirates had been frightened by the appearance of a sail, but it was impossible for me to see it. Still tied to the foremast, I knew not what was my prospect of release. An hour or two had elapsed after they left me, and it was now noon. The sun played violently on my head, and I felt a langour and debility that indicated an approaching fever. My head gradually sunk upon my breast, when I was shocked by hearing the water pouring into the cabin windows. The wretches had scuttled the vessel, and left me pinioned to go down with her. I commended my spirit to my Maker, and gave myself up for lost. I felt myself gradually dying away, and the last thing I remember was the foaming noise of the waves. This was occasioned by a ship passing by me. I was taken in, restored to health, and am now a poor, ruined, helpless, man.

From our Correspondent at Washington February 8

STEAM BOAT CAUSE.

DEAR SIR: The steam boat cause, *Gibbon vs. Ogden*, for several days has absorbed all interest. At the usual hour of opening on Friday, the house was found without a quorum—the principal part of the members, indeed nearly all, who gave a tone to debate, had deserted the forum for the bar, and the throng in the Supreme Court room was consequently immense. The exciting cause, was to hear MR EMMET, the pride and ornament of the New York Courts; and the extraordinary influx of ladies for hours after he had commenced, which threatened to expel even the counsel from the seats, seemed to indicate an irresistible disposition in them to be *courted*. Mr. WEBSTER on Wednesday, as junior counsel, opened for the *plaintiff in error*. He occupied three and an half hours in a very powerful argument against the State grant to Messrs. FULTON and LIVINGSTON of exclusive navigation by steam; and he was listened to with great interest. His enlarged conception of congressional power, contrasted with State rights relative to the question, which he regarded as one of commerce and trade, made an obvious impression on the spectators, if not on the Court, as many of high legal attainments were heard to declare that the strength of his positions was conclusive against the grant. He was followed by Mr. OAKLEY on the other side—a man more solid in reasoning, than eloquent in declamation; and whose thorough law knowledge, places him among the distinguished civilians of New York. The force of his deduction was much applauded.

Next came the eloquent EMMET, a being who may be called without exaggeration, one of the "strong men of the earth;" and who certainly argued the unpopular side of the question with an ingenuity supposed, but a new being—an intellectual giant bursting asunder every difficulty, and sweeping aside at a grasp all obstructions in his path. From practice in the lower Courts, he had made himself perfectly familiar with the details of the cause; and his brief was more copious, his citations more numerous, than I ever witnessed from any Counsellor. RANDOLPH who sat before him, (attired with a jockey fur cap, white breeches, stockings, and socks drawn over them,) nodded eloquent assent to all his leading positions. A great stickler himself for State rights, the unyielding tenacity of Emmet pleased him; though there were evidently times in which the latter strained at a point.

EMMET, concluded with a fine strain of pathetic eloquence in behalf of the heirs of FULTON.—Whatever might be the result of the cause, he thought all would admit that for a portion of their enjoyment they have been indebted to that mighty invention—the Steam-boat. Our remotest rivers and lakes had sanctioned it, and the broad ocean itself had borne on its bosom the brightest evidences of its utility—the best triumphs of its genius. He who originated, had gone down to the tomb; but there were others, there were orphans, children, who were interested in the decision, and who would look up to that Court as a power to help and to save. It were impossible for me to retain Emmet's language—his manner was so imposing, so ardent, so unlike the advocate, so identified with the man, that I could not for the soul of me, take down a word; and these few vague, indistinct ideas are all I have to offer. I admit that some of his positions were sophistical. And indeed they could hardly be otherwise where so much was said—and on the worst side too—namely, against public sentiment. But take the argument altogether, & it was one of the most finished I ever heard. EMMET is a natural orator of the Irish school. He is always eloquent when he would be energetic. His voice is full toned, his articulation uncommonly slow & distinct—though now and then he runs into vehemence, and his whole function is alive to his conceit. All eyes are upon him, all ears listening to him. When excited, and he becomes so imperceptibly, he manifests an impetuosity, that carries all before it. But he is wiser than most orators with so fine an imagination. He does not permit the plumage of his quiver to paralize the force of his *bow*.

The Attorney General Mr. WIRT, for the plaintiff, closed the cause to a very logical and elevated style—overturning several of the positions of his learned adversary with an unincompromising fearlessness indicative of the clearest perception, and most matured experience. His diction was peculiarly choice, his manner winning. He commenced in a tone of voice which seemed to betray a want of compass and intent; but he gradually evinced the finest gradations of power and sweetness. Some of his ironical turns were amusing, though severe. We could not but remark the singular purity of his pronunciation, and his respectful deportment to the Court; and we confess we were glad to see him take his adversary by the horns, instead of attempting to keep him at bay by long shot. What the decision in this cause will be, it is out of my power to predict. A case somewhat analogous was cited by Mr. Wirt, in which Judge WASHINGTON delivered the opinion of a majority of the same Court in favor of the power of Congress. From the sanguineness of the Attorney General in submitlessly to the nation. A crisis has come, which must dispense with nice qualms—and excessive sensibilities. It is expected that men should speak out—taking care "nothing to extenuate, nor to set down aught in malice."

We consider Mr. Calhoun as *hors de combat*. His chance was desperate at best, but his good friends at Philadelphia have completely given him the *coup de grace*.

What chance has Mr. Clay? Get him to the H. of R.; and his prospects are bright and brilliant. But will he get there? Can he get there?—Our decided impressions is, that he will be thrown out on the first heat, and that he will not be one of the three to enter for the 2d.

The contest in all probability lies between Crawford, Adams and Jackson—we name them in the order in which the electoral ballots will stand, if there be no choice by Electors. These three candidates may be the three highest, and will therefore present themselves before the H. of R. under the provisions of the constitution.

Adams may be a better scholar than either of his competitors: but he is better qualified for the closet than the scenes of active life.—His political principles are not so sound—his nerves are strong—his temper so firm and at the same time so cool—his mind not so vigorous—his general qualifications not so great, as those of W. H. Crawford. He would make a better Professor, but not so good a President.

As to Gen. Jackson, we would speak with respect; we feel for him the sincerest gratitude. Yet even gratitude must have bounds, when the happiness of a whole nation is at stake. Bring his qualifications to the bar of public opinion—and how will they stand? He saved N. Orleans—he is a warrior, an apt and an able one—a man of energy, of public spirit, of integrity, of genius. But are these all the qualifications which are required in a President of the United States? He is a distinguished soldier—but is he a statesman? Where is the evidence of it? Where are his political speeches? his dispatches? his essays? his measures? Where are the evidences of that skill and attainments in politics, to which a life of study, and experience, is so essentially necessary? Compare him with Adams and with Crawford, and how inferior must he be—when we take into account the series of his pursuits and the want of evidence which he has exhibited. He is a man of talents; but they have not been turned in that direction. His province is the camp—not the cabinet.

His spirit too, though lofty and aspiring, is fiery ardent and impetuous—his friends devoted to him and he devoted to his friends.—Trace him through his military career at Orleans—through his military campaign in Florida—through his civil acts at Pensacola—analyze some of his dispatches to the war department, and his letter to Governor Rabun in Georgia—without taking the private anecdotes which have been afloat—and what is the conclusion? That his temper is enthusiastic, warm, impetuous, and domineering.

With such a disposition combined with such inexperience in political affairs, and what must naturally be the result? Gen. J. with all the loftiness of his character; with all the proud glories which decorate his brow, must be expected to be too much exposed to the influence of men who will devote themselves to his person, and whose superiority as

a fearful and appalling darkness and in spite of my endeavours I could not compose myself At the windlass on the forecastle, three of the sailors, like myself, unable to sleep, had collected for conversation. On joining them, I found our fears were mutual They all kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the unknown vessel, as if anticipating some dreadful event. They informed me that they had put their arms in order, and were determined to stand or die.

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A wretch whose black, shaggy whiskers covered nearly his whole face, whose eyes were only seen at intervals from beneath his bushy eye-brows, and whose whole appearance was more that of a hell hound than of a human being, approached me with a drawn cutlass in his hand. I drew one of my pistols and snapped it in his face; but it flashed in the pan, and before I could draw the other, the pirate with a brutality that would have disgraced a cannibal, struck me over the face with his cutlass, and knocked me down. I was too much

locking every thing we had Over my left shoulder, one of our sailors was strung up to the yard arm and apparently in the last agonies of death; while before me our gallant captain was on his knees and begging for his life The wretches were endeavouring to extort from him the secret of our money; but for awhile he was firm and dauntless Provoked at his obstinacy they extended his arms and cut them off at the elbows. At this human nature gave way and the injured man confessed the spot where we had concealed our specie. In a few minutes it was aboard their own vessel. To revenge themselves on our unhappy captain, when they had satisfied themselves that nothing else was hidden they spread a bed of oakum on the deck before me and after soaking it through with turpentine tied the captain on it, filled his mouth with the same combustibles and set the whole on fire The cries of the unfortunate man were heart rending, and his agonies must have been unutterable but they were soon over All this I was compelled to witness. Heart sick with the sight I once shut my eyes but a musket discharged close to my ear, was a warning sufficient to keep them open.

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The blood will follow where the knife is driven

Excited with this scene of human butchery, one of these wretches fired his pistol at the captain' dog. The ball struck his shoulder and disabled him: he finished him by shooting him again and at last by cutting out his tongue!! At this as hell engendered act, my blood boiled with indignation at such savage brutality on a helpless inoffensive dog! But was unable to give utterance or action to my feelings.

There's always burning in the freeman's soul,
A sacred flame, tenacious of control;
From heaven descended, and to heaven allied,
That glows with lustre on the sufferer's side.

Seeing that the crew had been every one despatched I began to think more of my self My old enemy who seemed to forget me once more approached me: but shockingly besmeared with blood and brains He had stood by the side of the unfortunate sailor who suffered before the swivel and supported him with the point of his bayonet He drew a stiletto from his side, placed its point upon my heart and gave it a heavy thrust I felt its point touch my skin: but the quilting of my bank bills prevented its further entrance.

myself up for lost. I felt myself gradually dying away, and the last thing I remember was the foaming noise of the waves This was occasioned by a ship passing by me I was taken in, restored to health, and am now a poor, ruined, helpless, man.

From our Correspondent at Washington February 8

STEAM BOAT CAUSE.

Dear Sir: The steam boat cause, *Gibbon vs. Ogden*, for several days has absorbed all interest. At the usual hour of opening on Friday, the house was found without a quorum—the principal part of the members, indeed nearly all, who gave a tone to debate, had deserted the forum for the bar, and the throng in the Supreme Court room was consequently immense. The exciting cause, was to hear Mr EMMET, the pride and ornament of the New York Courts; and the extraordinary influx of ladies for hours after he had commenced, which threatened to expel even the counsel from the seats, seemed to indicate an irresistible disposition in them to be *courted*. Mr. WEBSTER on Wednesday, as junior counsel, opened for the *plaintiff in error* He occupied three and an half hours in a very powerful argument against the State grant to Messrs. FULTON and LIVINGSTON of exclusive navigation by steam; and he was listened to with great interest His enlarged construction of congressional power, contrasted with State rights relative to the question, which he regarded as one of commerce and trade, made an obvious impression on the spectators, if not on the Court, as many of high legal attainments were heard to declare that the strength of his positions was conclusive against the grant He was followed by Mr. OAKLEY on the other side—a man more solid in reasoning, than eloquent in declamation; and whose thorough law knowledge, places him among the distinguished civilians of New York The force of his deduction was much applauded.

Next came the eloquent EMMET, a being who may be called without exaggeration, one of the "strong men of the earth;" and who certainly argued the unpopular side of the question with an ingenuity and power seldom exhibited in any Court. It is known that he came to this country driven to it by a spirit of persecution from his own, with a reputation fresh and green as the Emerald Isle which he worshipped. He has shown himself worthy of the asylum he sought, of the pretensions he assumed. Apparently, he is not less than seventy years of age, though it is said he is actually under sixty. His head is bald, his hair grey, teeth loose, and his whole exterior when not speaking, indicative of a decrepitude; utterly inconsistent with the great intellectual and physical efforts by which he is characterised. Yet the magnitude of the cause, imposing as it is, seemed to dilate in his hands. It appeared as if the accumulated force of an hundred minds had been thrown into it, and he made their organ. He was no longer the decrepid old man I had who would look up to that Court as a power to help and to save. It were impossible for me to retain Emmet's language—his manner was so imposing, so ardent, so unlike the advocate, so identified with the man, that I could not for the soul of me, take down a word; and these few vague, indistinct ideas are all I have to offer. I admit that some of his positions were sophistical. And indeed they could hardly be otherwise where so much was said—and on the worst side too—namely, against public sentiment But take the argument altogether, & it was one of the most finished I ever heard. EMMET is a natural orator of the Irish school. He is always eloquent when he would be energetic. His voice is full toned, his articulation so commonly slow & distinct—though now and then he runs into vehemence, and his whole function is alive to his conceit. All eyes are upon him, all ears listening to him. When excited, and he becomes so imperceptibly, he manifests an impetuosity, that carries all before it. But he is wiser than most orators with so fine an imagination He does not permit the plumage of his quiver to paralize the force of his *bow*.

The Attorney General Mr. WIRT, for the plaintiff, closed the cause in a very logical and elevated style—overturning several of the positions of his learned adversary with an uncompromising fearlessness indicative of the clearest perception, and most matured experience. His diction was peculiarly choice, his manner winning. He commenced in a tone of voice which seemed to betray a want of compass and intent; but he gradually evinced the finest gradations of power and sweetness. Some of his ironical turns were amusing, though severe. We could not but remark the singular purity of his pronunciation, and his respectful deportment to the Court; and we confess we were glad to see him take his adversary by the horns, instead of attempting to keep him at bay by long shot What the decision in this cause will be, it is out of my power to predict. A case somewhat analogous was cited by Mr. WIRT in which Judge WASHINGTON delivered the opinion of a majority of the same Court in favor of the power of Congress From the sanguineness of the Attorney General in submitting this authority, for aught I know, a decision may have been anticipated; indeed I confess it would not be the most surprising, certainly not the most lamentable thing in the world, should the Court determine to sustain the *plaintiff in error*. At any rate their opinion, be it either way, is pregnant with most important results; as defining a permanent line of demarcation between National & State powers; & many anxious hopes, and tremulous fears, are awaiting the fiat of the Supreme Court of the U. S.—to be put forever at rest. The arguments of counsel in the cause commenced on Wednesday, and closed on the Monday following; but a decision thereon will not probably be given till the end of the term.—*Boston Cent.*

GENERAL JACKSON.

It has become the duty of every politician to speak frankly and fearlessly his mind not so vigorous—his general qualifications not so great, as those of W. H. Crawford. He would make a better Professor, but not so good a President.

As to Gen. Jackson, we would speak with respect; we feel for him the sincerest gratitude. Yet even gratitude must have bounds, when the happiness of a whole nation is at stake. Bring his qualifications to the bar of public opinion—and how will they stand? He saved N. Orleans—he is a warrior, an apt and an able one—a man of energy, of public spirit, of integrity, of genius. But are these all the qualifications which are required in a President of the United States? He is a distinguished soldier—but is he a statesman? Where is the evidence of it? Where are his political speeches? his dispatches? his essays? his measures? Where are the evidences of that skill and attainments in politics, to which a life of study, and experience, is so essentially necessary? Compare him with Adams and with Crawford, and how inferior must he be—when we take into account the series of his pursuits and the want of evidence which he has exhibited. He is a man of talents; but they have not been turned in that direction. His province is the camp—not the cabinet.

His spirit too, though lofty and aspiring, is fiery ardent and impetuous—his friends devoted to him and he devoted to his friends.—Trace him through his military career at Orleans—through his military campaign in Florida—through his civil acts at Pensacola—analyze some of his dispatches to the war department, and his letter to Governor Rabun in Georgia—without taking the private anecdotes which have been afloat—and what is the conclusion? That his temper is enthusiastic, warm, impetuous, and domineering.

With such a disposition combined with such inexperience in political affairs, and what must naturally be the result? Gen. J. with all the loftiness of his character; with all the proud glories which decorate his brow, must be expected to be too much exposed to the influence of men who will devote themselves to his person, and whose superiority as statesmen will obtain his confidence. *They* will probably govern more than he will—They will generally be "the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself"—though occasionally the impetuosity of his spirit might break forth, and hurry him into acts beyond the legitimate bounds of his authority.

If he should be the choice of the people, his opponents will quietly submit to the will of the majority—they will judge him by the acts of his administration—but it is expecting too much of them to suppose, that in a case where the interests of their country are at stake they will not conscientiously express their opinions of his pretensions. They will beseech their countrymen not to permit the brightest blaze of Military glory to dazzle their eyes—nor to mistake the talents of a military "hero" for those of a civil magistrate.—*Richt. Eng.*

The last Mails from Philadelphia have brought us intelligence, which was to us, and, we presume, to every body here, *very* unexpected. At a Town Meeting, held in that City on Wednesday afternoon last, to review the proceedings of the Ward Meetings, at which Delegates were appointed to attend a Convention about to be held at Harrisburg, (for nominating candidates for electors,) Mr. GEORGE M. DALLAS, representing the persons, who first put in nomination Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency and who have pertinaciously pressed him on the Republicans of Pennsylvania, formally surrendered his claims, and himself moved a recommendation of Gen. JACKSON for the Presidency!

The object of this proceeding on the part of the Philadelphia town meeting is, by any means, to accomplish the end of defeating the nomination which has been made at the Capitol, the avowal of which object was accompanied by a vehemence and intemperance of language unprecedented, as far as we know, in any Assembly pretending to be deliberative. It is not our object to retort upon this citizen of Philadelphia and his adherents the epithets of "a desperate and heedless faction," which he has not been ashamed to cast upon that assembly of aged, upright, consistent, and honorable men who constituted the Meeting at the Capitol. The cause we support needs not such aids as these. We go further: it disdains them. But we grieve that the descendant of a worthy and lamented Republican should have been the man to cast this stigma on the friends and associates of his father's youth, of whom he was, when living, proud, as his fellow laborers in the political vineyard. We are most sincerely sorry for it.

To the recommendation of Gen. JACKSON, abstractly considered, we mean to take no exception. He is a distinguished citizen, and a fair competitor for the Presidential Office: and the People of Philadelphia preferring him for the office, have done right to nominate him. What we now say on this subject proceeds from an astonishment which it would be a vain attempt to conceal, that he should be now taken up by that party who have within the last month denounced his other supporters in that city, in the grossest terms, as any thing but honest men.

We are not entirely of the opinion, attributed to one of our most illustrious statesmen, that great cities are great sores on the body politic. On the contrary, when *danger* menaces the Republic, when *sacrifices* are required, we have witnessed in our cities a noble devotion—a generous surrender of private interests and personal prejudices to the public good. But, in the quiet times of peace, we find their population too often factious, and, alas! too often fickle. It is not to-day or yesterday, that this reflection has arisen in our minds: it is one which is dictated from every page of history. Happily, in our Republic, no city, nor all its cities confederated, can ever acquire the power, by its corruptions, their tumultuary movements, to rule the national destinies. The steady, considerate people will be of my reflecting, well principled yeomanry of the country, will ever possess a decisive control over the national weal. If we wanted another reason for satisfaction in this conviction, we have it in the unparallelled desertion of Mr. CALHOUN by those who, but a few days ago, sung to his praises. The very number of the Washington Republican which announces this political somerset, contains a paragraph, which we suppose was in type before the news came, importing that was about *thirty* feet from me, high—

mination has carried much alarm into the ranks of the opponents of that good old mode of selecting candidates. To no other cause can we ascribe the prompt withdrawal of the name of Mr. Calhoun, who, within a few days since, was held up as one of the most popular of the candidates. Now, his friends not only "strike his flag," but they fall into the support of General Jackson, who, but a few days since, they falsely and indecently denounced as a Marius or a Cataline.

In the discussion of this subject, we shall avoid all epithets, and, by the moderation, consistency, and firmness of our conduct and language, labor to do our duty to the Democracy of the Union, and preserve unbroken the ranks of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Our path is not strewed with roses; yet we shall tread it firmly. We ask the countenance and support of those Democrats who, attached to the principles of Jefferson and Madison, desire to support the system which gave us those excellent citizens as Chief Magistrates, and who wish to see a man of their principles, and approved by them placed in the Presidential Chair.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

At the Birth-night Ball in Baltimore on the 23d ult a sacred relic of the revolution was suspended among the decorations of the room; the original standard of that brave and valuable corps of cavalry, *Pulaski's Legion*. It was embroidered by the Moravian nuns in Bethlehem, Pa. The Baltimore American gives the following history of it,

On one side are the letters U S, surrounded by the motto, "*unita fortior*"—On the reverse, the ALL SEEING EYE, with the motto, "*non alius regit*." The Legion was raised in the spring of 1778, and rendezvoused at Baltimore, where it was organized and disciplined. It joined the American army in New Jersey early in that year, and in the fall its lieutenant colonel was killed in battle. In 1779 the Legion was ordered to the southward, and in the spring of the year the colonel was killed before Charleston. At the attack of Savannah, the same year, General Pulaski received his mortal wound, and in his dying moment bequeathed his sword to his aid de camp and his belt to our fellow citizen, Colonel (then captain) Bentalou. In 1780 the major commandant of the Legion was killed at Monk's Corner, S. C.—and Col Bentalou, being the senior captain of dragoons, became the commander, and as such, at the close of the war retained the standard in his possession.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

Mr. Editor: I noticed in a New York paper, a piece headed "Narrow Escape," which gave an account of the danger the Secretary of War had been in, owing to the horses running away with his carriage, about one minute before he and his lady were ready to step into it, and reached the ground in safety. Some people have a great faculty of making a great deal out of a silent vote for or against the adoption of any measure. It is true that men may possess splendid talents for legislation without any oratorical powers; but in a deliberative assembly those talents are in a measure lost if the possessors cannot readily, in a precise and comprehensive manner, convey their ideas to their auditors. We say lost because, generally, great orators are men of warm passions and acute sensibility, which frequently carry them, in the course of debates, further than they really intended, when they find a strong opposition to their views, is likely to prevail. In this case the greatest patriots loose sight of the principal objects they had originally in view; they let their better judgment be subdued by their offended pride and their passions; and finally they support principles which under any other circumstance they would condemn. They employ all their rhetorical powers to carry their points; and however erroneous their arguments may be, they are presented under such beautiful colours, that an audience not to be moved must be composed of marble statues instead of men. In the legislative assemblies of republics, opportunities are frequently offered for the display of oratorical talents on the wrong side of a question. When such cases happen, those members whom nature has endowed with a good share of stoicism, and who are always masters of their senses, never let the main question escape their sight, or sophistry and rhetorical figures have any weight in the scale of reason. But if men of this description can give a conscientious vote

countenance was altered, his mind was remarkably gloomy, and every thing about him was changed to sadness. However, except the misfortune alluded to, Amaziah arrived in safety at New York, and with a face lengthened considerably by mental suffering, he went to the counting house of the merchant to whom he was consigned:—"Well, Amaziah," asked the merchant, "what kind of a passage have you had this time?" "Indifferently good," replied Amaziah, though his countenance gave the lie to his assertion; "only" continued he, "I liked to have lost my son Zimri;—the poor fellow, used to sleep on one particular spot on deck, and on the passage the boom broke and fell on the very spot where he used to sleep:—and fell upon poor Zimri too I suppose," said the merchant. "Nay," quoth Amaziah; "but I am sure it would, if I had not left him at home, and *if it had*, it would have killed him as dead as a nit."

P. Q. R.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger, Dec. 5.

Extraordinary Presentiment and Fortunate Escape.

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night last, as the family of Mr. Elsegood, apothecary, of Park street, Grosvenor square, were preparing to retire to rest, Mrs. Elsegood, hearing a noise in the street, desired Mr. Elsegood to look out and see where the fire was, which she was sure was in the immediate neighbourhood, as a fire engine had stopped almost at their own door. Mr. Elsegood looked from the window and found that a chariot, which had stopped at the house next his own, had caused Mrs. Elsegood's alarm. The family then retired. About half past two o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Elsegood was awakened by a strong sensation of suffocation, and was immediately convinced that his room was full of smoke. He jumped out of bed, opened the door of his chamber, but closed it immediately upon perceiving the staircase in flames. Mrs. Elsegood was, by this time in strong hysterics. With a heavy chair Mr. Elsegood broke through a nailed up door, which communicated with the adjoining room, in which slept four of his children and a maid servant. To escape was the next point to be considered, when he fortunately recollected that 8 years before he had from presentiment provided a rope with a noose, as a mode by which to save himself in case of fire. The want did not foreclose his need. Fastening this round the waist of his servant, he lowered her first from the roof of the house into the street, and in succession 3 children and Mrs. Elsegood. Fastening the end of the rope to a rafter, he next prepared to descend himself, and had gone down some feet, when recollecting that he had left a tin box, containing, deeds, papers, and cash, on the parapet, he re-ascended, secured it, and reached the ground in safety. Then finding that one of his children was missing, he flew to his shop, found the door open, and the child standing inside, having run down the burning staircase without any other injury than the burning of its cap and the singeing of its hair. A servant who slept in the kitchen was next extricated. By prompt exertions the fire was almost immediately got under, but a very fine lad who slept in the shop is missing. He must have been fully dressed, with the exception of his hat; and the shop door having been opened from the inside, leaves room to hope that he has escaped; the cause of the fire and his absence

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13, 1824.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—CENSUS OF 1824.

The constitution of the state provides, *"That the House of Representatives shall be composed of members from all the counties which now are, or hereafter may be included within this state according to their respective numbers of free white persons and including three fifths of all the people of color; the actual enumeration shall be made within two years, and within every seven years thereafter, at such time, and in such manner, as this convention may direct; each county containing three thousand persons, agreeably to the foregoing plan of enumeration, shall be entitled to two members; seven thousand, to three members, and twelve thousand to four members: but each county shall have at least one, and not more than four members."* By a reasonable calculation, the number of representatives will increase, from *one hundred and eleven*, the number he house is now composed of, to *one hundred and thirty five*, according to the census which has to be taken this year. To prevent the number from increasing every seven years, which must indubitably be the case in proportion to the increase of the population, the constitution must be amended. And it must be amended if the people of the state are under the impression, that the number the house of representatives is at present composed of, is fully sufficient for the performance of the high duties prescribed to the legislature in the constitution. This is a subject of greater importance than the people are aware of. It is important because it is connected with the public expenditures, and with the republican principles upon which the public institutions are established. An increase of the number of representatives must naturally increase the expenditure; a number two small must lead to an hasty and undigested adoption of measures which may be detrimental to the welfare of the state, and a larger number must protract the debates, and lead to the adoption of measures of an indecisive nature: which frequently leave a doubt of their constitutionality, because a legislative compromise of opinion is resorted to, to ensure a majority. The question then arises, what is the necessary number? We submit to our readers some remarks on this interesting subject.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that in all deliberative assemblies a few only of the members have almost the absolute direction of the business therein transacted, owing principally to the superior talents and great eloquence of those few. In the Grecian republics the oratorical powers of some of their citizens, had the greatest influence in their national concerns; and peace or war depended frequently on he display of rhetorical figures. In the Roman senate eloquence was all powerful; and before it the grey-headed senators were oftentimes obliged to bow down with submission. In the British Parliament the most eloquent members have had and have yet, the entire management of that body: a few only are the guides of 650 men. In the beginning of the French revolution, the eloquence and talents of a very small number of the members of the national and legislative assemblies and of the national convention, managed as they pleased the concerns of a powerful kingdom. Even in the Congress of the United States, and in the state legislatures, the power of eloquence is sensibly felt. Then, if it is admitted that in deliberative assemblies, a few of the members direct the proceedings, it follows of course that too great a number is useless, unless all the members were equally eloquent, and possessed in the same degree the same talents in the science of legislation. It is impossible to find a great number of men of equal talents and eloquence: then those inferior must, in a deliberative assembly, remain the spectators of the debates, and give measure. It is true that men may possess a silent vote for or against the adoption of any splendid talents for legislation without any oratorical powers; but in a deliberative assembly those talents are in a measure lost if the possessors cannot readily, in a precise and comprehensive manner, convey their ideas to their auditors. We say lost because, generally, great orators are men of warm passions and acute sensibility, which frequently carry them, in the course of debates, further than they really intended, when they find a strong opposition to their views, is likely to prevail. In this case the greatest patriots loose sight of the principal objects they had originally in view; they let their better judgment be subdued by their offended pride and their passions; and finally they support principles which under any other circumstance they would condemn. They employ all their rhetorical powers to carry their points; and however erroneous their arguments may be, they are presented under such beautiful colours, that an audience not to be moved must be composed of marble statues instead of men. In the legislative assemblies of republics, opportunities are frequently offered for the display of oratorical talents on the wrong side of a question. When such cases happen, those members whom nature has endowed with a good share of stoicism, and who are always masters of their senses, never let the main question escape their sight, or sophistry and rhetorical figures have any weight in the scale of reason. But if men of this description can give a conscientious vote

interest of the states they represent: two interests which often come in collision, and require the better judgment of man to conciliate. In such a government, especially in a country possessing immense tracts of uncultivated and uninhabited land, the number of representatives cannot well be limited; the number must increase in proportion that the population increases and the lands are cleared and cultivated, or that new states or counties are admitted in the federal compact. In this case it may be said that the evils attending an innumerable assembly, will be felt if the ratio of the population for each representative is not augmented proportionably to the increase of inhabitants. But the evils are less pernicious in a federal legislative assembly because its labours are not confined to one particular object, the interest of the whole without consideration for any of its parts; the duties of the members are divergent, though they spring from one focus, the general assembly. the members are not to consider the interest alone of the whole, they are to take care that this general interest does not clash with that of any of the states or counties they respectively represent. It naturally follows from this reasoning, that the members of a federal assembly are less liable to be influenced by popular orators and ensnared in the labyrinth of sophistry, because they are much more alive to a sense of the high duties they have to perform, and are better prepared to resist specious arguments, and to look with indifference at the beautiful rhetorical flowers that may be strewed before them.

However, the number of representatives must not be too great; otherwise it is expensive to the nation, and occasions a dilatoriness in legislative proceedings which is frequently attended with bad consequences. Experience must teach men what number is necessary for useful purposes; we entertain no doubt that the people of Georgia will find it out. The plan we think the best at the present time, is to increase the ratio so as the number of representatives will remain as it is now. In seven years, the population will have again increased, and probably new counties formed; then, if experience demonstrates he present number, with the addition of about twenty four, will be fully adequate to administer one of the two legislative branches of the general assembly, the ratio will have to be increased by an amendment of the constitution.

☞ Both branches of the Virginia Legislature met on the 21st and 25th February, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket for the election of President and Vice President of the United States. Before proceeding to the formation of a ticket, it was agreed by the meeting to ascertain by ballot the favorites of the majority for those two high offices. On counting the votes it was ascertained, that W. H. Crawford had 139 votes, J. Q. Adams 7, N. Macon 6, Andrew Jackson 6, and Henry Clay 5, for the office of President; and Albert Gallatin 13, Langdon Cheves 30, and N. Macon 10, for Vice President. Upon which it was declared that W. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin were the favorite candidates of Virginia for President and Vice President of the U. S. The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of electors.

Administrators Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next, at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased, in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon, one black mare, and sundry articles too tedious to mention.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.

March 6, 1824. 11—tds

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities.

Joshua Morgan,

Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11—tds

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Solomon Lee applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of William Lee, deceased

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters

less faction," which he has not been ashamed to cast upon that assembly of aged, upright, consistent, and honorable men who constituted the Meeting at the Capitol. The cause we support needs not such aids as these. We go further: it disdains them. But we grieve that the descendant of a worthy and lamented Republican should have been the man to cast this stigma on the friends and associates of his father's youth, of whom he was, when living, proud as his fellow laborers in the political vineyard. We are most sincerely sorry for it.

To the recommendation of Gen. JACKSON, abstractly considered, we mean to take no exception. He is a distinguished citizen, and a fair competitor for the Presidential Office: and the People of Philadelphia preferring him for the office, have done right to nominate him. What we now say on this subject proceeds from an astonishment which it would be a vain attempt to conceal, that he should be now taken up by that party who have within the last month denounced his other supporters in that city, in the grossest terms, as any thing but honest men.

We are not entirely of the opinion, attributed to one of our most illustrious statesmen, that great cities are great sores on the body politic. On the contrary, when *danger* menaces the Republic, when *sacr fices* are required, we have witnessed in our cities a noble devotion—a generous surrender of private interests and personal prejudices to the public good. But, in the quiet times of peace, we find their population too often factions, and, alas! too often fickle. It is not to-day or yesterday, that this reflection has arisen in our minds: it is one which is deducible from every page of history. Happily, in our Republic, no city, nor all its cities confederated, can ever acquire the power, by its or their tumultuary movements, to rule the national destinies. The steady, reflecting, well principled yeomanry of the country, will ever possess a decisive control over the national weal. If we wanted another reason for satisfaction in this conviction, we have it in the unparallelled desertion of Mr. CALHOUN by those who, but a few days ago, sung *hosannas* to his praise. The very number of the Washington Republican which announces this political somerset, contains a paragraph, which we suppose was in type before the news came, importing that "Mr. CALHOUN's prospects were *never better* than at this moment," and that "his prospects in Pennsylvania have considerably improved." How astounded must the conductor of that *print* have been, on opening the Franklin Gazette of Thursday last, at the clap of thunder from that quarter, whence he was wont to hear the dulcet echo of his eulogistic strains!

Enough, enough, of this. We have not been the supporters of Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency: but, we are his friends. If we had been his supporters, from conviction of his superior claims to the Presidency, we would have cut off our right hands before we would have treacherously deserted his cause.

Nat. Intelligencer.

From the Democratic Press.

It would seem that the Caucus no-

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

At the Birth-night Ball in Baltimore on the 23d ult a sacred relic of the revolution was suspended among the decorations of the room; the original standard of that brave and valuable corps of cavalry, *Pulaski's Legion*. It was embroidered by the Moravian nuns in Bethlehem, Pa. The Baltimore American gives the following history of it.

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From the Nantucket Enquirer.

Mr. Editor: I noticed in a New York paper, a piece headed "Narrow Escape," which gave an account of the danger the Secretary of War had been in, owing to the horses running away with his carriage, about one minute before he and his lady were ready to step into it. Some people have a great faculty of making a great deal out of nothing. I have no doubt, and all considerate people will be of my opinion, that had Mr. Calhoun been in his carriage, he would probably, *certainly* have had his brains dashed out, or would have been floating in the liber with the wreck of his vehicle. I should like to know how near the Secretary was to his carriage; because, if I could ascertain this, I can tell to a certainty, how near I came towards having my brains knocked *out* the other day (and every one knows I have none to spare) by a horse that was about *thirty* feet from me, kicking and plunging most outrageously.—Till now I never thought myself in danger; but since the Secretary had such a *narrow escape*, I apprehend the good sense of the community will consider that my escape was as narrow as his. It puts me in mind, by way of a circumstance that happened to one of our ancient skippers, about a hundred years ago: Captain Amaziah ——— used to sail from this place to New York in a small vessel, and generally took with him his son Zimri, a sleepy headed fellow, who always reposed on the quarter deck in one particular place, and who was never known to change it, unless the weather was inclement, or leave it except from dire necessity. It happened that the vessel met with an accident in one of her trips which had a terrible effect upon the Captain. All at once his

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night last, as the family of Mr. Elsegood, apothecary, of Park street, Grosvenor square, were preparing to retire to rest, Mrs. Elsegood, hearing a noise in the street, desired Mr. Elsegood to look out and see where the fire was, which she was sure was in the immediate neighbourhood, as a fire engine had stopped almost at their own door. Mr. Elsegood looked from the window, and found that a chariot, which had stopped at the house next his own, had caused Mrs. Elsegood's alarm. The family then retired. About half past two o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Elsegood was awakened by a strong sensation of suffocation, and was immediately convinced that his room was full of smoke. He jumped out of bed, opened the door of his chamber, but closed it immediately upon perceiving the staircase in flames. Mrs. Elsegood was, by this time in strong hysterics. With a heavy chair Mr. Elsegood broke through a nailed-up door, which communicated with the adjoining room, in which slept four of his children and a maid servant. To escape was the next point to be considered, when he fortunately recollected that 3 years before he had from presentiment provided a rope with a noose, as a mode by which to save himself in case of fire. The want did not forerun his need. Fastening this round the waist of his servant, he lowered her first from the roof of the house into the street, and in succession 3 children and Mrs. Elsegood. Fastening the end of the rope to a rafter, he next prepared to descend himself, and had gone down some feet, when recollecting that he had left a tin box, containing, deeds, papers, and cash, on the parapet, he re-ascended, secured it, and reached the ground in safety. Then finding that one of his children was missing, he flew to his shop, found the door open, and the child standing inside, having run down the burning staircase without any other injury than the burning of its cap and the singing of its hair. A servant who slept in the kitchen was next extricated. By prompt exertions the fire was almost immediately got under, but a very fine lad who slept in the shop is missing. He must have been fully dressed, with the exception of his hat; and the shop door having been opened from the inside, leaves room to hope that he has escaped; the cause of the fire and his disappearance remains a mystery. We are sorry to add, that Mrs. Elsegood remains alarmingly ill

Sales of Fractions in Milledgeville.

The Commissioners appointed to sell the Fractions in the lately acquired territory have completed the business assigned to them, and have had a full and final settlement with the Treasurer. The following statement gives a general idea of their operations.

Number of acres sold,	160,987
Amount for which they sold,	$262,325 25
Average price per acre,	$1 62 1 2

One fourth of the whole amount of sales was paid by the purchasers to the commissioners, and has been by them paid over to the Treasurer.

Georgia Journal.

ject of greater importance than the people are aware of. It is important because it is connected with the public expenditures, and with the republican principles upon which the public institutions are established. An increase of the number of representatives must naturally increase the expenditure; a number two small must lead to an hasty and undigested adoption of measures which may be detrimental to the welfare of the state, and a larger number must protract the debates, and lead to the adoption of measures of an indecisive nature: which frequently leave a doubt of their constitutionality, because a legislative compromise of opinion is resorted to, to ensure a majority. The question then arises, what is the necessary number? We submit to our readers some remarks on this interesting subject.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that in all deliberative assemblies, a few only of the members have almost the absolute direction of the business therein transacted, owing principally to the superior talents and great eloquence of those few. In the Grecian republics the oratorical powers of some of their citizens, had the greatest influence in their national concerns; and peace or war depended frequently on the display of rhetorical figures. In the Roman senate eloquence was all powerful; and before it the grey-headed senators were oftentimes obliged to bow down with submission. In the British Parliament the most eloquent members have had and have yet, the entire management of that body: a few only are the guides of 650 men. In the beginning of the French revolution, the eloquence and talents of a very small number of the members of the national and legislative assemblies and of the national convention, managed as they pleased the concerns of a powerful kingdom. Even in the Congress of the United States, and in the state legislatures, the power of eloquence is sensibly felt. Then, if it is admitted that in deliberative assemblies, a few of the members direct the proceedings, it follows of course that too great a number is useless, unless all the members were equally eloquent, and possessed in the same degree the same talents in the science of legislation. It is impossible to find a great number of men of equal talents and eloquence: then those inferior must, in a deliberative assembly, remain idle spectators of the debates, and give a silent vote for or against the adoption of any measure. It is true that men may possess splendid talents for legislation without any oratorical powers; but in a deliberative assembly those talents are in a measure lost if the possessors cannot readily, in a precise and comprehensive manner, convey their ideas to their auditors. We say lost because, generally, great orators are men of warm passions and acute sensibility, which frequently carry them, in the course of debates, farther than they really intended, when they find a strong opposition to their views, is likely to prevail. In this case the greatest patriots lose sight of the principal objects they had originally in view; they let their better judgment be subdued by their offended pride and their passions; and finally they support principles which under any other circumstance they would condemn. They employ all their rhetorical powers to carry their points; and however erroneous their arguments may be, they are presented under such beautiful colours, that an audience not to be moved must be composed of marble statues instead of men. In the legislative assemblies of republics opportunities are frequently offered for the display of oratorical talents on the wrong side of a question. When such cases happen, those members whom nature has endowed with a good share of stoicism, and who are always masters of their senses, never let the main question escape their sight, or sophistry and rhetorical figures have any weight in the scale of reason: But if men of this description can give a conscientious vote, can they prevent a great many of their colleagues, bewildered by the charms of eloquence, from leaning on the side of the orators? If such men have eloquence and talents, they can turn the scale and rebut the fallacious arguments of those whom excited feelings and passions have carried too far. If they have no eloquence, if they are silent, victory remains on the other side, their votes will count only in the minority. In a numerous legislative assembly great orators have much more influence because there are more men of ordinary talents than of great mental acquirements: In a small assembly, a choice of members must have been made; and consequently an assembly thus composed is less liable to be led astray by the great eloquence of a few of its members.

The above remarks can be better applied to the legislative assemblies of consolidated governments, as those of England and France, than to a confederate government like that of the United States, where the members of the confederation are sovereign and independent states, and must necessarily be represented in the federal assembly proportionably to the population of each state. In a consolidated government, the members of the legislative assembly have in view the interest of the whole state without any distinction to the integral parts, while in a federative government, the members of a like assembly have to watch over the general interest of the confederation, and the local in-

Both branches of the Virginia Legislature met on the 24st and 25th February, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket for the election of President and Vice President of the United States. Before proceeding to the formation of a ticket, it was agreed by the meeting to ascertain by ballot the favorites of the majority for those two high offices. On counting the votes it was ascertained, that W. H. Crawford had 139 votes, J Q Adams 7, N Macon 6, Andrew Jackson 6, and Henry Clay 5, for the office of President; and Albert Gallatin 131, Langdon Cheves 30, and N Macon 10, for Vice President. Upon which it was declared that W. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin were the favorite candidates of Virginia for President and Vice President of the U. S. The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of electors.

Administrators Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next, at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased, in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs bacon, one black mare, and sund y articles too tedious to mention —Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.
March 6, 1824. 11—tds

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities.

Joshua Morgan,
Surviving Executor.
March 12, 1824. 11—tds

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Solomon Lee applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of William Lee, deceased

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should no be granted.

Given under my hand at office, this 5th day of March, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c c o.

A FIRST RATE JACK,

WILL stand the Spring season at my house in Wilkes county, at the low price of SIX DOLLARS the season—and TEN DOLLARS to insure.

Isham Branham.
March 10, 1824. 11—tf

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.
Feb. 2, 1824. m9m

Goldsborough's Naval Chronicle.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN.

This highly interesting book has just issued from the press, and is replete with every thing relating to the early history of our gallant navy from the capture of the Margaretta in 1775 to the last action in the late war. If we are to preserve our respectability in the scale of nations, and be secure from foreign invasion, we two must have our "wooden walls." This species of force, must be cherished. A should be more than gradually increased, for after all it is on ships we must mainly rely for the preservation of that independent form of government, which, while it secures every rational blessing to us, is looked on with a malign eye by the allied tyrants.

The author has chosen for his book, the motto of "*Sustentans et Sustentatis*," and we wish it may apply to its full meaning—it is not the naval officers, alone, but every individual should possess himself of so important a record.

We trust the day will not be very distant, when we shall have a Naval School on the same plan with our Military School, where all the youth of our country destined for the naval service, will have an ample opportunity of becoming not only skilful seamen, but accomplished gentlemen, a thing we wish to see perpetuated in our naval character.

In this book will be found accounts of many brilliant achievements that have past almost from remembrance. Among those of our own day, we find the capture of the Insurgent by the Constellation. The brave man who commanded in that memorable field, has gone to the tomb of his fathers, and his subordinates are some of our form st officers, in science, skill, and chivalry. We cannot refrain from copying the following mention of Lieutenant Rodgers, now the most scientific and able seaman our country boasts, and of the brave and accomplished Porter. Such conduct at that early period of our Naval history gave ample earnest of the usefulness which they have since manifested.

"John Rodgers first lieutenant, was sent with midshipman Porter and eleven men, to take possession of the prize, and superintend the removal of the crew to the Constellation. The wind blew high, and occasioned so much delay in removing the crew, that before it could be effected, night set in, and it came on to blow so hard as to separate the ships leaving one hundred and seventy three prisoners on board the Insurgent, to be guarded by lieutenant Rodgers with his small party.

The ordinary means of securing prisoners, and the gratings having been thrown overboard by the crew of the Insurgent, soon after she struck, left Lieutenant Rodgers in a most embarrassing and perilous situation. The Insurgent resembled a slaughter house; her decks not having been cleared of the dead or dying; her spars, sails, and rigging, cut to pieces, and lying on deck. The navigating her in this situation, in a gale of wind, by two officers and eleven men, who were at the same time charged with the duty of guarding one hundred and seventy-three prisoners, without handcuffs or shackles, and hatches all uncovered, was a service not to be envied by the boldest man living.

Under these circumstances, lieutenant Rodgers immediately secured all the small arms; ordered the prisoners into the lower hold of the ship, and placed at each hatchway a sentinel, armed with a blunderbuss and cutlass. In this manner he proceeded with the ship, under all circumstances, safely conducted into St. Kitts, at which place the Constellation had previously arrived.

During the action with the Insurgent, midshipman Porter, then 18 years of age, was stationed in the foretop of the Constellation—an 18 pound ball from the Insurgent struck the foretop mast, just above the cap, and the mast was tottering and about going. Discovering this, midshipman Porter hailed the commodore, and gave him the information; but no person being immediately sent to his assistance, he, himself with great presence of mind, judgment and gallantry, went up amidst a shower of balls, cut away the slings, let down the yards, and thus saved the mast."

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c. *vs* Laban Marler and J. W. Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff, and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz. Pompey, Lionas, Philis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions *vs* said Minton, and pointed out by plaintiffs. Sale postponed from last sale day as the property was not delivered.

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Stokes and Sayre *vs* said Bibb—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO.

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Little River, adjoining William Proctor and others, in the occupancy of Josiah Faris, and levied on as his property to satisfy two fi fas from a justice's court, in favor of R. & H. H. Parver—pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Charlotte Roberts' life estate in the following negroes, viz. Candas a woman about 35 years old, and Hester a girl about 14 years old; levied on as the property of Hughes Roberts, her husband, to satisfy a fi fa in the name of Mahony and Stovall against said Roberts, together with sundry other fi fas *vs* Hughes Roberts—pointed out by the plaintiff in execution.

ALSO,

One lot of land containing one acre, more or less, with the improvements & appurtenances thereof, adjoining Charles Dukes and others, in the occupancy of John K. M Charlton; levied on as the property of Samuel Gardner by virtue of a fi fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Lewis S. Brown against Samuel Gardner, together with two other fi fas *vs* said

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

One walnut folding table, two small trunks, one shot gun, two washing tubs, one man's saddle, two water pails, one brass kettle, one coffee mill, and two bread trays; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Winefred Pettee.

ALSO,

216 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Nelson Powell and others, in the occupancy of Samuel Flournoy, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

John Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of said John Moore, by Richard Anderson, constable, and returned to me, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Green.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, in the occupancy of Edna Willis; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c.—property pointed out by L. S Brown.

ALSO.

One man's saddle; levied on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy the above stated execution, said Marler being security for John W. Willis, deceased.

ALSO

One negro woman named Bess, a boy named Jacob, and a girl named Liz, two beds and furniture, steads and cords, 2 chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one gridiron, one coffee pot, one churn, and two mares; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH. *Shff*

March 5, 182

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her

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

The interest of Lewis Willis in a tract of land containing 530 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county on the waters of Little River, adjoining Hunter and Thomas Pollard, and whereon Edna Willis now live; levied on as the property of said Lewis Willis to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Drewry W. Jackson and others vs. Lewis Willis and John W. Willis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty-five acres more or less lying in Wilkes county, adjoining Richeson Booker and Burdett, unoccupied; levied on as the property of Christopher Brooks to satisfy an execution in favor of William Guice—property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron: levied on as the property of Ignatius Semmes, administrator of the estate of Joseph M Semmes, deceased, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Lockett, and returned to me by Jas Clemmons, constable: property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on the water of Rocky creek adjoining Enoch Coomb and others, now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb, junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W Boston, administrator *de bonis non*, of Thomas W Sims, deceased to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Lennard—property pointed out by defendant.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.

March 1, 1824

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Rebec a Upshaw and others on the waters of Dove's creek, one hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James R dgway and other; on the waters of Dove's creek, ninety barrels of corn more or less, six stack of fodder, one sow and eleven shoats, one sow and pig, two cows and calves, one dining table, one pine cupboard, & one bay mare all levied on as the property of Presley Christian to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Christian.

ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Cedar creek, adjoining braham Parks and others; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Martin Deadderick for the use of Ransom Worrell vs Wiley Childers—levied on and returned to me by Silas Dobbs, Constable

ALSO,

One stove; levied on as the property of Johnson S Pledger to satisfy a fifa in favor of Heard Thornton & Co.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

February 28, 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs, James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm C. Mor-

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 10, 1824. 3—tds.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 4t

ON the first Tuesday in May next will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Jeffrey about 15 years of age and a girl named Lavina about nine years old.—for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Patience Crenshaw, deceased Terms made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Guest, adm'r.

March 1, 1824. 10—3t

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

January 16 1824. 6

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court House in Oglethorpe county,

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms made known on the day of sale

John Harper, adm'r.

Feb 17, 1824. 8—3t

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security, the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of

the naval officers, alone, but every individual should possess himself of so important a record.

We trust the day will not be very distant, when we shall have a Naval School on the same plan with our Military School, where all the youth of our country destined for the naval service, will have an ample opportunity of becoming not only skilful seamen, but accomplished gentlemen, a thing we wish to see perpetuated in our naval character.

In this book will be found accounts of many brilliant achievements that have past almost from remembrance. Among those of our own day, we find the capture of the Insurgent by the Constellation. The brave man who commanded in that memorable field, has gone to the tomb of his fathers, and his subordinates are some of our foremost officers, in science, skill, and chivalry. We cannot refrain from copying the following mention of Lieutenant Rodgers, now the most scientific and noble seaman our country boasts, and of the brave and accomplished Porter. Such conduct at that early period of our Naval history gave ample earnest of the usefulness which they have since manifested.

"John Rodgers first lieutenant, was sent with midshipman Porter and eleven men, to take possession of the prize, and superintend the removal of the crew to the Constellation. The wind blew high, and occasioned so much delay in removing the crew, that before it could be effected, night set in, and it came on to blow so hard as to separate the ships, leaving one hundred and seventy three prisoners on board the Insurgent, to be guarded by lieutenant Rodgers with his small party.

The ordinary means of securing prisoners, and the gratings having been thrown overboard by the crew of the Insurgent, soon after she struck, left Lieutenant Rodgers in a most embarrassing and perilous situation. The Insurgent resembled a slaughter house; her decks not having been cleared of the dead or dying; her spars, sails, and rigging cut to pieces, and lying on deck. The navigating her in this situation, in a gale of wind, by two officers and eleven men, who were at the same time charged with the duty of guarding one hundred and seventy-three prisoners, without handcuffs or shackles, and hatches all uncovered, was a service not to be envied by the boldest man living.

Under these circumstances, lieutenant Rodgers immediately secured all the small arms; ordered the prisoners into the lower hold of the ship, and placed at each hatchway a sentinel, armed with a blunderbuss, cutlass, and brace of pistols, with orders to fire, if any of the prisoners should attempt to come upon deck, without having previously obtained his permission. In this situation he was placed for three nights and two days; during which time neither he nor Midshipman Porter could take the slightest repose, being compelled to be continually on the watch, to prevent the prisoners from rising upon them, and retaking the ship, which their numbers would have enabled them to do, with ease, but for the precautions taken, and the vigilance practised by Lieutenant Rodgers and his party. One moment's intermission thereof would have lost the ship, as the prisoners had manifested a disposition to re-take her, and were incessantly upon the watch for a favorable moment to accomplish their purpose. She was, under these cir-

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One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c. vs Laban Marler and J. W. Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff, and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz. Pompey, Linas, Philis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs said Minton, and pointed out by plaintiffs. Sale postponed from last sale day as the property was not delivered.

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Stokes and Sayre vs said Bibb—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO.

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Little River, adjoining William Proctor and others, in the occupancy of Josiah Faris, and levied on as his property to satisfy two fi fas from a justice's court, in favor of R. & H. H. Parver—pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Charlotte Roberts' life estate in the following negroes, viz. Candas a woman about 35 years old, and Hester a girl about 14 years old; levied on as the property of Hughes Roberts, her husband, to satisfy a fi fa in the name of Mahony and Stovall against said Roberts, together with sundry other fi fas vs Hughes Roberts—pointed out by the plaintiff in execution.

ALSO,

One lot of land containing one acre, more or less, with the improvements & appurtenances thereof, adjoining Charles Dukes and others, in the occupancy of John K. M Charlton; levied on as the property of Samuel Gardner by virtue of a fi fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Lewis S. Brown against Samuel Gardner, together with two other fi fas vs said Gardner—pointed out by the plf.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
March 6, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.
January 28 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

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infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

John Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of said John Moore, by Richard Anderson, constable, and returned to me, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Green.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, in the occupancy of Edna Willis; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c.—property pointed out by L. S Brown.

ALSO,

One man's saddle; levied on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy the above stated execution. said Marler being security for John W. Willis, deceased.

ALSO

One negro woman named Bess, a boy named Jacob, and a girl named Liz, two beds and furniture, steads and cords, 2 chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one gridiron, one coffee pot, one churn, and two mares; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff*
March 5, 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Siller; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
January 30. 1824.

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

One negro man named Aaron; levied on as the property of Ignatius Semmes, administrator of the estate of Joseph M Semmes, deceased, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Lockett, and returned to me by Silas Clemmons, constable: property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on the water of Rocky creek adjoining Enoch Coomb and others, now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb, junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W Bolton, administrator *De bonis non*, of Thomas W Sims, deceased to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Lennard—property pointed out by defendant.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.
March 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Rebecca Upshaw and others on the waters of Dove's creek one hundred acres of land, more or less adjoining James Ridgway and other, on the waters of Dove's creek ninety barrels of corn, more or less, six stack of fodder, one sow and eleven shoats, one sow and pigs, two cows and calves, one dining table, one pine cupboard, & one bay mare all levied on as the property of Presley Christian to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Christian.

ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Cedar creek, adjoining Abraham Parks and others; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Martin Deadderer, for the use of Ransom Worrell vs Wiley Childers—levied on and returned to me by Asa Dobbs, Constable

ALSO,

One stove; levied on as the property of Johnson S Pledger to satisfy a fifa in favor of Heard Thornton & Co.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.
February 8, 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs. James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm C. Morgan, late deputy sheriff, and returned to me.

DAVID DOBBS, S. E. C.
January 23. 1824.

Adminstrator's Sales.

PURSUANT to an order of the hon. inferior court of Greene county, sitting as a court of ordinary, will be sold in the town of Greenesborough, on the first Tuesday in April next, that valuable tract of land known by the Gull Shoal tract, containing 750 acres, with one half of the ferry boat and landing attached thereto Merchants & farmers would do well to view the premises, as there is no situation in the up country better calculated to wield a capital to greater advantage and with more success. Also at the same time and place, seven likely negroes Terms made known on the day, by

Wm. C. Osborn, adm'r
Jan. 27, 1824. 10—tds

James Huling, adm'r.
January 27. 1824. 4t

ON the first Tuesday in May next will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Jeffrey about 15 years of age and a girl named Lavina about ninety ars old.—for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Patience Crenshaw, deceased Terms made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Guest, adm'r.
March 1, 1824. 10—t

ON TUESDAY in an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.
January 26 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court house of Oglethorpe county.

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms made known on the day of sale

John Harper, adm'r.
Feb 17, 1824. 8—3t

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security, the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827.

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.
January 30. 1824.

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

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

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1824. [No. 13

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY PHILIP C. GUIEU.

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

Terms of advertising.—75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 62 1-2 cents for each continuation.

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquor; and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes co. January 23d. 1824.

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

A FIRST RATE

JACK,

WILL stand the Spring season at my house in Wilkes county, at the low price of SIX DOLLARS the season—and TEN DOLLARS to insure.

Isham Branham.

March 10. 1824. 11—tf

Adminstrator's Sales.

PURSUANT to an order of the hon. Inferior court of Greene county, sitting a court of ordinary, will be sold in the town of Greeneborough, on the first Tuesday in April next, that valuable tract of land known by the Gull Shoal tract, containing 750 acres, with one half of the ferry boat and landing attached thereto. Merchants & farmers would

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 0 1824. 3—tds.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—tf

ON the first Tuesday in May next will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Jeffrey about 15 years of age and a girl named Lavina about nine years old — for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Patience Crenshaw, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Guest, adm'r.

March 1, 1824. 10—3t

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court house of Oglethorpe county,

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Harper, adm'r.

Feb. 17, 1824. 8—3t

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon, one black mare, and sundry articles too tedious to mention'—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.

March 6, 1824. 11—tds

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.

January 30th 1824.

Executor's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities

Joshua Morgan,
Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11—tds

Official Document.

MASSACHUSETTS' CLAIMS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I herewith transmit to Congress certain documents relating to a claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that State, in the late war, and for which payment was made by the State. From the particular circumstances attending this claim, I have thought it proper to submit the subject to the consideration of Congress.

In forming a just estimate of this claim, it will be necessary to recur to the cause which prevented its admission, or the admission of any part thereof, at an earlier day. It will be recollected, that, when a call was made on the militia of that state for service, in the late war, under an arrangement which was alike applicable to the militia of all the States, and in conformity with the acts of Congress, the Executive of Massachusetts refused to comply with the call, on the principle that the power vested in Congress, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was not a complete power for those purposes, but conditional, and dependent on the consent of the Executives of the several states; and, also, that, when called into service, such consent being given, they could not be commanded by a regular officer of the U. States, or other officer than of the militia, except by the President, in person. That this decision of the Executive of Massachusetts was repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and of dangerous tendency, especially when it is considered that we were then engaged in a war with a powerful nation for the defence of our common rights, was the decided opinion of this government; and when the period, at which that decision was formed, was considered, it being as early as the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and twelve, immediately after the war was declared, and that it was not relinquished during the war, it was inferred, by the Executive of the United States, that the decision of the Executive of that State was alike applicable to all the services that were rendered by the militia of the State during the war.

In the correspondence with the Governor of Massachusetts, at that important epoch, and on that very interesting subject, it was

tion, by its admission, or by the admission of any part thereof, either to the construction of the Constitution contended for by the then Executive of that State, or to its conduct, at that period, towards the General Government and the Union.

In January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, the Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts and Maine suggested, by memorial, that the constitutional objection could not apply to a portion of the claim, and requested that the accounting officer of the government might be instructed to audit and admit such part as might be free from that objection. In all cases where claims are presented for militia service, it is the duty and the practice of the accounting officer to submit them to the Department for instruction as to the legality of the claim; that is, whether the service had been rendered by order of the competent authority, or otherwise, under circumstances to justify the claim against the United States, admitting that the evidence in support of it should be satisfactory. To this request there appeared no well founded objection, under the reservation as to the constitutional principle, and, accordingly, an order was given to the accounting officers of the Treasury to proceed in auditing the claim, with that reservation.

In conformity with this arrangement, the Executive of Massachusetts appointed two citizens of that state commissioners to attend to the settlement of its claim, and who, in execution of the trust reposed in them, have presented to the account ing officer of the Treasury that portion, comprehending the services of the fifth division of the militia of the state, which has been audited and reported for consideration, subject to the objection above stated. I have examined this report, with the documents presented by the Commissioners, and am of opinion that the services rendered by that division were spontaneous, patriotic, and proper, necessary for self-defence, to repel, in some instances, actual invasion, and, in others, to meet, by adequate preparation, invasions that were menaced. The commissioners of the state having intimated that other portions of service stood on similar ground, the accounting officer has been instructed, in auditing the whole, to do it in such manner as to enable the Department to show distinctly under what circumstances each portion of service was rendered, whether voluntary, called out by invasion, or the menace of invasion, or by public authority; and, in such case, whether the militia rendering such service was placed under the authority of the United States, or retained under that of the state.

It affords me great pleasure to state, that the present Executive of Massachusetts has disclaimed the principle which was maintained by the former Executive, and that, in this disclaimer, both branches of the Legislature have concurred. By this renunciation, the state is placed on the same ground, in this respect, with the other states, and this very distressing anomaly in our system is removed. It is well known that the great body of our fellow citizens in

so much of their claim as applies to the services rendered by the fifth division, which have been audited, and I should have no hesitation in admitting it, if I did not think, under all the circumstances of the case, that the claim, in all its parts, was cognizable by Congress alone. The period at which the constitutional difficulty was raised, by the Executive of the state, was in the highest degree important, as was the tendency of the principle for which it contended, and which was adhered to during the war. The public mind throughout the Union was much excited by that occurrence, and great solicitude was felt as to its consequences. The Executive of the United States was bound to maintain, and did maintain, a just construction of the Constitution: in doing which, it is gratifying to recollect that the most friendly feelings were cherished towards their brethren of that state. The Executive of the State was warned, in the correspondence which then took place, of the light in which its conduct was viewed, and of the effect it would have, so far as related to the right of the Executive of the United States, on any claim which might afterwards be prosecuted by the state to compensation for such services. Under these circumstances, the power of the Executive of the United States, to settle any portion of this claim, seems to be precluded. It seems, proper, also, that this claim should be decided, on full investigation, before the Public, that the principle, on which it is decided, may be thoroughly understood by our fellow citizens of every state, which can be done by Congress alone; who, alone, also, possess the power to pass the laws which may be necessary to carry such decision into effect.

In submitting this subject to the calm and enlightened judgment of Congress, I do it with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that you are now placed, by the course of events, in a situation which will enable you to adopt such measures, as will not only comport with the sound principles of our government, but, likewise, be conducive to other the highest interests of our Union. By the renunciation of the principle maintained by the then Executive of Massachusetts, as has been done by its present Executive and both branches of the Legislature, in the most formal manner, and in accord with the sentiments of the great body of the people, the constitution is restored, in a very important feature—that connected with the public defence, and in the most important branch, that of the militia, to its native strength. It is very gratifying to know, that this renunciation has been produced by the regular, orderly, and pacific operation of our Republican system, whereby those, who were in the right at the moment of difficulty, and who sustained the government with great firmness, have daily gained strength until this result was accomplished. The points on which you will have to decide, are what is fairly due for the services which were actually rendered? By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union, and give the greatest support to our most ex-

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.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

A FIRST RATE

JACK,

WILL stand the Spring season at my house in Wilkes county, at the low price of SIX DOLLARS the season—and TEN DOLLARS to insure.

Isham Branham.

March 10. 1824. 11—tf

Adminstrator's Sales.

PURSUANT to an order of the hon. Inferior court of Greene county, itting a court of ordinary, will be sold in the town of Greeneborough, on the first Tuesday in April next, that valuable tract of land known by the Bull Shoal tract, containing 750 acres, with one half of the ferry boat and landing attached thereto. Merchants & farmers would do well to view the premises, as there is no situation in the up country better calculated to wield a capital to greater advantage and with more success. Also at the same time and place, seven likely negroes. Terms made known on the day, by

Wm. C. Osborn, adm'r

Jan 27, 1824. 10—tds

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

January 16, 1824. 8

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—tf

ON the first Tuesday in May next will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Jeffrey about 15 years of age and a girl named Lavina about nine years old – for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Patience Crenshaw, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Guest, adm'r.

March 1, 1824. 10—4t

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Court house of Oglethorpe county,

Two Negroes

Jemima and Darius, belonging to the estate of Matthew Phillips, deceased, of said county for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

John Harper, adm'r.

Feb. 17, 1824. 8—3t

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon one black mare, and sundry articles too tedious to mention —Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.

March 6, 1824. 11—tds

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.

January 30th 1824.

Executor's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro, late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died: one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County, passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security, the first note payable the first of April, 1826, 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.

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of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that State, in the late war, and for which payment was made by the State. From the particular circumstances attending this claim, I have thought it proper to submit the subject to the consideration of Congress.

In forming a just estimate of this claim, it will be necessary to recur to the cause which prevented its admission, or the admission of any part thereof, at an earlier day. It will be recollected, that, when a call was made on the militia of that state for service, in the late war, under an arrangement which was alike applicable to the militia of all the States, and in conformity with the acts of Congress, the Executive of Massachusetts refused to comply with the call, on the principle that the power vested in Congress, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was not a complete power for those purposes, but conditional, and dependent on the consent of the Executives of the several states; and, also, that, when called into service, such consent being given, they could not be commanded by a regular officer of the U. States, or other officer than of the militia, except by the President, in person. That this decision of the Executive of Massachusetts was repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and of dangerous tendency, especially when it is considered that we were then engaged in a war with a powerful nation for the defence of our common rights, was the decided opinion of this government; and when the period at which that decision was formed, was considered, it being as early as the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and twelve, immediately after the war was declared, and that it was not relinquished during the war, it was inferred, by the Executive of the United States, that the decision of the Executive of that State was alike applicable to all the services that were rendered by the militia of the State during the war.

In the correspondence with the Governor of Massachusetts, at that important epoch, and on that very interesting subject, it was announced to him, by the Secretary of War, that, if the militia of the state were called into service, by the Executive of the State, and not put under the command of the Major General of the United States, as the militia of the other States were, the expense attending their service would be chargeable to the State, and not to the United States. It was also stated to him at the same time, that any claim which the State might have for the reimbursement of such expenses, could not be allowed by the Executive of the United States, since it would involve principles on which that branch of the government could not decide.

Under these circumstances, a decision on the claim of the State of Massachusetts has hitherto been suspended, and it need not be remarked, that the suspension has proceeded from a conviction that it would be improper to give any sanction of the evidence in support of it should be satisfactory. To this request there appeared no well founded objection, under the reservation as to the constitutional principle, and, accordingly, an order was given to the accounting officers of the Treasury to proceed in auditing the claim, with that reservation.

In conformity with this arrangement, the Executive of Massachusetts appointed two citizens of that state commissioners to attend to the settlement of its claim, and who, in execution of the trust reposed in them, have presented to the account ing officer of the Treasury that portion, comprehending the services of the fifth division of the militia of the state, which has been audited and reported for consideration, subject to the objection above stated. I have examined this report, with the documents presented by the Commissioners, and am of opinion that the services rendered by that division were spontaneous, patriotic, and proper, necessary for self-defence, to repel, in some instances, actual invasion, and, in others, to meet, by adequate preparation, invasions that were menaced. The commissioners of the state having intimated that other portions of service stood on similar ground, the accounting officer has been instructed, in auditing the whole, to do it in such manner as to enable the Department to show distinctly under what circumstances each portion of service was rendered, whether voluntary, called out by invasion, or the menace of invasion, or by public authority; and, in such case, whether the militia rendering such service was placed under the authority of the United States, or retained under that of the state.

It affords me great pleasure to state, that the present Executive of Massachusetts has disclaimed the principle which was maintained by the former Executive, and that, in this disclaimer, both branches of the Legislature have concurred. By this renunciation, the state is placed on the same ground, in this respect, with the other states, and this very distressing anomaly in our system is removed. It is well known that the great body of our fellow citizens in Massachusetts are as firmly devoted to our Union, and to the free Republican principles of our government, as our fellow citizens of the other states. Of this important truth, their conduct, in every stage of our Revolutionary struggle, and in many other emergencies, bears ample testimony; and, I add, with profound interest, and a thorough conviction, that, although the difficulty adverted to, in the late war, with their Executive, excited equal surprise and regret, it was not believed to extend to them. There never was a moment when the confidence of the government in the great body of our fellow-citizens of that state, was impaired; nor is a doubt entertained that they were, at all times, willing and ready to support their rights, and repel an invasion by the enemy.

The Commissioners of Massachusetts have urged, in compliance with their instructions, the payment of the correspondence which has took place, of the light in which its conduct was viewed, and of the effect it would have, so far as related to the right of the Executive of the United States, to any claim which might afterwards be presented by the state to compensation for such services. Under these circumstances, the power of the Executive of the United States, to settle any portion of this claim, seems to be precluded. It seems, proper, also, that this claim should be decided, on full investigation, before the Public, that the principle, on which it is decided, may be thoroughly understood by our fellow citizens of every state, which can be done by Congress alone; who, alone, also, possess the power to pass the laws which may be necessary to carry such decision into effect.

In submitting this subject to the calm and enlightened judgment of Congress, I do it with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that you are now placed, by the course of events, in a situation which will enable you to adopt such measures, as will not only comport with the sound principles of our government, but, likewise, be conducive to other the highest interests of our Union. By the renunciation of the principle maintained by the then Executive of Massachusetts, as has been done by its present Executive and both branches of the Legislature, in the most formal manner, and in accord with the sentiments of the great body of the people, the constitution is restored, in a very important feature—that connected with the public defence, and in the most important branch, that of the militia, to its native strength. It is very gratifying to know, that this renunciation has been produced by the regular, orderly, and pacific operation of our Republican system, whereby those, who were in the right, at the moment of difficulty, and who sustained the government with great firmness, have daily gained strength until this result was accomplished. The points on which you will have to decide, are what is fairly due for the services which were actually rendered? By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union, and give the greatest support to our most excellent constitution? In seeking each object separately, we are led to the same result. All that can be claimed by our fellow citizens of Massachusetts is, that the constitutional objection be waived, and that they be placed on the same footing with their brethren in the other states—that, regarding the services rendered by the militia of other states, for which compensation has been made, giving to the rule the most liberal construction, like compensation be made for similar services rendered by the militia of that state.

I have been led to conclude, on great consideration, that the principles of justice, as well as a due regard for the great interests of our Union, require that this claim, in the extent proposed, should be acceded to. Essential service was rendered in the late war, by the militia of Massachusetts, and with the most patriotic motives. It seems just, therefore, that they should be com-

penated for such services, in like manner with the militia of the other states. The constitutional difficulty did not originate with them, and has now been removed. It comports with our system to look to the service rendered, and to the intention with which it was rendered, and to award the compensation accordingly, especially as it may now be done without the sacrifice of principle. The motive, in this instance, is the stronger, because well satisfied I am, that by so doing, we shall give the most effectual support to our republican institutions. No latent cause of discontent will be left behind. The great body of the people will be gratified; and even those who now survive, who were then in error, cannot fail to see, with interest and satisfaction, this distressing occurrence thus happily terminated. I, therefore, consider it my duty to recommend it to Congress to make provision for the settlement of the claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered in the late war by the militia of the state, in conformity with the rules which have governed in the settlement of the claims for services rendered by the militia of the other states.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1824.

From the Georgia Messenger.

There is a certain set of persons possessing a spirit of restlessness and discontent, that are always exciting disturbance of one sort or another in Congress, and factions and sectional divisions among their people. A republication, at the present day of some of their conduct and sentiments during the late war with England may not be uninteresting to our readers.—Nothing could equal their abuse of the administration, and their efforts to dissolve the union of the states. Our ears were constantly assailed with such sentiments as,

"On or before the fourth of July, if James Madison is not out of office a new form of government will be in operation in the eastern section of the union. Mr. Madison cannot complete his term of service, if the war continues. It is impossible; and if he knew human nature, he would see it."

"Is there a federalist, a patriot in America, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for Bonaparte, for Madison, for Jefferson, and that *host of ruffians* in Congress."

"If the impending negociation with Great Britain is defeated by insidious artifice, (as it is no necessary to apprise you* that such conduct will be no longer borne with. The injured states will be compelled, by every motive of duty, interest and honor; by one manly exertion of their strength to dash into atoms the bonds of tyranny. It will then be too late to retract. The die will be cast—freedom preserved."

"A seperation of the states will be an inevitable result. Motives numerous and urgent will demand that measure. As they originate in oppression, the oppressors must be responsible for the momentous and contingent events, arising from the ey. we have arrested its progress

republicans, so called. A new language must be invented before we attempt to express the baseness of their conduct, or describe the rottenness of their hearts."

Many other similar sentiments came from the same source; but we deem the above sufficient.

The cry was raised and rang through an extensive section of the United States that the war was ruining the commerce of the country, and consequently the commercial States—the GREAT COMMERCIAL STATES, were falling a sacrifice to the lawless, unholy, wicked ambition of a few Southern planters.

The war, it should be recollected, was declared and prosecuted on account of the injury and injustice done to our commerce, and to compel our enemy in future to do it common justice. But those states that made most noise about the temporary suppression of trade, were, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont; which, (agreeably to their own account,) existed only by their commerce; and that the people of the Southern States were entirely agricultural. But accordably to the treasury returns of the exports of foreign and domestic productions and manufactures from 1805 to 1813, behold, the five great commercial eastern states exported

$ 169,992,000

And during the same period the states of Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, exported $ 182,829,000

Leaving a balance in favor of the Southern states of $ 12,837,000

By this statement we see with what justice they complained of bearing all the burthen of the war. But their mouths and pens having been stopped on that subject, they now come forward crying "Tariff! Tariff!—we cannot sell the productions of our manufactories to the southern states as cheap as they can import such articles, unless you lay such a duty on imported goods as will greatly enhance their price; & our manufactories ought to be encouraged."

Now if Congress should lay a duty of five cents per pound on cotton carried from the Southern to the Northern States, wherein is the injustice of such a law greater than that of laying a duty on foreign imports for the purpose of encouraging manufactures?

Should the Tariff bill now before Congress pass in its present shape, what are the consequences which may ensue? For our part we dare not venture a prediction. We can however say (and we think there are few who will differ with us in opinion) that the machine of government will be clogged.—our revenue gone at one fell stroke. And what will be received in lieu of it? surely not an equivalent from the tax on manufactures: no, it must send forth a horde of tax-gatherers upon us—and what then? why, discontent, empty pockets and sour faces!—as our cotton market will

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Virginia, whose strength lies in their weakness, and chastise the insolence of those mad-men of Kentucky and Tennessee, who aspire to the government of these states, and threaten to involve the country in all the horrors of war."

"You have reposed confidence in a *coward* [Jefferson] and leaned on a broken staff too long. Give ear no longer to the syren voice of democracy and Jeffersonian liberty. It is a cursed delusion, adopted by sycophants—Jefferson, a man who with the dagger of popular confidence, first gave a stab to your liberties."

"It is amazingly mal-a-propos, and moreover very vexatious, that while our sentinels of public liberty are legislating away in the full tide of successful experiment at Washington, their well laid plans are failing every where; the two main sinews of their darling, war, appear to be most miserably relaxed. *Neither men are to be had—nor money to pay them.*"

We could give the authors of most of those seditious writings if it were necessary. Suffice it however, to say, that they were exultingly published, and we copy them from a well known and authentic work.

The efforts of these persons to spread delusion were not confined to this side the Atlantic. Hundreds of letters were written and sent to correspondents in England and Ireland, of which the following extract is a fair specimen:

"You will perceive by the copy of a bill which I enclose, that we Americans are *at our dirty work again*.'—But I advise you not to be alarmed at the violence of our proceedings. We shall continue to bluster. This is our characteristic. And we would do more if we could. But it is not in our power. We have not a dollar in the treasury—no army deserving the name of one—and actually without a navy. Added to this, not a moiety of the loan of eleven millions will ever be procured."

Often as we have read this extract, we cannot but pause with astonishment at the consummate folly and wickedness that originated it. As to the government loan above alluded to, a combination was formed, and every means, dishonorable and treasonable, was used to prevent its success. To deter individuals from lending their money to government, the public papers say—

"Let no man who wishes to continue the war by active means, by vote or by lending money, *dare to prostrate himself at the altar on the fast day*; for they are actually as much partakers in the war, as the soldier who thrusts his bayonet, and the *judgment of God* will await them."

"Will federalists subscribe to the loan? will they lend money to our national rulers? it is impossible."

By this magnanimous course pointed out by Governor Strong,† that is, by withholding all voluntary aid in prosecuting the war, and manfully expressing our opinion as to its injustice and ruinous tendency,

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vocate this customary mode of getting up a nomination of candidates. Do they pretend that they would not flourish all their rhetoric in support of a caucus, if they were sure that their favourite was the favorite of a majority of the members in Congress? No such pretence has been set up; and if it were every man of common penetration would perceive that it was mere pretence. If any objection founded on principle, have been made public, we have not been fortunate enough to meet with them. The argument is, Mr. Crawford's friends are a minority and a minority have no right to hold caucuses and nominate a candidate.—But why do not the majority hold a caucus in Congress, as they do in state legislatures cities villages, and steam boats, as afore-said? Because, it so happens, that there are four other candidates, and when the majority range themselves under their respective leaders, it also so happens that no one of the candidates can muster so many advocates as Mr Crawford. This, we imagine is the *true* secret of the opposition of certain papers to the caucus. *The Voice of Maine*, the *Voice of Massachusetts*, the *Voice of Rhode Island*, and, "though last not least," the *Voice of the Republicans of Boston*, have been sounded through various brazen trumpets, till the clangor has almost awoke the dead, and re-echoed from the pine forests of Maine to the prairie of Ohio and the swamps of Alabama. All these *sweet voices* have nominated a candidate for the presidency, and endeavoured to drown the voice of a congressional caucus because, it was well known that that voice would be for another candidate.

We are indeed sorry to see Mr Walsh whose paper is on many accounts, entitled to be considered a *leading* paper in the United States, falling in as a volunteer in this phalanx of *anti-system* politicians. We make no objections to his motto—'principles *not men*'—but it is much to be wished that in his zeal for *men*, he would give us an exposition of the *principles* on which the proceeding of one caucus are denounced and those of another justified.

The National Journal says, "The *minority* have now taken their stand, and will support their candidate: the *majority* will also take their stand and support their candidate." Who is the candidate of the majority? It is acknowledged by all that the majority against the caucus, so far from being united in a single candidate, have no less than *four* candidates, and the friends of each one no less devoted to his success than those of Mr. Crawford. The Journal adds, "it will be a struggle between faction and principle. The question is, whether William H Crawford the candidate of the opposition, shall succeed against John Quincy Adams, the candidate of the people." But suppose—what is very probable, if not an established fact,—that Gen Jackson, Mr Calhoun, and Mr. Clay, should have respectively so many friends among the opponents of the caucus, that Mr. Adams's supporters should amount to no more than the

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Opinion of Mr. Crawford in France.

Translated for the New-York Daily Advertiser from the Paris Journal du Commerce, of December 18th.

We were wrong in announcing the election of General Jackson to the Presidency of the United States. The President will not be chosen until the 2d of December, 1824—to enter upon his functions on the 4th March, 1825, and of the term of the 2d presidency of Mr. Monroe.

We take this occasion to correct another very important error. Several Journals in Paris announced on the faith of a letter from Philadelphia, that the secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, son of the honorable John Adams, will be elected to the presidency of the Republic, a post which his father occupied in 1799. We suspect the correspondent was deceived in this case. It is well known that Mr. Adams is, and has always been, what is called in America, a member of the *Federal*, that is to say *English* party. Mr. Adams the father has written and published, a long time ago, an exaggerated eulogium on the English institutions: and Mr. Adams the son has manifested on many occasions, his adherence to the doctrines of his father. Among other facts of which the correspondent appears to be ignorant, are these, that there are five candidates for the presidency, that Mr. Adams will not have a third part of the votes required by the constitution; that his adversary Mr. Crawford, now minister of finances of the U.S. will have a great majority; & finally, that it is beyond all doubt among the best informed Americans Mr. Crawford will be elected president. Mr. Crawford, who was minister plenipotentiar, of the United States at Paris previously to 1815. is known as a man of very superior talents, political principles of the most perfect republicanism, and of irreproachable morality.

In the state of Mississippi, a law was passed at the last Session of its Legislature, which does credit to the gallantry of the State, and, in our estimate, is even more honorable to its intelligence and liberality. By this law, the limits of each and every county are declared to be the prison bounds thereof; thus modified, personal restraint for debt only goes to prevent fraudulent evasion of debt by elopement. By the same law, it is declared that *no free white woman shall in any case be arrested or imprisoned for debt.* This law was objected to by the Governor, but when returned with his objections, was passed in both Houses by the constitutional majority.—*N. Intl.*

At the present moment, when such a volley of words and newspaper squibs have been directed towards the Democratic Members in Congress, for the purpose of battering down a Caucus, it is presumed the public will not be displeased with the following extract from the 61st number of the Edinburg Review—a journal which all the world knows

unfair balance of one sort or another in Congress, and factions and sectional divisions among their people. A republication, at the present day of some of their conduct and sentiments during the late war with England may not be uninteresting to our readers.—Nothing could equal their abuse of the administration, and their efforts to dissolve the union of the states. Our ears were constantly assailed with such sentiments as,

"On or before the fourth of July, if James Madison is not out of office a new form of government will be in operation in the eastern section of the union. Mr. Madison cannot complete his term of service, if the war continues. It is impossible; and if he knew human nature, he would see it."

"Is there a federalist, a patriot in America, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for Bonaparte, for Madison, for Jefferson, and that *host of ruffians* in Congress."

"If the impending negociation with Great Britain is defeated by insidious artifice, (as it is necessary to apprise you* that such conduct will be no longer borne with. The injured states will be compelled, by every motive of duty, interest and honor; by one manly exertion of their strength to dash into atoms the bonds of tyranny. It will then be too late to retract. The die will be cast—freedom preserved."

"A seperation of the states will be an inevitable result. Motives numerous and urgent will demand that measure. As they originate in oppression, the oppressors must be responsible for the momentous and contingent events, arising from the dissolution of the present confederacy, and the erection of separate governments. It will be their work. While posterity will admire the independent spirit of the Eastern section of our country, and with sentiments of gratitude enjoy the fruits of their firmness and wisdom, the descendants of the South and West will have reason to curse the infatuation and folly of your counsels."

"You have carried your oppressions to the utmost stretch. *We will no longer submit.* Restore the Constitution to its purity. Give us security for the future, indemnity for the past. Abolish every tyrannical law Make an immediate and honorable peace.—Revive our commerce. Increase our navy. Protect our seamen. Unless you comply with these just demands, *without delay*, we will withdraw from the Union, scatter to the winds the bonds of tyranny, and transmit to posterity that liberty purchased by the revolution."

"Old Massachusetts is as terrible to the American, now, as she was to the British cabinet in 1775; for America, too, has her Bute and her Norths. Let then the commercial states breast themselves to the shock, and know that to themselves they must look for safety. Then, and not till then shall they humble the pride and ambition of

* Letter to James Madison.

land, of which the following extract is a fair specimen:

"You will perceive by the copy of a bill which I enclose, that we Americans are *at our dirty work again.*"—But I advise you not to be alarmed at the violence of our proceedings We shall continue to bluster. This is our characteristic. And we would do more if we could. But it is not in our power We have not a dollar in the treasury—no army deserving the name of one—and actually without a navy. Added to this, not a moiety of the loan of eleven millions will ever be procured."

Often as we have read this extract, we cannot but pause with astonishment at the consummate folly and wickedness that originated it. As to the government loan above alluded to, a combination was formed, and every means, dishonorable and treasonable, was used to prevent its success. To deter individuals from lending their money to government, the public papers say—

"Let no man who wishes to continue the war by active means, by vote or by lending money, *dare to prostrate himself at the altar on the fast day;* for they are actually as much partakers in the war, as the soldier who thrusts his bayonet, and the *judgment of God* will await them."

"Will federalists subscribe to the loan? will they lend money to our national rulers? it is impossible."

"By the magnanimous course pointed out by Governor Strong,† that is, by withholding all voluntary aid in prosecuting the war, and manfully expressing our opinion as to its injustice and ruinous tendency, we have arrested its progress; and driven back its authors to abandon their nefarious schemes, and to look anxiously for peace. But some say—will you let the country become bankrupt! no. the country will never become bankrupt. *But pray do not prevent the abusers of their trust becoming bankrupt.*"—"Any federalist who lends money to government must go and shake hands with James Madison, and claim fellowship with Felix Grundy. Let him no more call himself a federalist, and a friend to his country! *He will be called by others, infamous!!*"

"It is very grateful to find that the universal sentiment is, that *any man who lends money to the government at the present time will forfeit all claim to* COMMON HONESTY *and common courtesy, among the friends to the country!!*"

And even from the pulpit—from that sacred desk! from which "no sound ought to be heard but the voice of healing and charity," we hear such sentiments, as these—

"The Union has been long since virtually dissolved, and it is full time that this part of the Disunited States should take care of itself!"

"As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."

"Such is the temper of American

† The same Caleb Strong who refused to order out the militia in defence of the state of Massachusetts.

period the states of Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, exported $ 182,829,000

Leaving a balance in favor of the Southern states of $ 12,837,000

By this statement we see with what justice they complained of bearing all the burthen of the war. But their mouths and pens having been stopped on that subject, they now come forward crying "Tariff! Tariff!—we cannot sell the productions of our manufactories to the southern states as cheap as they can import such articles, unless you lay such a duty on imported goods as will greatly enhance their price; & our manufactories ought to be encouraged."

Now if Congress should lay a duty of five cents per pound on cotton carried from the Southern to the Northern States, wherein is the injustice of such a law greater than that of laying a duty on foreign imports for the purpose of encouraging manufactures?

Should the Tariff bill now before Congress pass in its present shape, what are the consequences which may ensue? For our part we dare not venture a prediction. We can however say (and we think there are few who will differ with us in opinion) that the machine of government will be clogged,—our revenue gone at one fell stroke. And what will be received in lieu of it? surely not an equivalent from the tax on manufactures: no, it must send forth a horde of tax-gatherers upon us—and what then? why, discontent, empty pockets and sour faces!—as our cotton market will have gone. For England will certainly refuse to purchase our cotton, should she not choose to lay a duty on it; yes she will encourage the Brazil and Egyptian Cottons and exclude ours from her market; consequently, ours must fall; and with Samsonic power, carry down with it, the wealth, pride, and even comfort of our now flourishing Southern States.

THE CAUCUS.

The exultation which the seer of old witnessed, in apocalyptic vision, over the fall of Babylon the great, the mother of harlots, was not more intense and vehement, than that which is manifested in certain papers, since the congressional caucus of the 14th inst. That sixty four members of Congress are all that could be persuaded to attend and vote for Mr. Crawford, is no doubt, exceedingly pleasant to those, who favour the pretensions of other candidates: but, to our dull and imperfect apprehension, it seems to savour of little inconsistency, when the friends of, at least, one of those candidates who are holding caucusses in every state legislature in every city in every village, and in every steam boat, where there is a majority of passengers in his favour, condemn, in the most pointed terms, the holding of a congressional caucus, and heap the most violent abuse on all the gentlemen who at-

Ohio and the swamps of Alabama. All these *sweet voices* have nominated a candidate for the presidency and endeavoured to drown the voice of a congressional caucus because, it was well known that that voice would be for another candidate

We are indeed sorry to see Mr Walsh whose paper is on many accounts, entitled to be considered a *leading* paper in the United States, falling in a a volunteer in this phalanx of *caucus-less* politicians We make no objections to his motto—'principles *not* men"—but it is much to be wished that, in his zeal for *men*, he would give us an exposition of the *principles* on which the proceeding of one caucus are denounced and those of another justified.

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However highly we estimate the military services of General Jackson, we will hazard our existence upon the result that he cannot obtain a single vote for the presidency in New-England. We have here but two candidates, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams—the one the National Candidate, the other the Candidate of a section. The Federalists of New England would support Calhoun if he had a chance of success, but they know he has none, and they will not throw away their strength

In fine, without extending this article too far, we repeat again to the Republican party of Massachusetts, that Mr. Crawford will be our next President. The good sense of Republicans will never suffer the party to be dismembered, and new ones formed founded altogether on sectional divisions. *Bos. Statesman*

the presidency, that Mr. Adams will not have a third part of the votes required by the constitution; that his adversary Mr. Crawford, now minister of finances of the U.S. will have a great majority; & finally, that it is beyond all doubt among the best informed Americans Mr. Crawford will be elected president. Mr. Crawford, who was minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris previously to 1815. is known as a man of very superior talents, political principles of the most perfect republicanism, and of irreproachable morality.

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"A great deal is said by the author before us (Mr. H. B. Fearon) about a *Caucus*, the cant word of the Americans for the committees and party meetings in which the business of the elections is prepared—the influence of which he seems to consider as prejudicial. To us, however, it appears to be nothing more than the natural, fair, and unavoidable influence, which talent, popularity, and activity, must always have in free countries. What other influence can the leading characters of the Democratic party in Congress possibly possess? Bribery is out of the question—equally so is the influence of family and fortune. What then can they do with their Caucus or without it, but recommend? And what charge is it against the American government to say, that the Members of Congress, persons in whom the people have placed the highest confidence, meet together to consult whom they shall recommend for President, and that their recommendation is successful in the different states? Could any friend to good order wish other means to be employed, or other results to follow? No Statesman can

wish to exclude influence, but only bad influence, not the influence of sense and character, but the influence of any money and punch."

Extraordinary Discovery of a Murder.

Almost the last case of note in which the torture was used in France before the Revolutions was one of a very extraordinary nature. It is observed by the French Editor of the collection of cases from which the following is taken, that the most trivial circumstances may sometimes be of considerable importance, in the investigation of truth, but especially in judicial inquiries, where a trifling incident may serve to clear the character or save the life of an individual, by explaining doubtful or suspicious appearances. This observation he considers is fully exemplified by the following case:—

An English Catholic lady named Burton, when travelling a second time to take the waters of Bagueres, stopped at an inn in a small town, where she had lodged the preceding year. There was but one double-bedded room unoccupied, and Mrs. Burton was obliged to put up with that as the only accommodation which could be obtained for herself and her waiting-maid. The latter, after she had attended her mistress, prepared to retire herself, but when nearly undressed, caught a glimpse of her figure in a large reclined mirror which stood opposite their bed. When charmed with her own appearance, the words, *"Ah! la peau blanche! ah! la jollie jambe!"* (what a fair skin! what a handsome leg!) escaped from her with some other expressions of vanity perfectly natural in a French girl of her age. At last pleased and satisfied with herself, she retired to rest, and being fatigued with the day's journey, soon fell into a profound sleep — When she awoke in the morning she approached the bed of her mistress, and drew aside the curtain for the purpose of waking her.—Judge what was her surprise and horror on beholding the corpse of her mistress swimming in blood! she uttered a piercing cry and instantly fell back deprived of sense. The landlord, on hearing the shriek, ran up stairs, burst open the door, and beheld a sight which, for a moment, froze him with terror. Recovering himself, however, he called up his servants, to whose care he consigned the unhappy waiting-maid, and directed them to attend her whilst he went to make his depositions before a Magistrate. The latter immediately proceeded to the place and ordered the servant to be detained until further information could be procured. The proceedings were long; the maid was subjected to examination by interrogatories, and as nothing appeared to implicate her, a sentence was pronounced, by which her innocence was declared, and she was set at liberty. This, however, was not sufficient for her; she possessed one of those proudly delicate spirits, to whom irreproachable innocence appeared an absolute want. She therefore considered, that by a mere legal discharge from the accusation, she had not been completely exonerated, and she determined to reside for some time longer in the town in order to obtain from the tribunal of public opinion a more honorable acquittal. Her conduct during this period was marked by the most scrupulous propriety, and she was universally esteemed. At length, however, a circumstance occurred which caused the simple exclamation, thus repeated in so mysterious a manner by the joiner. The magistrate immediately issued his warrant to apprehend the young man, whose character had already become notoriously bad. The usual forms of criminal proceedings were gone through, but without producing any thing further than the circumstance related against the accused. The case under these circumstances, was considered to be one for the application of torture, which produced the expected effect. The man confessed that he was hidden under one of the beds in the room where Mrs. Burton and her maid slept on the night of their arrival: that he had remarked the conduct of the latter notwithstanding his constrained position, from which he did not move, until the people in the house had retired to bed, and that then, furnished with a gag and poignard, he committed the murder in silence, and escaped with the purse he found under the lady's pillow. He further stated, that the maid owed her safety to her profound sleep, and to the hope he entertained that all the suspicion of the murder would fall upon her. The report of a surgeon was obtained, from which it appeared that the wounds had been inflicted on the deceased by means of a sharp cutting instrument, such as described. This evidence, with the fact that the man soon after the murder had spent money very profusely, which it was probable he could not have obtained honestly, the relation of a servant girl, and this confession of the monster himself, were considered sufficient grounds for his condemnation and his execution, which took place shortly afterwards.

GOVERNOR ROBERTSON.

Gov. Robertson communicated his annual message to the Louisiana Legislature on the 5th ult. from which, for the gratification of our readers, we proceed to extract two or three passages, which we have ourselves perused with particular interest.

Wash Republican.

Imprisonment for debt—"Strange that so unrighteous a system should have existed—stranger still, that it should be suffered yet to torture our free institutions. The *lex talionis*, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is discarded as unworthy of civilization. But, will you give up a man, body and soul, to be tortured and debased by his creditor, because he withholds from him a certain portion, however small, of mere dross—surely dross, when weighed against human liberty. The spirit of our government—the epoch at which we live—the dictates of justice, and the feelings of every honest heart, all revolt against this odious legacy of ages past away, and unworthy of the influence they yet possess over minds that should be firm enough to spurn their trammels.

The transition, in all respects, is natural, from imprisonment for debt to imprisonment for crime, and our whole scheme of confining those who owe money with those who steal it—petty delinquents, with hardened offenders, admirably calculated to convert the innocent into criminals, and to give to criminals all the accomplishments which a jail education can bestow."

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20, 1824.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The limits of our paper do not permit us to give at length the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Gibbon vs. Ogden, assignee of Livingston and Fulton. We give below the substance of it. In this decision he state of Georgia is deeply interested, for according to it, the act of the legislature incorporating the steam boat company, and granting to it the exclusive navigation, with steam boats, of all the waters within the jurisdiction of Georgia, must be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court had to decide on the constitutionality of a law of the state of New-York, in many points similar to that of this state. The case is this—

The legislature of New York has granted to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, the exclusive navigation of all the waters within the jurisdiction of that state with steam boats, for a term of years not yet expired. Mr Thomas Gibbon had two steam boats running between New-York and New Jersey, which was considered as a violation of the exclusive privilege granted to Livingston and Fulton. An injunction was obtained to restrain Gibbon from using steam boats in navigating the waters within the territory of New-York. In the answer of Gibbon, he stated that the boats employed by him, were duly enrolled and licensed according to the act of Congress to carry on the coasting trade of the United States, and insisted on his right to navigate the waters between New York and New-Jersey. The injunction, however, was perpetuated by the Chancellor, and his decree affirmed in the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors, the highest tribunal in the state of New York: the chancellor and this court maintaining the constitutionality of the law of the state granting an exclusive privilege to Messrs Livingston and Fulton. Mr Gibbon appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, by a writ of error, contending that the decree of the court of New-York is erroneous because the laws which purport to give the exclusive privilege it sustains, are repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States—to those clauses in the constitution which authorize Congress to regulate commerce and to promote the progress of science and useful arts.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The constitution provides, that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The appellee contended, that the word "commerce" did not imply navigation, and that the power extends to traffic, buy and sell, or an interchange of commodities.

The supreme court decided, that the word "commerce" comprehended navigation, and, consequently, that Congress alone had power to regulate navigation, as well as if the term had been added to the word "commerce," and that the power of Congress comprehending navigation within the limits of every state in the Union, so far as that navigation may be, in any manner, connected with "commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with the Indian tribes," it may pass the jurisdictional line of New-York, and act upon the very waters to which the prohibition under consideration applied.

The appellee argued on the power granted to Congress to lay and collect taxes; which power was also exercised by the states without it being considered unconstitutional.

The supreme court decided, that the authority of Congress to lay and collect taxes, does not interfere with the power of the states to tax for the support of their own government; that the exercise of that power by the states is not an exercise of any portion of the power that is granted to the United States. In imposing taxes for state purposes, they are not doing what Congress is empowered to do. When each government exercises the power of taxation, neither is exercising the power of the other. But when a state proceeds to regulate commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, it is exercising the very power that is granted to Congress, & is doing the very thing which Congress is authorised to do.

The appellee contended, that the "act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade, and fisheries, and for regulating the same," does not give the right to sail from port to port, but confines itself to regulating a pre-existing right so far only as to confer certain privileges on enrolled and licensed vessels in its exercise.

The court decided, that the whole act on the subject of the coasting trade, according to those principles which govern the construction of statutes, is plied unequivocally an authorising to licensed vessels to carry on the coasting trade, and to be employed in the fisheries, and is a full recognition of their right to be so employed. It gives them a new right, conferred by the government, which they did not before possess, and entirely changes their condition. Licensed vessels may now proceed from port to port, and may demand admission into the ports for the purpose of trade. The act authorises them to do what, without it, they could not do, and what the laws of the United States forbid them to do. It gives them a right to demand the privilege which it confers, and creates the condition on which it may be demanded. The power to regulate commerce, is the power to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed. This power is exercised whenever any subject connected with it is regulated by congress. To what purpose power over a thing, if the sovereign power cannot act on the thing itself? Power over commerce, if it be not power over navigation, is a mere abstraction. The power to regulate commerce, is the power to regulate navigation, as far as navigation may be necessary to commerce, because navigation is a part of commerce, and not less entirely subject to the power which governs commerce.

The court decided, that the act of New-York, granting the exclusive privilege, is a regulation of commerce, and consequently void.

The court decided, that the decree of the court of New-York be reversed, and that the injunction be dissolved.

Claims of Massachusetts.

The editor of the New-York Advocate says, in regard to the President's message recommending the liquidation of the claims of Massachusetts, that "if the claim of a million of dollars for services never rendered, is to be paid to Massachusetts, would it not be as well to pay it without all these compliments to the people of that State, offered publicly at the expense of the people of true and faithful States? If the Governor was wrong and the People right—if the Governor was false and disloyal, and the People burning to avenge their Country's wrongs, how came it that this same Governor was annually re-elected by the same people?"

"The militia of Massachusetts could always have placed themselves under the orders of the general government, but they were not so inclined. That they were willing and ready to '*support their rights*,' as the President says, no one dare doubt; but they were not equally disposed to support the rights of their country; and we believe that few will subscribe to the declaration of Mr Monroe, that the people of Massachusetts, at no period, had lost the confidence of the nation."

"Let us beware of establishing such dangerous treasonable doctrines, justifying the refusal of a Governor of a state to turn out his troops, on the requisition of the general government in *time of war*. What would have become of us in that dark & perilous hour, had other states imitated Massachusetts? We can afford to pay this claim, but protest against any compliments being paid to that state at the expense of truth. Shut your eyes, put your hand quietly in the public coffers, hand over the money to the management of the concerns of the nation. My only reliance for the safety and preponderance of the republican party, is in the sound sense of the people: They will make a distinction between a set of demagogues, and aspiring and designing individuals, who, a great many of them at least, bankrupt in political principles and reputation, and in fortunes, expect to retrieve their lost character in the turmoils and commotions which the presidential question occasions, & those democrats of the old school, who having but their country's good and the integrity of the party in view, sacrifice their personal predilections for the maintenance of those principles which have rendered the United States great and prosperous. I must say, however, that if we are divided, it is our own fault. Why did we receive federalists in our ranks; appoint them to offices; forget their past conduct? I must confess that some of them have become good republicans; but the major part of them joined us for the worst of purposes; and they have succeeded in their nefarious plans, to divide us and almost destroy the influence of the republican par y. We have in New York witnessed all their machinations; and fortunately for us they threw off he mask too soon. We are now on our guard.

I can assure you that New-York is safe. Notwithstanding the federal prints, and the prints of those federalists who have joined us but to betray us, the republican party will triumph in the approaching election for President. A majority of the members of our legislature can be depended upon. They are men of undoubted principles; and the whole vote of the state will be given to the republican candidate for the presidency. The federalists and their coadjutors got up the electoral bill, and had it passed in the Assembly; but our friends knew what they were doing in voting for it,—they knew that the senate would reject it. The majority of the people is against the bill, consequently, the senate in rejecting it will speak the voice of the majority. In Pennsylvania, the republicans are becoming more united; and it is sincerely to be hoped, that they will join us in giving a true republican President to the United States. Virginia has acted nobly; so did North Carolina. We have from good authority, that South Carolina is determined not to throw away her vote; if so, intrigue and corruption cannot prevent the election of a candidate. If we succeed, no more "era of good feelings"—no more federalism in office; the country has acquired unity, and a great degree of prosperity under republican administrations; none but democrats ought to hold offices, and none but them can preserve our public institutions from violation, and can maintain the federal constitution free from the many extraneous constructions that have been given to it latterly.

I repeat it again: more union among us, and all is safe.

A singular marriage was lately solemnized in Elbert County. Mr. Jesse Martin, of Oglethorpe county, applied on Wednesday, 25th February, to the Clerk of Elbert Superior Court for a license to marry Mrs. Elizabeth M'Mullin. On the 27th they were married, and the next day Mr. Martin conducted Mrs. Martin to Oxiethorpe. The marriage was agreed on, and the license taken, before Mr. Martin had seen and paid his addresses to Mrs. Mc.Mullin.

AMUSEMENT.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity are respectfully informed that

On MONDAY EVENING, March 22d,

WILL BE PRESENTED

AT THE GLOBE TAVERN,

A DRAMATIC OLIO,

By Mrs. TURNER, Mrs. FORD, and Mr. WARNER,

EMBRACING A VARIETY OF

Recitations, Songs, &c.

☞ For particulars, see Bills.

Notice,

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

Josiah Perry, adm'r.

March 13, 1824. 12—3t

Notice.

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.

March 19, 1824. 12—3t

Administrators Sales

ON Saturday the 22d of May next, will be sold agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, at the court house of said county,

One tract of Land

containing 61 3-4 acres, in said county, adjoining Samuel Allwood and others, it being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x.

March 15, 1824. 12—tds

WILL be sold on Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen, and a woman named Dinah, belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway, dec. & to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors—Terms made known on the day of sale,

Henry Pope, }
Absalom Janes, } adm'rs.
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x.

March 18, 1824. 12—tds

10 Dollars Reward.



STOLEN from the subscriber, living 1 mile from Elberton, a Sorrel Horse, about eight or ten years of age, five feet high, and in good order, two of his feet white, *Blaze Face;* the above reward will be paid and all reasonable charges, if I can have him delivered to me at my place. V. SMITH.

ing appeared to implicate her, a sentence was pronounced, by which her innocence was declared, and she was set at liberty. This, however, was not sufficient for her; she possessed one of those proudly delicate spirits, to whom irreproachable innocence appeared an absolute want. She therefore considered, that by a mere legal discharge from the accusation, she had not been completely exonerated, and she determined to reside for some time longer in the town in order to obtain from the tribunal of public opinion the fullest possible satisfaction.

For this purpose she took lodgings at a milliner's, who supplied her with work, and enabled her to live without exhausting the little she had saved from her earnings whilst in the service of Mrs. Burton. After having been thus employed nearly two months, she had occasion one day to go to a fruiterer's shop, which was near to a joiner's manufactory. One of the joiner's men, who was amusing himself with singing, suddenly stopped, and, after observing her for a moment, said "Ah! la peau blanche! la jolie jambe!" Recollection flashed across her mind, and it became evident to her that these expressions, directed to her, could only have been learned from her own mouth, at the time she used them under the circumstances which it has been necessary to describe. The manner in which the words were uttered, fixed a suspicion in her mind against the man, but she concealed her emotion, and suffered nothing to escape her which could induce him to suspect her feelings. After having finished her business at the fruiterer's, she repaired immediately to a magistrate, to whom she related the circumstance of the insult she had received, and as nothing unworthy of the influence they yet possess over minds that should be firm enough to spurn their trammels.

The transition, in all respects, is natural, from imprisonment for debt to imprisonment for crime, and our whole system of confining those who owe money with those who steal it—petty delinquents, with hardened offenders, admirably calculated to convert the innocent into criminals, and to give to criminals all the accomplishments which a jail education can bestow."

PITTSBURG.

"This place is a *port of entry*, and ship building has been carried on with some spirit—even here, at the source of the Ohio. A curious incident, connected with this subject, was mentioned by Mr. Clay on the floor of Congress. "To illustrate the commercial habits of the American people, (he said) he would relate an anecdote of a vessel, built and cleared out at Pittsburg for Leghorn. When he arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the proper officer, who would not credit them, and said to him, 'Sir your papers are forged: there is no such place as Pittsburg in the world! Your vessel must be confiscated!' The trembling captain laid before the officer the map of the United States—directing him to the Gulf of Mexico—pointed out the mouth of the Mississippi—led him a thousand miles up to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up to Pittsburg. 'There Sir, is the port where my vessel cleared out!' The astonished officer, before he had seen the map, would as readily have believed his vessel had been navigated from the moon."

When each government exercises the power of taxation, neither is exercising the power of the other. But when state proceeds to regulate commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, it is exercising the very power that is granted to Congress, & is doing the very thing which Congress is authorised to do.

The appellee contended, that the "act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade, and fisheries, and for regulating the same," does not give the right to sail from port to port, but confines itself to regulating a pre-existing right, so far only as to confer certain privileges on enrolled and licensed vessels in its exercise.

The court decided, that the whole act on the subject of the coasting trade, according to those principles which govern the construction of statutes, invited unequivocally an authority to licensed vessels to carry on the coasting trade—and that the state of New-York could not prevent an enrolled and licensed vessel, proceeding from New Jersey to New-York, from enjoying in her course, and on her entrance into port, the privileges conferred by the act of Congress. The court decided further, that the fee for the recording and licensing of steam boats," demonstrated the opinion of Congress, that steam boats could be enrolled and licensed in common with vessels using sails; that steam boats, of course, were entitled to the same privileges, and can no more be restrained from navigating waters & entering ports which are free to such vessels, than if they were wafted on their voyage by the winds, instead of being propelled by the agency of fire; and that the act of a state, inhibiting the use of any element for the purpose of propelling vessels having licences under the act of Congress, came in direct collision with that act.

It was thought unnecessary by the court, to enter into an examination of that part of the constitution which empowers Congress to promote the progress of science and useful arts.

A good old gentleman of New-York, of the good old school, has favored us with the following communication.

It is with deep regret that I see the divisions existing among the republicans in every part of the Union. No good can result from this state of things; for, union does not again prevail, the federalists will succeed in the election of their favorite candidates. There was a time when the democrats of the whole Union, rallied under the banner of the party; but now, any man who is a little popular, who has been sent once or twice to Congress, thinks himself great, and believes he can aspire to the highest offices in the government of the United States. There are many of this description. The consequences of distraction in the ranks of the party, division of interests among the republicans, and a diminution of influence in

inclined. That they were willing and ready to "support their rights," as the President says, no one dare doubt; but they were not equally disposed to support the rights of their country; and we believe that few will subscribe to the declaration of Mr Monroe, that be people of Massachusetts, at no period, had lost the confidence of the nation."

"Let us beware of establishing such dangerous treasonable doctrines, justifying the refusal of a Governor of a state to turn out his troops, on the requisition of the general government in *time of war*. What would have become of us in that dark & perilous hour, had other states imitated Massachusetts? We can afford to pay this claim, but protest against any compliments being paid to that state at the expense of truth. Shut your eyes, put your hand quietly in the public coffers, hand over the money silently to Massachusetts.—Let all this be done in a whisper, but not a word of flattery or compliment. Let them look at the money and sigh."

It is worthy of remark, that the Hon. Levi Lincoln is the first democratic republican who was ever permitted to hold a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The federalists of Massachusetts, when they had the power, would never suffer a democrat to be appointed to any considerable office. A short time before the venerable Brooks left the office of Governor, he nominated two or three republicans to hold subordinate judicial offices: but these nominations were all rejected by his Council. How different has been the treatment of republican administrations in other States. Since the change of the administration in 1816, no less than three federalists have been appointed to the bench of the Superior Court in New-Hampshire. Gov. King of Maine appointed a federalist the first Chief Justice in that State. And although the republicans in Massachusetts re-appointed both the Secretary and Treasurer of that State who were federalists, this party has already commenced a strong and energetic election campaign to drive from office the last Patriot of the Revolution who will probably ever be Governor of any State in the Union!

N. H. Patriot.

Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister from the United States to Mexico.

This appointment will create a vacancy in the Senate of the U. States, from the state of Illinois.—*Nat. Int.*

March 18, 1824. 12—tds

10 Dollars Reward.



STOLEN from the subscriber, living 1 mile from Elberton, a Sorrel Horse, about eight or ten years of age, five feet high, and in good order, two of his feet white, *Blaze Face*; the above reward will be paid and all reasonable charges, if I can have him delivered to me at my place. V. SMITH.

Elberton, 15th March, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior Court of Greene County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824. m9m

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS James Eidson applies to me for letters of administration de on estate of Thomas Staples, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 15th day of March, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Pullilove applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Polly Paxton, deceased

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

Given under my hand at office, this 19th day of March, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

A Winter in Washington, or Memoirs of the Seymour Family. Bliss & White, New York, 2 vols. 12mo.

In all novels the great question to be answered is, what is their tendency? Do they serve to encourage easily and readily perceive the faithfulness with which she has painted it. By *fashionable life*, we do not mean that circle in which the upstart, the vulgar, the low-born and low bred, the ignorant, and the unmannerly, who have chanced to grow rich, are permitted to enter with their superiors, and resolve in the versal and undivided sentiment of respect for this patriotic man, pervades the whole American nation.

There is a host of other characters, and many drawn from real persons, in these volumes. To speak of them as fully as they merit would much exceed the limits of this re-

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

One walnut folding table, two small trunks, one shot gun, two washing tubs, one man's saddle, two

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

The interest of Lewis Wil- li in a tract of land containing 530 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes

A Winter in Washington, or Memoirs of the Seymour Family. Bliss & White, New York, 2 vols. 12mo.

In all novels the great question to be answered is, what is their tendency? Do they serve to encourage propriety of feeling, to invigorate virtue of conduct, and to inculcate purity of life? If so, let them receive the plaudits of all those who take an interest in the great family of mankind, and let their authors be called benefactors to human nature. Do they tend to awaken thoughts that ought to slumber, to corrupt the moral principle, and to ingraft poisonous sprouts on the fair tree of life? then lay the axe to their root, and let men cry shame upon their authors. The novelist ought to have a higher aim than merely to please; he ought also to improve: he ought to make the imagination subservient and auxiliary to the principle of rectitude, and to cultivate the heart while he adorns the taste. This is the highest praise that can be lavished on any author. "Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci." So said the ancient Roman, and from his time till now, the voice of the wise in every land has repeated the sentiment.

Unhappily, the great mass of novels cannot claim this praise; unhappily fancy has too frequently travelled from the path of purity, and genius has sadly profaned its high and magnificent powers. It is indeed a profanation which can hardly hope for forgiveness; a suicide of soul in itself, and a destroyer of soul in others; for the influence of superior talent on the tone of society is all powerful. Wealth may dazzle the eye, and folly may gratify the ear, but neither can corrupt the heart, if this influence be opposed by intellect. Wealth addresses itself but to the senses, while genius is the mighty magician that controls with his wand the mind and the feelings, and directs them as he pleases without their being conscious of their vassalage. How much then can it perform; and how benign are its exertions when it is the ally of virtue? When becomes the noblest instrument of the Almighty to elevate the soul of man and to fit it for the most exalted destiny. But when it co operates with vice, it becomes the agent of destruction, it pollutes the fountain of existence, renders man a degradation upon earth, and shuts against him forever the golden gates of heaven.

But we must put an end to this moralizing; and perhaps we ought to beg pardon for having indulged in it; but these reflections arose on our mind after perusing the subject of this review, and therefore we may be allowed to express them. The "Winter in Washington" is from the pen of an accomplished lady of that city; whose name we have the pleasure to known, but do no feel at liberty to publish. A few months ago we performed the pleasing duty of enrolling the intelligent Mrs. Morton, of Massachusetts, on the list of the *few* (we are sorry to use these words) who have raised the intellectual character of American women. We have now another female to add, in that of the authoress of this novel, and we do it with easily and readily perceive the faithfulness with which she has painted it. By *fashionable life*, we do not mean that circle in which the upstart, the vulgar, the low-born and low bred, the ignorant, and the unmannerly, who have chanced to grow rich, are permitted to enter with their superiors, and revolve in the same orbit around the great centre of society. Far otherwise; we mean that sphere for which polished manners and honorable character are necessary qualifications, and from which vulgarity, littleness, and impertinence, are carefully excluded: a sphere, however, that has its follies, its temptations, and its vices; its intoxications, which may deaden the moral feelings, and its cup of pleasure, where, like the pearl of the Egyptian queen,

"The pearl of the soul may be melted away"

In the character of *Mrs. Mortimer*, the authoress has given a striking instance of this truth. Intelligent, witty, agreeable, and attractive; these very qualities become her worst enemies; they draw around her a throng of flatterers; the voice of adulation excites her vanity; the gaze of admiration gratifies her pride; and the result is, that her heart, like a garden which once contained the germ of many a beautiful plant, is rendered vile and worthless by the want of proper cultivation. The character is drawn to the life. We pity while we cannot but condemn the mistaken and deluded victim of overweening vanity; and we feel when we read, and regret when we read, that there are many, too many, who may discover in Mrs. Mortimer the mirror of themselves. There is a warning in her destiny, and she may serve as a beacon on the ocean of life, to guide others from the rocks and the quicksands, where, if they follow her course, like her they will be wrecked.

In relief to Mrs. Mortimer, we have Mrs. Seymour, a fine and interesting character; a woman who blends polish of manner with moral worth, and who equally fulfils her duties to society and to herself. She is an exquisite model of what woman should be: amiable, cheerful, unassuming, bland, and good-hearted. In the character of Louisa Seymour, which develops itself gradually & naturally, admiration mingles with respect. She is made to pass though the most painful ordeal of the heart, that of sacrificing her young affections on the altar of duty; and no sacrifice can be more severe than that of young, fervent, and ingenious love. For there the past, the present, and the future joys of life, seem to be wasted irredeemably, and memory and anticipation are at strife which can most effectually agonize the breast. But disappointed and divided love is not that incurable malady which the youthful and the romantic dream. New scenes efface its memory, new faces weaken the impression it leaves and time, the healer, lays on its wounds his gentle hand. This is admirably inculcated in the history of Louisa Seymour.

"*Wilmot*" is a lesson to headstrong and passionate youth. By allowing his passions to overcome his reason, he involves himself, and those with whom he comes in contact, in anxiety, trouble and suffering. He interests us, for his faults are those

versal and undivided sentiment of respect for this patriotic man, pervades the whole American nation.

There is a host of other characters, and many drawn from real persons, in these volumes. To speak of them as fully as they merit would much exceed the limits of this review; and we prefer passing them by, to doing them injustice. But we recommend our readers to the work itself, and promise them a rich intellectual banquet in its perusal. They will find a great deal of stirring incident, and much elegant writing; and will readily agree in our opinion, that the authoress is possessed of fine talent, polished taste, and an accurate knowledge of mankind.

There are faults in the work, but we do not choose to cavil at them, or to point them out. On one subject, however, we must differ from the authoress, although to differ with a lady is very ungallant: she allows too much merit to Mr. Barlow's poetry. Barlow was a very good man, and a very good ambassador; but he never was, and never could be a poet. We would much rather endure all the sufferings he has described than be obliged to travel once more on so barren a path as his "Columbiad." It would be a very easy matter to transpose his poetry to prose by "altering the last word of every alternate line." One line of Halleck or Percival, is worth all the thousands that Barlow ever wrote. With this protest, we take leave of the authoress, with real and sincere respect.

J G B

Sheriff's sales.

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of the name of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c. vs Laban Marler and J. W. Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff, and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz. Pompey, Limas, Philis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs said Minton, and pointed out by plaintiffs. Sale postponed from last sale day as the property was not delivered.

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Stokes and Sayre vs said Bibb.—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO.

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty-four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acre, more or less,

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

One walnut folding table, two small trunks, one shot gun, two washing tubs, one man's saddle, two water pails, one brass kettle, one coffee mill, and two bread trays; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Winefred Pettee.

ALSO,

216 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Nelson Powell and others, in the occupancy of Samuel Flournoy, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

John Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of said John Moore, by Richard Anderson, constable, and returned to me, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Green.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, in the occupancy of Edna Willis; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c.—property pointed out by L. S. Brown.

ALSO,

One man's saddle; levied on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy the above stated execution, said Marler being security for John W. Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Bese, a boy named Jacob, and a girl named Liz, two beds and furniture, steads and cords, 2 chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one gridiron, one coffee pot, one churn, and two mares; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

March 5. 1825.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Ben;

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

The interest of Lewis Willis in a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county on the waters of Little River, adjoining Hunter and Thomas Pollard, and whereon Edna Willis now lives; levied on as the property of said Lewis Willis to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Drewry W. Jackson and others, vs. Lewis Willis and John W. Willis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, adjoining Richeson Booker and Burdett, unoccupied; levied on as the property of Christopher Brooks to satisfy an execution in favor of William Guice—property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron; levied on as the property of Natius Semmes, administrator of the estate of Joseph M Semmes, deceased, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of Da Lockett, and returned to me by J Clemmons, Constable: property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less lying in the county aforesaid, on the water of Rocky creek adjoining Enoch Coomb and others, now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W. Burton, administrator *de bonis non*, of Thomas W Sims, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Lennard—property pointed out by defendant.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.

March 1, 1825.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Rebec a Upshaw and other on the waters of Dove's creek one hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James R dgway and other, on the waters of Dove's creek ninety barrels of corn, more or less, six stacks of fodder, one sow and eleven shoats, one sow and pig, two cows and calves, one dining table, one pine cupboard; & one bay mare all levied on as the property of Presley Christian to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Christian.

ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Cedar creek, adjoining Graham Parks and others; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Martin Deadwyler for the use of Ransom Worrell vs. Wiley Childers—levied on and returned to me by Asa Dobbs, Constable

ALSO,

One stove; levied on as the property of Johnson S. Pledger to satisfy a fifa in favor of Heard Thornton & Co.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S. &c.

February 28, 1825.

WILL be sold at Elbert court

profanation which can hardly hope for forgiveness; a suicide of soul in itself, and a destroyer of soul in others; for the influence of superior talent on the tone of society is all powerful. Wealth may dazzle the eye, and folly may gratify the ear, but neither can corrupt the heart, if this influence be opposed by intellect. Wealth addresses itself but to the senses, while genius is the mighty magician that controls with his wand the mind and the feelings, and directs them as he pleases without their being conscious of their vassalage. How much then can it perform; and how benign are its exertions when it is the ally of virtue? When becomes the noblest instrument of the Almighty to elevate the soul of man, and to fit it for the most exalted destiny. But when it co operates with vice, it becomes the agent of destruction, it pollutes the fountain of existence, renders man a degradation upon earth, and shuts against him forever the golden gates of heaven.

But we must put an end to this moralizing; and perhaps we ought to beg pardon for having indulged in it; but these reflections arose on our mind after perusing the subject of this review, and therefore we may be allowed to express them. The "Winter in Washington" is from the pen of an accomplished lady of that city; whose name we have the pleasure to known, but do no feel at liberty to publish. A few months ago we performed the pleasing duty of enrolling the intelligent Mrs. Morton, of Massachusetts, on the list of the *few* (we are sorry to use these words) who have raised the intellectual character of American women. We have now another female to add, in that of the authoress of this novel, and we do it with cheerfulness and with pride. To those who may ask "what is the tendency of this work?" we reply, it is most unexceptionable and most excellent. It is one of those productions which contains the great moral lesson on which the mind can ponder and be wise. It teaches us that the direct path of virtue not only leads to happiness hereafter, but also ameliorates our earthly sufferings and sorrows. It teaches that ungovernable passions, like ungovernable fires, scorch and consume, and that it is only under the guidance of principle, that they give light, and warmth, and enjoyment. It portrays the hollowness of those pleasures which the vain, the giddy, and the frivolous, seem to relish so dearly; and it conveys the eternal truth that happiness depends far more on the mind than on external circumstances. It shows us how the sunshine of the soul can irradiate the darkness of sorrow, and warm the winter of misfortune. Thus much we can say of the moral tendency of the "Winter in Washington."

The authoress is evidently one who has seen much of fashionable life. They who have mingled in the higher classes of society, will feel when we read, and regret when we read, that there are many, too many, who may discover in Mrs. Mortimer the mirror of themselves. There is a warning in her destiny, and she may serve as a beacon on the ocean of life, to guide others from the rocks and the quicksands, where, if they follow her course, like her they will be wrecked.

In relief to Mrs. Mortimer, we have Mrs. Seymour, a fine and interesting character; a woman who blends polish of manner with moral worth, and who equally fulfils her duties to society and to herself. She is an exquisite model of what woman should be: amiable, cheerful, unassuming, bland, and good-hearted.

In the character of Louisa Seymour, which developes itself gradually & naturally, admiration mingles with respect. She is made to pass though the most painful ordeal of the heart, that of sacrificing her young affections on the altar of duty; and no sacrifice can be more severe than that of young, fervent, and ingenious love. For there the past, the present, and the future joys of life, seem to be wasted irredeemably, and memory and anticipation are at strife which can most effectually agonize the breast. But disappointed and divided love is not that incurable malady which the youthful and the romantic deem. New scenes efface its memory, new faces weaken the impression it leaves and time, the healer, lays on its wounds his gentle hand. This is admirably inculcated in the history of Louisa Seymour.

"*Wilmot*" is a lesson to head-strong and passionate youth. By allowing his passions to overcome his reason, he involves himself, and those with whom he comes in contact, in anxiety, trouble and suffering. He interests us, for his faults are those of an elevated mind, and even when he errs we can apply to him the beautiful image of Moore,

——"Sunshine broken in the rill,
Though turned aside, is sunshine still."

And when we see him at last triumph over his passions, renew his broken vow, and return to the path of virtue from which he had swerved, we part from him with kind and gratified feelings.

One leading personage in the volume, it would be unpardonable to pass over in our notice; we allude to the illustrious sage of Monticello; that venerable father of our land who still survives, though he has long ago passed that period of life when the almond tree begins to flourish. Jefferson is a name that will but be forgotten when all things else shall be forgotten; his monument is, "more perennius;" an intellectual pile that will remain as long as there is intellect on earth. The authoress has depicted the true character of this great man, in glowing affecting colors; and blends our admiration for his splendid mind with love for his benevolent heart. Whatever political asperity heretofore urged against him, has long since been forgotten, and one uni-

sincere respect. J G B

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Bail, adm'x, &c. vs Laban Marler and J. W. Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff, and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz. Pompey, Limas, Philis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs said Minton, and pointed out by plaintiffs. Sale postponed from last sale day as the property was not delivered.

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Stokes and Bayne vs said Bibb—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO.

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty-four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Little River, adjoining William Proctor and others, in the occupancy of Josiah Faris, and levied on as his property to satisfy two fi fas from a justice's court, in favor of R. & H. H. Parver—pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Charlotte Roberts' life estate in the following negroes, viz. Candas a woman about 35 years old, and Hester a girl about 14 years old; levied on as the property of Hughes Roberts her husband, to satisfy a fi fa in the name of Mahony and Stovall against said Roberts, together with sundry other fi fas vs Hughes Roberts—pointed out by the plaintiff in execution.

ALSO,

One lot of land containing one acre, more or less, with the improvements & appurtenances thereof, adjoining Charles Dukes and others, in the occupancy of John K. M Charles; levied on as the property of Samuel Gardner by virtue of a fi fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the case of Lewis S. Brown against Samuel Gardner, together with two other fi fas vs said Gardner—pointed out by the plff.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

March 6, 1824.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, in the occupancy of Edna Willis; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Bail, adm'x, &c.—property pointed out by L. S. Brown.

ALSO,

One man's saddle; levied on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy the above stated execution, said Marler being security for John W. Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Bess, a boy named Jacob, and a girl named Liz, two beds and furniture, steads and cords, 2 chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one gridiron, one coffee pot, one churn, and two mares; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

March 5. 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George, and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Siller; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30. 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

ALSO,

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Rebecca Upshaw and other on the waters of Dove's creek one hundred acres of land, more or less adjoining James R dgway and other, on the waters of Dove creek ninety barrels of corn, more or less, six stacks of fodder, one sow and eleven shoats, one sow and pig, two cows and calves, one dining table, one fine cupboard, & one bay mare all levied on as the property of Presley Christian to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Christian.

ALSO,

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Cedar creek, adjoining Abraham Parks and others; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Martin, Deadwyler for the use of Ransom Worrell vs. Wiley Childers—levied on and returned to me by Asa Dobbs, Con table

ALSO,

One stove; levied on as the property of Johnson S. Pledger to satisfy a fifa in favor of Heard Thornton & Co.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S. W.C.

February 18, 1824.

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

One sorrel mare, levied on to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs. James Edmonson; property pointed out in said mortgage. Levied on by Wm. C. Morgan, late deputy sheriff, and returned to me.

DAVID DOBBS, S. E. C.

January 23, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 23 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1824. [No. 13.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILIP C. GUIEU.

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

A FIRST RATE JACK.

WILL stand the Spring season at my house in Wilkes county, at the low price of SIX DOLLARS the season—and TEN DOLLARS to insure.

Isham Branham.

March 10, 1824 11—f

Administrators Sales

ON Saturday the 22d of May next will be sold agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, at the court house of said county,

One tract of Land

containing 61 3-4 acres, in said county adjoining Samuel Allgood and others it being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x.

March 15, 1824. 12 tds

PURSUANT to an order of the hon Inferior court of Greene county, sitting a court of ordinary, will be sold in the town of Greenesborough, on the first Tue day in April next, that valuable tract of land known by the cull shoal tract containing 750 acres, with one half of the ferry boat and landing attached thereto Merchant & farmers would do well to view the premises, as there is no situation in the up country better calculated to wield a capital to greater advantage and with more success, so at the same time and place seven likely negroes Terms made known on the day by

Wm. C. Osborn, adm'r

Jan 27, 1824. 10—tds

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x

March 13, 1824. 12—tds

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Jeffrey about 15 years of age and a girl named Lavina a bout nine years old for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Patience Crenshaw, deceased Terms made known on the day of sale

Thomas Guest, adm'r.

March 1, 1824. 10—tds

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased consisting of one gig crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon one black mare and sundry articles too tedious to mention —Term made known on the day of sale

Leroy Burton, adm'r.

March 6, 1824 11—tds

SIX months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.

January 30th 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen and a woman named Dinah belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway dec'd to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale

Henry Pope,
Absalom Janes, } adm'rs
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x

March 18, 1824. 12—tds

Very late from England.

By the arrival of the old line packet ship *Columbia* Capt. Rogers, in the short passage of 21 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his regular files to the 16th of February. The Columbia sailed on the 16th of February, after the Nestor, Robert Fulton, and New-York.

We feel happy to state, that intelligence, by this quick passage, warrants us in believing, *that attempts on the part of Spain to reconquer the colonies of South America have been abandoned*, and that arrangements will be made to ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR INDEPENDENCE, thus confirming forever the freedom of the American continent from European control.

The Morning Chronicle informs us, that Great Britain has made direct overtures to the Spanish [illegible] so rapid, that no doubt can be entertained of their ultimate success.

The British squadron, which left Malta, for Tunis, had compelled the Bey to give up the Greek captives. Algiers, it is said, has declared war against Spain.

A Paris paper of January 31, says, that 1200 Italians are to be enlisted to form a regiment in Spain as heretofore. This project, says the editor, seems to realize our wishes, for we have always said that it was indispensable to re-establish all the foreign corps which we formerly possessed. It is the more necessary to resort to this measure, as the Revolutionists have always had it in view to destroy the foreign regiments which we had, because of their fidelity.

Accounts from Madrid, says the Liverpool Mercury, present a dreadful picture of the situation of that country. A decree of the tyrant has doomed to the galleys, for ten years, all those who were Alcades during the Constitutional system: the Marquis of Santa Cruz is included in this atrocious decree. At Pampeluna the tribunals have been dealing their terrors to women: proceedings were instituted against some liberal ladies, accused of having sung liberal songs and declared against the absolute system, during the Constitutional Government. A lady, named Sarasa, was accordingly banished at her own cost from Navarre, and four years' imprisonment to follow a return to the district: another, Josepha Maria Alonso, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and 2000 livres fine; the widow of Echererria, 70 years of age, to six years' exile, and to be conducted out of Navarre at her own expense; another of these ladies, Mademoiselle Flarigue, was doomed to four years' imprisonment, and a fine of 3,500 francs. At Saragossa, ten helpless individuals were sentenced to imprisonment of from three to ten years. It is said that these excesses have produced such a sensation, that were the French troops not in Spain, Ferdinand's tyranny would not endure for a week. After the surrender of Pampeluna, a number of ladies were arrested under pretence of attachment to the constitution, and subjected to trial, principally, it is thought, with a view to plunder. Several were severely fined, and to be imprisoned for four years. The sister of General Mina, whose husband was killed in one of the batteries during the siege, was still in prison, and her trial was to have come last week, when nothing could avert, according to the information received, her being sentenced to the hulks at Malaga. The only crime of this lady was that of being Gen. Mina's sister. A great number of ladies, both old and young, were in the prisons of Pampeluna when the letters were dispatched, which was on the 15th instant.

Casa Irujo, the Spanish Prime minister, died about the middle of January; but no new measures are of extirpating the evil, not only in Europe, but on the other side the Atlantic, where this Hydra now furiously discharges its mortal venom. Should it be suffered to exist, it will infest Europe in such a manner, that, tearing it to pieces, amidst the fury of cruel and opposite parties, it will reduce it to the necessity of interminable wars, and expose it to become one day the prey of some adventurer, who shall know how to take advantages of so many misfortunes. This, therefore, is the object which at present more particularly interests and occupies the attention of the cabinets of Europe. They have, however, some difficulties to vanquish; some time is necessary to balance the reciprocal interests of all nations, which are more or less involved in the affairs of America. They have to weigh the means which seem the best calculated to recal to reason and duty their people led astray by the factious, whose only object is, to make themselves the dictators and governors of those whom they have deluded by their impostures."

Four Days later from Europe.

We are indebted to a passenger who arrived last evening in the steam boat from Providence, for the *Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday*, which contains the arrival of the ship *Emerald*, Capt. Fox, in the extraordinary short passage of *sixteen days* from Liverpool. By this arrival London papers to the evening of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 20th February are received, being *four* days later than received by the Columbia, Capt. Rogers. The most important articles taken from the Boston paper are as follows:

The Paris Moniteur of Feb 16 announces officially that the king of Spain at the solicitation of France, had signed a decree granting a liberty of free trade with South America to all nations, on the footing of an equality of duties. A convention had also been signed regulating the occupation of Spain by the French troops, and a treaty recognizing a debt of 34,000,000 francs to France.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 17, Lord Nugent, after a long speech, moved that the instructions to Sir W. A. Court, the British Minister in Spain, during the Spanish war, and copies of the correspondence with the Spanish government relative to the mediation of Great Britain, be laid before the House. Mr. Canning, in opposing the motion, declared that instructions were given to Sir W. A'Court, which forbade him to put himself into a blockaded place. An amendment approving the conduct of ministers, was carried 171 to 30.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 18, the navy estimates were voted: 29,000 men, being an increase of 4,000 on last year's estimates, were granted in the discussion, some allusion having been made to the probable reason for augmenting the naval force, Mr. Canning said, in the island of Mytylene, and another letter that the Turkish garrison at Patras, had evacuated the place, and retired to Lepanto. Both these accounts are doubtful.

MEXICO.—As the Minister is now appointed, it is indispensably necessary for the public service, that he should proceed forthwith to his place of destination. A letter received at Philadelphia from Mexico, dated 7th January, states:—"The English Commissioners, Harvey, Ward, and O'Gorman, with a Consul General, and Consuls for Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are in this city. The second leaves here in a few days for England, and takes with him such a favorable account of the situation of affairs here, that there is no doubt the independence will be acknowledged by Great Britain, and that she will prevent the other European powers from meddling with us. All they asked was the abolition of the slave trade, which has already been done away; no commercial privileges, or interference in the form of government, leaving the people of this country at liberty to adopt what they think most conducive to their welfare and prosperity."—*Nat. Advocate.*

THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

Translated from the Gazette of Colombia, published at Bogota, Dec. 21, 1823

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The first Minister of the United States of America to the Republic of Colombia.—The Hon. Richard S. Anderson arrived in this capital on the 10th instant; and, after the usual communications with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the 16th instant, at half past eleven, A. M. was appointed for presenting, personally, his credentials of minister plenipotentiary to the Executive. On that day, the Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, directed Senr. Lopez, one of the officers of that department, to wait upon Mr. Anderson, and accompany him to the palace.

On his entrance, the guards paid him the appropriate honors. Mr. Anderson, having reached the office of Foreign Affairs, Senr. Gual received him, and expressed to him the great pleasure which he experienced in seeing in this capital a citizen so distinguished. He immediately introduced him to many gentlemen of the High Court, of the Senate, of the House of Representatives, and other officers of State who were present. Mr. Anderson then presented Mr. Bullitt, his private Secretary.

At the appointed hour, the Secretary of State and Foreign Relations conducted Mr. Anderson to the principal saloon of the palace, where his excellency the Vice-President, with the other Secretaries, was waiting his arrival. In the outer saloon was the commanding General of the department, with a splendid assemblage of all the officers who were in the capital. Im-

Isham Branham.
March 10, 1824. 11—f

Administrators Sales

ON Saturday the 22d of May next will be sold agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, at the court house of said county,

One tract of Land

containing 61 3-4 acres, in said county adjoining Samuel Allgood and others it being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x.
March 15, 1824. 12 tds

PURSUANT to an order of the hon. Inferior court of Greene county, sitting a c urt of Ordinary, will be sold in the town of Greenesborough, on the first Tue day in April next, that va uable tract of land known by the cull shoal tract containing 750 acres, with one half of the ferry boat and landing attached thereto Merchant & farmers would do well to view the premises, as there is no situation in the up country better calculated to wield a capital to greater advantage and with more success than so at the same time and place seven likely negroes Terms made known on the day by

Wm. C. Osborn, adm'r
Jan 27, 1824. 10—tds

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.
January 16 1824 ?

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x,
January 10, 1824. 3—tds.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.
January 27, 1824. 5—tf

tion will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.
January 30th 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen and a woman named Dinah belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway dec'd to be sold or the benefit of the heirs and creditors – Terms made known on the day of sale

Henry Pope,
Absalom Janes, } ex'rs
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x
March 18, 1824. 12—tds

Very late from England.

By the arrival of the old line packet ship *Columbia* Capt. Rogers, in the short passage of 21 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his regular files to the 16th of February. The Columbia sailed on the 16th of February, after the Nestor, Robert Fulton, and New-York.

We feel happy to state, that intelligence, by this quick passage, warrants us in believing, *that attempts on the part of Spain to reconquer the colonies of South America have been abandoned*, and that arrangements will be made to ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR INDEPENDENCE, thus confirming forever the freedom of the American continent from European control.

The Morning Chronicle informs us, that Great Britain has made direct overtures to the Spanish government, to recognise the independence of the colonies, and in terms so strong and explicit, and accompanied with such unequivocal assurances of opposition, that taking every thing into consideration, it seems the cabinet at Madrid immediately acquiesced, and dispatched the Duke of San Carlos to London, on a special mission, connected with this object. Attempts will be made, no doubt, to get rid of a general recognition of the independent governments, until some negociation is effected; by which remuneration for losses may be had, or commercial arrangements and exclusive privileges conceded; but these expedients will not prevent the great point of acknowledging the independence of South America, and terminating the war. *The die is cast.* South America is free, and the British journals already remind those republics how much they owe to England, and how strong should be their ties of gratitude.—Be it so.

Our extracts relative to the Greeks will also exhibit a favorable account of their march towards independence, which appears to be the Marquis of Santa Cruz is included in this atrocious decree. At Pampeluna the tribunals have been dealing their terrors to women: proceedings were instituted against some liberal ladies, accused of having sung liberal songs and declared against the absolute system, during the Constitutional Government. A lady, named Sarasa, was accordingly banished at her own cost from Navarre, and four years' imprisonment to follow a return to the district: another, Josepha Maria Alonso, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and 2000 livres fine; the widow of Echererria, 70 years of age, to six years' exile, and to be conducted out of Navarre at her own expense; another of these ladies, Mademoiselle Elarigue, was doomed to four years' imprisonment, and a fine of 3,500 francs. At Saragossa, ten helpless individuals were sentenced to imprisonment of from three to ten years. *It is said that these excesses have produced such a sensation, that were the French troops not in Spain, Ferdinand's tyranny would not endure for a week.* After the surrender of Pampeluna, a number of ladies were arrested under pretence of attachment to the constitution, and subjected to trial, principally, it is thought, with a view to plunder. Several were severely fined, and to be imprisoned for four years. The sister of General Mina, whose husband was killed in one of the batteries during the siege, was still in prison, and her trial was to have come last week, when nothing could avert, according to the information received, her being sentenced to the hulks at Malaga. The only crime of this lady was that of being Gen. Mina's sister. A great number of ladies, both old and young, were in the prisons of Pampeluna when the letters were dispatched, which was on the 13th instant.

Casa Irujo, the Spanish Prime minister, died about the middle of January; but no new measures are anticipated from this event, in the cabinet at Madrid

The South American Question — A French paper *(the Journal des Debats)* announces that a Viscount had left Paris for Madrid, not as an ambassador, but "on an extraordinary mission to the cabinet of Ferdinand." The London Courier, on this fact, remarks:—"What the object of this mission may be, we shall not attempt to conjecture; but were we called upon to hazard one, we should think it likely that he is the bearer of some important communication respecting South America. We suspect the President's Message to Congress, has worked a great change in regard to meditated schemes, not so much on account of what the President says, as because it is pretty generally believed Mr. Monroe would not have held quite such decisive language, if there had been no previous explanations between the Cabinets of London and Washington."

A late Lisbon Gazette, in a furious rhapsody against constitutional government, thus threatens the new governments of South America:—"We are convinced of the necessity and governors of those whom they have deluded by their impostures."

Four Days later from Europe.

We are indebted to a passenger who arrived last evening in the steam boat from Providence, for the *Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday*, which contains the arrival of the ship *Emerald*. Capt. Fox, in the extraordinary short passage of *sixteen days* from Liverpool By this arrival London papers to the evening of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 20th February are received, being *four* days later than received by the Columbia, Capt Rogers. The most important articles taken from the Boston paper are as follows:

The Paris Moniteur of Feb 16 announces officially that the king of Spain at the solicitation of France, had signed a decree granting a liberty of free trade with South America to all nations, on the footing of an equality of duties A convention had also been signed regulating the occupation of Spain by the French troops, and a treaty recognizing a debt of 34,000,000 francs to France.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 17, Lord Nugent, after a long speech, moved that the instructions to Sir W. A. Court, the British Minister in Spain, during the Spanish war, and copies of the correspondence with the Spanish government relative to the mediation of Great Britain, be laid before the House. Mr. Canning, in opposing the motion, declared that instructions were given to Sir W. A'Court, which forbade him to put himself into a blockaded place. An amendment approving the conduct of ministers, was carried 171 to 30.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 18, the navy estimates were voted: 29.000 men, being an increase of 4.000 on last year's estimates, were granted In the discussion, some allusion having been made to the probable reason for augmenting the naval force, Mr. Canning said, in explanation of a passage in the King's Speech, that there never was a period in which the country might with greater certainty expect a continuance of peace; but added, "it must be clearly seen that there never was a period in which there was so much agitation, and it was necessary not only that we should be ourselves satisfied, but that the conviction should prevail in all parts of the world, that the nation was ready to maintain its rights." In the three great stations, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and now South America, it was necessary to have an increased force. On the same day the Usury Laws repeal bill was read a second time on a division of 129 to 23.

A letter from Greece, without date, but apparently late, states that Missolonghi was still besieged by a large army. Lord Byron was still at Cephalonia. He had proffered his services to the Greeks, and money and arms. The two latter they accepted with gratitude, but declined his personal services.

A letter from Corfu announces that the Greeks with 7 or 8000 men had made a successful descent upon

to commercial privileges, or interference in the form of government, leaving the people of this country at liberty to adopt what they think most conducive to their welfare and prosperity."—*Nat. Advocate.*

THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

Translated from the Gazette of Colombia, published at Bogota, Dec. 21, 1823

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The first Minister of the United States of America to the Republic of Colombia.—The Hon. Richard S. Anderson arrived in this capital on the 10th instant: and, after the usual communications with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the 16th instant, at half past eleven, A. M. was appointed for presenting, personally, his credentials of minister plenipotentiary to the Executive. On that day, the Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, directed Senr. Lopez, one of the officers of that department, to wait upon Mr. Anderson, and accompany him to the palace.

On his entrance, the guards paid him the appropriate honors. Mr. Anderson, having reached the office of Foreign Affairs, Senr. Gual received him, and expressed to him the great pleasure which he experienced in seeing in this capital a citizen so distinguished. He immediately introduced him to many gentlemen of the High Court, of the Senate, of the House of Representatives, and other officers of State who were present. Mrs Anderson then presented Mr. Bullitt, his private Secretary.

At the appointed hour, the Secretary of State and Foreign Relations conducted Mr. Anderson to the principal saloon of the palace, where his excellency the Vice-President, with the other Secretaries, was waiting his arrival. In the outer saloon was the commanding General of the department, with a splendid assemblage of all the officers who were in the capital. Immediately on Mr. Anderson's being presented to the Vice President, he addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: the President of the United States, animated by an ardent wish to continue the relations of perfect harmony and generous friendship between our respective countries, has commanded me to give the most satisfactory expression to the liberal feeling which he, as well as the people of the U. States, must ever entertain towards the institutions of freedom in every country. I tender to you his anxious wishes for the restoration of peace to this republic, and prosperity to its citizens. My own admiration of the liberal institutions of Colombia, and of the glorious manner in which they have been created and sustained, affords the surest pledge of the sincerity of my sentiments. If this mission shall have the happy effect of giving solidity and duration to the harmonious feelings of our countrymen, it will be a source of unaffected joy to every friend of free government.

It is on this continent, and in this age, Mr. President, that man has been awakened to the long lost truth

that, under heaven, he is capable of governing himself; that God has not given to him in vain the port and intellect of a human being. Every motive that can operate on a good man, urges him to cherish the institutions founded on the development of these truths, and to nourish the principles which can alone sustain them. The sublimest spectacle that we can enjoy, is to contemplate our fellow man explaining and teaching, by reason and argument, the truth "that voluntary agreement is the only legitimate source of political power." When a nation is penetrated with this truth, its liberty is placed beyond the reach of force or fraud.

Under such governments we may fondly hope to see the people of this continent devoted only to those acts which give comfort and enjoyment to domestic life, and the highest polish to intellectual improvement. It has long, indeed, been the doctrine of despots, that the arts of peace are too limited to fill the employments of man; and their sincerity in this doctrine has been manifested by the slaughter of millions. Let it, then, be the high duty of those who guide the destinies of the American republics, by abstaining from every hostile collision, to demonstrate the falsehood of a principle so mortifying to good men, and consolatory only to tyrants. Time has not yet, indeed, permitted us to see, in its full extent, the effect which the principles of government evolved on the American continent, may have on the habits or practices of man; but enough has already been disclosed to cheer the friends of peace, and to animate them to new vigilance in cherishing those principles which, abjuring war and bloodshed, lead only to peace.

In conclusion, let me say that, while the establishment of this republic gives to the world a most brilliant example of the triumph of valor and of virtue, so may it continue to succeeding generations, an illustrious monument of the omnipotence of truth and a good cause."

Having concluded, Mr. Anderson delivered to the Vice President his credential letters of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States; and his Excellency on reading them, congratulated him on his safe arrival in the capital of the republic, saying, among other things, what, as the United States had always been the great luminary which the inhabitants of this part of America had held in view during their conflicts, so now they, and particularly the people and government of the republic of Colombia, would delight to express to the classic land of American liberty, the high esteem which they had ever entertained for its government and political institutions, and their desire to improve and draw still more closely the friendly relations which happily exist between the two nations.

The ceremony being concluded, Mr. *Anderson* was about to retire, when the Vice President descended from his seat, approached him, and again addressed him in the most cordial manner. In this familiar interview, they mutually expressed, with the greatest freedom, the patriotic sentiments inspired by the interesting occasion.

When Mr. Anderson retired, the guards of the palace paid him the same honors which had been shown to him on his entrance, and he was [illegible]tion, and obedience to the laws, reign among us, and Columbia will, in a few years, be as happy as the land of Washington and Franklin.

From the Gleaner.

FROM THE DESK OF

POOR ROBERT, THE SCRIBE.

A gill a day—the thing is clear,
Twenty-three gallons makes a year.
Now this would buy a cow, and keep her—
Two suits of clothes—a score of sheep—or
Twenty good things, than brandy cheaper.
Old Robert

There is a pleasant little village which stands on the borders of a small lake, in the western part of Connecticut. A tavern, the only one in town, kept at the sign of the Grey Goose, entertained the passing stranger, and in the winter evenings was the place where we held our dances—for old Robert used to dance in his younger days. I remember well the merry evenings I have enjoyed there, and methinks I could yet stir down "the puny strippings of the present day."

Among the companions of our recreations were two, whose vivacity and wit I could not but admire—and whose good nature and virtues I could not but love. Absolem Active was the eldest of my friends. His father was poor, but he gave Absolem a good common education, and then bound him apprentice to a respectable waggon maker of the town. When I saw Absolem last, before my late visit to Appleby—it was on his birth and wedding night—Just 23 years old—he had married black-eyed Susan, as we called her—and she might as well have been called red lipp'd Susan, for I never saw cherries redder. He had taken a shop for himself, and having got a journeyman from New-York, had added the making of chaises to his old business.

Absolem was industrious—Absolem was frugal—above all, Absolem was TEMPERATE. "Grog and I," he used to say, "are sworn enemies." Nor but now and then he would take a glass of wine or a mug of flip with a friend; but he drank sparingly. They do say, though, that one Fourth of July his eyes sparkled a little, and could not say Shebdeh for the soul of him. But that's neither here nor there; he was a sober man.

And what do you think was the consequence? Why, when I went to Appleby, last October, who should I hear 'em talk of but the good Squire Active—and Deacon Active—Why he has money to lend—he owns two of the best farms on the south side of the lake—the poor all bless him. He now rides in his coach, on which is painted a *Bee*, an *Ant*, and a *glass upside down*, with this motto—INDUSTRY—FRUGALITY—TEMPERANCE—*by these I ride.*"

Edward Easy, my other friend and companion, received from his father a fortune of five thousand pounds. At the age of nineteen, he took his degree at Yale with singular honor. The profession of the law suiting best his capacity and inclination, he studied this science under the most approved masters, and at twenty-one he appeared at the bar—I never shall forget the day when he made his first plea. All Appleby went down to hear him, for Edward was a favorite of the people; and well he might be, for there was'nt a sinferings of the widow and orphan—in spite of me, I cried like a child. I never loved him half so well in my life. Our parson, I remember, said that "the oil of eloquence was on his tongue, and the honey of persuasion distilled from his lips."

I left him on the eve of being married to Eunice Heartfree. She was worthy of him—she danced delightfully—sung sweetly—could spin fifty knots a day, and the parson's wife was heard to say that "she made the best pudding of any one in the village, except herself.

Now, until the fourth day of last October, I had not been to Appleby for eighteen years. Just as the old town clock struck 4 I entered the village. My heart fluttered. I looked anxiously around, in hopes to meet the welcome of my friend. A gloom and solemn stillness seemed to pervade the village. Presently the bell tolled—a funeral procession approached. I alighted at the Inn, and immediately inquired who was dead? "Alas! he dies!" exclaimed the old tavern keeper, (who did not know me,) "there goes the remains of a man, who, eighteen years ago, was the most promising youth in all the country. Fortune—education—genius, all united to render him every thing. But the morning BEFORE—the GOOD DRAM—and the evening STING, have withered the finest flower in nature's garden. Easy!—God rest him!"

Easy had been INTEMPERATE. Intemperance begat idleness, and neglect of business—poverty and wretchedness followed—and he who might have reflected honor on his country, poisoned by grog, died a beggar. But, "sons of genius, tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your kinsman," and, if you would avoid his fate, declare with our friend Active, that you are "TEMPERANCE sworn enemies."

A scene upon the Frontier.

In the following extract of a letter from an officer of the U. States, while ascending the Arkansas in December last, on his way to a remote agency, addressed to a friend in the city of Washington, Mr. Cooper may find a subject for another chapter in his Pioneers, and our readers will doubtless be amused with the sketch of a character, who without much effort of the imagination might be metamorphosed into the Rob Roy of the western wilds:

"*Dec. 22d, 5 o'clock, P. M.*—Since anchoring I have taken a walk, and called at the house situated on the farm, beside which our vessel lies, the owner of which (a Mr. Walker) I found a very intelligent and interesting young man. He is old enough however to be termed a bachelor, and his mode of living entitles him to that designation. Imagine the costume of a wild man, or of a complete woodsman, and you will have an idea of his. On my left as I entered the door, sat an old and respectable looking lady, sewing the seams of a shirt, cut out of the coarsest linen I ever saw wrought into such a garment. On my right was quite a genteel and neatly dressed young lady, knitting; and at the upper end of the room, directly before a large log fire, carelessly reclining in an old chair, sat the person named. He rose, and with great ease and dignity, offered me a seat. His social intercourse. He has been seventeen years a resident of the solitary spot where I found him. He came here from Kentucky when quite a lad, and has lived for many years with no other companions, than an old black woman and his dog. The old and young lady I have mentioned as being in the house, I ascertained to be his mother and sister, whom he told me he had not seen for seven years till yesterday. As soon as I have eaten my dinner, if it does not rain too heavily, I intend taking a lantern and going back to the house."

"*Tuesday morning, 23d Dec.*—The wind and rain continued all night with considerable violence. I rose before day, as I felt a little uneasy and could not sleep. The first object I saw on opening my cabin door was my last evening's companion, Mr. Walker, entering the cabin of a large boat above me, with his rifle in his hand. He soon came out again, and passed rapidly down the bank of the river. He looked at me and was near enough to have spoken but did not. It is probably the last I shall see of him, as the wind has sufficiently abated to warrant me in moving. He is a mysterious being. I never heard the sound of a sweeter voice than he possesses. It is deep, copious, and manly, but so happily softened that the tone is perfectly musical." *Statesman.*

Mr. Crawford, the Democratic Candidate of NEW-ENGLAND

We have always said that the Republican candidate selected by a caucus, would receive the support of the Republicans of New England, and the electoral votes of most of the eastern states. We now present our friends with a strong and unexpected proof of this fact, from the mouth of a decided political opponent. The Massachusetts Spy and Worcester Auvertiser is one of the oldest and most respectable papers in New-England, is ably conducted and warmly supports the federal nomination for Governor against Governor Eustis.

In the last paper which came to hand, the editor, as a reason for unanimous and active exertion against the Republican party, says, "THAT IF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOULD PREVAIL IN THE STATE, THE ELECTORAL VOTE WILL BE GIVEN FOR WM. H. CRAWFORD—and that the Democrats of Maine and Rhode Island will support Crawfordite electors.

We publish the article in full, and particularly call the attention of our readers to the passages we have put in *italics*. The vote of Massachusetts will not be for another than Mr. Crawford unless the Federal party again resumes their sway in the State. This is the plain meaning of it, and we add that the clear inference is, that Mr. Crawford is the democratic candidate of the North as well as of the South.

"Since the result of the Congressional Caucus is known, it only remains for the people to say, whether their doings shall be confirmed or not. If management and intrigue are to prevail, the Caucus nomination will be supported, but if the will of the people prevails it will be prostrated. There is no question, that attempts will be made to secure the whole electoral votes of New-England for the Candidate most of all obnoxious to their feelings, and

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SUPREME C[illegible]

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United States.

HARRISBURG CO[illegible]

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may have on the habits or practices of man; but enough has already been disclosed to cheer the friends of peace, and to animate them to new vigilance in cherishing those principles which, abjuring war and bloodshed, lead only to peace.

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Having concluded, Mr. Anderson delivered to the Vice President his credential letters of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States; and his Excellency on reading them, congratulated him on his safe arrival in the capital of the republic, saying, among other things, that, as the United States had always been the great luminary which the inhabitants of this part of America had held in view during their conflicts, so now they, and particularly the people and government of the republic of Columbia, would delight to express to the classic land of American liberty, the high esteem which they had ever entertained for its government and political institutions, and their desire to improve and draw still more closely the friendly relations which happily exist between the two nations.

The ceremony being concluded, Mr. *Anderson* was about to retire, when the Vice President descended from his seat, approached him, and again addressed him in the most cordial manner. In this familiar interview, they mutually expressed, with the greatest freedom, the patriotic sentiments inspired by the interesting occasion.

When Mr. Anderson retired, the guards of the palace paid him the same honors which had been shown to him on his entrance, and he was accompanied to his residence by three officers of the department of Foreign Affairs.

The arrival of the first Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in the capital of Columbia, cannot fail to inspire the most pleasing sensations in the bosom of every friend of liberty. This pleasure is greatly augmented, when it is remembered that Mr. *Anderson* is a citizen distinguished for every estimable quality, and especially, for a sincere, frank, and liberal character Mr. *Anderson*, after having supported, in his own country, with the greatest zeal, the cause of the new American states, now comes to reside among us with the high character of Minister Plenipotentiary, and to perfect the work of the friends of American freedom. We venture to anticipate the happiest results from a mission directed by the freest government on earth, and received by another, which, though young in the glorious career it has undertaken, devotes all its vigilance and exertion to the happiness of the virtuous people who have established it.—Let, then, order, and love of the Constitution and laws, be the watchwords of the two republics, and the sacred bonds which unite them, will be indissoluble.

Anecdote.

Absolem was industrious—Absolem was frugal—above all, Absolem was TEMPERATE. "Grog and I," he used to say, "are sworn enemies." Not but now and then he would take a glass of wine, or a mug of flip with a friend; but he drank sparingly. They do say, though, that one Fourth of July his eyes sparkled a little, and could not say Shebboleth for the soul of him. But that's neither here nor there; he was a sober man.

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The cause he plead was for a poor widow woman. You may remember her—it was old Mrs. Rogers, who sold ginger bread and beer, just above the stocks and whipping post, north of the meeting house. She had an only daughter, a sweet little rose bud, just seventeen, who was the solace and delight of her life. An unfeeling landlord demanded the sacrifice of Mary, or threatened her ruin.

Well, the court was opened—the witnesses examined—and it came Edward's turn to speak.—He rose—O! he was a handsome man, but now his cheeks look'd pale—his lip trembled—and his white hand shook. My heart trembled for fear he would not go on.—Bye-and-bye his voice rose—his cheeks resumed their color—he raised his arm most gracefully, and his eye sparkled. You might have heard a pin fall. He, in one moment, did stir up the feelings so against the hard-hearted landlord, that every one was in a rage. And then he painted the unfortunate's wretchedness followed—and he who might have reflected honor on his country, poisoned by grog, died a beggar. But, women of genius, tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your's*sumian." and, if you would avoid his fate, declare with me friend Active, that you and Gin G are sworn enemies.

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Republican candidate selected by a caucus, would receive the support of the Republicans of New England, and the electoral votes of most of the eastern states. We now present our friends with a strong and unexpected proof of this fact, from the mouth of a decided political opponent. The Massachusetts Spy and Worcester Advertiser is one of the oldest and most respectable papers in New England, is ably conducted and warmly supports the federal nomination for Governor against Governor Eustis.

In the last paper which came to hand, the editor, as a reason for unanimous and active exertion against the Republican party, says, "THAT IF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOULD PREVAIL IN THE STATE, THE ELECTORAL VOTE WILL BE GIVEN FOR WM. H. CRAWFORD—and that the Democrats of Maine and Rhode Island will support Crawfordite electors.

We publish the article in full, and particularly call the attention of our readers to the passages we have put in *italics*. The vote of Massachusetts will not be for another than Mr, Crawford unless the Federal party again resumes their sway in the State. This is the plain meaning of it, and we add that the clear inference is, that Mr. Crawford is the democratic candidate of the North as well as of the South.

"Since the result of the Congressional Caucus is known, it only remains for the people to say, whether their doings shall be confirmed or not. If management and intrigue are to prevail, the Caucus nomination will be supported, but if the will of the people prevails it will be prostrated. There is no question, that attempts will be made to secure the whole electoral votes of New-England for the Candidate most of all obnoxious to their feelings, and their choice, and if the people do not look well to it, the attempt will succeed. *The printers of the Laws of the United States, in Maine, New Hampshire Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the printer to the state in Massachusetts, are all decided Crawfordites. The Taunton Free Press has just hung out the Crawford flag, and the* LEADING DEMOCRATS OF THIS STATE ARE ON THE SAME SIDE.

Knowing his unpopularity with the people, the leaders do not come out boldly with their designs; but every act, if scrutinized, will be found to tend to one point, the elevation of the Treasury Candidate. Although a portion of the democratic members of the Legislature of this State, and of Maine and Rhode-Island, have recommended John Quincy Adams as a suitable Candidate, *yet in both the former, they pledged themselves to forego their own opinions, and to support him who should be nominated by a Caucus. The Maine Representatives have since held a meeting, and nominated Crawfordites for electors, and in Rhode-Island they have made*

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presses devoted to the elevation of Mr. Calhoun—and that this cry of *federalism* was raised in order to defeat the object of those meetings, by the men who now aim at taking the lead in the cause of the General, and represent themselves as his best and exclusive friends."

We confess this is ungracious enough—on the part of those "waiters upon Providence," (as Walter Scott would call them,) who have shifted their colours.

But we have a more serious objection to the proceedings of the Convention: They have denounced the nomination at Washington—yet they have recommended no other mode for concentrating republican sentiment, and preventing the election from going to the H. of R.—They have proceeded to nominate a candidate of their own, without seeking to co-operate with their brethren through the Union—They have thus separated themselves from those with whom they have been accustomed to act—and thus will probably cut down the great state of Pennsylvania, in the vote for President, to the same dimensions with Delaware and Mississippi!

[Richmond Enquirer.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

COMMUNICATION

The novelty of a Steam Engine without boilers, could not fail to attract curiosity and investigation From a comparison of the former with the new plan, I have drawn the following inferences

All the inconveniences which arise from the boilers, are effectually obviated by the new method

1st The room saved will be in a ratio of ten to one

2d The difference of weight will be in the same proportion

3d A great saving of fuel

4th All the dreadful accidents to which passenger and the attendant of the machinery have so often fallen victims, are by this mode of generating steam entirely removed In a word this method is so simple, that it may be said to be perfection itself. The whole apparatus consists merely in a cylinder kept in a furnace into which, when sufficiently heated, cold water is injected which is instantaneously converted into steam Three or four stroke with a hand pump are sufficient to work the piston; after which the water is injected by the machinery from the condensing tub The quantity of water to be injected is in proportion to the power to be obtained From the present experience, ha a gill is sufficient for a four horse power. These are truths so strongly demonstrated by the sight and action of Mr Hawkins's machinery that the most incredulous have been and will be convinced Much credit is certainly due to Dr Paulou for having taken Mr Hawkins by the hand, and with so much expense and difficulty at attends the birth of any new invention, having brought into practical use a discovery which promises to be of so much importance to *Man, by an American of the arts.*

ROGER SHERMAN.

It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the Biographer of the signers to the declaration of Independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Dr. Smith of Newburyport, in showing him different distinguished members of congress, that is Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, a man who never said a foolish thing in his life. Fisher Judge of the highest court in the state; he was remarkable for his sincere and fervent piety. Here is an example worthy of the notice and imitation of youth in all stations of society.—*Conn Journal.*

A Paris paper gives the following account from a person worthy of confidence

The notary of a little town in the neighbourhood of the capital, a very respectable man, received one of his friends at his house, at a social party, at which a little play was introduced The guest in taking out his purse unguardedly showed that it contained a large sum in gold. At ten o'clock the party dispersed, and he set out for home alone, through a small, but thick and shady grove, in the midst of which he was suddenly met by a man, who put his pistol to his breast, and demanded his money. What was his surprise to recognize in the ruffian a young man who had been of the party, & the son of his friend! Without saying a word he gave up his watch and purse; and pretending to fly towards home, soon changed his course, and by a different path returned to the house which he had just left, and made known all the particulars to his friend, telling him that the robber was none other than his son.

The astonished father immediately went to his son's apartment, where he found him asleep or pretending to sleep; but observing a purse and a watch lying on the table which he recognized as the lost property, he took a loaded pistol, and standing by the bed side, shot his son through the head, and killed him on the spot. The father has been arrested, and is now in prison for this shocking crime.—*N Y Adv.*

We are informed that there was a *mistrial* in the case of the State vs. Dr. Walsh, which occupied the Court of Columbia county, for the four last days of the term. At nine o'clock on Saturday night, the Jury retired, and after returning several times to their box for the purpose of being instructed by the Judge, they rendered a verdict of *guilty of voluntary man-slaughter with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.* It was then suggested that the recommendation should be to the *Executive clemency* and not to *that of the Court*, and the Jury again retired to consider of the propriety of making this alteration in their verdict.—When they came more returned, it was contended that the hour of 12 at night, had passed, that the Court could no longer be considered in session, and therefore the verdict could not be recorded. Several watches were consulted, and the Judge came to the conclusion that he could not receive the verdict—the Jury was discharged, and a mistrial announced. The counsel for the state resisted the course adopted by the Court on several grounds, 1st. That it was not certain that the hour of twelve had arrived, since some of the time pieces had not reached that hour; 2dly, Because the Court was still open, and if a verdict could not be received, the Court could not be adjourned, nor could the minutes be signed by the Judge after twelve o'clock, the consequence of which would be to render nugatory what had been done during the term—to prevent the issuing Executions, &c. 3dly, Because it was in the power of the Court to adjourn to Monday and *then* to receive the verdict. These the rights of Georgia have been advocated by her Executive, will call forth the approbation of every unprejudiced man, to whatever party he may belong. *Southern Rec.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1824.

INDIANA AND THE CHEROKEES.

From a letter taken from the Muscogee (Georgia) Recorder, it seems that there is no prospect of a speedy treaty with the Cherokees for more Indian land within the territory of the State The representance of the Legislatures to the Presidential message had little effect with him, for no communication on the subject has as yet been transmitted by him to Congress or if it have been approved that any appropriation for holding a treaty with the Cherokees would prove useless under present circumstances If the Cherokees persist in their refusal to cede more land, what course can the state of Georgia pursue in order to obtain a compliance on the part of the United States of existing treaties? Is it safe to keep within the territory of the state, a number of men who are independent of its government and laws? who have constantly refused to be incorporated into its population, and to submit to its municipal regulations? Does it comport with the best interests of the state, to let such an extensive tract of land remain uncultivated? These are questions of great moment: There are others equally so. How can the United States prevail on the Cherokees to sell their land? Is it by negotiations or conquest? Would it be honorable to exercise coercive measures to obtain land from men who were originally the proprietors of the soil? For our own part, we must confess that we do not know how the national government, or the state of Georgia, can proceed in this affair without exciting the resentment of the Cherokees. We fear not their resentment; but can we despise them of their land without bloodshed if they are determined to resist? It is to be hoped that no citizen high in office has intermeddled in this business, and, with the view of embroiling the state of Georgia with the national government, clandestinely advised the Cherokees to remain firm in the position they have taken

TARIFF - PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The tariff bill, now pending in Congress, bids fair to occasion another subdivision of interests among the people of the United States, and a material change in the popularity of certain citizens aspiring to the highest offices in the national government. It cannot be doubted that there is as much patriotism and national feeling in the people of the several states, as can be found in any country in the world, and that, generally, the citizens of any of the states, are ready to make sacrifices for the preservation of the union which binds them together as a nation, and for the prosperity of each integral part. But it cannot be expected that some states, even one state, would sacrifice their only means of subsistence and prosperity for the gratification of a few citizens, comparatively considered with the population of the United States. The tariff bill if it becomes a law, will have the effect of producing distress in many sections of the Union, without materially benefitting the few for whom it has been introduced in Congress And can it be supposed that the public men who advocate the bill in and out of Congress, will be able to maintain the popularity they may have acquired, with the people of those states which must suffer by an increase of duties on imposts?

Before the tariff bill was introduced in Congress, the candidacy for the presidency had warm supporters in every state. Since, the policy of this bill has in a great measure affected the standing of those candidates Mr. Clay the leader of the advocates of the new tariff, has been nominated for the presidency by some states decidedly opposed to the measure in question. Can Louisiana continue her support to a man who, by mistaken ideas of political economy and prohibitory laws, is endeavouring to destroy the markets where she has found to this day a ready sale for the productions of her soil? The people of Louisiana, Mississippi, &c. cannot assuredly wish to see him elevated to the executive chair under present circumstances General Jackson stands in the same situation; his friends have declared that he was in favor of the tariff Will Alabama and South Carolina support him? As for Mr. Adams, it is not known whether he is in favor of the bill now under debate in Congress; By what has fallen out from the men of his friends we are inclined to believe, that he is favourably disposed to an increase of duties on certain articles only This is the opinion of Mr. Crawford as communicated to Congress in his treasury reports. The new tariff bill is of such vast importance to the people generally, and affects so deeply the internal resources of the agricultural and commercial sections of the Union, that it will give, in all probability, a new aspect to the presidential question. As for our own part, we cannot suppress our fears that the tariff bill will be productive of more evil than good to the country.

At the celebration of St. Patrick's day in Savannah, on the 17th inst. the following appropriate and tolerant toast was given by the Right Rev Bishop England:

"The rights of conscience: may the example of Savannah be widely influential—here men who differ in religion may meet as friends and brethren: the acrimony of religion is not permitted to destroy the harmony of society."

BONAPARTE'S OPINION OF CELEBRATED MEN OF THE AGE.

SAVARY.

Savary is a man of a good heart, and a brave soldier You have seen him weep. He loves me with the affection of a son.

FOUCHE.

Fouche is a miscreant of all colours, a priest, a terrorist, and one who took an active part in many bloody scenes in the revolution. He is a man who can worm all your secrets out of you, with an air of calm and of unconcern. He is very rich, but his riches were badly acquired. There was a tax upon gambling houses in Paris; but as it was an infamous way of gaining money, I did not like to profit by it, and therefore ordered, that the amount of the tax should be appropriated to an hospital for the poor. It amounted to some millions, but Fouche, who had the collecting of the impost, put many of them into his own pockets, and it was impossible for me to discover the yearly sum total.

BLUCHER.

Blucher is a brave soldier, a good swordsman. He is like a bull who shuts his eyes, and seeing no danger, rushes on. He committed a thousand faults, and had it not been for circumstances, I could have repeatedly made him and the greatest part of his army prisoners. He is stubborn and indefatigable, afraid of nothing, and very much attached to his country; but as a general, he is without talent. I recollect that when I was in Prussia, he dined at my table after he had surrendered, and he was then considered as an ordinary character.

NEY.

Some short time after Napoleon's arrival at Longwood, I communicated to him the news of Ney's death "He was a brave man, no body more so; but he was a mad man" said he "He has died without having the esteem of mankind, he betrayed me at Fontain bleau: the proclamation against the Bourbons which he said in his defence I caused to be given to him, was written by himself, and I never knew any thing about that document until

the services have rendered the people blind to their ambition and designs. In Pennsylvania, a portion of the people believe that General Jackson has greater claims to their support than any other candidate Respect must be paid to this opinion: But another portion of the same people, allowing those claims to be prominent, are not willing to throw away their votes of the state by supporting a man who may not receive more than forty of the electoral votes, including those of Pennsylvania, especially when there is another candidate who is supported by the oldest democrats in the country General Jackson will not receive the votes of Pennsylvania, unless it is ascertained before the election, that his prospects in other states are as bright as in the state; otherwise their votes will be given to that democratic candidate whose claims stand as high, and who promises to take as a guide for his administration that of Mr. Jefferson:—This is seemingly the sentiment which begins to prevail in many counties of the state, and which will ultimately prevail throughout the state. What gave rise to this opinion of urging the fact, that the delegates to the convention were elected for the purpose only of forming an electoral ticket, with the view of concentrating the votes of Pennsylvania on the most popular democratic candidate, and not to nominate persons for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States, which those delegates took upon themselves to do.

not that which is fitted for a king; nor is he capable of commanding an army

PRINCE CHARLES CHARTZENBERG

I asked Napoleon who he thought was the best general amongst the Austrians. "Prince Charles," he replied, "though he has committed a thousand faults A to Schwartzenberg, he is not fit to command even a thousand men. *O'Meara's Journal.*

We wish pay to form the inhabitants of Wilkes county, that the Right Reverend Bishop ENGLAND, *will preach at the Court house, on the Sabbath day, at 11 o'clock.*

Died on Wednesday evening last, at the house of his brother, Elias Wellborn Esq. in Columbia County, Georgia, in the 44th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES R. WELLBORN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Charles Pitt & Co of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County either by note, open account, or otherwise, will please come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the same will be put in suit for collection; and all demands against the said firm must be rendered in prior to the 15th of May next

F. G. H. Gunther, Attorney for surviving copartner of the late firm of CHARLES WITHICH & Co

The subscriber is to be found until further notice at Mr Frederick Pittick's, Newford, Wilkes County, Ga.

March 26, 1824. 13—6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Arnall, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those who have demands against said estate are requested to call with their accounts legally attested and receive their money

The legatees of said estate are requested to take notice, that application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary of the county of Wilkes on the first Monday in July next, for an order to divide the said estate.

J. P. Leverett, Attorney for Wm Arnall, Ex'r.

March 26 1824. 13—m3t

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Charles Dodson applies to me for letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 23d day of March 1824

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Charles Dodson applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased

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

Given under my hand at office, this 23d day of March, 1824

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS James Render applies to me for letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the estate of Joshua Render, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, summon, and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at

without boilers. could not fail to at tract curiosity and investigation From a comparison of the former with the new plan, I have drawn the following inferences

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By an Amateur of the arts.

ROGER SHERMAN.

It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the biographer of the signers to the declaration of Independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Dr. Smith of Newburyport, in showing him different distinguished members of congress, that is Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, a man who never said a foolish thing in his life. Fisher Ames was accustomed to express his opinion of him by saying that if he happened to be out of his seat when a subject was discussed, and came in when the question was about to be taken, he always felt safe in voting as Mr Sherman did, for he always voted right. Mr. Macon, now a distinguished member in the Senate of the U. States, once remarked to Mr. Read of Marblehead, formerly a member of Congress, that Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew. The learned and pious Dr. Edwards used to call him his great and good friend senator Sherman. The late Dr. Dwight used to observe to the students of Yale College, that Mr. Sherman was remarkable for not speaking in debate without suggesting something new or important.

This great and wise man was self-taught. His first occupation in life was that of a Shoemaker. While carrying on his trade, he used at his leisure hours to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer, and an eminent

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went to his son's apartment, where he found him asleep or pretending to sleep; but observing a purse and a watch lying on the table which he recognized as the lost property, he took a loaded pistol, and standing by the bed side, shot his son through the head, and killed him on the spot. The father has been arrested, and is now in prison for this shocking crime.—*Y D Adv.*

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The correspondence between Governor Troup and the Secretary of War, which we have seen in the Executive office, scarcely authorises the hope of a favorable result from the call of Georgia on the General Government, to fulfil the stipulations of her contract, by extinguishing the Indian title to lands within our limits. The Cherokees have positively refused to sell on any terms the smallest portion of the territory occupied by them. When this correspondence shall be laid before the people, as we presume it will be, when it can be done without jeopardizing the public interes . we risk nothing in asserting, that the zeal and ability with which

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know how the national government, or the state of Georgia, can proceed in this affair without exciting the resentment of the Cherokees. We fear not their resentment; but can we depend them of their land without bloodshed if they are determined to resist? It is to be hoped that no citizen high in office has intermeddled in this business, and, with the view of embroiling the state of Georgia with the national government, clandestinely advised the Cherokees to remain firm in the position they have taken

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HARRISBURG CONVENTION

General Jackson and Mr Calhoun have been unanimously nominated by the Harrisburg convention as President and Vice President of the United States. I would appear at first that the voice of Pennsylvania was decidedly in favour of the General; but it is no so, notwithstanding the nomination by the convention By the last Philadelphia papers it seems that great discontent begins to prevail in many counties of the state. It could not be otherwise. The majority of the state is republican, and opposed to federal doctrines; and however partial a portion of that majority may be to the General, they are not willing to put in jeopardy the ascendancy of the democratic party, and the influence Pennsylvania ought to exercise in the presidential election, for the purpose merely of gratifying their predilection for a particular candidate. That General Jackson deserves the gratitude of the people of the United States, and the regard thus publicly manifested for him by the Harrisburg convention, we admit; but has General Jackson, or any of the other candidates, such transcendant claims to that office, that the people must blindly concede them to him, and elect him to the presidency without investigation, relying only on those claims for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office? Certainly not. And if we wish to preserve the republican features of our public institutions, we must be careful how we clothe with powers those citizens who have rendered eminent services to the country; for, if ever this government is subverted, it will be by men whose pub-

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NEY

Some short time after Napoleon's arrival at Longwood, I communicated to him the news of Ney's death "He was a brave man, no body more so; but he was a mad man" said he "He has died without having the esteem of mankind. he betrayed me at Fontain bleau the proclamation against the Bourbons which he said in his defence I caused to be given to him. was written by himself. and I never knew any thing about that document until it was read to the troops"

CAPTAIN WRIGHT AFFAIR.

ome conversation occurred touching what Sir Rober Wilson had written respecting him about Malta, Captain Wright, &c observed, that as those assertion had never been fully contradicted, they were believed by numbers of English Bah. replied Napoleon. these calumnies will fall of them elves especially now that there are so many English in France. who will soon find out that they are false hood. Were I on himself not convinced of the untruth of the statements which he had on e believed, do you think that he would have assisted Lavalette to escape out of prison?

JOSEPH BONAPARTE

Napoleon conversed about his brother Joseph, whom he described as being a most excellent character. "His virtues and talents are those of a private character; and for such nature intended him: he is too good to be a great man. He has no ambition. He is very like me in person, but handsomer He is extremely well informed, but his learning is

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of CHARLES WITTICH & Co

The subscriber is to be found until further notice at Mr Frederick Wittick's, Newford, Wilkes County Ga.

March 26, 1824. 13—6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Arnall, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those who have demands against said estate are requested to call with their accounts legally attested and receive their money

The legatees of said estate are requested to take notice, that application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary of the county of Wilkes on the first Monday in July next, for an order to divide the said estate.

J. P. Leverett, Attorney
for Wm Arnall, Ex'r.

March 26 1824. 13—m3t

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Charles Dodson applies to me for letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 23d day of March 1824

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Charles Dodson applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased

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

Given under my hand at office, this 23d day of March, 1824

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS James Render applies to me for letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the estate of Joshua Render, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 23d day of March, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Thomas Wootten applies to me for letters of administration, on the estate of Dudley Stinson, deceased

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

Given under my hand at office, this 23d day of March, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS William Patterson applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of Eliza Patterson, late of said county, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at Clerk's office this 2d day of March, 1824.

JOB WESTON, c. c.

From the Leed's (Eng.) Intelligencer

S. ÆLIAN'S WELL.

Sometime within the last two years there still existed in Denbighshire, a well, called St. Ælian's, and super-named the Cursing Well. This well affords, perhaps, as strong an example as can be adduced of the force and inveteracy with which a popular superstition is capable of influencing the human mind, even in our enlightened and incredulous age. It was, together with a few fields, the property of a woman who held it by inheritance, and who, thanks to man's weakness and wickedness, found her patrimony so small in amount, as to estate of no inconsiderable value. The well of S. Ælian lies in a dingle, near the high road leading from Llan Ælian to Groes in Irias: it was surrounded by a wall six feet high, and embowered in a grove; the trees have been felled, and the wall thrown down.—The ceremony was performed by an old woman, in the following manner: After having received her fee, and the name of her victim was marked on a piece of lead this she dropped into the water, and muttered her imprecations, whilst taking from, and returning into the well a certain portion of the water.'—Mr. Pennant says, that he was threatened by a person whom he had offended, with a journey to this well, to *curse him with effect*. It seems, the patron of the holy font was one Ælian Geimiad, who lived about the close of the fifth century, for there is a church dedicated to Ælian, and another in Mona.

Time out of mind has this well been celebrated for its very baneful, and malignant property of securing the effect of a curse; that is possessed such a power, is not only as implicitly credited among the vulgar of our days as it would have been by all ranks in more barbarous ages; but what is far more to be lamented, and scarcely to be believed, hundreds of persons annually visit it for the horrible purpose of fixing withering influence on the souls of those who had excited their revengeful feelings.

The man whose heart is set on cursing his fellow-creature, thinks a walk of twenty, thirty, or even forty miles, a trifling exertion to compass with the gratification of seeing his hated neighbour groaning under the sentence of his deliberate malice. It is difficult to believe that so fiend like a spirit can inhabit a human breast, or pollute a Christian land; but it is a fact, that numbers of all tempered, implacable Welchmen, walk many miles every year, for the purpose of cursing him whom Christ commanded us to forgive, though he should offend us, not seven times only, but seventy times seven. Let the following recent and well authenticated instances serve as illustrations:—

There were two farmers living in Flintshire, whom we will call, if you please, Jones and Lloyd. Jones was a surly, gloomy, envious fellow, who spent his time in grumbling, and contrasting his lot with that of his more prosperous neighbour, instead of emulating his active, industrious habits envy soon became inflamed, and Lloyd happening to be the fortunate competitor in some little purchase of cattle or land, which each was desirous to make, the wicked and malignant spirit of Jones became [illegible] wishing, with some accompanying imprecations, that his neighbour Lloyd might be seized with a consuming malady, which should, ere long, terminate in death, and that he might die standing. Having lightened himself of this curse, which had been for sometime sticking at his heart, he returned home.—I never heard how he slept that night. He had now one object of anxiety remaining, which was, that Lloyd might not discover what had happened, till he was within the grasp of the charm; because if a man discovered that some adversary had "put him in the well," within a given period he might, by means of a counter offering, buy himself out.

Jones, however, was too full of diabolical exultation always to remain it; especially when any one remarked the thriving [illegible] of Lloyd, he could not forbear muttering some hint that it would not last long, till a suspicion of the fact became prevalent, and some good natured foolish friend thought he could do better than warn the victim of his situation.—Poor Lloyd shared, in common with his neighbours, an implicit faith in the baneful properties of the well; and, extremely terrified, he made all possible despatch to commence the curse; but on arriving at St. Ælian's fountain, he found the person was expected; his offering was positively rejected, and he must needs summon whatever of fortitude and resignation he could command, and wait the slow operation of the curse. He returned dejectedly home, convinced that his doom was irreversably sealed; and so potently did his superstitious belief work on his imagination, that his spirits sank totally beneath the shock, hope entirely forsook him, his appetite and rest were gone, and he wasted rapidly and visibly.

Towards the close of this melancholy scene, he became subject to long fits of delirium; during his last short interval, he inquired earnestly after his revengeful neighbour, expressed a hope that his wrath across him was appeased, and declared that he forgave, from his heart, the man who had persecuted him unto death. Having thus, by the last effort of his reason, proved himself a Christian, he relapsed into derangement, and shortly after died, leaving a wife and family to deplore the loss of such a man.

How fared it, meanwhile, with the human fiend who wrought this mischief? Every creature regarded him with mistrust and abhorrence; and in proportion as his victim had been beloved and pitied, he was execrated. There is something intolerable even to the most unsocial being in the covetousness of being universally odious, and Jones walked about with Cain's mark on his forehead; he was looked on as a visible demon; and if any one ministered to him it was the effect of fear, and not of good will; these manifestations of dislike, combining with the whispers of his own dark conscience, were, as the first murderer expresses himself, with regard to his own punishment, more than he could bear. He, in turn, drooped, and sickened, and was left to his feverish, miserable bed, and to his own embittered, remorseless feelings, for no man had any pity for him—no one prayed for his recovery. Were I inventing a tale, its catastrophe would probably be the death of Jones; but as I am only relating a fact, I must add, that he still lives, and is, I believe, a prosperous man.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four sheats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28, 1824.

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

One interest of Lewis Willis in a tract of land containing 530 acres more or less lying in Wilkes county on the waters of Little River adjoining Hunter and Thomas Pollard, and whereon Edna Willis now lives; levied on as the property of said Lewis Willis to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Drewry W. Jackson and others vs. Lewis Willis and John W. Willis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty five acres more or less lying in Wilkes county adjoining Richeson Booker and Burdett, unoccupied; levied on as the property of Christopher Brooks to satisfy an execution in favor of William Guice; property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron levied on as the property of Ignatius Semmes administrator of the estate of Joseph Semmes, deceased to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Lockett, and returned to me by a lemmons, constable; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on the water of Rocky creek adjoining Enoch Coomb and others now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W. Boston, administrator *De bonis non*, of Thomas Sims, deceased to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Lennard—property pointed out by defendant.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.

March 1, 1824.

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Ball, admrx. &c. vs Laban Marler and J. W. Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff, and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz Pompey, Limas, Philis, and Moriah; levied on as the property of John Morton to satisfy sundry executions

ALSO,

Charlotte Roberts' life estate in the following negroes, viz. Candas a woman about 35 years old, and Hester a girl about 14 years old; levied on as the property of Hughes Roberts, her husband, to satisfy a fi fa in the name of Mahony and Stovall against said Roberts, together with sundry other fi fas vs Hughes Roberts—pointed out by the plaintiff in execution.

LOT,

One lot of land containing one acre, more or less, with the improvements & appurtenances thereof, adjoining Charles Dukes and others, in the occupancy of John K. M. Charlton; levied on as the property of Samuel Gardner by virtue of a fi fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Lewis S. Brown against Samuel Gardner, together with two other fi fas vs said Gardner—pointed out by the plff.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

March 6, 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armistead 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 Bet; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Chilmore, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by Oldham Dearing, and in my possession.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Golrich, and a woman named Silver; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

March 8, 1824.

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

One walnut folding table, two small trunks, one shot gun, two washing tubs, one man's saddle, two water pails, one brass kettle, one coffee mill, and two bread trays; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Winnefred Pettee

ALSO,

216 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining property pointed out by L. S. Brown.

ALSO,

One man's saddle; levied on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy the above stated execution, said Marler being security for John W. Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Bess, also named Jacob, and a girl named Liz, two beds and furniture, stands and cords, 2 chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one gridiron, one coffee pot, one churn, and two mares; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

March 5 1824

Washington Tavern

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Corbett, fronting the main road leading from Athens, through this place, to Augusta, and situated near the Public Square. The house is fitted up in neat order for the reception of company. His long experience in tavern keeping, he deems, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may call on him, that the best the country affords will be served up for them in excellent order. The bar will be plentifully supplied with choice liquors, and his stables well filled, and under the direction of an experienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Wilkes
January 23d, 1824

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Executor's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 tracts of land

one containing twelve hundred acres more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died: one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres more or less also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the

was one Æthan Grimbad, who lived about the close of the 6th century, to whom there is a church dedicated at Arvon, and another in Mona.

Time out of mind has this well been celebrated for its very baneful, and malignant property of securing the effect of a curse; that is possessed such a power, is not only as implicitly credited among the vulgar of our days as it would have been by all ranks in more barbarous ages; but what is far more to be lamented, and is sorely to be believed, hundreds of pilgrims annually visit it for the hope and purpose of fixing withering influence on some wretch whose who had excited their revengeful feelings.

The man whose heart is set on cursing his fellow-creature, thinks a walk of twenty, thirty, or even forty miles, a trifling exertion, compared with the gratification of seeing a hated neighbour gradually awhile expires under the effect of his deliberate malediction. It is difficult to believe that such fiendlike spirits can inhabit a human bosom, or pollute a Christian land; but it is a fact, that numbers of ill tempered, implacable Welchmen, walk many miles every year, for the purpose of cursing him whom Christ commanded us to forgive, though he should offend us, not seven times only, but seventy times seven. Let the following recent and well authenticated instances serve as illustrations:—

There were two farmers living in Flintshire, whom we will call, if you please, Jones and Lloyd. Jones was a surly, gloomy, envious fellow, who spent his time in grumbling, and contrasting his lot with that of his more prosperous neighbour, instead of emulating his active industrious habits; envy soon became inveterated, and Lloyd happening to be the fortunate competitor in some little purchase of cattle or land, which each was desirous to make, the wicked and malignant spirit of Jones was exasperated to the height, and vowed revenge on his unconscious neighbour, who was employing his hours in cheerful labour, and had no time to waste in brooding over schemes of hatred, or even for caring, or perceiving what was going on in the unquiet mind of Jones. The latter, meanwhile, felt his own wretchedness, in some degree, appeased, by the soothing thought that he might, by a few words, bring death and ruin into the family of his neighbour, nor was he slow in executing his project. He set off one morning with as much secrecy as his exultation would permit to St Asaph's well, a journey of thirty five miles, but the anticipation of his beloved revenge shortened the way, and put fatigue out of the question. He made his application to the proprietress, or presiding hag of the well," a denomination which her perseverance in this abominable trade well merited. Having received the customary offering, without which the curse would have been powerless, she led him to the well, where she uttered the malediction in the terms she prescribed, and resigned the wretched command, and left the slow operation of the curse. He returned deject edly home, convinced that his doom was irreversably sealed; and so potently did his superstitious belief work on his imagination, that his spirits sank totally beneath the shock, hope entirely forsook him, his appetite and rest were gone, and he wasted rapidly and visibly.

Towards the close of this melancholy scene, he became subject to long fits of delirium; during his last short interval, he inquired earnestly after his revengeful neighbour, expressed a hope that his wrath against him was appeased, and declared that he forgave, from his heart, the man who had precipitated him onto death. Having thus, by the last effort of his reason, proved himself a Christian, he relapsed into derangement, and shortly after died, leaving a wife and family to deplore the loss of a good man.

How fared it, meanwhile, with the human fiend who wrought this mischief? Every creature regarded him with mistrust and abhorrence; and in proportion as his victim had been beloved and pitied, he was execrated. There is something intolerable even to the most unsocial being, in the consciousness of being universally odious, and Jones walked about with Cain's mark on his forehead; he was looked on as a visible demon; and if any one ministered to him it was the effect of fear, and not of good will; these manifestations of dislike, combining with the whispers of his own dark conscience, were, as the first murderer expresses himself, with regard to his own punishment, more than he could bear. He took to his bed, drooped, and sickened, and was left to his feverish, miserable bed and to his own embittered, remorseless feelings, for no man had any pity for him—no one prayed for his recovery. Were I inventing a tale, its catastrophe would probably be the death of Jones; but as I am relating a fact which has positively happened, I must not warp nor modify, according to my own fancy, any of the circumstances attending it. Jones recovered his health, and is, I believe, now living. This story is true; the names of Jones and Lloyd are fictitious. This example is selected, in preference to many others, from my own knowledge of its authenticity, and that I am well acquainted with the minute particulars attending it.

Notice

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.

March 19, 1824 12—3t

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND

For sale at this Office.

ing one hundred and eighty five acres more or less, lying in Wilkes county adjoining Richeson Booker and Burdett, unoccupied: levied on as the property of Christopher Brooks to satisfy an execution in favor of William Guice property pointed out by plaintiff ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron levied on as the property of Ignatius Semmes administrator of the estate of Joseph Semmes deceased to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Lockett, and returned to me by Thomas Semmons, constable: property pointed out by plaintiff

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on the water of Rocky creek adjoining Enoch Coomb and others now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W Bolton, administrator *De bonis non*, of Thomas Sims, deceased to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Lennard—property pointed out by defendant.

JOHN BURKS, D. S.

March 1, 1824

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c vs Laban Marler and J W Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff, and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz Pompey, Limas, Philis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Mitton to satisfy sundry executions vs said Mitton, and pointed out by plaintiffs. Sale postponed from last sale day as the property was not delivered

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Stokes and Sayre vs said Bibb—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney ALSO.

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty-four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiff.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Little River, adjoining William Proctor and others, in the occupancy of Josiah Faris, and levied on as his property to satisfy two fi fas from a justice's court, in favor of R. & H. H. Tarver—pointed out by plaintiff.

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 Bet; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Chilbourne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Silvey; levied on as the property of John W Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes

Richard J Willis, D. S.

[illegible] 4

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

One walnut folding table, two small trunks, one shot gun, two washing tubs, one man's saddle, two water pails, one brass kettle, one coffee mill, and two bread trays; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Winnefred Pettee

ALSO,

216 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Nelson Powell and others, in the occupancy of Samuel Flournoy, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

John Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of said John Moore, by Richard Anderson, constable, and returned to me, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Green.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, in the occupancy of Edna Willis; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c.—

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 }
January 23d, 1824 }

D Meigs & J M Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Executor's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died: one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres more or less also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four. Terms, notes with good security, the first note payable the first of April, 1825, the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities

Joshua Morgan,

Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11—tds

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1824. [N 14.

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

xperience has d ... ons the little ... paid o pon ... d ... s of the great ... y and expens ... ... such d ... s ... ew side can be cast ... liberal in paying ... ly who ... they ow ... justly to the printer ... *after due consideration* come to ... ... ion, th ... we ... to give credit ... compelled, therefore, to adopt a new ... In consequence of ... such d ... s ... ns shall in future be ... for paper three ... per annum, if paid in advance—four ... if paid within six months—and five ... if paid only at the end of the year. ... ments, ... are to be ... and ... sheriff sales excepted which will be ... quarterly. The above rule shall be ... observed, and no deviated from, who ... ready to comply with them.

... s of Advertising ... cents per square ... first insertion, and 62 1-2 cents for ... continuance

...shington ... Vern

THE SUBSCRIBER

... s lately taken the house for... ... merly occupied by Mrs. Cer... ... fronting the main road leading ... Athens, through this place, t... ... ata, and situated near the ... Square. The house is fitted ... neat order for the reception of ... any. His long experience in ... keeping, he deems, will be a ... ient assurance to those who ... all ... him, that the best the ... y affords will be served up ... em in excellent order. The ... ll be plentifully supplied with ... liquor; and his stables well ... and under the direction of an ... ienced ostler.

Samuel B Head.
Washington, Wilkes co. Ga. }
January 23d, 1824 }

... Meigs & J. M. Hand,

... *grateful conviction for the* ... *purpose of* ... *ensuing a*

Warehouse

... *Commission Business,*

... RESPECTFULLY solicit the ... patronage of their friends and ... blic ... heir Ware House i... ... ed opposite that of Mess ... R ... he & Co's upper end of Broad ... and is now spacious and con... ... t and from its situation a... ... great security from fire. The ... ibers will also attend to rece... ... d forwarding any produce or ... andise confided to their care.

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

Notice.

... L persons indebted to the late ... m of Charles ... tt & Co. of ... burg, Ebert County either by ... pen account, or otherwise, will ... come forward and make im... ... te payment to the subscriber, ... wise the same will be put in suit ... llection: and all demands against ... id firm must be rendered in pri... ... the 15th of May next

... H Gunther, Attorney

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the es... ... tate of ... odwel Fah ... ve de... ceased, are required to make im... ... ediate payment and a... ... those that have demands against said estate are re... ... quested to present them within the time prescribed by law

... ls Fullilove, adm'r
March 9, 1824. 12—3t

A FIRST RATE

JACK.

WILL stand the Spring season ... at my house in Wilkes county, ... at the low price of SIX DOL... LAR the season—and TEN DOL... LARS to insure.

Isham Branham.
March 10 ... 11—f

ONE month after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns, }
Burch Dardin, } adm'rs
Sept 2 1823. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell all the real estate of Samuel Slaton late of said county deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, } adm'rs
Nov 3 ... —tf

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of William Walker deceased being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining ... Smith and others, containing 265 acres for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less lying in the county aforesaid on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased

R. H. Long, }
A. H. Gibson, } adm'rs
James Wingfield, }
March 2, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, ...

marked by a veteran crew. INTELLIGENCE stood at the helm, and INTELLIGENCE in the prow.

The JACKSON was a noble old ship, of stanch materials, but much weather beaten from rough service. She was badly manned, being worked and directed by the veriest land lubbers.

The ADAMS had been but little accustomed to *our* waters; having been chiefly employed in distant service. She went to sea in a leaky condition—many of her seams open, and greatly in need of caulking. She had a fine crew.

The CLAY was a trim built wherry," of a gay and lively mien—the pride of *Sailors.*

The CALHOUN, although about to brave the troubled ocean," was a mere fresh water boat—a sort of gallipot—built on an emergency, not of *green* materials. She was guided by a noisy Thames Waterman, wholly ignorant of our coast.

The Crawford and the Adams put to sea about the same hour: the Clay and Calhoun soon after; but the Jackson did not quit her moorings for some days subsequent. Indeed, many began to think it was design'd she should go into dry dock. The Crawford glided swiftly and steadily out of port, propelled by the *people's will*, and went directly to sea. The Adams put off briskly, under a high northern wind. The Clay was warped out by a new fangled notion, called *Legislative Nominations.* The Calhoun got out no one certainly knows how—perhaps she was pushed off by a few Carolina caucus men. The "ponderous anchor" of the Jackson was "upturn reluctant from its oozy cave," by some Tennessee Assemblymen, who "dodged their bars, and wheeled the windlass round."

Light and pleasant breezes for a few days—presently variable—anon it blew a gale—the clouds blackened, and gave warning of a storm—Ultimately, there came upon the fleet a most violent and furious hurricane.—The Crawford was prepared for such weather; but the Adams became an early victim of the elements. A huge billow of *Democracy*, which came rolling awfully from the French coast, dashed entirely over her decks; but with much dexterity she recovered from the deluge. Having been, ever since she sailed, running with a wind that blew directly towards the *Federal Rocks*, and finding from her reckoning that she must slip upon them, she suddenly tacked about, changed her course, and run straight for the *republican Roads*—a sort of harbor that lay directly opposite to the *Federal Rocks.* Having reached the Republican Roads, she cast anchor; but as the gale still continued to blow, she dragged her anchor many leagues, but could find no moorings! She however drifted with the current for some time, and at length, found herself in the Russian Cove.—Presently however, she was driven

ballast. As light as a feather, she was tossed about, the mere sport of the winds. Old Neptune was too much diverted at her gambols to become wrathful. He carried her safe into the mouth of a creek, well knowing that the little shell swam best in shallow water, and there left her to the care of her frightened crew, who, although now safe from the gale, never ceased to fire signal guns and to display the ensigns of distress whilst a zephyr fanned the sails. Such is the way, and such the fears of children!

The Clay was not much disturbed by the storm. She was early blown afar off into a sea but little diversified with rocks or shoals, and but for the encounter with the Adams, sustained but little injury, and will be able *hereafter*, we are informed, to repair the damage sustained by that shock.

She put into the Mississippi, and will not for the present resume her voyage.—Her damage being but slight and easily repaired, it is believed no vessel will surpass her in the next Presidential Voyage.

The Jackson was blown off upon the Southern Coast, and there endured many privations. She safely weathered points Musoogee and Seminole and falling in with the Orleans winds, she spread all her canvass, and for a while under the influence of that wind, run with most astonishing velocity; but shortly after the Eighth of January it died away and she made but slow headway. In running into the port of New-Orleans, (where she anchored,) —in crossing the *Habeas Corpus Bar* which lies off the harbour, she scraped her bottom and sprung some of her lower timbers—but having undergone *an examination*, the damage was *ascertained and repaired.* The Jackson is a heavy sailer and not fitted to weather a political gale: But in the battle's storm she is a perfect sea boat!

The Crawford was ably managed. At one time she rubbed a little against the *United States Bank*, and stuck for a while on *Embargo Shoal*; but soon got off. She was near running plump on *Indian Reef* before she knew what she was about; and in steering round the Federal Rocks a strong but momentary gust of wind drove her towards them, but she met it in its face, and cleared them. At one time the ship's lights were entirely extinguished by the storm, and during this temporary darkness, some mistakes were made in the ship's reckoning, but they were corrected before any mischief resulted. She beat her way for the PRESIDENCY, favored occasionally with a cheering wind as she passed the coasts of Georgia, Carolina, New York, and the Coasts of Virginia, and reached the Potomac, when at that moment she was struck by the Caucus trade winds, & was carried directly into Port Pesidency, and cast her anchor close along side of the President's Wharf.

tion of his heart, and very generally, of his tongue. Take my word for it, the threats and intimations of the Holy Alliance, as respects South America, will all pass over. What their wishes are, there can be no doubt; and if they could restore things to their old regime, they would begin the work to-morrow. But they know and feel the impossibility of the thing; they see the evident junction of the two great maritime nations, the United States and Great Britain, in case any move should be made in Spanish American affairs, and that they would be irresistible.

"The President's Message may prolong the existing peace of the world, however continental cabinets may dislike its doctrines, and newspapers may decry it, its author and his country. Indeed I would not be surprised if all parties in Europe were to go to work, to see which can get the start in securing commercial advantages with the new governments in South America, instead of attempting to load them again with Castilian fetters. I feel confident that France will recognize their independence, and the Republic of Colombia in its present form, in 1824. Russia will not follow the example so soon."

The Legislature of Massachusetts, it appears, refused, at its last session, to modify the laws which make debt punishable by imprisonment. The Nantucket Inquirer applies to this refusal the following caustic remarks:—*Nat. Int*

"Let it be registered on thy direst page, O Infamy!—but a body of men, hired to watch over the destinies of a portion of the only free nation on earth, *knowing* that their masters, the people, desired, yea *prayed* for—supplicated their servants, for the amelioration of a most atrocious system of persecution for poverty's sake, and "for righteousness sake"—virtually declared that the system was already good enough for them!—those petitions, borne upon the groans and sighs of wretched orphans, and consecrated by the tears of forlorn mothers—were ignominiously thrown "under the table"—scouted into utter darkness—covered with obloquy—and trampled upon by the lowest limbs of the law!"

LOUISIANA.

By a New-Orleans paper, received yesterday, we learn that the monstrous three million loan bill had passed the Senate, and had been referred to a committee in the H. of Representatives, which body, also, there were some reason to apprehend it would pass. Anxious for the prosperity of Louisiana, and the happiness of her people, we trust with confidence in the known honesty, decision, and firmness of Gov. Robertson, for the eventual defeat of the bill, by the exercise of his

shington [illegible] Vern

HE SUBSCRIBER
[illegible] lately taken the house for-
merly occupied by Mrs. Cre
fronting the main road leading
Athens, through this place, t
ata, and situated near the
Square. The house is fitted
neat order for the reception of
any. His long experience in
keeping, he deems, will be a
ent assurance to those who
all upon him, that the best the
y affords will be served up
em in excellent order. The
ll be plentifully supplied with
liquor; and his stables well
and under the direction of an
ienced ostler.

Samuel B. Head.
Washington, Wilkes co. }
January 23d. 1824 }

Meigs & J. M. Hand,
[illegible] a connection for the
purpose of [illegible] cotton in
Wa [illegible] House /
Commission Business,
RESPECTFULLY solicit the
patronage of their friends and
public. Their Ware House is
situated opposite that of Messrs R
[illegible] & Co's upper end of Broad
and is now spacious and con
[illegible] and from its situation af
great security from fire. The
[illegible] will also attend to rece
and forwarding any produce or
[illegible] consigned to their care.
Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.
[illegible], December 31.

Notice
ALL persons indebted to the late
firm of Charles [illegible]tt & Co. of
[illegible]burg, Elbert County, either by
open account, or otherwise, will
come forward and make im-
mediate payment to the subscriber,
otherwise the same will be put in suit
without distinction: and all demands against
said firm must be rendered in pri
or before the 10th of May next
H. Gunther, Attorney
[illegible]ving the copartner of the late firm
H. R. E. WITTICH & Co.
The subscriber is to be found until
further notice at Mr Frederick [illegible]
Newford, Wilkes County, Ga
March 26, 1824. 18—6t

Notice.
ALL person indebted to the es
tate of Joshua [illegible]rnall deceased,
requested to come forward and
immediate payment and those
have demands against said es
are requested to call with their
ms legally attested and receive
money
☞ The legatees of said estate are
ested to take notice, that applica
will be made to the honorable
of ordinary of the county of
on the first Monday in July
for an order to divide the said
[illegible]. Leverett, Attorney
for Wm. Arnall, Ex'r.
March 26. 1824. 13—m3t

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

LAR of the season—and TEN DOL-
LARS for [illegible]sure.
Isham Branham.
March 10 [illegible]

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John Johns, }
Burch Dardin, } Ex'rs.
Sept 2 1823. m9m

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William Robertson, }
William Slaton, } adm'rs.
Nov 3 [illegible] —tf

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Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824.

NINE months after date, applica tion will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less lying in the county aforesaid on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased

R. H. Long, }
A. H. Gibson, } ex'rs.
James Wingfield, }
March 2, 1824.

NINE months after date applica tion will be made to the hon rable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack on county on the waters of [illegible]andy creek, containing two hundred acres more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean deceased and to be sold for the ben efit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed
March 3, 1824 m9m

From the Nashville Whig, of Feb 23.

*Presidential Voyage and Political Storm **

All the world has heard of the Presidential hurricane, which has been blowing for some time past; and now it has ceased, we proceed to inform our readers of the fate of the five ships which sailed some time ago bound on a voyage to Port PRESIDENCY

The ship CRAWFORD was in complete repair—officered to the hends. Her timbers were all sound; and in short her finish was exquisite. With sea stores she was well supplied She was commanded by an able sea-

* By the author of the Political Horse Race. [*Enquirer.*

The CALHOUN, although about to brave the stormbled ocean," was a mere fresh water boat—a sort of gallfot—built on an emergency, out of *green* materials She was guided by a noisy Thames Watermar, wholly ignorant of our coast.

The Crawford and the Adams put to sea about the same hour: the Clay and Calhoun soon after; but the Jackson did not quit her moorings for some days subsequent. In deed, many began to think it was design'd she should go into dry dock The Crawford glided swiftly and steadily out of port, propelled by the *people's will*, and went directly to sea. The Adams put off briskly, under a high northern wind. The Clay was warped out by a new farglednoot lever, called *Legislative Nominations*. The Calhoun got out no one certainly knows how — perhaps she was pushed off by a few Carolina caucus men. The "ponderous anchor" of the Jackson was "upturn reluctant from its oozy cave," by some Tennessee Assem blymen, who "dodged their bars, and wheeled the windlass round."

Light and pleasant breezes for a few days—presently variable—anon it blew a gale—the clouds blackened, and gave warning of a storm—Ultimately, there came upon the fleet a most violent and furious hurricane.—The Crawford was prepared for such weather; but the Adams became an early victim of the elements. A huge billow of *Democracy*, which came rolling awfully from the French coast, dashed entirely over her decks; but with much dexterity she recovered from the deluge. Having been, ever since she sailed, running with a wind that blew directly towards the *Federal Rocks*, and finding from her reckoning that she must slip upon them, she suddenly tacked about, changed her course, and run straight for the *Republican Roads*—a sort of harbor that lay directly opposite to the *Federal Rocks*. Having reached the Republican Roads, she cast anchor; but as the gale still continued to blow, she dragged her anchor many leagues, but could find no moorings! She however drifted with the current for some time, and at length, found herself in the Russian Cove.—Presently however, she was driven out to sea, and was very nigh running plump upon a *Mississippi Sawyer*; but with much adroitness she wooded it, not, however, without running directly athwart the beams of the Clay. Rebounding from the shock, she stretched directly away towards the Cape Cod, and in passing Point Russell she was struck with a tremendous squall of wind, and it was feared by her friends that her hour had come; but she manfully met it, and so met it too that she turned it to her own advantage, & scudded away triumphant in her course But whilst thus running before the wind, in attempting to cross the *Smythe Banks*, she was very near being upset. It was now believed she would ride out the storm; but owing to the power of attraction, she presently found herself again drifting point blank upon the Federal Rocks.—The Captain and crew essayed every means which long experience could suggest, but her destiny was fixed—She struck!

"the shock
Tears her weak bottom on the marble rock.
* * * * * *
At length asunder torn, her frame divides,
And crashing spreads in ruins o'er the tides."

The Calhoun had got to sea, but without either compass, rudder, or but for the encounter with the Adams, sustained but little injury, and will be able *hereafter*, we are informed, to repair the damage sustained by that shock.

She put into the Mississippi, and will not for the present resume her voyage.—Her damage being but slight and easily repaired, it is believed no vessel will surpass her in the next Presidential Voyage.

The Jackson was blown off upon the Southern Coast, and there endured many privations. She safely weathered points Muscogee and Seminole and falling in with the Orleans winds, she spread all her canvass, and for a while under the influence of that wind, run with most astonishing velocity; but shortly after the Eighth of January it died away and she made but slow headway. In running into the port of New-Orleans, (where she anchored,) —in crossing the *Habeas Corpus Bar* which lies off the harbour, she scraped her bottom and sprung some of her lower timbers—but having undergone *an examination*, the damage was *ascertained and repaired*. The Jackson is a heavy sailer and not fitted to weather a political gale: But in the battle's storm she is a perfect sea boat!

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And thus, of the five vessels which braved this storm, only one was enabled to reach the destined Port.

The "home" of the Adams is now in "the dock." The Clay is fitting out for the next voyage. The little Calhoun will hardly "tempt the stormy frith" again. The Jackson is a floating battery, and in time of war is the nation's bulwark

As we know many of our readers have made shipments in these vessels, we have taken this early opportunity of apprising them of the fate of their ventures.

The following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in the North of Europe, under date of January 22, will be read with interest—coming, as it does, from an intelligent and respectable source

Baltimore American.

"I have read, with great satisfaction, the President's most interesting, well-conceived, and spirited Message. You can have no idea of the sensation it has created in Europe; in every country it has been read with the deepest interest; and there is not a man, who is not the tool and slave of tyranny, who has scrupled to give to it the approba-

world, however continental cabinets may dislike its doctrines, and newspapers may decry it, its author and his country. Indeed I would not be surprised if all parties in Europe were to go to work, to see which can get the start in securing commercial advantages with the new governments in South America, instead of attempting to load them again with Castilian fetters. I feel confident that France will recognize their independence, and the Republic of Colombia in its presidency, in 1824, Russia will not follow the example so soon."

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"Let it be registered on thy direliest page, O Infamy!—that a body of men, hired to watch over the destinies of a portion of the only free nation on earth, *knowing* that their masters, the people, desired, yea *prayed* for—supplicated their servants, for the amelioration of a most atrocious system of persecution for poverty's sake, and "for righteousness sake"—virtually declared that the system was already good enough for them!—Those petitions, borne upon the groans and sighs of wretched orphans, and consecrated by the tears of forlorn mothers—were ignominiously thrown "under the table"—consigned into utter darkness—covered with obloquy—and trampled upon by the lowest limbs of the law!"

LOUISIANA.

By a New-Orleans paper, received yesterday, we learn that the monstrous three million loan bill had passed the Senate, and had been referred to a committee in the H. of Representatives, which body, also, there were some reason to apprehend it would pass. Anxious for the prosperity of Louisiana, and the happiness of her people, we trust with confidence in the knowledge, honesty, decision, and firmness of Gov. Robertson, for the eventual defeat of the bill, by the exercise of his constitutional right, to withhold his approbation.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman, just arrived from Missouri, who states, that much alarm was entertained by the inhabitants upon the frontier, as to the hostile intentions of the Indians. Their conduct lately, had excited considerable suspicion, and fears were entertained that they had joined in a very extensive conspiracy to make war upon the white settlers. The forces stationed in that part of the country, were healthy & watching the movements of the Indians; but it was thought the present force was not sufficient to keep these daring and restless people in check, particularly if the conspiracy should prove as extensive as it was feared. There were not more than 3,000 men to guard a territory of nearly five thousand miles, and keep in check upwards of twenty thousand warriors, which can be brought into the field by the suspected tribes: it would no doubt be the means of preserving much bloodshed, if the government would send an additional number of troops to preserve the peace of the frontiers

Jeffersville Post.

LATE FROM PERU.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 7th of January were received by the Brazilian. They contain a confirmation of the defeat of the Patriot army, under the command of Gen. Santa Cruz. A letter received here from an American gentleman placed at Valparaiso, Nov. 30th, states that the second Lima expedition to Alto Peru, under St. Cruz, Sucre, Miller, &c. have again been defeated. St. Cruz was completely defeated at La Paz, by Valdez, without the latter ever firing a gun, and only saved about 1200 out of 4500 men. In consequence of this disaster, Sucre retired from Arequipa with his division, about 3500 men, and took shipping for Pico and Callao, where they have arrived. We have a report that La Serna has declared Peru independent. The following translations are taken from the Commercial Advertiser.

From the Buenos Ayres Mercantile, January 3.—Extract of a letter, dated Lima, November 10th, 1823.—The negociations with Riva Aguero, have been productive of no arrangement whatsoever, and to-morrow the Liberator, Bolivar, sets out at the head of 3 500 men, to compel him to accede to the terms proposed, or to lay down his arms. From thence he is to march into the interior, with a force of from 7 to 8,000 men, which will be considerably augmented by the provinces on its way, and also by Colombians, who are shortly expected to arrive from Panama.

Another letter, of the same date, says:—"The shameful dispersion of the army under Gen. Santa Cruz, has placed Lima in a very critical condition, and has greatly disconcerted the plans of the Patriots.

The army of Chili, composed of from 2500 to 3000 men, has arrived at Arica. The Liberator leaves here to-morrow, at the head of the greater part of the Colombian forces; he is to land on the banks of the Rio Aguero, for the purpose of succouring the north, and to penetrate afterwards into La Sierra, and, with the assistance of this province, to be enabled to form such a new plan of operations, as circumstances may dictate.

Generals Carrera and Valdez are posted in the neighborhood of Arequipa, at the head of 7000 men; and it is reported that they have declared for the independence of Upper Peru. These are the Generals who are at the head of the Spanish royal forces. On the other hand, we learn that these commanders are negociating with the provinces on the backs of the Rio Aguero, and are endeavoring to undermine the power of Bolivar, in Peru. God grant that we may soon see those clouds dispersed which this eventful period obscures our political horizon. I fear that if the Spaniards continue in prolonging the war, and Bolivar should take part in domestic dissentions, he will not only diminish the force of the army under his command, but what is worse, will loose the good opinion which the country entertain of him.

Santiago de Chili, Dec. 5.

It is reported from good authority, that the Spanish Generals have resolved to declare Peru, independent of Spain. If such is the case they have abandoned their cause, and now the question is which party will support the independence of Peru, the Spaniards or the Patriots.

PROVINCIAL MS.

Matthews is advertising in England his trip among the Yankees, and no doubt the genius and humour of this rare Comedian and mimic are admirably displayed. The provincialisms of the different countries in the three kingdoms are well known; but we question whether any came up to the life with as much exactness as the following *song*, now going the rounds of the newspapers. It only wants the Nasal twang to make it complete.—*Nat. Adv.*

From the Old Colony (Mass.) Memorial.

My Cousins' visit to the Nail Works.

A brand-fire new song by the author of—*Not Bloomfield*

Tune—*Tidrel.*

Say have you seen a Nail Machine?
'Tis all the people's wonder—O,
It thumps away, both night and day,
And makes a noise like thunder—O
The cranks and cams, like ram-cornd rams,
Do keep such pelting, pounding—O,
That all the ground is shook around
By essence of the jarring—O!

Rec'lative.—Now, you must know that I'd a lot of cousins, that steam'd all the way down from Vermont to larn the fashions, and to hear and see all the cute and curious, thingumjigs of the Old Colony." "By jolly," said Zachery Diggins, "I long to see the nail works, if it costs me my five-ball colt." Uncle Fife told us as how they had ten thousand rattletraps, and kept up a tarnation sort of a

"R-r-lets bang, and clatterty-clang,
"And rattlety, clatter a bang hey go?"
So off we set with Tom and Bet,
Young Stephen Bumps and Dolly—O,
And Jo and Josh and Bill Magoon,
Net Shack (for to be jolly—O,
And Suzy Nud and Mimy Judd
(They rode behind on Gillyus—O,)
And Sarah Sack. They made such clack,
You'd thought there were a million—O!

Rec. We scamper'd along through mud and mire quite in the style of the fashionable, till we were bro't up all standing, full before 'squire Clinker's nail works, and were soon genteely escorted into the very bowels of this great establishment; when out squealed cousin Betty Diggins, as loud as a shriek-owl, "O, the wonderation, what a nation sight of nails! Jist look at the heaps, and heaps, and heaps, and

the interior, with a force of from 7 to 8,000 men, which will be considerably augmented by the provinces on its way, and also by Colombians, who are shortly expected to arrive from Panama.

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Santiago de Chili, Dec. 5.

It is reported from good authority, that the Spanish Generals have resolved to declare Peru, independent of Spain. If such is the case they have abandoned their cause, and now the question is which party shall take the ascendancy. Bolivar never will permit that the policy of this party should predominate, nor should he allow it, for if the independence of Peru should be accomplished in this manner, it may continue its trade with Spain, and by this means subject itself to a dependancy totally opposed to the welfare and interest of the province.

Nat. Advocate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

"The proceedings of the Senate of your truly republican State, has produced the strongest and most agreeable sensations here. NEW-YORK will hereafter be designated as the protector and defender of the democratic rights, and New York will give the next President to the Union. I congratulate you sincerely on the event; all eyes have been turned to New York, and the staud taken will be a proud triumph to the country, and create the most lasting obligations. Great misrepresentations exist here as to the effect of the coalition between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, particularly in the two Carolinas. An intelligent and dispassionate correspondent from N.

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A brand-fire new song by the author of—*Not Bluerdy*

Tune—*Tid-ral.*

Say have you seen a Nail Machine?
'Tis all the people's wonder—O;
It stomps away, both night and day,
And makes a noose like bunder—O;
The crackers and cams like ba-cong rams,
Do keep such pelting, rounding—O,
That all be grounded is shook and
By reason of the jinccing—O!

Recitative.—Now, you must know that I'd a lot of cousins, that neem'd set the way down East Varmont to larn the fashions, and to hear and see all the cute and curious, thing-amajigs of the Old Colony," "By jolly," said Zachery Diggins, "I longin to see the nail works, if it costs me my five-ball colt" Uncle Fife told us as how they had ten thousand rattletraps, and kept up a tarnation sort of a

"R, there bang, and clatterty clang;
"And rattlety, clatterty bang—hey go!"
So off we set with Tom and Bet,
Your Stephen Bumps and Dolly—O;
And Jo and Josh and Bill Magoshi
Not Shack-e-fo-t, or John—O,
And Suzy Nud and Mimy Judd,
(They rode behind on cliff axe—O,)
And Sarah Sack. They made such clack,
You'd thought there were a million—O!

Rec. We scamper'd along through mud and mire quite in the style of the fashionable, till we were bro't up all standing, full before 'squire Clinker's nail works, and were soon genteely escorted into the very bowels of this great establishment; when out squealed cousin Betty Diggins, as loud as a shriek-owl, "O, the wonderation, what a nation sight of jiggermaces!" "Yes, faith," quoth Ned, "and as thick as seven bumblebees in a punkin blow! Rabbit ye, Bets, an be darn'd, and hold your gab there," bailed Zachery. "O the old sneezer, how they shell 'em out!" cried Josh. And then cousin Dolly, the school dame, she was all sensitive. "O, the hurry and living jingo," said Doll. "I'll be scuzed in a butter tub, if ever I seed such curiosity thingems in all my born days? Fags and Catnip, I'm all over goose pimples!" "Flamation," sung out Tom, "how they chop the iron up!" Then Bill, aking his turn, exclaim'd "cuts bobs & bunkos! uncle Jeremy's threshing mill is no touch to it. Take care, Stephen, or you'll have your gizzard tipp'd out by the smashers there, as quick as a pig can crack a walnut!"—Now all this was a very delightful accompaniment to the *af fettuoso* of the whirling machinery as it very delicately touched off its

Hatchery bang, and clatterty clang;
And rattlety, clatterty bang we go!

Superior Court of Law.

The Superior Court for Henrico county, for the trial of *criminal*

Florida Territory | 4,955 | 2,376
Total | 77,379,267 | 74 699,030

A dinner was given by the citizens of Augusta to Bishop England, on Thursday he 25 h ult. After the plaudits on drinking his health had subsided, the Bishop addressed the company as follows:—

He said that although accustomed to public speaking during many years, and therefore possessing some confidence he felt very much embarassed because an unusual compliment had been paid to him; he saw around him the aged, the respectable, and the liberal citizens of Augusta, assembled to pay him a compliment which he felt he did not deserve, had he been surrounded only by those of his own creed his feelings would have been different from what they now were. It would indeed have been a compliment but one infinitely less valuable than that which he had the honor to receive: And he found that had he been disposed to bigotry, men of liberality had placed him under the necessity of being liberal. His name had been connected with the name of his country, he felt proud at the association, but he was humbled at the manner in which the names were connected together; he could be no honor, he trusted he would not be a disgrace; he was but an insignificant slip plucked from a mighty tree, whose branches over shadowed a considerable portion of the world, though its root was nursed in a circumscribed soil; those branches were decorated with leafy honors, which bloomed in verdure: they were loaded with fruit, which had often proved beneficial; with fruit, the richness of whose juices, was better exhibited, the more it was pressed. He had, it was true, sometimes the honor of mixing in the councils of men who wished well to their country, but could only weep for her misery, and sigh over her misfortunes: and insignificant as he had been amongst the millions of her sons, yet he was conspicuous enough to attract the attention of her oppressors, for even the peasant in Ireland if he dares to hope for the day of her liberation, if he express a wish to see her glories beam forth, he is marked down in the books of those who thrive upon her degradation. The history of the evils of his country was long, and it was dark; he should not indulge upon the tepic: where his recollections were aroused, his feelings were those of anguish, he loved his country, but he lost almost the hope of seeing her what she ought to be.

But alas! for his country her pride is gone by,
And that spirit is broken, which never would bend,
O'er the ruin in secret, children may sigh,
For "'tis treason to love her," 'tis death to defend,
Unprized are her sons till they learn'd to betray,
Undistinguish'd they lived, if they shame not their sires,
And the torch that must light them through dignity's way,
Must be caught from the pile were their country expires."

Long shrouded in darkness, the children of Ireland sat weeping until some forty years, since they saw a constellation of some bright stars beaming for them some hope in the west. There was a flag of white, sentiment which had been expressed, taught him what he ought to be; religious without bigotry. The situation in which he was placed, peculiarly demanded that he should be religious: the religion which he professed, forbid him to be a bigot, for it was a religion which in its principle was charity, it was also a religion, which in many parts of America was but known and worse understood. He could not blame Americans for this, they were desirous of information, but the means for obtaining it were limited. The scene which presented itself to him, the mingling of all religions, to pay an affectionate tribute of respect and regard to a teacher who plainly put forward his peculiar tenets, but as he trusted, with respect for the feelings of those from whom he differed, was a death wa rant to bigotry. Thus, to him was a solemn and an impressive esson. The citizens of Augusta had kindly taught it; but they taught it most effectually; and the lesson should not be lost upon him. He should treasure it up and make it a subject for his meditation. This was a lesson which he had been often taught in America, and with which he was every day becoming better acquainted. The accounts of his religion, which were in their books, in their tracts and in their histories, were all gross misrepresentations; but the misrepresentation, was not of American origin, it had its rise at the other side of the Atlantic; and America could not be blamed for the crimes of other nations. The people of this country, naturally believed that to be true, which was given to them by those whom they looked upon at one time as authority. Hence, still in this country, much misinformation as to the tenets of Roman Catholics, must yet exist; and for his part, he acknowledged, that did he believe the Roman Catholic Religion to be what those books stated it was, he would not allow a Roman Catholic to live in the country; yet how had he been received? In his journies through those states, those men who derived their information from those sources to which he had adverted, received him into their houses and treated him with kindness, with courtesy, with hospitality and with respect.

On such occasions his own heart told him, that under similar circumstances, he doubted if he would act the part which they did. He was thus forced to give a preference to their liberality, though he lamented the deceit which had been put upon them.

His piety was alluded to, this was a topic on which he should not enlarge, this was a subject on which it would be unbecoming in him to give an opinion. He ought to be pious, he felt that he was not what he ought to be: but he well knew and would freely pledge himself that he was not and would not be a hypocrite. Their conduct, their kindness, their public expression had laid him under additional obligations of Rectitude; for, after what they had said and done, he should be ashamed to appear in Augusta, did he express one sentiment or do

one act which should be dissonant to the character with which they had been kind enough to invest him.

He felt he had trespassed too much upon their indulgence, yet he could not refrain from making an additional observation, they had over-valued his services as they had over estimated his character—he felt abashed at reflecting upon the extraordinary manifestation of their kindness, he must be allowed to say a little of what he thought of them. He found in them those qualities which excited his admiration, demanded his esteem, and gave a claim to his attachment; and on leave of the chair, he would express in a toast the expression of his feelings and the conviction of his mind—

The citizens of Augusta, kind, courteous and hospitable may they ever be what they are, anxious for the discovery of truth, ever to fulfil the first precept of Heaven of which they have full evidence, LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3, 1824.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. CRAWFORD. A great similarity in the opposition manifested towards Mr. Crawford, with that which occurred in the first election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency. All the federal presses were arrayed against this great and good man; and their language was very far from being decorous and impartial. Those presses teemed with abuse and malignity; the private character of the man was not spared; he was even a theme of ridicule. If such a man was the aim at which malevolence directed its shafts, it cannot be surprising, that our worthy ancestors of the year 1800, should have elected Mr. Jefferson, a decided friend of Mr. Jefferson, as the person for the Union of the democratic republican principles. But the conduct of his adversaries, was not regarded one moment, more than necessary to defeat him. That same course will be pursued should Mr. Crawford be elected to the presidency; for this gentleman will act as Mr. Jefferson did; he will appoint to offices but republicans, friends to his administration; he will not let federalists engage in the dissensions and division among the democrats; and as he will have no interest in the success of any, so that party alone will be bound by the known marks of democracy. The federalists know the firmness of Mr. Jefferson and his devotion to the democratic party; they knew that they had nothing to hope for from him, hence the opposition to his election. It is the same case in regard to Mr. Crawford. The Federalists and their new co-adjutors know the course he will pursue, they are well convinced that they will be left in retirement, hence the exertions that are making every where to prevent the election of a man who will allow the arms of Mr. Jefferson in the administration of the government. Can we blame them for this opposition? Certainly not, but we must blame many democrats, to let themselves be deceived by the artful insinuations of the federalists, and to be blind to the machinations of ambitious and designing individuals, who have no other chance to succeed in their schemes for acquiring power, but by the division of the republican party, and by the election of a man to the presidency of doubtful political character. It is to be hoped however, that before December next, the democrats of the United States will have duly appreciated the conduct of the federalists, and that, notwithstanding the attempts to divide the republicans and create animosities among them, triumph will be the ultimate result.

At a meeting held at Zanesville, in the state of Ohio on the 25th of February, of the democratic citizens of Muskingum county, it was unanimously resolved to support the nomination made by the democratic members of Congress, of William H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin, for President and Vice President of the United States.

☞ We have been requested by several of our subscribers, to give more publicity to the following article

A good old gentleman in New York of the good old school, has favored us with the following communication. I also not read a newspaper without finding in it some account of robberies, murders, forgeries, &c. committed in different parts of the United States. How can this be accounted for?

and morality presided. The young were instructed by the conversations of their elders; mutual improvements followed—we became therein good and useful members of society. But now, our females must have Leghorn bonnets, Canton shades—he bigger the person the bigger the bonnet they are; and what is very strange, it is now fashionable to be seen more than a week or a fortnight a month, with the same bonnet or shawl or frock. They must appear at every ball, and always with a new dress, fashion forbids to wear the same dress twice.

My heart sickens when I relate most things. Many in Georgia will think I have magnified our extravagancies; but it is not the case. I have advanced facts, which no one can deny, because they stare us in the face every day. Now I ask a candid man, if it is not at the expense of our fortunes, our reputations, and the ruin of our morals, that we follow the ever changing fashions of our country? If our fathers could rise from the grave, and see our manners, customs, &c. would they not make use of the same expressions, that were used by those ancient and degenerate Jews, which he ascribed those enormous murders &c. which we see recorded in our public papers? Have we not as clear a right to say, we will not be behind hand with the European nations for fashionable vices, nor with our criminal conduct, as they are in debt than those of England and France.

In the present state of our manners, it is the duty of every good citizen to bar the introduction of Luxury on this family. It is lawful to prohibit the importation of all those refined and fashionable notions which other nations are so willing to let us have free of duties. We must follow the example of our forefathers. If we disregard the wise plan they have marked for us, we may say farewell to morality, to real happiness, and to the good reputation we have acquired as a nation, and which we must lose, if we do not pay more attention to the education of our children, to the preservation of their morals, and to the inculcation of sound principles which they are young that they may be more lasting.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS James A. Groves applies to me for letters of administration De bonis non on the estate of Silas Dixon, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office this 1st day of April 1824. JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Charles R. Carter applies to me for letters of administration De bonis non, on the estate of Silas Dixon, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 1st day of April, 1824. JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Cuff a man about 30 years old, Barbara a woman, a small girl named July-Ann, a woman named Mary, and three children, a boy named Zachariah, a girl named Rosannah, a girl named Sillah; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, adjoining William Pool and others; levied on as the property of James Beard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions obtained in a justice's court in favor of Bird Saffold, and returned to me by said constable.

ALSO,

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land and improvements thereon, containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clarke's creek, adjoining Newtown, and land belonging to William Lackey and others; levied on as the property of Robert B. Bradshaw to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of Joseph Kopman against said Bradshaw.

ALSO,

Two hundred & fifty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining John Wingfield, James Wingfield, and John Bailey, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Porter, deceased; levied on to satisfy sundry executions against Cecilia Porter, executrix of said deceased—pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven & a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Archibald Riddle and others, whereon George H. Hughes lives, and levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions against him—property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy about eighteen, Kitty a woman about 25 Malinda about 28, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy, seven, Bob five, and Polly two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman; eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 23 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of John Faver, dec.

ALSO,

more or less, adjoining Robert Chivers and others, on the waters of Little River; levied on as the property of Lewis Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, vs. John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Silah; levied out as the property of James Thompson to satisfy two fifas, one in the name of Lane and Sims, and the other in the name of Wm. Dearing, against said Thompson—pointed out by Lane & Sims.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

April 2, 1824.

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

Eight negroes: Edea, Jack, Phillis, Plenty, Frank, John, Lewis, and George, six hundred and forty five acres of land, more or less, adjoining Thomas Talbot and others, one dun mare and one sorrel horse, twelve barrels corn, and four stacks fodder; all levied on as the property of Arthur M. Charlton, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Sophia; levied on as the property of Enoch Combs to satisfy an execution in favor of Osborn Stone and others; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One grey horse, one sorrel pony, two cows and calves, and nine head of hogs; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy sundry executions; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, situated on the public square, and occupied as a public house, known as the Eagle Tavern, and now in the occupancy of Allen P. Rice, and another lot of land, containing two acres, more or less, in the town of Washington, adjoining Andrew G. Semmes and others; levied on as the property of Samuel B. Head to satisfy an execution in favour of Nathaniel Bailey vs said S. B Head and Isaac Marshall—property pointed out by Andrew Ruddell.

John Burks, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 1t

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

One negro man named

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One fifty saw Cotton gin and running gear, two feather bed, furniture, steads and cords, six split bottom chairs, one pine table, one pine chest, one trunk, one small table, one tea pot, one large pot, one small do. one skillet, one spider, two water pails, and one washing tub; all levied on as the property of David Barron to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Barron.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: one negro woman by the name of Betty, supposed to be about twenty four years of age, and one boy by the name of Tom, supposed to be sixteen years old; levied on as the property of William Nunnellee to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Nunnellee; property left in the possession of Walter Nunnellee, senior.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of the caverdam creek, Elbert county, adjoining Thomas Lane and others; levied on as the property of William Calady to satisfy an execution in favor of Jones and Weston vs said Calady, and returned to me by E. Jones, constable.

ALSO,

One grey mare, about ten or twelve year of age, levied on as the property of Murphy Vaughan to satisfy a fifa in favor of John A Verdell vs. said Vaughan.

ALSO,

The interest of Micajah Jones, in the undivided estate of John Tait deceased in the following property, viz. six hundred acre of land, more or less, adjoining Samuel McGehee and others Elbert county, four negroes viz: Nat Milly, Ester, and Jack; levied on and returned to me by William Colson, constable, to satisfy an execution in favour of Harriett Jack, administratrix of Patrick Jack, deceased and others, vs said Jones.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Ester, about sixteen years of age; levied on and returned to me by E Jones, constable, to satisfy sundry executions v Sarah Tait, administratrix of John Tait deceased.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

March 27, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the Court house in Elbert county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro woman named Lucy, about twenty five years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tuck, one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining P R Wilhite and other lying on the waters of Dove' creek in the county of Elbert; levied on as the property of Geo ge Ogle by, to satisfy a fifa in favor of George Owens vs said Oglesby

Lindsay Oglesby, D. S. E. C.

March 27, 1824

...character of the man was not spared; his ideas even was a theme of ridicule. If such a man was the aim at which malevolence directed its shafts, it must be surprising, that the worthy successors of the framers of the constitution, should refuse the election of a friend of Mr Jefferson, as a fit person for the division of their appointments in a democratic province. Does the conduct of his administration, in any instance, ever exceed one moiety of the invectives against Mr Jefferson? The same course will be pursued should Mr Crawford be elected. To be president for this gentleman will act as Mr Jefferson did; he will appoint to offices but republicans, friends to his administration; he will not let federalism get in to sow discord and division among the democrats; and as he will have been elected by the democratic party, to that party alone will he be bound to show marks of gratitude. The federalists know the firmness of Mr Jefferson, his determination to the democratic party; they know that they had nothing to hope for from him; hence the opposition to his election. It is the same case in regard to Mr Crawford. The federalists and their new coadjutors know the course he will pursue, they are well convinced that they will be left in retirement, hence the exertions that are making every where to prevent the election of a man, who will follow the steps of Mr. Jefferson in the administration of the government. Can we blame them for this opposition? Certainly not: but we must blame many democrats, to let themselves be deceived by the artful insinuations of the federalists, and to be blind to the machinations of ambitious and designing individuals, who have no other chance to succeed in their schemes for acquiring power, but by the disunion of the republican party, and by the election of a man to the presidency of doubtful political character. It is to be hoped however, that before December next, the democrats of the United States will have duly appreciated the conduct of the federalists, and that, notwithstanding he attempts to divide the republicans, and create animosities among them, triumph will be the ultimate result.

At a meeting held at Zanesville, in the state of Ohio on the 26th of February, of the democratic citizens of Muskingum county, it was unanimously resolved to support the nomination made by the democratic members of Congress, of William H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin, for President and Vice President of the United States.

☞ We have been requested by several of our subscribers to give more publicity to the following article.

A good old gentleman in New York of the good old school, has favored us with the following communication. I do not read a newspaper without finding in it some accounts of robberies, murders, forgeries, &c committed in different parts of the United States. How can this be accounted for?

It is painful for me to remark, that this country is making rapid strides towards the immorality and perversity of Europe. Our frugal and plain habits have been laid aside for the more refined but vicious mode of living of the Europeans. We do not content ourselves, as formerly, to live in decent, and small but comfortable houses—we must have large mansions, the proportions of which must absolutely be according to one of the five orders of architecture, otherwise we can have no pretension to the first rank in the fashionable world. In these mansions we must have sleeping rooms of forty feet square, anti-rooms, dressing room, dining rooms, vestibules, &c instead of substantial, good, and lasting furniture, we have side boards, in which we keep no liquors; sets of crystals and cut glass, which we never use but on some particular occasions; costly chairs, in which we never sit. The rooms are ornamented with elegant engravings we never look at, or if we do, we do not know what they represent; and the libraries are composed of valuable books elegantly bound, which we never read. Instead of the good stuffs with which our clothes were made instead of a coat that lasted two years, and sometimes more by keeping it clean, and mending it when it required it, we must have fashionable coats, surtouts, waistcoat, riding coats; and as there is no stability in the fashions, which change three or four times a year, so we must change our wardrobes as many times. In the good old times, we looked like men—our wearing apparels were ample, convenient for exercise; we had the free use of our limbs; but now, in our dress we can hardly bend the body; if we wish to look to the left or right, the whole body must follow the motion of the head.

Our wives and daughters were wont to be attentive to their household affairs; their hours of recreation were employed in mending stockings and the children's clothes. In the evening a rational party assembled; decency

Georgia—Wilkes County.

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These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters should no be granted.

Given under my hand at office this 1st day of April 1824. JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

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Sheriff's Sales.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Cuff a man about 30 years old, Barbara a woman, a small girl named July-Ann, a woman named Mary, and three children, a boy named Zachariah, a girl named Rosannah, a girl named Sillah; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, adjoining William Pool and others; levied on as the property of James Beard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions obtained in a justice's court in favor of Bird Saffold, and returned to me by said constable.

ALSO,

A negro boy named Harry; levied on as the property of Simpson McLendon to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One gray horse; levied on as the property of Dudley Simson, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One bay mare; levied on as the property of Sarah Binns to satisfy an execution in favour of Robert Killgore.

ALSO,

One chest of Carpenter's tools, one bed and furniture, and one shot gun; levied on as the property of James S. Ragsdale to satisfy an execution in favour of Willis Pope—property pointed out by William Pool and William Gill, securities, and left in their possession.

ALSO,

One walnut folding table, two pine chests, two trunks, four water vessels, two bread trays, one spider, one man's saddle, one shot gun, one coffee mill, and one brass kettle; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*
April 2, 1824. 1t

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman. one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy about eighteen, Kitty a woman about 25 Malinda about 28, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy, seven, Bob five, and Polly two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman: eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 23 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of John Faver, dec.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Drury Cunningham now lives, containing one hundred and seventy-eight and a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Joel Appling, R. Hurd Hudspeth, and others; levied on as the property of Drury Cunningham to satisfy an execution in the name of Burkenhead Tallisfero for Jordan B. Lesueur vs. Drury Cunningham and Thomas Barnes, together with sundry others against said Cunningham.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Elzy B. Reynolds now resides, containing one thousand and forty nine acres, more or less, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill, William L. Weems and others, one house and lot in the town of Washington, in the occupancy of Samuel B. Head, with a good gin house, stables, carriage house and crib, adjoining the widow Wingfield and others; all levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy an execution in the name of John S. Holt against Johnson Wellborn, together with sundry others against said Wellborn.

ALSO,

Four hundred acres of land, ...phia; levied on as the property of Enoch Combs to satisfy an execution in favor of Osborn Stone and others; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One grey horse, one sorrel pony, two cows and calves, and nine head of hogs; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy sundry executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, situated on the public square, and occupied as a public house, known as the Eagle Tavern, and now in the occupancy of Allen P. Rice, and another lot of land, containing two acres, more or less, in the town of Washington, adjoining Andrew G. Semmes and others; levied on as the property of Samuel B. Head to satisfy an execution in favour of Nathaniel Bailey vs. said S. B Head and Isaac Marshall—property pointed out by Andrew Ruddell.

John Burks, D. S.
April 2. 1824. 1t

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

One negro man named Prince; levied on as the property of William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favor of John D. Stroud: property pointed out by Reuben Scott.

John Burks, D. S.
April 2 1824. 1t

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

One grey horse; levied on as the property of Nicholas Burton to satisfy a fifa in favor of Tate & Verdell vs said Burton

ALSO,

The ninth part of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Fallen creek, belonging to the estate of John Threlkeld, senr deceased; levied on as the property of John Threlkeld to satisfy a fifa in favor of William S. Bragg, issued from a Justice's court, and returned to me by Thomas Edmonson, constable

David Dobbs, S. E. C.
March 27, 1824.

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND
For sale at this Office.

ALSO,

One grey mare, about ten or twelve year of age, levied on as the property of Murphy Vaughan to satisfy a fifa in favor of John A Verdell vs. said Vaughan.

ALSO,

The interest of Micajah Jones, in the undivided estate of John Tait deceased in the following property, viz. six hundred acre of land, more or less adjoining Samuel McGehee and others Elbert county, four negroes viz: Nat Milly, Ester, and Jack, levied on and returned to me by William Colson, constable to satisfy an execution in favour of Harriett Jack, administratrix of Patrick Jack, deceased and others, vs said Jones.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Ester, about sixteen year of age; levied on and returned to me by E Jones, constable, to satisfy sundry executions v Sarah Tait, administratrix of John Tait deceased.

Thomas Childers, D.S E.C.
March 27, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the Court house in Elbert county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro woman named Lucy, about twenty five years old, levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers, to satisfy sundry fifa vs. said Chambers property pointed out by Shem Tuck, one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining P R Wilhite and other lying on the waters of Dove creek, in the county of Elbert; levied on as the property of Geo ge Ogle by, to satisfy a fifa in favor of George Owens vs said Oglesby

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S E.C.
March 27, 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r.
April 1, 1824. m9m

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS John A. Heard applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of Joseph Christler, late of said county, deceased

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

Given under my hand as Clerk of the Court of Ordinary of said county, this 27th day of March, 1824. JOB WESTON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Sarah Wellborn, Abner Wellborn, Isaac Ramsey, James Render, and Carlton Wellborn, apply to me for letters of administration on the estate of Johnson Wellborn, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office this 1st day of April, 1824. JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Two feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two cows and calves, one table and crockery, one chest, four shoats, two spinning wheels, one pot and one oven; levied on as the property of Rebecca Waller, to satisfy an execution obtained by virtue of a mortgage in favour of James Moore; property pointed out by said Rebecca Waller, and now in the possession of plaintiff. JOHN BURKS, D. S.

January 28, 1824.

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

The interest of Lewis Willis in a tract of land containing 590 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county on the waters of Little River, adjoining Hunter and Thomas Pollard, and whereon Edna Willis now lives: levied on a the property of said Lewis Willis to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Drewry W. Jackson and others vs Lewis Willis and John W. Willis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty five acres more or less lying in Wilkes county adjoining Richeson Booker and Burdett, unoccupied; levied on as the property of Christopher Brooks to satisfy an execution in favor of William Guice property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron levied on as the property of Ignatius Semmes administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Semmes, deceased to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Locker, and returned to me by Isaac Clemmons constable: property pointed out by plaintiff

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Rocky creek adjoining Enoch Coomb and other now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W. Burton administrator *De bonis non*, of Thomas Sims, deceased to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Leonard—property pointed out by defendant

JOHN BURKS, D. S.

March 1, 1824.

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Ball, adm'x. &c. vs Laban Marler and J. W. Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz. Pompey, Linas, Philis, and Muriah; levied on as the property of John

ALSO,

Charlotte Roberts' life estate in the following negroes, viz. Candas a woman about 35 years old, and Hester a girl about 14 years old; levied on as the property of Hughes Roberts, her husband, to satisfy a fi fa in the name of Mahony and Stovall against said Roberts, together with sundry other fi fas vs Hughes Roberts—pointed out by the plaintiff in execution.

ALSO,

One lot of land containing one acre, more or less, with the improvements & appurtenances thereof, adjoining Charles Dukes and others, in the occupancy of John K. M. Charlton; levied on as the property of Samuel Gardner by virtue of a fi fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Lewis S. Brown against Samuel Gardner, together with two other fi fas vs said Gardner—pointed out by the plf.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

March 6, 1824.

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

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriet and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Vina and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Siller; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

January 30, 1824.

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

One walnut folding table, two small trunks, one shot gun, two washing tubs, one man's saddle, two water pails, one brass kettle, one coffee mill, and two bread trays; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Winifred Pettee.

ALSO,

216 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the

property pointed out by L. S. Brown.

ALSO,

One man's saddle; levied on as the property of Laban Marler to satisfy the above stated execution, said Marler being security for John W. Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Bess, a boy named Jacob, and a girl named Lez. two beds and furniture, steads and cords, 2 chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one gridiron, one coffee pot, one chugn, and two mares; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff*

March 5 1824.

Administrators Sales

ON Saturday the 22d of May next will be sold agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, at the court house of said county

One tract of Land

containing 61 3 acres in said county adjoining Samuel Allgood and others being the real estate of John C. Taylor, deceased to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x

March 15, 1824. 12-tds

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable inferior court of Greene county, itting a account of ordinary, will be sold in the town of Greensborough on the first Tuesday in April next that valuable tract of land known by the Curd Shoal tract containing 750 acres, with one half of the ferry boat and landing attached thereto. Merchant & farmer would do well to view the premise as there is no situation in the up country better calculated to wield a capital to greater advantage and with more success so at the same time and place seven likely negroes. Terms made known on the day by

Wm. C. Osborn, adm'r

Jan 27, 1824. 10 tds

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 16, 1824 7

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 20 1824 3—tds.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen and a woman named Dinah, belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway dec'd to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Pope, }
Absalom James, } ex'rs
Wmnified Callaway, adm'x

March 18, 1824. 12—tds

Executor's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in April next will be sold at the Court House door in Wilkes County, all the real estate of Benjamin Taliaferro late of said county, deceased; consisting of

3 Tracts of Land,

one containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, lying on Broad river, the same whereon the said Taliaferro died; one containing five hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, lying also on Broad river; and the other containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825. the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms—twelve months credit,—the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities

Joshua Morgan,
Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11 tds

Monthly Notices.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of Ordinary of Lincoln county, for leave to sell the real estate of William Best, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.

December 1. 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg, also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District No 103, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6 1824.

Executive Department, }
Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823. }

ORDERED, That the subjoined resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes of this state, until the next general election Attest:

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, It is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General assembly met, That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

In the House of Representatives, Nov 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in.

DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.

Approved Nov. 18, 1823

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

Nov. 25 m11m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land, No 168. in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land No 403 in the 9th district Irwin county they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, senior deceased To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Robert Grier, adm'r.
With the Will annexed.

Sept 18 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable

Pollard, and whereon Edna Willis now live: levied on as the property of said Lewis Willis to satisfy sundry execution in favor of Drewry W Jackson and others vs Lewis Willis and John W Willis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty five acres more or less lying in Wilkes county adjoining Richeson Booker and Burdett, unoccupied: levied on as the property of Christopher Brooks to satisfy an execution in favor of William Guice property pointed out by plaintiff. ALSO,

One negro man named Aaron levied on as the property of Ignatius Semmes administrator of the estate of Joseph M Semmes, deceased to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Lockett, and returned to me by Silas Clemmons, constable: property pointed out by plaintiff

ALSO,

One tract of land containing seventy two acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on the water of Rocky creek adjoining Enoch Coomb and others now in the occupancy of Philip Coomb junior; levied on as the property of Thomas W. Boston administrator *de bonis non*, of Thomas Sims, deceased to satisfy an execution in favor of John B. Lennard—property pointed out by defendant

JOHN BURKS, D. S.

March 1, 1824

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

One negro child named Edmond; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Eliza Ball, adm'x. &c. vs Laban Marler and J. W. Willis—property pointed out by plaintiff and was advertised for sale on the 1st Tuesday of this month, and postponed by order of the plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Four negroes, viz. Pompey, Lucas, Philis, and Mariah; levied on as the property of John Minton to satisfy sundry executions vs said Minton, and pointed out by plaintiffs. Sale postponed from last sale day as the property was not delivered.

ALSO,

One bay horse, saddle and bridle; levied on as the property of David Bibb to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Stokes and Sayre vs said Bibb—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney LSO

Seventy-five head of cattle, thirty-four head of sheep, forty head of hogs, two horses, and one sulkey; levied on as the property of William G. Gilbert to satisfy a fi fa in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, executors of Felix H Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H Gilbert—pointed out by one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Wilkes, on Little River, adjoining William Proctor and others, in the occupancy of Josiah Faris, and levied on as his property to satisfy two fi fas from a justice's court, in favor of R. & H. Tarver—pointed out by plaintiff.

lowing property, to wit:

31 negroes, viz: Nelly and her 5 children, Barbara, Susan, Charles, Peter & Joe—Nancy & her 2 children, Harriett and Nathan—Cyrus and wife Kitty and her son Travis—Armstead and wife Sarah and her 2 children Jenny and Ann—Charles and wife Rachel—Franky, James, Big Peter, Maria, Henry, Austin, John, Sandy, Little Peter, Puppet, Billy, George and Ben; levied on as the property of Patrick Kelly to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Malone—property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

Six negroes, viz: one negro fellow named Solomon, one negro woman named Judy and her child Mary, one woman named Viney and her child Claiborne, and one boy named Frank; levied on as the property of Josiah Walton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Dearing—To satisfy also two other executions against said Walton—property pointed out by William Dearing, and in my possession. ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a man named Gabriel, and a woman named Silla; levied on as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Andrew G. Semmes.

Richard J Willis, D. S.

January 30 1824

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

One walnut folding table, two small trunks, one shot gun, two washing tubs, one man's saddle, two water pails, one brass kettle, one coffee mill, and two bread trays; levied on as the property of Simon Pettee, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Winifred Pettee.

ALSO,

216 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Nelson Powell and others, in the occupancy of Samuel Flournoy, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins—property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Faithlove.

ALSO,

John Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of said John Moore, by Richard Anderson, constable, and returned to me, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Green.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, in the occupancy of Edna Willis; levied on as the property of John W. Willis, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Eliza Ball, adm'x, &c.—

One tract of Land

containing 6[illegible] acres in said county adjoining Samuel Allgood and others being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x

March 15, 1824. 12-tds

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Inferior court of Greene county, at the court of ordinary, will be sold in the town of Greenesborough on the first Tuesday in April next that valuable tract of land known by the Coal Shoal tract containing 750 acres, with one half of the ferry boat and landing attached thereto Merchant & farmer would do well to view the premise as there is no situation in the up country better calculated to wield a capital to greater advantage and with more success so at the same time and place seven likely negroes Terms made known on the day, by

Wm. C. Osborn, adm'r

Jan 27, 1824. 10 tds

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at Elbert Court House, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the lawful sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two negro men,

Peter, and Ned; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Job Hammond, sen. deceased, a credit until the 25th December next.

Lucy Hammond. adm'x.

January 16, 1824 7

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

Ann Gardner, adm'x.

January 0 1824 3—tds.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county, will be sold at Lexington, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next,

One tract of Land,

lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Long creek, adjoining Wilson Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, and others, and containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less; being the real estate of Samuel Huling, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Huling, adm'r.

January 27, 1824. 5—f

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon one black mare, and sundry articles too tedious to mention —Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.

March 6, 1824. 11—tds

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

er containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less, also lying on Broad river, and purchased by the said Taliaferro of Isham Watkins. The above land to be sold in pursuance of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Wilkes County passed at the January term of said court in eighteen hundred and twenty four Terms, notes with good security the first note payable the first of April, 1825. the second note payable the first of January, 1826, and the third the first of January, 1827

Joseph A. Green, ex'r.

January 30, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities

Joshua Morgan,
Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11 tds

Monthly Notices.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of Ordinary of Lincoln county, for leave to sell the real estate of William Best, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.

December 1, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb. 3, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe known by number 64, in the second district of said county. it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased

Ann Buffington, ex'rx.

Feb 11 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, } adm'rs.
Francis McLendon, }

January 30th 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Frances V Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823. m9m

the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met. That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state For the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to prop se to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved. That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives, Nov 17, 1823.
Read and concurred in.
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 18, 1823
G M. TROUP, Governor.
Nov. 25 m11m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land, No 168. in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county and another lot of land No 403 in the 9th district Irwin county they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, senior deceased To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Robert Grier, adm'r.
With the Will annexed.
Sept 18 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Pike County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Barlate of Chatham county, deceased. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

Nov 0 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Elbert county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one tract of land lying on the waters of Warhatchie creek in said county, it being a part of the real estate of Patrick Jack, deceased

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greene County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824. m9m

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1824. [No. 15.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU,*
☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

By the ship Elizabeth, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Havre, the Editor of the Advocate has received his files of Paris papers, and is also indebted to the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser for the loan of the latest papers.

The affairs of Spain remain in a very unsettled state.

The decree recently issued by King Ferdinand respecting his American Colonies will be found in this day's paper The question of Commercial interests is detached from that respecting the Independence of the Colonies.

The Greek cause continued to prosper.—Their landing in the Isle of Mytylene was attended with complete success.

A private letter, dated Syra, (Greece) Feb. 2d, states that an expedition has recently been sent out against the Isle of Scio. The Greek troops, to the number of about 5000 men, landed near the fortress of that Island, completely routed the Turkish troops, and compelled them to shut themselves up in the castle, where they are now blockaded. A squadron of twelve vessels from Hydra and Ipsara, accompanied by three fire ships, are cruizing in the channel of Scio, to prevent the entrance of succour in troops, or ammunition, which might come from Asia, for the garrison in the castle. Several of the principle Suliots, distinguished by their riches or merit, are at the head of the expedition. It is worthy of remark that some of them are the same persons that were vacuum opposed to the former expedition by the Samians, in 1822, which was so ill combined. The principal expence of the enterprise is also paid by these men. A park of siege artillery, sufficient to attack the fortress of the Island, was embarked at Napoli di Romania, and is arrived at its destination. Several vessels laden with ammunition and provisions have also sailed from there for the same place.

PARIS, February 19

The following is from the *Journal des Debats*:—

The five per cents for money or

SPANISH DECREE

The following copy of the King of Spain's Decree, of the 9th inst. relative to the American Colonies, reached us last night by express:—

By my preceding Decrees, I abolished in my ultra marine States the soi-disant Constitutional regime, and re-established my Government there upon the footing that it existed previous to March 7th, 1820, as it took place in the Peninsula. The provisions concerned only the internal regime. As to the commercial relations I signified to the authorities by my Ordonnance of Jan. 4th, that they were to maintain those relations as they existed, with the consent of the local chief. Having since that period heard my Council of the Indies, and my Council of Ministers, I have resolved to ordain as follows:—

1. The direct commerce shall be maintained in my American States with foreigners, subjects of Powers in alliance and amity with Spain; and the trading vessels of the said Powers will be allowed to traffic in those ports, as they are in the ports of my European States.

2. A Decree shall be issued, or a Law enacted to regulate this commerce, and determine the ports in which it shall be carried on, as well in the North Sea and the Islands, as in the Pacific Ocean. Custom Houses shall be established where import and export duties shall be received upon the footing of equality between the subjects of the said Powers.

3. It shall likewise be determined by the regulations upon this subject, what advantages, preferences and exemptions ought to be granted to Spanish commerce, navigation, agriculture, and manufactures.

4. Until the two foregoing articles can receive their perfect execution, no innovation shall be made in the actual state of the commerce of America, and it shall be assimilated as much as possible, in other respects, to what is the practice with regard to the Island of Cuba.

The American Spaniards will see in these measures a fresh proof of my warm desires to increase their prosperity; the European Spaniards will see the firm resolution to secure to them the exemptions and preference to which they are entitled; the merchants of good faith of all countries will see the intention to preserve and favour the existing mercantile relations, and the advantageous employment of their capital; and lastly the allied or friendly Sovereigns and Governments, will behold a public testimony of the value that I attach to the preservation of the harmony and good understanding that unites us.

London, Sunday Evening, Feb. 22.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

The following notification of hostilities having commenced against the Regency of Algiers, appeared in the Gazette of Saturday night.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 21.—[illegible]

not yet appear: the other—a declaration that he was resolved no longer to observe the terms of a treaty made with him, not to retain any Christian captives of any nation in a state of slavery. Captain Spencer's exploit, recorded above, was the immediate consequence of the latter determination.

Admiralty Office, Feb. 11.—This is to give notice, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will immediately appoint convoys, to afford protection to the trade thro' the Straits of Gibraltar, and within the Mediterranean, until the differences with the regency of Algiers shall be arranged.

J. W. CROKER.

Frankfort papers to the 16th inst. arrived yesterday. The Gazette of Soleure contains the copy of a complimentary letter from the King of France, in reply to the congratulation of the Swiss, on his conquest of Spain. A new Ordinance, published at Geneva, subjects Foreigners to personal appearance before the police on their arrival, and at the Alien Office, if their residence should exceed three weeks—the penalties for non-compliance are fine and imprisonment.

From the National Intelligencer of 27th ult.

United States and Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, the 17th ult. a long speech was delivered by Lord Nugent, on the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers towards Spain, and condemning, in the strongest terms, their calm submission to the French blockade of Cadiz, and the rude and provoking manner of some of the French boarding officers. He also condemned the withdrawal of Sir William A'. Court from his post, and pointed out, in glowing colors, the degradation to which the English government had been lowered. He then broke out in the following language: "Let the House hear the fact, and judge Mr. Appleton, the American charge d'affaires at Cadiz was preparing a protest to the Duke of Angouleme, in the matter of certain American vessels detained at Cadiz. Two English captains of merchant ships, who had entered Cadiz and taken in their cargoes prior to the French blockade being declared—who were lying in the harbor to the ruin of their owners, and saw no means of application, nor British authorities to apply to—these captains went to Mr Appleton, the American minister, and intreated as a favor, that he would have the goodness to include their names in the protest. Here, then, was the British flag asking protection from the Americans against the French. As for the Americans, they were our brothers in origin and in feeling. He trusted that he would always think of them as he thought of them now—with the warmest interest and admiration. He hoped, at some period, to see England and America linked in the bonds of the closest interest and

ing, the schooner Napoleon was brought into the latter place by a putter, which had been sent out for the purpose—the officers of the Napoleon having been cruelly murdered by three of the crew who were shipped at Savannah.

The particulars are these: One of the crew, being an active fellow, was taken from before the mast by the captain to relieve the mate, and received into the cabin, where he ascertained that there was a sum of specie on board, which fact he communicated to two other sailors (foreigners) who formed and executed their hellish designs to get the money, by striking the captain to the deck (with the cook's axe,) whence they carried him to the windlass and there chopped off his head with the axe and threw him overboard! The mate hearing the struggle on deck, came up to ascertain the cause; and soon shared the same fate! The cook was next taken from the forecastle—his head also severed from his body, and both thrown overboard!

Another person jumped overboard and was drowned in preference to being murdered. A passenger, who was at the time in the cabin, went to the companion-way and begged the crew to spare his life. They asked if he would join. He consented—and his life was spared. The mutineers then entered the cabin, ransacked it, found liquor, and soon became drunk. A small boy was left at the helm, and the passenger got on deck.

The boy soon steered the vessel for the land, and when within one half or three quarters of a mile of it, the passenger lowered the boat, gained the shore, and shortly after the vessel was taken possession of by the soldiers and carried into Madeira, with all the murderers, by order of the authorities.

The Napoleon hails from Yarmouth, Mass.—Captain Hall was from Plymouth, Mass. He is represented as being an amiable man, without family, and has made one or more voyages from Alexandria.

The above transactions occurred in Funchall Roads, in the night, some day last month, while the vessel was becalmed.

The prisoners, it was supposed, would be sent to the United States for trial

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, March 17, 1824.

I break a long silence and in great haste, to inform you of the sentence of the Court Martial upon Lieut. Kennon of the Navy, which is just made known:

"The Court, having duly and maturely considered the same, do find, that the specifications in support of the charge exhibited against the accused are not proved—and they adjudge that the accused is fully acquitted of the charge and the specifications thereof alleged against

LIEUTENANT B. KENNON.

As the conductors of a free press, we abjure every thing that wears even the semblance of oppression, and therefore feel ourselves called upon to publish the following letters, as an act of justice to Lieut. Kennon, and in discharge of what we consider a duty to the public. Some may infer that the author intends to censure the conduct of the Court in not expressing an opinion upon the conduct of the prosecutor of Lieut. K. but in this we do not concur, believing that the writer could not have thought it their province so to do.—Neither are we apprised that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to express an opinion upon the demerits of the prosecutor, further than became necessary in announcing the acquittal of Lieut. K We have too much confidence in those who administer our Government, to believe for a moment, that Lieut. Kennon will be denied the right of arraigning his prosecutor, should he be so disposed. But of this we are confident, that there is an omnipotence in public opinion that will compel the publication of the proceedings in the trial, should the accused require it—maugre the disposition may exist at Washington to withhold them.

The Navy is not less a favorite than an effective branch of the public service, and the reputation of every officer in it materially concerns them—it is their earnest *desire* (we speak for this section of country) to see the evidence against this officer, and we trust there will not be found any one toquestion their *right*, so long as the Government is called a *Republic*.—*Norfolk Beacon*

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Beacon, dated

RICHMOND, 19th March, 1824.

"I have this moment returned from Washington, and knowing the interest you and your readers take in the sentence of the Court Martial lately held upon Lieut. Kennon, I take great pleasure in informing you that it was just made known as I left the city, and that it "*fully acquits*" that worthy officer upon every charge and specification, the Court declaring that they are "*not proved.*"

"I understood this would be made known to Lieut. K immediately, and that he would be ordered to go out passenger in the Peacock, from your port to resume the situation he held on board the frigate United States, previous to his arrest. The *Secretary* considers this a sufficient recompense for all Lieut. Kennon's *wrongs, privations* and *expenses!* The *Court* pronounce no censure upon his *Prosecutor*, nor does the *secretary* deem it proper for *him* to bestow any mark of reprehension for a libellous and anonymous attack upon a subordinate officer, the charges against whom a select Court, after "duly and maturely considering the same," declare are "*not proved*"!!

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PARIS, February 19

The following is from the *Journal des Debats*:—

The five per cents. for money exceeded par to-day, (February 17) which is an event which will form an epoch in the history of our finances. Under the ancient regime the 5 per cents, never exceeded 104; and under Bonaparte they never rose higher than 9*l*. It was reserved for the constitutional regime, and a Royalist Administration to see them at par.

The Opposition incessantly repeat that France will be overwhelmed with loans.

It is true that we owe 197,000,000 francs; 68 millions are anterior to the restoration and result from the debts of the States.

One hundred and thirty were created to liquidate the arrears of the revolution, and the burdens imposed upon us by the Hundred Days.

Four millions have been constituted for the Spanish war; and out of the 197,000,000 which form the total debt, these four millions are the only part that belongs to the King's Government.

Did the Opposition reflect duly when they exposed themselves to receive by facts such a reply to their declamations?

maintained in my American States with foreigners, subjects of Powers in alliance and amity with Spain; and the trading vessels of the said Powers will be allowed to traffic in those ports, as they are in the ports of my European States.

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London, Sunday Evening, Feb. 22.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

The following notification of hostilities having commenced against the Regency of Algiers, appeared in the Gazette of Saturday night.

Admiralty Office, Feb 21.—Despatches dated the 31st of last month, and 1st inst. have this morning been received at this office, from the hon. Captain Spencer, of his Majesty's ship Naiad (who had been directed to proceed to Algiers, to make, in conjunction with his Majesty's Consul at that Regency, a remonstrance against some late proceedings of the Dey,) stating that his negociation had ended unsatisfactorily, and that the Consul was obliged to strike the British flag, and embark on board his Majesty's ship.

Capt. Spencer further reports, that having met an Algerine corvette, he felt it, under his instructions, his duty to attack her, and that she was laid on board, and captured in the most handsome manner, by his Majesty's brig Camelion, when Capt. Spencer had the satisfaction to find that he had rescued 17 Spaniards, whom the Algerines was carrying into slavery.

The causes of this warlike declaration on our part, are, it appears, two-fold—one, the refusal on the part of the Dey, to make reparation for an insult offered to the British Consular flag, of what nature does not yet transpire; the other, the infraction of the Swiss, on his conquest of Spain. A new Ordinance, published at Geneva, subjects Foreigners to personal appearance before the police on their arrival, and at the Alien Office, if their residence should exceed three weeks—the penalties for non-compliance are fine and imprisonment.

From the National Intelligencer of 27th ult.

United States and Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, the 17th ult. a long speech was delivered by Lord Nugent, on the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers towards Spain, and condemning, in the strongest terms, their calm submission to the French blockade of Cadiz, and the rude and provoking manner of some of the French boarding officers. He also condemned the withdrawal of Sir William A'Court from his post, and pointed out, in glowing colors, the degradation to which the English government had been lowered. He then broke out in the following language:

"Let the House hear the fact, and judge. Mr. Appleton, the American charge d'affaires at Cadiz was preparing a protest to the Duke of Angouleme, in the matter of certain American vessels detained at Cadiz. Two English captains of merchant ships, who had entered Cadiz and taken in their cargoes prior to the French blockade being declared—who were lying in the harbor to the ruin of their owners, and saw no means of application, nor British authorities to apply to—these captains went to Mr Appleton, the American minister, and intreated as a favor, that he would have the goodness to include their names in the protest. Here, then, was the British flag asking protection from the Americans against the French. As for the Americans, they were our brothers in origin and in feeling. He trusted that he would always think of them as he thought of them now—with the warmest interest and admiration. He hoped, at some period, to see England and America linked in the bonds of the closest interest and amity, forming a rallying point for the rights and liberties of the world; and he trusted that the time at which he should behold this, was not very far distant, but he might be allowed to feel some jealousy, some slight humiliation, at seeing the interest of the British flag abandoned by the British minister, and seeking, though protection from America, yet still protection from a foreign power. For the effect of this inglorious policy, as regarded England, we need now look only at the Spanish ports, and see all the commerce of the country under the control and in the hands of France. French vessels, he was informed, were admitted duty free into every port of Spain, while heavy duties were still levied upon the ships of G. Britain."

From the Alexandria Herald.

MOST HORRIBLE.

Captain Hedges, of the brig Ranger, arrived here on Monday, from Isle of May, reports the following horrible transactions:

He was informed, by the captain of a British vessel who had arrived at the Isle of May, from Madeira, that a few days previous to his sailing, came up to ascertain the cause; and soon shared the same fate! The cook was next taken from the forecastle—his head also severed from his body, and both thrown overboard!

Another person jumped overboard and was drowned in preference to being murdered. A passenger, who was at the time in the cabin, went to the companion-way and begged the crew to spare his life. They asked if he would join. He consented—and his life was spared. The mutineers then entered the cabin, ransacked it, found liquor, and soon became drunk. A small boy was left at the helm, and the passenger got on deck.

The boy soon steered the vessel for the land, and when within one half or three quarters of a mile of it, the passenger lowered the boat, gained the shore, and shortly after the vessel was taken possession of by the soldiers and carried into Madeira, with all the murderers, by order of the authorities.

The Napoleon hails from Yarmouth, Mass.—Captain Hall was from Plymouth, Mass. He is represented as being an amiable man, without family, and has made one or more voyages from Alexandria.

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The prisoners, it was supposed, would be sent to the United States for trial

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, March 17, 1824.

I break a long silence and in great haste, to inform you of the sentence of the Court Martial upon Lieut. Kennon of the Navy, which is just made known:

"The Court, having duly and maturely considered the same, do find, that the specifications in support of the charge exhibited against the accused are not proved—and they adjudge that the accused is fully acquitted of the charge and the specifications thereof alleged against him."

This sentence is approved by the Secretary & sent to Lieut. Kennon to-day at Norfolk. But at the same time he has orders to go out in the Peacock to the Pacific and join the frigate United States—is told that some parts of his *defence* are *not approved*—and that it is *not* the intention of the Department to order the arrest and trial of *Com. Porter* upon the charges preferred by Lieut. Kennon against him!!

The proceedings of the late trial will *not* be published.—Kennon will obtain no redress for his multiplied wrongs and great expenses—the Government will hear none of the facts connected with the murder of *Lieut. Cocke* at Porto Rico! and the first act of the new Secretary is to tell young officers to submit implicitly to the indignities and abuse of their commanders in any shape, and to sanction the monstrous principle asserted some time ago by a certain officer, "that laws were not made *for Post Captains*"!!

Of the great sensation occasioned by this act of the Secretary, you shall hear more anon.

A FRIEND.

We have too much confidence in those who administer our Government, to believe for a moment, that Lieut. Kennon will be denied the right of arraigning his prosecutor, should he be so disposed. But of this we are confident, that there is an omnipotence in public opinion that will compel the publication of the proceedings in the trial, should the accused require it—maugre the disposition may exist at Washington to withhold them.

The Navy is not less a favorite than an effective branch of the public service, and the reputation of every officer in it materially concerns them—it is their earnest *desire* (we speak for this section of country) to see the evidence against this officer, and we trust there will not be found any one to question their *right*, so long as the Government is called a *Republic*.—*Norfolk Beacon*

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Beacon, dated

RICHMOND, 19th March, 1824.

"I have this moment returned from Washington, and knowing the interest you and your readers take in the sentence of the Court Martial lately held upon Lieut. Kennon, I take great pleasure in informing you that it was just made known as I left the city, and that it "*fully acquits*" that worthy officer upon every charge and specification, the Court declaring that they are "*not proved.*"

"I understood this would be made known to Lieut. K immediately, and that he would be ordered to go out passenger in the Peacock, from your port to resume the situation he held on board the frigate United States, previous to his arrest. The *Secretary* considers this a sufficient recompence for all Lieut. Kennon's *wrongs! privations!* and *expenses!* The *Court* pronounce no censure upon his *Prosecutor*, nor does the *Secretary* deem it proper for *him* to bestow any mark of reprehension for a libellous and anonymous attack upon a subordinate officer, the charges against whom a select Court, after "duly and maturely considering "the same," declare are "*not proved*"!!

"Withholding the sentence from Lieut. K. until the eve of the Peacock's sailing, completely deprives him of the *right* he has, to a copy of the proceedings for publication, and I was assured, at the Department, that nothing but the *sentence* would be sent to the Press from that quarter!

"My authority justifies the most implicit reliance upon these facts, and I impart them to you with equal confidence in their truth.

"In a course like this, and with reference to one of the most aggravated insults to which a young officer was ever subjected, I am sorry to say, but one opinion prevails with regard to the new Secretary! *Might* against *Right* must now be considered as the doctrine of the Navy Department!

"I trust there will not be a voice in the country that will not be raised against such systematic oppression, nor a Press that will not freely be employed to give its denunciation the most ample circulation and effect.—Let the friends of the Navy look to this in season."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Herald, dated

"WASHINGTON, 18th March, 1824.

"DEAR SIR—

"The sentence of the Court Martial upon Mr. Kennon is a "*full acquittal*" upon *every charge and specification*—but the Court go no further!

"He is ordered to the Pacific in the Peacock—and if report tells true, this is a step by the "powers that rule the roast" to stifle all further enquiry about the famous Georgia libel!—for, it is understood here, the Secretary will make no part of the proceedings *public* but the *sentence*,—and making Kennon's sailing nearly *simultaneous* with a knowledge of his sentence, puts it out of *his* power to get any thing else for that purpose.

"No steps are to be taken against the *Prosecutor*, though the Court have declared that the charges and specifications "*are not proved*!"

"I make this known to you to satisfy the curiosity I know your readers have about the late Court Martial, and suggest it as due to justice and the honor of the Navy, whether it will not be expedient for Lieut. Kennon to publish all that he can, to wit,—*his defence*.—The public will from that, I am told, be able to comprehend something of a transaction of which they are to be *officially* kept ignorant, but which they have only to know to stamp with their severest reprehension.

"The Officers here, under the rank of Captain, hope some independent Member of Congress will call for the proceedings of the Court Martial: Amen say I"

We publish to-day, an other communication to the Agricultural society of South Carolina. Some two year ago, we endeavored to impress upon the minds of our readers the important subject to be attained, and the benefits which might be derived from the institution of agricultural societies. The South Carolina society, has been in existence but two or three years, and all who have marked its progress or who have perused the communications emanating from it, must be convinced of the importance of institutions of a similar description. The planters of Baldwin County, in this state, have formed a society, for the improvement of agriculture; but in no other part of the state, to our knowledge, has the example been followed. From what we have already published on the subject of rice alone, it is evident that our modes of cultivation are susceptible of improvement—and how can these improvements be better attained than by associations for mutual information, and mutual inquiry—by the judicious disposition of premium, creating a spirit of competition and a general rivalship, in producing the greatest quantity of the fruits of the earth—at the smallest expense—and benefitting the community at large, by the publication of the best modes of culture of our great staples, upon which our wealth and prosperity, so intimately depend? Patriotism and interest equally dictate the course proper to be pursed.

The present communication is valuable on account of the hints it contains, relative to the health of the cultivator, as well as the business of cultivation.—*Sav. Georgian.*

From the Southern Patriot.

sure removed by means, within the reach and control of all.

That other countries have been ruined by the gradual deterioration of climate, can be proved by history; and the situation of Italy in particular, may be known from the publications of Sismondi, Chateauvieux, and others. Even where rice is cultivated on the Banks of the Arno and the Po, although sickly, the prevalence of sickness is nothing compared with that in the neglected Sea Coast, and even the Campagna di Roma, which was once the garden of Italy. We also know that where countries had been notoriously sickly, they have been released from that deplorable situation by proper draining and cultivation. Particular instances of this kind, in our own state, must be familiar to you all, and the reverse from neglect or imprudence, is unhappily too true. Many healthy situations have been ruined by inconsiderate clearings—by Mill Ponds and Reserves, and again have been restored to health by removing the sources of sickness.

Private interest and individual enterprise alone may effect the improvements contemplated. Where several are interested they must associate, and where all will not do so legislative aid must be obtained. A planter may turn his attention to his own abandoned rice fields, or be annoyed by those of other people. He knows that the soil is of the first quality of blue clay, superior to a great proportion of tide land. He knows that excellent crops have been made from it in favorable seasons. He reads of the system of draining and irrigation practised in China and other parts of Asia. He learns that a very cheap and simple machine may be used to flow his fields when too dry, and to relieve him when there is an excess of water. He purchases his neighbour's property for a trifle and removes the nuisance.* He makes certain and abundant crops, and his success in a few years induces others to follow his example, and the dry culture of such fields becomes general. Give me leave to offer the suggestion of a friend, a man of the first respectability—that flax would probably succeed as well in such grounds as in the low country of H Hand. If not exceeding my province I would more particularly recommend that they be allotted to all the purposes of grazing and soiling. By this plan, all occasion for the unwholesome reserves would be obviated and the place for the reserve become the richest part of the field. The cultivation of Sugar Cane as food for cattle of all kinds, both in summer and winter, may be well worthy your consideration. It would be a most luxuriant crop in such lands, and the juice when fermented and distilled is said to be more profitable in Georgia than the cultivation of Sea Island Cotton. A few enterprizing men may soon improve a neighborhood, and enable their families to reside so near their own planting interests as to superintend and inspect them daily.

If from your own experience, you are satisfied of the great advantages resulting from your residence on your plantations throughout the winter what must be the additional advantages of such superintendance in the Summer and Autumn—the most in the effectual draining of a great portion of the inland swamps and rice fields enable them to afford the most abundant crops of corn, hay, &c.? Would not some such system of culture, greatly improve the prospect of health in this part of the state?

* To give some idea of the simplicity and effect of a machine for draining fields incommoded by back water, or from any other cause too wet, I send a rough model of one that may be made by any carpenter, from materials always at hand, which will enable each man employed on it to raise about 75 gallons of water per minute.

Besides bed-raining of such cleared swamps, there are bays and ponds in the neighborhood of every plantation, the draining of which would greatly promote the health of the vicinity. Another fruitful source of disease is the neglected stagnant water in the ditches and canals of the rice fields after the water has been left off preparatory to harvest.—You refresh the water in your fields as often as bubbles and scum, which denote fermentation, are observed to collect; but neglect that in the ditches altogether as soon as the rice is ripe.—From the continued warmth of the weather for the space of two months after this period, it is obvious that a vast quantity of stagnant water must be in these ditches, and a proportionate quantity of noxious exhalation be the consequence. The exhalations resulting from rice culture are trifling compared with that from neglect and oversight in leaving stagnant water where there need not be any.—The spirited and commendable experiment made by our neighbours of Savannah, has not succeeded quite as well as they merited. With deference I think this is owing to two circumstances: all the neighboring rice fields are not subjected to dry culture; and they which are subjected are not perfectly drained. The evaporating in the drains from May to November, I believe to be the cause of sickness in the vicinity. If they will not construct machinery for throwing off this water, they should at least make it ebb and flow in the ditches with every tide.

Give me leave to offer an opinion as to the precautions that may be useful if not necessary to a family about to spend the summer in the country. A residence in villages is not advisable—the distance from your plantation is generally so great as to render your superintendence difficult if not inefficient; and your health is endangered by every change of weather that may overtake you on the way, or that may detain you at the plantation. The dissipation and rivalry that will always arise in such settlements, very soon render them unsuited to health and economy. A suitable place may generally be found within a mile or two of your planting interest, where you may inspect every thing and obtain your supplies without difficulty or delay. If two or three families would unite in such a plan it would of course be more agreeable.

In making the choice, a pine ridge free from moss having a moderate slope, should be preferred, but no such place should be finally adopted until it is ascertained to afford good wholesome clear water. The associates should agree in not settling, not to make a clearing or even cut fire wood within a given distance of the settlement; to provide for making a large fire morning and evening in some central situation for the purpose of rarifying the air, expelling the dampness and consuming the surrounding atmosphere; likewise to keep a certain space round each house clear of grass, weeds and brush all of which retain much moisture. The chilly, damp night air, the heavy chilling dews in the morning, and the extreme heat of the sun should be carefully avoided. All such extremes have a great tendency to excite the diseases of summer and autumn, especially where the extremities of the body are chilled by being wet with the dew and the Sun beaming with intense heat on the head. In such cases a warm bath would have the best effect in equalizing the circulation and heat of the body. No one should ever lie down or set in wet clothes.

In other countries similarly situated great attention is paid to diet, and I have no doubt of its advantages.—All excess in eating and drinking is forbidden—the food should be abundant, nourishing and simple; the only restrictions generally observed are as to eggs, butter and milk as food.

If any preventive medicine is necessary, it certainly should be of a debilitating nature; the mild tonics, such as bitters and bark, would be useful, and by many are deemed necessary. To obviate as far as possible the consequences of occasional exposure to rain, wet feet, and other contingencies of this nature, the best precaution is the daily use of the cold bath to an empty stomach at any time of the day, but particularly in the morning. The most convenient way of applying it probably is, the effusion of a pitcher of cold water over the neck and shoulders.

I forbear to urge the advantages to be derived from a residence near your plantations throughout the year. Economy and superior skill and care will probably enable the planter

of the Senate, by repetition. Indeed, Mr. President, I had no intention of speaking on the subject again, nor should I, but for an observation made by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Hayne.) He has said, "that I was the first who introduced the word 'caucus' into the discussion." Why this observation? For what purpose? Was it any way necessary or useful to his argument?

Mr. HAYNE explained. He certainly meant nothing unkind towards the gentleman. Regret had been expressed, that this word had been used; and he had merely observed, that he believed it had first been used by the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. SMITH resumed. Mr. President: I feel perfectly confident that the gentleman entertains no unfriendly feeling towards me, personally; but, as the remark had been made, I am unwilling that the discussion of a subject so unprofitable, that I feel mortified at its being introduced, and so little comporting with the dignity of the Senate, should be attributed to me. I regret that the honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. King) should have deemed it proper to introduce it. It is true, that he qualified it by a new name, "central power." However, either my ears deceived me, or I heard him use the word Caucus, and one member opposite took it down; but, whether he did or not, his meaning was perfectly understood; and, if I used it, it was because I wished to give it the known name—I wished to call a spade, a spade.

When first introduced, I considered it as accidental, and treated it lightly, as I thought it merited. But, sir, the second speech of the introducer, and the elaborate view taken by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, have given to it form and substance. Effect seems now to be contemplated, and we must meet it as we best can.

I am not surprised at the course taken by the hon. gentleman from South Carolina. He was too young to know the extreme difficulties the republican party had to encounter, and the dangers it has been exposed to by attempts calculated to create schisms, that might have, by dividing, exposed it to great danger; which, in my humble opinion, have been mainly obviated and avoided by the caucus system. Nor am I at all surprised at the opposition to it by the honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. King.) That gentleman was a leading chief of the federal party, and he, no doubt, thinks, what I know and believe, that, owing to the caucus system, his party was prostrated, and the republican party brought into power; by which change, I firmly believe, and every republican does believe, that the nation has been greatly benefitted. I adhere to that which has rendered such essential service to my country, and the party to which I belong. The bridge which has carried me safe over, I call a good bridge. The caucus system has heretofore been approved. I attended several, was President at one—and consistency of conduct called imperiously on me to attend that lately held, and which has met with the disapprobation of the two gentlemen. It appears also, to have met with the displeasure of several gentlemen, with whom I have served in caucus more than

theme, I act as a party man, and have no hesitation in saying, that I wish to keep my party in power; that I believe the Caucus system is the most effectual means; and that, when we cease to use it, we shall thereby deprive ourselves of one most powerful instrument. Divide and Conquer, is as old as history—keep together, you cannot be subdued.

Mr. President: On the first contested election, between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams succeeded by (I believe) a small majority. It was believed that his success was owing to want of a *conjoined effort*, a *concentration* of force, on the part of the friends of Mr. Jefferson. A Caucus was, in consequence, held in Philadelphia, the object of which was, to make a conjoined effort, to concentrate all the strength of the party, and to bind each to the other, that they would use their best exertions to promote the election of Mr. Jefferson. I did not attend, but, I believe, every other member of either House, friendly to Mr. Jefferson, did attend. Who were they? Men certainly as capable of expounding the constitution, as any gentleman now in my hearing; one of them, the writer, in part, of the Federalist, (to which we daily refer,) in fact, all of them leaders in the republican ranks, and to whom we are indebted for the change by which the republican party came into power; those great men are now charged, by the gentleman from N. York, (Mr King) with being promoters of a system which, in its consequences, is to destroy the constitution, and to introduce all the plagues of Egypt. Well, sir, I am not surprized at this charge, for the honorable gentleman was one of those who lost the power. *Losers will complain*, and we ought not to be surprized, that the gentleman is very willing to put down a system by which his party has lost their power; *it is natural*, it is as natural for me to wish to continue a system, by which I, (as one of the gainers) have succeeded. I have said, that I did not attend the first Caucus; but, sir, I assured those who did, that I would act with them, and I did, as the people of Maryland know. I used exertions, that I think I should not, if the Caucus had not been held. Its decision induced me, and others, in Maryland, to *unexampled exertion*; much depended on its vote. At that time the state was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams. It was changed by the exertions made by the republicans, which, I speak with confidence, *would not have been made*, if no Caucus had been held.

A Caucus was held at the second election of Mr. Jefferson, at which almost every republican member did attend: "*It was not then thought a crime*; on the contrary, it was deemed *meritorious*. If I had not attended it, I am sure my constituents, *at that time*, would have been displeased; no one then talked of a Caucus being an assumption of power; *I mean no republican*. I believe the federalists did, but it was attributed to the injury the system did to them as a party; we did not think them in earnest; we considered their opposition as arising simply from opposition.

The next Caucus selected Mr. Madison, and I never heard that he

they have only to know to stamp with their severest reprehension.

"The Officers here, under the rank of Captain, hope some independent Member of Congress will call for the proceedings of the Court Martial: Amen say I"

We publish to-day, an other communication to the Agricultural ociety of South Carolina. Some two years ago, we endeavored to impress upon the minds of our readers the important subject to be attained, and the benefits which might be derived from the institution of agricultural societies The South Carolina o ciety, has been in existence but two or three years, and all who have marked its progress or who have perused the communications emanating from it, must be convinced of the importance of institutions of a similar description. The p anters of Baldwin County, in this state, have formed a society, for the improvement of agriculture; but in no other part of the state, to our knowledge, has the example been followed From what we have already published on the subject of rice alone, it is evident that our modes of cultivation are susceptible of improvement—and how can these improvements be better attained than by associations for mutual information, and mutual inquiry—by the judicious disposition of premiums, creating a spirit of competition and a general rivalship, in producing the greatest quantity of the fruits of the earth—at the smallest expense—and benefitting the community at large, by the publication of the best modes of cu ture of our great staples, upon which our wealth and prosperity, so intimately depend? Patriotism and interest equally dictate the course proper to be pursed.

The present communication is valuable on account of the hints it contains, relative to the health of the cultivator, as well as the business of cultivation.—*Sav. Georgian.*

From the Southern Patriot.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, 20th November, 1823.

GENTLEMEN—It would be pre sumption in me to offer any thing to your Society on Agricultural subjects; but as we are all interested in the health and prosperity of the low country, and the members of your Society more deeply than others, I submit to you the result of my reflections on this, the chief object of my attention.

That this part of the state is more sickly now than formerly, I believe you will agree; that it may become worse is ascertained; and on the consequences of this progressive deterioration, we must all look with anxiety and apprehension.

As far as my observation goes, this increase of sickness commenced with the abandonment of Inland Rice Fields, and has advanced in proportion to the number abandoned, and the quantity of high land cleared. By the former an immense increase was occasioned in the quantity of miasmata; by the latter, the most efficient means of purifying the atmosphere were removed. I confidently hope that the evil may be arrested in its progress, and in a great measure may turn his attention to his own abandoned rice fields, or be annoyed by those of other people. He knows that the soil is of the first quality of blue clay, superior to a great proportion of tide land. He knows that excellent crops have been made from it in favorable seasons. He reads of the system of draining and irrigation practised in China and other parts of Asia. He learns that a very cheap and simple machine may be used to flow his fields when too dry, and to relieve him when there is an excess of water. He purchases his neighbour's property for a trifle and removes the nuisance.* He makes certain and abundant crops, and his success in a few years induces others to follow his example, and the dry culture of such fields becomes general. Give me leave to offer the suggestion of a friend, a man of the first respectability—that flax would probably succeed as well in such grounds as in the low country of H land. If not exceeding my province I would more particularly recommend that they be allotted to all the purposes of grazing and soiling. By this plan, all occasion for the unwholesome reserves would be obviated and the place for the reserve become the richest part of the field. The cultivation of Sugar Cane as food for cattle of all kinds, both in summer and winter, may be well worthy your consideration. It would be a most luxuriant crop in such lands, and the juice when fermented and distilled is said to be more profitable in Georgia than the cultivation of Sea Island Cotton A few enterprizing men may soon improve a neighborhood, and enable their families to reside so near their own planting interests as to superintend and inspect them daily.

If from your own experience, you are satisfied of the great advantages resulting from your residence on your plantations throughout the winter what must be the additional advantages of such superintendance in the Summer and Autumn—the most interesting and important part of the whole year.

That it is more advantageous to manure and improve an old field than to clear a new one is insisted on by the most experienced farmers, even in countries where wood is much more valuable han with us and the cost of manure much greater Independent of the facility with which an immense mass of manure may be collected by alternate strata of marsh grass, stable manure fennel and other weeds, turf and marsh mud, &c.—the first cost of the land is the most conclusive consideration, for without such collection the planter will require at least twice the quantity of land for a change of fields. By rendering an old field productive, you not only recover so much land actually lost, but save the necessity of holding a greater quantity of land than is required for cultivation, and preserve the trees for the advantage of health. It is not better to manure a field until it yields 30 or 40 bushels or more of corn to the acre, than to clear a new one, which will not yield more than 15 or 20? Will not the same labour, time and expense effect the former as the latter except where the wood may be readily sent to market? Would not

of sickness in the vicinity. If they will not construct machinery for throwing off this water, he should at least make it ebb and flow in the ditches with every tide.

Give me leave to offer an opinion as to the precautions that may be useful if not necessary for a family about to spend the summer in the country. A residence in villages is not advisable—the distance from your plantation is generally so great as to render your superintendence difficult if not inefficient, and your health is endangered by every change of weather that may overtake you on the way, or that may detain you at the plantation. The dissipation and rivalry that will always arise in such settlements, very soon render them unsuited to health and economy. A suitable place may generally be found within a mile or two of your planting interest, where you may inspect every thing and obtain your supplies without difficulty or delay. If two or three families would unite in such a plan, it would of course be more agreeable.

In making the choice, a pine ridge free from moss, having a moderate slope, should be preferred, but no such place should be finally adopted until it is ascertained to afford good wholesome clear water. The associates should agree in writing, not to make a clearing or even cut fire wood within a given distance of the settlement, to provide for making a large fire morning and evening in some central situation for the purpose of rarifying the air, expelling the dampness and consuming the surrounding atmosphere; likewise to keep a certain space round each house clear of grass, weeds, and brush all of which retain much moisture. The chilly, damp night air, the heavy chilling dews in the morning, and the extreme heat of the sun should be carefully avoided. All such extremes have a great tendency to excite the diseases of summer and autumn, especially where the extremities of the body are chilled by being wet with the dew, and the Sun beaming with intense heat on the head. In such cases a warm bath would have the best effect in equalizing the circulation and heat of the body. No one should ever lie down or set in wet clothes

In other countries similarly situated great attention is paid to diet, and I have no doubt of its advantages—All excess in eating and drinking is forbidden—the food should be abundant, nourishing and simple; the only restrictions generally observed are as to eggs, butter and milk as food.

If any preventive medicine is necessary, it certainly should no be of a debilitating nature; the mild tonics, such as butters and bark, would be useful, and by many are deemed necessary To obviate as far as possible the consequences of occasional exposure to rain, wet feet, and other contingencies of this nature, the best precaution is the daily use of the cold bath to an empty stomach at any time of the day, but particularly in the morning. The most convenient way of applying it probably is, the effusion of a pitcher of cold water over the neck and shoulders.

I forbear to urge the advantages to be derived from a residence near your plantations throughout the year. Economy and superior skill and care will probably enable the planter to make a profit of 8 or 10 per cent. on his capital whereas it is now the most that is generally realized. Hoping that these suggestions may be corrected and improved by your practical knowledge and experience,

I am with much respect,
Your ob't. humble servant,
JOSEPH JOHNSON.

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* The deserted rice fields are the Pon ine. Marshes of South Carolina.

† This may be seen at Chisolm & Taylor's counting house

CONGRESS.

Debate in the Senate,

On the several propositions to amend the Constitution of the United States

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1824.

Mr. Smith, of Md. said, he should vote against an indefinite postponement. The state of Maryland, said he, has instructed its Senators to use their best endeavors to obtain such an amendment to the constitution as will ensure a uniform mode of election, throughout the United States, of President & Vice President. The district mode is preferred by that state, which meets my concurrence, and I shall vote for any of the resolutions that will be most likely to succeed, and will assure that mode. Having entered, yesterday, into my reasons on the subject, I will not again trespass on the time

heard him use the word Caucus, and one member opposite took it down; but, whether he did or not, his meaning was perfectly understood; and, if I used it, it was because I wished to give it the known name—I wished to call a spade, a spade.

When first introduced, I considered it as accidental, and treated it lightly, as I thought it merited. But, sir, the second speech of the introducer, and the elaborate view taken by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, have given to it form and substance. Effect seems now to be contemplated, and we must meet it as we best can.

I am not surprised at the course taken by the hon. gentleman from South Carolina. He was too young to know the extreme difficulties the republican party had to encounter, and the dangers it has been exposed to by attempts calculated to create schisms, that might have, by dividing, exposed it to great danger; which, in my humble opinion, have been mainly obviated and avoided by the caucus system. Nor am I at all surprised at the opposition to it by the honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. King) That gentleman was a leading chief of the federal party, and he, no doubt, thinks, what I know and believe, that, owing to the caucus system, his party was prostrated, and the republican party brought into power; by which change, I firmly believe, and every republican does believe, that the nation has been greatly benefitted. I adhere to that which has rendered such essential service to my country, and the party to which I belong. The bridge which has carried me safe over, I call a good bridge. The caucus system has heretofore been approved. I attended several, was President at one—and consistency of conduct called imperiously on me to attend that lately held, and which has met with the disapprobation of the two gentlemen. It appears also, to have met with the displeasure of several gentlemen, with whom I have served in caucus more than once. Well, sir, they have their reasons, such as are satisfactory to themselves, with which I have nothing to do. That of being conscientiously against it, they cannot offer. There are certainly some, who think the system wrong, on principle. The gentleman from South Carolina has said so; but their numbers, among politicians, are few. I have not met with many. May we not, without offence, believe, that men are much governed by the consideration of whether the caucus will or will not support their favorite candidate? And must we not believe, that those who have heretofore attended caucusses, will find it difficult to assign any other reason for absenting themselves from that which they now censure? Indeed, Mr. President, I must think, that it had a powerful influence, although, perhaps, unknown to themselves. I mean no reflection on any one; but I form my opinion from man, as he is constituted,

I will now, Mr. President, take a view of the Caucus system, as it has operated; and, I trust, I shall be able to shew that it has enabled the Republican party to mount into power, and has tended, mainly, to maintain them in it. Upon this

in the republican ranks, and to which we are indebted for the change by which the republican party came into power; those great men are now charged, by the gentleman from N. York, (Mr King) with being promoters of a system which, in its consequences, is to destroy the constitution, and to introduce all the plagues of Egypt. Well, sir, I am not surprized at this charge, for the honorable gentleman was one of those who lost the power. *Losers will complain*, and we ought not to be surprized, that the gentleman is very willing to put down a system by which his party has lost their power; *it is natural*, it is as natural for me to wish to continue a system, by which I, (as one of the gainers) have succeeded. I have said, that I did not attend the first Caucus; but, sir, I assured those who did, that I would act with them, and I did, as the people of Maryland know. I used exertions, that I think I should not, if the Caucus had not been held. Its decision induced me, and others, in Maryland, to *unexampled exertion*; much depended on its vote. At that time the state was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams. It was changed by the exertions made by the republicans, which, I speak with confidence, *would not have been made*, if no Caucus had been held.

A Caucus was held at the second election of Mr. Jefferson, at which almost every republican member did attend: *It was not then thought a crime*; on the contrary, it was deemed *meritorious*. If I had not attended it, I am sure my constituents, *at that time*, would have been displeased; no one then talked of a Caucus being an assumption of power; *I mean no republican*. I believe the federalists did, but it was attributed to the injury the system did to them as a party; we did not think them in earnest; we considered their opposition as arising simply from opposition.

The next Caucus selected Mr. Madison, and I never heard that he thought their act other than constitutional; he had attended the first Caucus in Philadelphia, and was a principal leader in it. He accepted the nomination. We all know that he was opposed by Mr. Monroe. A schism was threatened (by that opposition) in the republican party. It was supported by the federal party, and never was the republican party in greater danger. What prevented that great evil? The Caucus nomination. *No other course could have succeeded.* The people rallied around that nomination, and a schism was thereby prevented

Mr. President: Some (now present) know that a schism in the republican party had nearly taken place, on the election of the present Chief Magistrate. The opposition to him was strong in numbers and character, and there was every reason to believe that the republican party would be severed. How was it avoided? The republicans met as *brethren* of the *same family*, agreed on Mr. Monroe, and *all* supported him. He and the Vice President were informed, by letters, signed by me and the secretary of the caucus, of their nomination, to which they replied, by letters which have been published. Neither shewed any re-

fuctance at the mode of nomination; neither objected to a caucus power of nomination; they both seemed well satisfied, and appeared to accept with pleasure. The present President expressed himself, with strong approbation, of the *source of nomination*. His words are, "*Deeply penetrated by this distinguished mark of confidence, emanating from such a source.*" What source? The Caucus.

I have shewn that the Caucus system has been considered, by our three *Republican* Presidents, as not only constitutional, but expedient. They have never said that it was dangerous to the liberties of the country. It has existed for 24 years, and the liberties of the people appear just *as safe*, and rather safer, than some of us thought they were prior to its being adopted.

Now, sir, suppose that all the republicans had met, (agreeably to open invitation) like *brethren* of the same family, as they did on all former occasions, and have agreed (as they might have done) on a candidate, what would have been the consequence? It might have continued the union of the party. And of what consequence is it which of the candidates shall be successful? Either of them will do tolerably well. Congress will take care that neither shall do much harm. I have my preference, I admit; but, had another been selected, I would have supported him; for, my object is *union* in the Republican party. Gentlemen, (many of them my friends) with whom I have acted through the worst of times, declined to attend: their motives are their own. But what is the effect? A complete dissolution of the Republican party—divided into at least four parties; the whole in a state of distraction. Father against son, brother against brother, all in a state of complete confusion; and what for? For a principle? No sir, there is no principle involved. What then is all this noise about? Why, whether you shall choose A. B, C, or D; and, choose which you will of the candidates, the nation will (if the people choose such Congresses as the three last) move on majestically towards its great destiny. When I look around, I am surprised at the excitement artificially created. Now, Mr. President, the difference between those who attended the Caucus, and those who did not, I take to be this: that those who went, were anxious to unite on some one republican candidate, and support him, be he whom he might, and thus preserve the union of the party; and those who did not attend, were willing to risk all, rather than run the risk of their candidate being in the minority. From this last, I except, of course, the gentleman from South Carolina and the conscientious.

Mr. President—In a government like ours, where many of our great officers are elected, there must be some mode adopted by which to concentrate the votes of the people. They cannot (scattered as they are) know the candidates—it is morally impossible: the voters must therefore depend on some person, some public bodies, or on private meetings for information, as to the best character for the office. For instance, "For President." Well, sir, it has been thought, for twenty four years last past, that the members of Congress, elected by the people, and in people, from recommending a candidate. Now, sir, I would ask, how many of that Legislature knew any of the other candidates except the one recommended by them? perhaps three or four, who may have been in Congress. Other States have pursued a similar course, with as little knowledge of the candidates. Each State has its favorite candidate; of him they may know something. But how can they be capable of forming a judgment between him and those who are opposed to him, I know not. Many State Legislatures have undertaken to recommend, whilst they reprobate the caucus nomination. Another mode has been adopted: *by Convention*. I should like to know how the delegates to the convention are chosen: are they by the people? I believe not. A few people meet; their numbers may be ten, fifty, or any other number, and they appoint the delegates; and, thus chosen, they meet in convention, and select their candidates. Now, Mr. President, whether either of those modes is preferable to a caucus, or whether any of them are equal to it, is to be determined. For my part, I thought the old mode was the best, and I have adopted it. I have exercised my own opinion. I have given myself no uneasiness about that of others. And I must think, an interference with the opinion of those who attended the caucus, was wholly irrelevant to the subject matter before the Senate.

The Steam Boat Decision.

When this important question was finally settled by the last authority which our institutions acknowledge, we merely recorded the fact, without comment. As the principles which have been established have an immediate bearing upon one of the acts of our Legislature, and in fact totally invalidate it; as the consequences rationally to be expected from the operation of these principles will be evidently favorable to the commercial prosperity of our city, we had expected that some of the many who are interested would have favored us with their anticipations. In the absence of better matter, we shall therefore present the result of the little reflection we have been enabled to bestow upon the subject. The competition of Hamburg to Augusta, altho' supported entirely by adventitious circumstances, has in a considerable degree affected the commercial interests of Savannah, by diverting a portion of the country trade from its natural exit, to the port of Charleston. The monopoly granted to the Steam Boat Company had a direct agency in assisting these sinister operations. The navigation of the river being now rendered free, the consequent competition will place freight at as low a rate as can be afforded. In Savannah the port charges have been reduced to a level with the most favored cities of the Atlantic shore.—Can it then be supposed that the freight of Cotton from either Hamburg or Augusta to Charleston, can be afforded at the same rate, as if shipped to Savannah? Or can any principle of interest or prudence now direct our city of the advantages which nature claims for her? Hamburgh has grown with the rapidity of a mushroom—but only by the excitement of artificial heat. Its means of sustenance are, we conceive, now withdrawn, and its decay must be as rapid with gratitude, the ability and courage with which Mr. Gallatin breasted the shock of Federalism in Congress during Mr Adams' administration. The second not only regard Mr. Calhoun as a dead weight on the Electoral ticket, but they have serious apprehensions that that ticket is made up of a majority of persons who would prefer Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson as their next President; and they fear that the same management which placed him on the ticket as Vice President might get him the vote of Pennsylvania. There are many other causes which unite to strengthen the opposition to Mr. Calhoun. The dissatisfaction throughout the State is greater than we had apprehended. It is probable it will increase. Again, we call on the aged and experienced and influential men of the Democratic party, to stand forward and give their party and their country, that advice which attachment to principle, disinterestedness and experience shall dictate.—*Ibid.*

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Greek Fund on Thursday, 18th March, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the funds collected to aid the cause of the Greeks be remitted to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. Brokers of the United States in London, to be held by them subject to the order of the Greek Government, and that the said government be apprized of the amount and time of remittance of those funds.

Resolved, That all persons now having in their hands contributions intended for this holy cause, and all who may not hitherto have contributed to it, be requested to transmit to Charles Wilkes, Esq. Treasurer of the Greek Fund in New York, such subscribtions, in order that, if possible, the whole may go forward at once and without further delay.

Resolved, That the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary of this Committee be authorized to remit such funds as they shall deem it expedient after the publication hereof.

The above resolutions were ordered to be published, and the Committee then adjourned. By order of William Bayard, Esq. Chairman.

CHAS. KING, Secretary of the Greek Fund.

☞ Printers throughout this state, and other states friendly to the Greek cause, are requested to republish this notice.—*Nat. Adv.*

To get before our readers, as soon as practicable, a Sketch of a Debate in the Senate of the United States, which excited some interest last week, we have passed over some Speeches prepared for the press, of a less fugitive interest, to which we will give as early a place as we can possibly find for them.

The Sketch of Proceedings in the Senate embraces Thursday and Friday's sittings. On Saturday the Senate did not sit; and, on resuming the question on Monday, the Vice President being then in the Chair, he declared the Debate upon questions not properly before the Senate, to be out of order—and the Debate on the Caucus question was terminated by that decision. Soon after which, the Debate on the merits of the main question was also terminated, by the indefinite postponement of the several amendments proposed to the Constitution.

Nat. Intelligencer.

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time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was quite finished; and it is a curious incidence that she was to be coppered the very day the news of his death arrived.

Johnson was to have received forty thousand pounds as soon as the vessel got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprize succeeded. Johnson had previously offered his services to the admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without being hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one of his majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk the boat, made fast the torpedo to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match. Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got, as the sailors express it, his cable athwart the hawse of the barge; upon which he took out his watch, and having looked at it very attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes and a half to live. Upon this the boatswain began to make grievous lamentations. "Avast blubbering," said Johnson: "Doff your jacket, and be ready to stuff in into the hawse-hole while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized the axe and cut the cable.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10, 1824.

General Smith's speech on the motion made in the Senate of the United States, to postpone indefinitely the several propositions to amend the constitution of the United States in the mode of electing the President.

This speech deserves attention on account of its plainness and candour, and of the sound sense and republican feelings which are strikingly displayed in it throughout. This speech cannot surprise those who know Gen. Smith, either personally or by reputation. If there is an undeviating republican in Congress; if there is a steadfast member of the democratic party in the United States, General Samuel Smith, of Maryland, is that man. Besides, he possesses talents of the first order. When in the house of representatives, and chairman of the committee of ways and means, the fiscal concerns of the nation were ably investigated, and placed in a most luminous manner before the house. His services during the late war, when Maryland was invaded by the British troops under General Ross, will always be gratefully remembered.

There is a feature in that speech which, in our estimation, ought to be imitated by all politicians and writers when discussing important subjects: we mean the candour with which an acknowledgment is made of the views of the democratic party, and of the reasons which induced the democratic members of Congress, to meet in caucus. Thus General Smith, without rhetorical figures; without specious arguments to defend the views and intentions of the democratic party, frankly tells the senate, that he is a member of that party which placed Mr. Jefferson in the presidential chair, and which is intent on exercising all its influence, all fair and lawful means, to elect a man of the same principles as a successor to Mr. Monroe. The difference is remarkable between the speech of Gen Smith and of some other speakers on the same subject. The opponents of this gentleman, turn round and found the object of their attack, never once acknowledging the true reasons they had in opposing the caucus. They hide themselves behind the "constitution," the "unconstitutionality of a meeting by members of congress for the purpose of nominating a first magistrate of the Union," &c. Why not come to the point at once, like General Smith? Why not say, that, *we, federalists and we, deserters of the republican ranks, wish to divide the democratic party, that we may get into power*, and that, *we can effectually succeed but by destroying the means that have been successfully employed by the democrats, to concentrate their*

"The question of the presidency of the U. States is one that still continues to occupy the public attention from one extreme of the Union to the other, and the exertions made by the partizans of the respective candidates are unprecedented. As a statesman, John Q. Adams appears to be most respected and, notwithstanding he is not considered as properly belonging to the republican party, he has every chance of succeeding. Mr. Crawford, it is thought, will be his strongest competitor, as the demonstrations on the part of the European league against free institutions in every part of the globe, require that the reins of the United States government should be placed in the hands of a man of strong republican principles and firmness, although his diplomatic talents and experience are not so great. Mr. Calhoun's want of age is objected to, and although numbers admire General Jackson as a commander of an army, they feel afraid to trust him with the destinies of a country whose prosperity depends on peace."

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis?

Extracts from two *extra* prints—

"The western states, it is now well ascertained, will vote for Clay; the southern states, except Georgia and Virginia, are decidedly for Jackson; and the northern and eastern states are divided between Adams and Jackson. The case of Crawford is hopeless—some of his friends have already given him up."

"National election!—People's ticket—For President, John Q. Adams, who CAN WRITE.—For Vice President, Andrew Jackson, who CAN FIGHT."

If *writing* and *fighting* are so absolutely necessary to render this country more prosperous than it is, then let us have an Adams, who can write, and a Jackson, who can fight; for none can be found in this country superior to them in these great acquirements.

☞ *WE are requested to announce JOHN W. COOPER, Esq. as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court.*

April 10, 1824.

☞ *We have been requested to announce RICHARD HUDSPETH, Esq. as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court.*

April 10. 1824.

Notice.

AN Election will be held at the Court House, in Washington, on Tuesday the 4th of May next, for a Justice of the Inferior Court in the place of Col. Johnson Wellborn, deceased.

By order of the Court,
John Haliday, cl'k.

April 6, 1824. 15—3t

At Auction,

Hardware & Cutlery,

PATENT PLOUGHS, &c. &c.

Comprising the whole of the subscriber's extensive and newly imported stock of

GOODS:

Which consists of a great variety of

TABLE Knives & Forks; Pocket & Penknives; Lancets, Razors and Scissors, Hand, Whip, Cross Cutt and other Saws; Files and Raps; Carpenters' Planes, Chissels, Locks and Hinges, assorted; common and fine Gilt Buttons; Brushes, assorted; Guns, Fish Hooks, Trace Chains, Patent Hoes, and almost all other goods in the Hardware line. It being his intention to quit the trade, the whole of his remaining stock will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at public Auction, on the third day of May next, at his store in Augusta, at 9 months credit.

The assortment being very extensive, Country Merchants who may wish to lay in assupply, will find it worthy their attention to attend. In the mean time those who call

union in the Republican party. Gentlemen, (many of them my friends) with whom I have acted through the worst of times, declined to attend: their motives are their own. But what is the effect? A complete disunion of the Republican party—divided into at least four parties; the whole in a state of distraction. Father against son, brother against brother, all in a state of complete confusion; and what for? For a principle? No sir, there is no principle involved. What then is all this noise about? Why, whether you shall choose A. B, C, or D; and, choose which you will of the candidates, the nation will (if the people choose, such Congresses as the three last) move on majestically towards its great destiny. When I look around, I am surprised at the excitement artificially created. Now, Mr. President, the difference between those who attended the Caucus, and those who did not, I take to be this: that those who went, were anxious to unite on some one republican candidate, and support him, be he whom he might, and thus preserve the union of the party; and those who did not attend, were willing to risk all, rather than run the risk of their candidate being in the minority. From this last, I except, of course, the gentleman from South Carolina and the conscientious.

Mr. President: In a government like ours, where many of our great officers are elected, there must be some mode adopted by which to concentrate the votes of the people. They cannot (scattered as they are,) know the candidates—it is morally impossible: the voters must therefore depend on some person, some public bodies, or on private meetings for information, as to the best character for the office. For instance, "For President." Well, sir, it has been thought, for twenty four years last past, that the members of Congress, elected by the people, and in whom they had deposited all confidence, was the best source for information. Has that source deceived the people in any one instance? I understand that the congressional caucus recommended Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. The people elected them; and experience has shown that the reliance placed by the people in the Caucus nomination of all three has turned perfectly satisfactory, and no injury has resulted therefrom. It is rational to suppose, that the members of Congress have better opportunities of knowing the character and talents of the several candidates, than those who have never seen them, and never acted with them. However, the Caucus mode is denounced, and now let us see what is to be substituted, for there will be a substitute. It is in the nature of our Government. It cannot be avoided. Well, sir, one state by an act of its legislature, nominates its favorite, that is, the favorite of a majority of the body; another Legislature, in their private capacity, nominate their candidate, and forbid their Members of Congress, chosen, as they are, by the

The Steam Boat Decision.

When this important question was finally settled by the last authority which our institutions acknowledge, we merely recorded the fact, without comment. As the principles which have been established have no immediate bearing upon one of the acts of our Legislature, and in fact totally invalidate it; as the consequences rationally to be expected from the operation of these principles will be evidently favorable to the commercial prosperity of our city, we had expected that some of the many who are interested would have favored us with their anticipations. In the absence of better matter, we shall therefore present the result of the little reflection we have been enabled to bestow upon the subject. The competition of Hamburg to Augusta, altho' supported entirely by adventitious circumstances, has in a considerable degree affected the commercial interests of Savannah, by diverting a portion of the country trade from its natural exit, to the port of Charleston. The monopoly granted to the Steam Boat Company had a direct agency in assisting these sinister operations. The navigation of the river being now rendered free, the consequent competition will place freight at as low a rate as can be afforded. To Savannah the port charges have been reduced to a level with the most favored cities of the Atlantic shore.—Can it then be supposed that the freight of Cotton from either Hamburg or Augusta, to Charlestos, can be afforded at the same rate, as if shipped to Savannah? Or can any principle of interest or prudence now divest our city of the advantages which nature claims for her? Hamburgh has grown with the rapidity of a mushroom—but only by the excitement of artificial heat. Its means of sustenance are, we conceive, now withdrawn, and its decay must be as rapid as has been its advancement But let it stand—or let it fall, the object of its origin is destroyed, and the place can only exist to the advantage of Savannah. Charleston can no longer be benefitted. We offer these hasty ideas, in the hope of drawing from others, better informed, a more comprehensive statement of the consequences to be expected from the free navigation of the river by Steam Boats.

Savannah Republican.

We understand that Gen. Jackson has been strongly urged to visit this City, before his return home. It is also said that the General has consented and is expected here in less than two weeks.

Phil Press.

Letters from the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, express much dissatisfaction at the recent nomination of Mr. Calhoun, for the Office of Vice President. This feeling is the more general as it embraces the friends of Mr. Gallatin, and the early and fast friends of General Jackson. The first class is made up of men, who remember

Resolved, That all persons now having in their hands contributions intended for this holy cause, and all who may not hitherto have contributed to it, be requested to transmit to Charles Wilkes, Esq. Treasurer of the Greek Fund in New York, such subscriptions, in order that, if possible, the whole may go forward at once and without further delay.

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CHAS. KING, Secretary of the Greek Fund.

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Nat. Intelligencer.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger, Feb. 9

Projected Escape of Bonaparte.

It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the Island of St. Helena. The vessel was about 90 feet long, and of the burthen of 100 tons. It was built of half inch plank; the grain of two of such planks was placed in a vertical and the other two in horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, & the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the fresh air. The plan was, to sail up at night, within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or some subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which into the hawse-hole while I cut the cable," Upon saying this, Johnson seized the axe and cut the cable.

THE NEWS.

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There is a feature in that speech which, in our estimation, ought to be imitated by all politicians and writers when discussing important subjects: we mean the candour with which an acknowledgment is made of the views of the democratic party, and of the reasons which induced the democratic members of Congress, to meet in caucus. Thus General Smith, without rhetorical figures; without specious arguments to defend the views and intentions of the democratic party, frankly tells the senate, that he is a member of that party which placed Mr. Jefferson in the presidential chair, and which is intent on exercising all its influence, all fair and lawful means, to elect a man of the same principles as a successor to Mr. Monroe. The difference is remarkable between the speech of Gen Smith and of some other speakers on the same subject. The opponents of this gentleman, turn round and found the object of their attack, never once acknowledging the true reasons they had in opposing the caucus. They hide themselves behind the "constitution," the "unconstitutionality of a meeting by members of congress for the purpose of nominating a first magistrate of the Union," &c. Why not come to the point at once, like General Smith? Why not say, that, *we, federalists, and we, deserters of the republican ranks, wish to divide the democratic party, that we may get into power*, and that, *we can effectually succeed but by destroying the means that have been successfully employed by the democrats, to concentrate their strength and establish an union of interests and feelings.* It would be more honorable, and the people would be less deceived, if the candid language of General Smith were to predominate in the discussion of the presidential question.

NAVY.

We are sorry to perceive that heavy charges are alleged against the navy department of the United States. Until all the proceedings in the case of Lieut Kennon are published which now cannot be withheld from the public, we cannot form a correct opinion. We will, observe, however, that whatever may have been the services rendered by Com. Porter, nothing ought to screen him from a trial by the laws of his country on the charges preferred against him by Lieut. Kennon. If eminent public services are to place a man above the laws, we may as well surrender our rights and perils, ges into the hands of a king, who may sometimes find it his interest to preserve the lives, fortunes, and reputation of a portion of his subjects, against the oppressions of a distinctive and higher class of men. It is said, that republics are ungrateful. But how have all the republics that have existed been destroyed? Is it not by men, ambitious and designing, it is true, but who had served gloriously their country in the field and in the cabinet? The spirit and preservation of our public institutions require that no partiality should be shown to any citizen: the laws were made for all, and all are amenable to them.

We inserted in our columns some few weeks ago, an article headed. "*Opinion of Mr. Crawford in France;*" the following paragraph from the London Morning Chronicle, shows the opinion entertained of the presidential candidates in England.

Court. April 10, 1824.

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By order of the Court,

John Haliday, cl'k.

April 6, 1824. 15—3t

At Auction,

Hardware & Cutlery,

PATENT PLOUGHS, &c. &c.

Comprising the whole of the subscriber's extensive and newly imported stock of

GOODS:

Which consists of a great variety of

TABLE Knives & Forks; Pocket & Penknives; Lancets, Razors and Scissors, Hand, Whip, Cross Cutt and other Saws; Files and Raps; Carpenters' Planes, Chissels, Locks and Hinges, assorted; common and fine Gilt Buttons; Brushes, assorted; Guns, Fish Hooks, Trace Chains, Patent Hoes, and almost all other goods in the Hardware line. It being his intention to quit the trade, the whole of his remaining stock will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at public Auction, on the third day of May next, at his store in Augusta, at 9 months credit.

The assortment being very extensive, Country Merchants who may wish to lay in a supply, will find it worthy their attention to attend. In the mean time those who call will be supplied on liberal terms at reduced prices.

Reuben Leggett.

March 31, 1824. 15—3t

Lost or Mislaid;

A NOTE dated between the 18th and 25th December, 1824, payable twelve months after date, given by William C Lyman to the subscriber, as administrator of the estate of Samuel Wingfield, deceased, the precise amount not recollected, but it made part of three notes amounting to $83, on which $58 have been paid All persons are forwarned to trade for said note, and W. C. Lyman is hereby notified to pay it but to the subscriber.

Charles Wingfield.

April 6, 1824. 15—1t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Haonah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1824. m9m

SHOCKING RELATION.

A letter from Para, Brazil, Nov. 2d, received in England, relates a most horrible occurrence on board the prison ship, which contained about 256 individuals. About 9 on the night of the 10th, the sentinels on deck heard a great noise below, and repeatedly ordered quietness, without effect. In a short time they found the prisoners were forcing the hatches, and they immediately fired one or two vollies among them, after which every thing was quiet. In the morning they took off the hatches to remove the dead, if any, when they found only 4 out of the 256 alive! The place presented a most appalling spectacle of lacerated and mangled bodies. Some had their eyes thrust out; the tongues of some hung out of their mouths; others had their ribs stove in; others their mouths torn from ear to ear. Some were hanging by their hammock string by the neck; others by their middle, with their hands down; and some had undergone mutilation too horrible to be described. The writer had this account, at which human nature shudders, from an eye witness, the first Lieut. of the brig, who was first on board in the morning. It appears the carnage commenced by a party of them wishing to murder all the Europeans who were their fellow prisoners (about, perhaps, 10 or 12 in number,) but that being in the dark, they despatched many who were not, which excited ill blood *. They did not, moreover, all agree upon escaping by force, which increased the animosity amongst them, and a massacre of the most savage nature commenced; for they had no edge weapons, nor any thing but their hands and their hammock ropes. They were all naked, their cloths being torn from their backs. They had piled up the dead bodies under the hatches to form a kind of platform to enable them to reach the gratings, and most of these bodies were Europeans. About 20 were killed by the discharge of musketry. The four who were found alive had hidden themselves under water casks at the commencement of the fray, and had not, it appeared, suffered in health. One man was found nearly strangled, but still alive; but he died on the way to the Hospital from a slight fall.

*Another account supposes they had destroyed each other in a fit of insanity or desperation.

Administrators Sales

ON Saturday the 22d of May next will be sold agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, at the court house of said county,

One tract of Land

containing 61 3-4 acres, in said county adjoining Samuel Allgood and others, it being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x.
March 15, 1824. 12—tds

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land and improvements thereon, containing one hundred acres more or less, lying on the waters of Clarke's creek, adjoining Newtown, and land belonging to William Lackey and others; levied on as the property of Robert B Bradshaw to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of Joseph Kopman against said Bradshaw.

ALSO,

Two hundred & fifty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining John Wingfield, James Wingfield, and John Bailey, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Porter, deceased; levied on to satisfy sundry executions against Cecilia Porter, executrix of said deceased—pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven & a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Archibald Riddle and others, whereon George H. Hughes lives, and levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions against him—property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Sinton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy about eighteen, Kitty a woman about 25 Malinda about 28, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy, seven, Bob five, and Polly two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman; eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 23 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy sundry others against said Wellborn.

ALSO,

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Robert Chivers and others, on the waters of Little River; levied on as the property of Lewis Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, vs. John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Silah; levied on as the property of James Thompson to satisfy two fifas, one in the name of Lane and Sims, and the other in the name of Wm. Dearing, against said Thompson—pointed out by Lane & Sims.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
April 2, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilke county, with in the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

Eight negroes: Edea, Jack, Phillis, Peaty, Frank, John, Lewis, and George, six hundred and forty five acres of land more or less, adjoining Thomas Talbot and others, one dun mare and one sorrel horse, twelve barrels corn, and four stacks fodder; all levied on as the property of Arthur M. Charlton, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Sophia; levied on as the property of Enoch Combs to satisfy an execution in favor of Osborn Stone and others; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One grey horse, one sorrel pony, two cows and calves, and nine head of hogs; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy sundry executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, situated on the public square, and occupied as a public house, known as the Eagle Tavern, and now in the occupancy of Allen P Rice, and another lot of land, containing two acres, more or less, in the town of Washington, adjoining Andrew G. Semmes and others; levied on as the property of Samuel B. Head to satisfy an execution in favour of Nathaniel Bailey vs. said S. B. Head and Isaac Marshall—property pointed out by Andrew Ruddell.

John Burks, D. S.
April 2, 1824. 14

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

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

Seven negroes, viz: Cuff a man about 30 years old, Barbara a woman, a small girl named July-Ann, a woman named Mary, and three children, a boy named Zachariah, a girl named Rosannah, a girl named Silah; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO.

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, adjoining William Pool and others; levied on as the property of James Beard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions obtained in a justice's court in favor of Bird Saffold, and returned to me by said constable.

ALSO,

A negro boy named Harry; levied on as the property of Simpson McLendon to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One gray horse; levied on as the property of Dudley Stinson, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One chest of Carpenter's tools, one bed and furniture, and one shot gun; levied on as the property of James S. Ragsdale to satisfy an execution in favour of Willis Pope—property pointed out by William Pool and William Gill, securities, and left in their possession.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April Sale.)

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

Two beds and furniture, steads and cords, two chests, one table, seven chairs one lot of crockery, two looking glasses two spinning wheels, one clock reel two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub one loom one frying pan, one grid iron, one coffee pot, and one churn; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*
April 2, 1824. 14

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One fifty saw Cotton gin and running gear, two feather beds, furniture, steads and cords six split bottom chairs, one pine table, one pine chest, one trunk one small table, one tea pot one large pot, one small do one skillet, one spider two water pails, and one washing tub; all levied on as the property of David Barron to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Barron.

ALSO,

and Jack; levied on and returned to me by William Colson, constable, to satisfy an execution in favour of Harriett Jack, administratrix of Patrick Jack, deceased, and others, vs. said Jones.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Ester, about sixteen years of age; levied on and returned to me by E Jones, constable, to satisfy sundry execution vs Sarah Tait, administratrix of John Tait deceased.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.
March 27, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the Court house in Elbert county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro woman named Lucy, about twenty five years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tuck, one of the plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining P R Wilhite and others, lying on the waters of Dove's creek, in the county of Elbert; levied on as the property of George Ogle by, to satisfy a fifa in favor of George Owens vs said Ogleby.

Lindsay Oglesby, D. S. E. C.
March 27, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities.

Joshua Morgan,
Surviving Executor.
March 12, 1824. 11—tds

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Charles Wittich & Co of Petersburg, Elbert County either by note open account, or otherwise, will please come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the same will be put in suit for collection: and all demands against the said firm must be rendered in prior to the 15th of May next.

F. G. H. Gunther, Attorney for surviving copartner of the late firm of CHARLES WITTICH & Co.

The subscriber is to be found until further notice, at Mr Frederick Wittick's, Newford, Wilkes County, Ga.
March 26, 1824. 13—6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Arnall, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate are requestad to call with their accounts legally attested and receive their money.

☞ The legatees of said estate are requested to take notice, that applica-

to murder all the Europeans who were their fellow prisoners (about, perhaps, 10 or 12 in number,) but that being in the dark, they despatched many who were not, which excited ill blood * They did not, moreover, all agree upon escaping by force, which increased the animosity amongst them, and a massacre of the most savage nature commenced; for they had no edge weapons, nor any thing but their hands and their hammock ropes. They were all naked, their cloths being torn from their backs. They had piled up the dead bodies under the hatches to form a kind of platform to enable them to reach the gratings, and most of these bodies were Europeans. About 20 were killed by the discharge of musketry. The four who were found alive had hidden themselves under water casks at the commencement of the fray, and had not, it appeared, suffered in health. One man was found nearly strangled, but still alive; but he died on the way to the Hospital from a slight fall.

*Another account supposes they had destroyed each other in a fit of insanity or desperation.

Administrators Sales

ON Saturday the 22d of May next will be sold agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, at the court house of said county,

One tract of Land

containing 61 3-4 acres, in said county adjoining Samuel Allgood and others, it being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x.
March 15, 1824. 12—tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen, and a woman named Dinah, belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway, dec & to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Pope, } Exrs.
Absalom Janes, }
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x
March 18, 1824. 12—tds

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon one black mare, and sundry articles too tedious to mention —Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.
March 6, 1824. 11—tds

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND
For sale at this Office.

and levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions against him —property pointed out by defendant,

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy about eighteen, Kitty a woman about 25 Malinda about 28, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy, seven, Bob five, and Polly two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman; eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 25 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of John Faver, dec.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Drury Cunningham now lives, containing one hundred and seventy eight and a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Joel Appling, Richard Hudspeth, and others; levied on as the property of Drury Cunningham to satisfy an execution in the name of Buckenhead Talliafero for Jordan B. Lesueur vs. Drury Cunningham and Thomas Barnes, together with sundry others against said Cunningham.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Lizy B. Reynolds now resides, containing one thousand and forty nine acres, more or less, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill, William L. Weems and others, one house and lot in the town of Washington, in the occupancy of Samuel B. Heard, with a good gin house, stables, carriage house and crib, adjoining the widow Wingfield and others; all levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy an execution in the name of John S. Holt against Johnson Wellborn, together with

ty of Arthur M. Charlton, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Sophia; levied on as the property of Enoch Combs to satisfy an execution in favor of Osborn Stone and others; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One grey horse, one sorrel pony, two cows and calves, and nine head of hogs; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy sundry executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lowe—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, situated on the public square, and occupied as a public house, known as the Eagle Tavern, and now in the occupancy of Allen P. Rice, and another lot of land, containing two acres, more or less, in the town of Washington, adjoining Andrew G. Semmes and others; levied on as the property of Samuel B. Head to satisfy an execution in favour of Nathaniel Bailey vs. said S. B. Head and Isaac Marshall—property pointed out by Andrew Ruddell.

John Burks, D. S.
April 2, 1824. 14

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

One negro man named Prince; levied on as the property of William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favor of John D. Stroud: property pointed out by Reuben Scott.

John Burks, D. S.
April 2 1824. 14

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

One grey horse; levied on as the property of Nichola Burton to satisfy a fifa in favor of Tate & Verdell vs said Burton.

ALSO,

The ninth part of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Fallen creek, belonging to the estate of John Threlkeld, senr deceased; levied on as the property of John Threlkeld to satisfy a fifa in favor of William S. Bragg, issued from a Justice's court, and returned to me by Thomas Edmonson constable.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.
March 27, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

as the property of Dudley Stinson, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One chest of Carpenter's tools, one bed and furniture, and one shot gun; levied on as the property of James S. Ragsdale to satisfy an execution in favour of Willis Pope—property pointed out by William Pool and William Gill, securities, and left in their possession.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April Sale.)

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

Two beds and furniture, steads and cords, two chests, one table, seven chairs one lot of crockery, two looking glasses two spinning wheels, one clock reel two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub one loom one frying pan, one grid iron, one coffee pot, and one churn; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*
April 2, 1824. 14

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One fifty saw Cotton gin and running gear, two feather beds, furniture, steads and cords six split bottom chairs, one pine table, one pine chest, one trunk one small table, one tea pot one large pot, one small do one skillet, one spider two water pails, and one washing tub; all levied on as the property of David Barron to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Barron.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: one negro woman by the name of Betty, supposed to be about twenty-five years of age, and one boy by the name of Tom, supposed to be sixteen years old; levied on as the property of William Nunnelee to satisfy sundry fifas vs said Nunnelee; property left in the possession of Walter Nunnelee, senior.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, Elbert county, adjoining Thomas Lane and others; levied on as the property of William Calady to satisfy an execution in favor of Jones and Weston vs. said Calady, and returned to me by E. Jones, constable.

ALSO,

One grey mare, about ten or twelve years of age; levied on as the property of Murphy Vaughan to satisfy a fifa in favor of John A. Verdell vs. said Vaughan.

ALSO,

The interest of Micajah Jones, in the undivided estate of John Tait, deceased, in the following property, viz: six hundred acres of land more or less, adjoining Samuel McGehee and others, Elbert county, four negroes, viz: Nat, Milly, Ester,

March 27, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities.

Joshua Morgan,
Surviving Executor.
March 12, 1824. 11—tds

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Charles Wittich & Co of Petersburg, Elbert County either by note open account, or otherwise, will please come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the same will be put in suit for collection: and all demands against the said firm must be rendered in prior to the 15th of May next.

F. G. H. Gunther, Attorney
for surviving copartner of the late firm of CHARLES WITTICH & Co.

The subscriber is to be found until further notice, at Mr Frederick Wittick's, Newford, Wilkes County, Ga.
March 26, 1824. 13—6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Arnall, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate are requestad to call with their accounts legally attested and receive their money.

☞ The legatees of said estate are requested to take notice, that application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary of the county of Wilkes on the first Monday in July next, for an order to divide the said estate.

J. P. Leverett, Attorney
for Wm. Arnall, Ex'r.
March 26, 1824. 13—m8t

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

Warehouse
And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.
Aug usta, December 31.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1824. [No 17.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU.*
☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

☞ *WE are requested to announce JOHN W. COOPER, Esq as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court.*
April 10, 1824.

☞ *We have been requested to announce RICHARD HUDSPETH, Esq as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court.*
April 10, 1824.

At Auction,

Hardware & Cutlery,

PATENT PLOUGHS, &c. &c.
Comprising the whole of the subscriber's extensive and newly imported stock of

GOODS:

Which consists of a great variety of

TABLE Knives & Forks; Pocket & Penknives; Lancets, Razors and Scissors, Hand, Whip, Cross Cutt and other Saws; Files and Raps; Carpenters' Planes, Chisels, Locks and Hinges, assorted; common and fine Gilt Buttons; Brushes, assorted; Guns, Fish Hooks, Trace Chains, Patent Hoes, and almost all other goods in the Hardware line. It being his intention to quit the trade, the whole of his remaining stock will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at public Auction, on the third day of May next, at his store in Augusta, at 9 months credit.

The assortment being very extensive, Country Merchants who may wish to lay in a supply, will find it worthy their attention to attend. In the mean time those who call will be supplied on liberal terms at reduced prices

Reuben Leggett.
March 31, 1824. 15—4t

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

NOTICE.

Bank State of Georgia,
Savannah, 6th April, 1824.

WILL be held at the Banking House in this city on Monday the 3d day of May ensuing, an election for nine Directors on the part of the Stockholders, to serve for twelve months from that period. The poll will be opened at ten A. M. and close at two P. M and will be conducted by two Stockholders and two freeholders or a majority of them.

By order of the Board.
A. Porter, cashier.
April 6, 1824. 16—3t

Administrators Sales

ON Saturday the 22d of May next will be sold agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, at the court house of said county,

One tract of Land

containing 61 3-4 acres, in said county, adjoining Samuel Allgood and others, it being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased: to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x.
March 15, 1824. 12—tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen, and a woman named Dinah, belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway dec'd to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Pope, } sales.
Absalom Janes, }
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x
March 18, 1824. 12—tds

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon one black mare, and sundry articles too tedious to mention —Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.
March 6, 1824. 11—tds

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN GEORGIA.

Message from the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress.

I transmit to Congress certain papers enumerated in a report from the Secretary of War, relating to the compact between the U. States and the State of Georgia, entered into in 1802, whereby the latter ceded to the former a portion of the territory then within its limits, as its parts, of which, indeed, the sums paid, and the lands acquired during their respective terms, in fulfilment of its several stipulations, are a full proof. I have also been animated, since I came into this office, with the same zeal, from an anxious desire to meet the wishes of the state, and in the hope that, by the establishment of these tribes beyond the Mississippi, their improvement in civilization, their security, and happiness, would be promoted. By the paper bearing date on the 30th of January last, which was communicated to the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation in this city, who came to protest against any further appropriations of money for holding treaties with them, the obligation imposed on the United States, by the compact with Georgia, to extinguish the Indian title to the right of soil within the state, and the incompatibility with our system, of their existence as a distinct community within any state, were pressed with the utmost earnestness. It was proposed to them, at the same time, to procure and convey to them territory, beyond the Mississippi, in exchange for that which they held within the limits of Georgia, or to pay them for its value in money. To this proposal, their answer, which bears date 11th of February following, gives an unqualified refusal. By this, it is manifest that, at the present time, and in their present temper, they can be removed only by force, to which, should it be deemed proper, the power of the Executive is incompetent.

I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the U. States to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation of the compact, that their title should be extinguished at the expense of the U. States, when it may be done *peaceably* and on *reasonable* conditions, is a full proof that it was the clear and distinct understanding of both parties to it, that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to remove them by force would, in my opinion, be unjust. In the future measures to be adopted in regard to the Indians within our limits, and, in consequence, within the limits of any state, the United States have duties to perform, and a character to sustain, to which they ought not to be indifferent. At an early period, their improvements in the arts of civilized life was made an object with the Government, and this has since been persevered in. This policy was dictated by motives of humanity to the aborigines of the country, and under a firm conviction that the right to adopt and pursue it was equally applicable to all the tribes within our limits.

My impression is equally strong that it would promote essentially the security and happiness of the tribes within our limits, if they But all these evils may be avoided, if these tribes will consent to remove beyond the limits of our present states and territories. Lands equally good, and perhaps more fertile, may be procured for them in those quarters; the relations between the U. States and such Indians would still be the same. Considerations of humanity and benevolence, which have now great weight, would operate, in that event, with an augmented force; since we should feel sensibly the obligation imposed on us by the accommodation which they thereby afforded us. Placed at ease, as the United States would then be, the improvement of those tribes in civilization, and in all the arts and usages of civilized life, would become the part of a general system, which might be adopted on great consideration, and in which every portion of our union would then take an equal interest. These views have steadily been pursued by the Executive, and the moneys which have been placed at its disposal, have been so applied in the manner best calculated, according to its judgment, to produce this desirable result, as will appear by the documents which accompany the report of the Secretary of War.

I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, under a high sense of its importance, and of the propriety of an early decision on it. This compact gives a claim to the state which ought to be executed, in all its conditions, with perfect good faith. In doing this, however, it is the duty of the U. States to regard its strict import, and to make no sacrifice of their interest not called for by the compact, nor contemplated by either of the parties, when it was entered into, nor to commit any breach of right or of humanity in regard to the Indians, repugnant to the judgment, and revolting to the feelings, of the whole American people. I submit the subject to your consideration, in full confidence that you will duly weigh the obligations of the compact with Georgia, its import in all its parts, and the extent to which the United States are bound to go, under it. I submit it with equal confidence, that you will also weigh the nature of the Indian title to territory within the limits of any state, with the stipulations in the several treaties with this tribe, respecting territory held by it within the state of Georgia, and decide whether any measure, on the part of Congress, is called for at the present time, and what such measure shall be, if any is deemed expedient.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, 30th March, 1824.

Report of the Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
March 29, 1824.

SIR: In obedience to your order, directing me to furnish a statement of the facts and circumstances connected with the execution of the 4th article of the convention between the United States and Georgia, of 19,578,890 acres belonged to the Creeks, and 7,152,110 acres to the Cherokees, which tribes owned, besides a considerable extent of country in the states of Alabama, Tennessee, and North-Carolina. Between both of those tribes and the United States there were subsisting treaties, at the time of the date of the convention, which, among other things, fixed the limits of their respective territories, and guaranteed to them the lands within those limits. (See 1st vol. U. S. Laws—treaty with the Creek Indians, p. 371, art. 5. Treaty with the Creeks, ratified 7th August, 1790. Same, page 327, treaty of Holston, 1791, art. 7. Same, page 332, treaty of 1798, near Tellico, articles 1 and 2.)

In fulfilment of the stipulation of the 4th article with Georgia, there has been held seven treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees, of which five were with the former; two of which were previous to the late war with Great Britain, in 1812, and three since. By the two preceding the declaration of war, there were ceded to Georgia 2,713,890 acres, and by the three latter, 11,735,590 acres, making together 14,748,690 acres. With the Cherokees, there have been held two treaties, both since the late war, by which Georgia has acquired 995,310 acres, which, added to the acquired by treaties with the Creek nation, make 15,744,000 acres, that have been ceded to Georgia since the date of the convention, in fulfilment of its stipulations.

In acquiring these cessions for the state of Georgia, the U. States have expended $ 958.954 90; to which should be added, the value of 995,310 acres, which were given in exchange with the Cherokees, on the Arkansas river, for a similar quantity ceded by the Cherokees to Georgia, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, which lands, estimated at the minimum price of the public lands, would make $1,244,137 50. If to these we add the sum of $1,250,000, paid to Georgia under the convention, and $2,282,151 12 1-2, paid to the Yazoo claimants, it will be found that the United States have already paid, under the convention, $7,735,243 52 1-2, which does not include any portion of the expense of the Creek war, by which upwards of seven millions of acres were acquired to the state of Georgia.

The United States have ever been solicitous to fulfil, at the earliest period, the obligation of the convention, by the extinguishment of the Indian titles within the limits of Georgia: a most satisfactory proof of which may be found in the number of treaties which have been held for that purpose, the quantity of lands which have been acquired, and the price paid. In fact, such has been the solicitude of the government, that but little regard has been had to the price, whenever it has been found possible to obtain a cession of lands to the state. The price given has far exceeded that which has ever been given in other

April 10, 1824.

At Auction,

Hardware & Cutlery,

PATENT PLOUGHS, &c. &c.
Comprising the whole of the subscriber's extensive and newly imported stock of

GOODS:

Which consists of a great variety of

TABLE Knives & Forks; Pocket & Penknives; Lancets, Razors and Scissors, Hand, Whip, Cross Cutt and other Saws; Files and Rasps; Carpenters' Planes, Chisels, Locks and Hinges, assorted; common and fine Gilt Buttons; Brushes, assorted; Guns, Fish Hooks, Trace Chains, Patent Hoes, and almost all other goods in the Hardware line. It being his intention to quit the trade, the whole of his remaining stock will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at public Auction, on the third day of May next, at his store in Augusta, at 9 months credit.

The assortment being very extensive, Country Merchants who may wish to lay in a supply, will find it worthy their attention to attend. In the mean time those who call will be supplied on liberal terms at reduced prices

Reuben Leggett.

March 31. 1824. 15—4t

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Charles Wittich & Co of Petersburg, Elbert County either by note, open account, or otherwise, will please come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the same will be put in suit for collection; and all demands against the said firm must be rendered in prior to the 15th of May next.

F. G. H. Gunther, Attorney for surviving copartner of the late firm of CHARLES WITTICH & Co.

The subscriber is to be found until further notice, at Mr Frederick Wittick's, Newford, Wilkes County, Ga.

March 26, 1824. 13—6t

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

containing 61 3 4 acres, in said county, adjoining Samuel Allgood and others, it being the real estate of John C Taylor, deceased: to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Rebecca Taylor, adm'x.

March 15, 1824. 12—tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen, and a woman named Dinah, belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway dec'd to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Pope, } Ex'rs.
Absalom Janes, }
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x

March 18, 1824. 12—tds

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th of April next at the late residence of Tabitha Burton, deceased in Elbert county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of one gig, crop of cotton, corn and fodder, cows and calves, stock of hogs, bacon one black mare, and sundry articles too tedious to mention —Terms made known on the day of sale.

Leroy Burton, adm'r.

March 6, 1824. 11—tds

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INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN GEORGIA.

Message from the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress.

I transmit to Congress certain papers enumerated in a report from the Secretary of War, relating to the compact between the U. States and the State of Georgia, entered into in 1802, whereby the latter ceded to the former a portion of the territory then within its limits, on the conditions therein specified. By the 4th article of that compact, it was stipulated that the U. States should, at their own expense, extinguish, for the use of Georgia, the Indian title to all the lands within the state, as soon as it might be done *peaceably* and on *reasonable* conditions. These papers shew the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States, in fulfilment of the several conditions of the compact, from its date to the present time, and particularly the negociations and treaties with the Indian tribes for the extinguishment of their title, with an estimate of the number of acres purchased, and sums paid for the lands they acquired. They show, also, the state in which this interesting concern now rests with the Cherokees, one of the tribes within the state, and the inability of the Executive to make any further movement with this tribe, without the special sanction of Congress.

I have full confidence that my predecessors exerted their best endeavors to execute this compact in all the utmost earnestness. It was proposed to them, at the same time, to procure and convey to them territory, beyond the Mississippi, in exchange for that which they held within the limits of Georgia, or to pay them for its value in money. To this proposal, their answer, which bears date 11th of February following, gives an unqualified refusal. By this, it is manifest that, at the present time, and in their present temper, they can be removed only by force, to which, should it be deemed proper, the power of the Executive is incompetent.

I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the U. States to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation of the compact, that their title should be extinguished at the expense of the U. States, when it may be done *peaceably* and on *reasonable* conditions, is a full proof that it was the clear and distinct understanding of both parties to it, that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to remove them by force would, in my opinion, be unjust. In the future measures to be adopted in regard to the Indians within our limits, and, in consequence, within the limits of any state, the United States have duties to perform, and a character to sustain, to which they ought not to be indifferent. At an early period, their improvements in the arts of civilized life was made an object with the Government, and that has since been persevered in. This policy was dictated by motives of humanity to the aborigines of the country, and under a firm conviction that the right to adopt and pursue it was equally applicable to all the tribes within our limits.

My impression is equally strong that it would promote essentially the security and happiness of the tribes within our limits, if they could be prevailed on to retire West and North of our states and territories, on lands to be procured for them by the United States, in exchange for those on which they now reside. Surrounded as they are, and pressed as they will be, on every side, by the white population, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for them, with their kind of government, to sustain order among them. Their interior will be exposed to frequent disturbances, to remedy which, the interposition of the United States will be indispensable, and thus their government will gradually lose its authority, until it is annihilated. In this process, the moral character of the tribes will also be lost, since the change will be too rapid to admit their improvement in civilization, to enable them to institute and sustain a government founded on our principles, if such a change were compatible either with the compact with Georgia, or with our general system, or to become members of a state, should any state be willing to adopt them in such numbers, regarding the good order, peace, and tranquillity of such state, have been placed at its disposal, have been so applied, in the manner best calculated, according to its judgment, to produce this desirable result, as will appear by the documents which accompany the report of the Secretary of War.

I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, under a high sense of its importance, and of the propriety of an early decision on it. This compact gives a claim to the state which ought to be executed, in all its conditions, with perfect good faith. In doing this, however, it is the duty of the U. States to regard its strict import, and to make no sacrifice of their interest not called for by the compact, nor contemplated by either of the parties, when it was entered into, nor to commit any breach of right or of humanity in regard to the Indians, repugnant to the judgment, and revolting to the feelings, of the whole American people. I submit the subject to your consideration, in full confidence that you will duly weigh the obligations of the compact with Georgia, its import in all its parts, and the extent to which the United States are bound to go, under it. I submit it with equal confidence, that you will also weigh the nature of the Indian title to territory within the limits of any state, with the stipulations in the several treaties with this tribe, respecting territory held by it within the state of Georgia, and decide whether any measure, on the part of Congress, is called for at the present time, and what such measure shall be, if any is deemed expedient.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 30th March, 1824.

Report of the Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
March 29. 1824.

SIR: In obedience to your order, directing me to furnish a statement of the facts and circumstances connected with the execution of the 4th article of the convention between the United States and Georgia, of the 2d of April, 1802, in which the former stipulates "to extinguish, at their own expense, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same can be *peaceably* obtained, upon reasonable terms, the Indian title to the lands lying within the limits of that state." I have the honor to make the following report:

By the convention above referred to, Georgia ceded to the U. States all the lands lying south of the state of Tennessee, and west of the Chattahoochee river, and a line drawn from the mouth of Uchee creek direct to the Nicojak, on the Tennessee river. In consideration of this cession, the United States stipulated to pay the state of Georgia $1,250,000, and obligated themselves, in the manner above stated, to extinguish the Indian title within the limits of the state. The convention also provides for the adjustment of the Yazoo claims, which were afterwards provided for by the act of Congress, approved March 31, 1814.

At the date of the convention, the Indians owned within the limits of Georgia, 25,930,000 acres, of which 2,713,890 acres, and by the three latter, 11,735,590 acres, making together 14,748,690 acres. With the Cherokees, there have been held two treaties, both since the late war, by which Georgia has acquired 995,310 acres, which, added to the acquired by treaties with the Creek nation, make 15,744,000 acres, that have been ceded to Georgia since the date of the convention, in fulfilment of its stipulations.

In acquiring these cessions for the state of Georgia, the U. States have expended $ 958,958 90; to which should be added, the value of 995,310 acres, which were given in exchange with the Cherokees, on the Arkansas river, for a similar quantity ceded by the Cherokees to Georgia, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, which lands, estimated at the minimum price of the public lands, would make $1,244,137 50. If to these we add the sum of $2,250,000, paid to Georgia under the convention, and $4,282,151 12 1-2, paid to the Yazoo claimants, it will be found that the United States have already paid, under the convention, $7,735,243 52 1-2, which does not include any portion of the expense of the Creek war, by which upwards of seven millions of acres were acquired to the state of Georgia.

The United States have ever been solicitous to fulfil, at the earliest period, the obligation of the convention, by the extinguishment of the Indian titles within the limits of Georgia: a most satisfactory proof of which may be found in the number of treaties which have been held for that purpose, the quantity of lands which have been acquired, and the price paid. In fact, such has been the solicitude of the government, that but little regard has been had to the price, whenever it has been found possible to obtain a cession of lands to the state. The price given has far exceeded that which has ever been given in other purchases from the Indians.

I feel satisfied that it may be asserted, with confidence, that no opportunity of extinguishing the Indian titles, "on reasonable terms," has been neglected to be embraced by the United States.

It may be proper to notice, more particularly, the treaty of Fort Jackson, of 1814, with the Creek Indians; and those of 1817 and 1819, with the Cherokees, as, under those treaties, lands were ceded, not only within the limits of Georgia, but also in the neighboring states of Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, which may require some explanation.

It may be proper to premise, that, previous to the late war, the four most powerful and numerous tribes of Indians, the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, lay contiguous to one another, and were situated on the weakest portion of our frontier. They contained, at the period referred to, a population of between sixty and seventy thousand, and could raise at least 15,000 warriors. During the late war with Great Britain, great anxiety

was felt in relation to those numerous and powerful tribes, and, although all, except the Creeks, remained at peace, it is believed there was a strong tendency towards hostility among some of the other tribes. The Creeks commenced hostility at a critical period of the war, and created a powerful diversion of our resources, both of men and money; but, by a vigorous prosecution of the war, they were reduced, after many and severe losses. The treaty of Fort Jackson followed. They were a conquered people, and treated as such; and such terms were imposed as considerations of public policy dictated.

The advantage that would result by separating those powerful southern tribes from one another, and from the territory of Florida, at that time a foreign province, were among the most obvious dictates of policy, as it would effectually guard against the possible future combination of those tribes, and prevent the liability to hostility, which almost invariably results from the intercourse of Indian tribes with a foreign territory. The Creek Indians were required to make the cession of lands to the U. States, in such a manner as to effect those important objects; and, accordingly, the United States acquired a large cession in what is now the state of Alabama, which separated the Creeks and Cherokees from the Chickasaws and Choctaws; and a cession, in the southern part of Georgia, which separated the Creeks from the province of Florida.

It was not conceived that there was any thing in the stipulation of the convention with Georgia, which prevented the United States from pursuing those views of national policy. The obligation of the United States extends only to purchase of lands within the limits of Georgia, so soon as it could be done upon "peaceable & reasonable terms." The lands were acquired by conquest, and not by purchase, which left the nation at liberty to pursue those views of policy which have been stated, and which, it is believed, has tended strongly to give security and strength to the most vulnerable portion of the country.

In noticing the treaties of 1817 and 1819, it may be proper to premise, that, as far back as the year 1804, a delegation from the Cherokee nation, then at the seat of Government, were informed by Mr. Jefferson, if the Cherokees, or any portion of them, thought proper to emigrate to the Arkansas, they should receive as much land as they were entitled to in proportion to their numbers, on the east of the Mississippi. Under the sanction of this promise, and tempted by the abundance of game, emigration continued from the Cherokee nation, in small parties, to the Arkansas, until 1817. The number being then considerable, a commission was constituted to treat with the Cherokee nation, on the basis of the arrangement made by Mr. Jefferson, which was followed by the treaty of the 8th July, 1817, which, among other things, stipulated that a census of the Cherokee nation should be taken in June following, and that a portion of the country should be ceded to the United States, equal to that which those who emigrated to the Arkansas

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It was the desire of the Government that the whole nation should emigrate, under the belief that it would be better for the Indians, as well as ourselves; and no effort, on the part of the Government, was left untried, to induce them to emigrate. A large portion of the nation, however, were so decidedly separated from the Creek nation, by an intervening white population, and so cover their northern boundary by the Tennessee river, which necessarily threw the cession, made by the treaty, into Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, as well as Georgia. Since the treaty of 1819, two attempts have been made, under appropriations of Congress, to open a negociation with the Cherokee nation, for further cession, both of which have proved abortive.

During the present winter, a delegation, of the principal chiefs of the Cherokee nation, visited the seat of government, and the opportunity was seized to make known to them the sentiments of the Government, upon the subject of additional cessions, in order to fulfil the stipulation of the convention with Georgia.

It cannot be doubted, that much of the difficulty of acquiring additional cessions from the Cherokee nation, and the other Southern tribes, results from their growing civilization and knowledge, by which they have learned to place a higher value upon their lands than more rude and savage tribes. Many causes have contributed to place them higher in the scale of civilization than other Indians within our limits. Lying in large masses, they do not feel that depression, which is invariably felt by small and detached tribes in the neighborhood of the whites. In addition to which, we may add the genial nature of their climate, which enables them to pass more readily from the Hunter to the Herdsman state; and the fertility of their soil, and the value of their staple articles, particularly cotton. To these, however, must be added the humane and benevolent policy of the government, which has ever directed a fostering care to the Indians within our limits. This policy is as old as the government itself; and has been habitually and strongly extended to the Cherokee nation.

By the 14th article of the treaty of Holston, in the year 1791, it is stipulated, "that the Cherokee nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will, from time to time, furnish, gratuitously, the said nation with useful implements of husbandry; and, further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and, at the same time, to establish a certain mode of communication, the U. S. will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation, as they may judge proper, not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned by the Cherokees, for cultivation, for themselves, and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic."

In conformity to the provisions of this article, the various utensils of husbandry have been abundantly and constantly distributed to the Cherokee nation, which has resulted in creating a taste for farming, and the comforts of civilized life. This humane policy of the government, since the termination of the late war, has taken, in some degree, a new direction. Certain benevolent societies, in the year 1816, applied for permission to make establishments among the Cherokees, and other Southern tribes, for the purpose of introducing among them the habits of civilized life. This was granted, and the establishments made. Their success has been such as to induce them to extend their operations. Their progress, however, has been slow, and the number of persons employed small, compared with the number of Indians. Their success, however, has been sufficient to encourage the hope, that, in time, they will produce a powerful effect upon the habits of the Indians.

Such is a brief view of the measures of the government, in relation to the Cherokees, since the treaty of 1817. Those measures have had in view the double object of inducing them to emigrate, and to prepare them for civilization, should they remain. Whether they will emigrate, or remain, is yet uncertain. Should they remain, they will be subject to the laws of Georgia, as other citizens are. Should they emigrate, they will be entitled to the same quantity of land, and the same annuities, as the Cherokees who have already emigrated to the Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient serv't.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the President of the U. States.

[Accompanying this Report, are nearly a hundred pages of documentary matter, from which the following is selected as presenting the view of the subject which is entertained by the Representatives of the State of Georgia.]

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of War has addressed to the gentlemen composing the Georgia delegation to Congress, copies of the extraordinary documents furnished by persons who are called the *Cherokee Delegation*. As this is believed to be the first instance in which a diplomatic correspondence has been held with *Indian Chiefs*, and in which they have been addressed by the Department of War in the same terms with those used to the *Representation of a State*, it becomes a subject of inquiry in what light the Cherokees are at present viewed by the Government of the United States. If as an independent nation, to be treated with by all the forms of diplomatic respect, the negociation with them should be transferred to the Department of State, and will, no doubt, be preceded by a proper examination into their authority to speak for the Cherokee tribe, on matters affecting its prosperity and existence. If to be viewed as *other Indians;* as persons suffered to reside within the territorial limits of the U. States, and subject to every restraint which the policy and power of the general government require to be imposed upon them, for the interest of the Union, the interest of a particular state, and their own preservation, it is necessary that these misguided men should be taught by the general government that there is no alternative between their removal beyond the limits of the state of Georgia and their extinction. The government of the U. S. will deceive them grossly if they are led to believe that, at this day, *their* consent is necessary to the fulfilment of *its* obligations to the state of Georgia. Their will must yield to the paramount duties of the general government to *itself* and to *each member* of the confederacy. The Cherokees allege if, indeed, the representation made is made with their authority) that they are resolved neither to leave nor sell the lands on which they reside—lands which belong to the state of Georgia, over which Georgia did claim sovereignty until the adoption of the federal constitution, and over which she will exercise her powers whenever any administration of the general government resolves to fix permanently upon them any persons who are *not*, and whom she will never suffer to *become*, her citizens. The doctrines of the general government, sanctioned by the highest tribunals, vindicate the claim of Georgia to the ownership of the soil. The Indians are simply *occupants*—tenants at will—incapable of transferring even their naked possession, except through the instrumentality of the U. S. to the state of Georgia. Aware of the tenure by which their temporary possession is held, their head men have sought, in many instances, to secure from the U. S. a title to the soil itself. Stipulations have been entered into by the general government equally contradictory to the rights of Georgia, and the obligations of the U. S; stipulations, however, which shew that the general government have the acknowledged whole, of the lands possessed by the Cherokee tribe eastward of that river in the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, and in the territory of Alabama would be soon acquired, gave a just expectation that the national pledge given to Georgia would be redeemed in the eight years which have succeeded these anticipations of the President have been realized every where but in Georgia. The successive purchases made, since that period have crowded the Cherokees out of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama, almost altogether into Georgia: and the terms upon which they have been made, have created all the difficulties now encountered in the *peaceful acquisition*, on *reasonable terms*, of the land upon which the Cherokees are now permitted to remain. difficulties which are every hour increasing, from the policy pursued by the general government

It is with all due respect a subject of serious inquiry what produced the extraordinary change in the wishes of the Cherokee tribe, as expressed in the treaty of 1817? How it happened that the Cherokees of the *upper* towns, most of whom were without the limits of Georgia, and who desired to be permanently fixed on the lands upon which they then lived, were induced, in 1819, to abandon their design, and many of them to become inhabitants of the region beyond the Mississippi, while the Cherokees of the lower towns (most of them *within* the state of Georgia,) anxiously desiring to remove in 1817, were, in 1819, tempted to remain, and filled with the desire of a permanent establishment there? The same exertions which produced *this*, can effect *another* change; can induce the remnant still in the limits of Georgia, to follow their brethren to the West, to a territory which the general government can rightfully bestow upon them as a temporary or permanent property, without interfering with the right or encroaching upon the sovereignty of any state. Argument is not necessary to show, that a power which interposes obstacles to the accomplishment of its own promise violates its faith; and that, to plead the impossibility to perform an engagement, when that impossibility is produced by those who engaged to perform it, would be equally dishonorable and hypocritical. The President is probably not aware that the U. States will be liable to such accusations, if the present moment is suffered to pas without a full compliance on their part, with the obligations of the treaty of cession of 1802. What has created the strong desire of the Cherokee Indians to remain where they are? The policy of the general government; the pretended guarantees of their possession; the attempted changes in the nature of their titles to them; the lessons received from their masters in the arts of civilized life; the acquisition of property and the desire of extending and securing it; a policy just and generous to the Indians, but solely at the expense of a member of the Union, at war, not less with the rights of that member of the Union, than with the solemn promises of the general govment. The U. S. have the same right to colonize a tribe of Indians from the Columbia or Red River, in Georgia as they have to pursue a system of policy whose aim or end shall be the permanency of the Cherokees within that state.

If the Cherokees are unwilling to remove the *causes* of that unwillingness are to be traced to the U. States, genera government; and by *insisting*, as we do, most *earnestly*, upon an immediate fulfilment of the obligations of the articles of cession concluded in 1802, as the only means by which justice can be done to the state we represent, and the character of the general government be vindicated.

J. Elliot, Nicholas Ware, } Senators.
Joel Abbot, George Cary, Thomas W. Cobb, A. Cuthbert, John Forsyth, Wiley Thompson } Representatives.

The following extract from an editorial article in the Mobile Register of the 23d ult. throws some light on the affairs of the Cherokee nation of Indians. This however, we will remark;—if ever the Chiefs of that nation intended to present the alternative of an acknowledgement of their independence, or a sale of their territory to the United States government, they have as yet performed but half their duty. They have urged the acknowledgement of their independence, but have *refused* to sell their lands. It remains to be explained why they have disregarded the *positive instructions* of Hicks. *Geo. Journal.*

"We further learn, that Hicks the principal Chief of the Cherokees, accompanied by thirteen other Chiefs, started a few weeks since as commissioners to Washington City for the purpose of procuring an acknowledgement of their independence as a nation, or of selling their whole territory. Hicks, however, was laboring under the pain of a white swelling, and became so very ill, that he was under the necessity of returning, but gave strict and positive instructions to the other Chiefs, either to bring home an acknowledgement of their *National Independence*, or to negotiate a transfer; therefore it is probable that a portion of their country will shortly be added to this state."

From the National Advocate.

STATE NOMINATION.

We congratulate the Democratic party on the following nomination for Governor and Lieut. Governor. The number of democratic members present, and the unanimity which prevailed, is the harbinger of safety to the party, and cannot but blast the hopes of its enemies.

We have never contended for *men;* The safety of the democratic party, and its systems are what we have endeavoured uniformly to promote. We therefore give the nomination of Samuel Young for Governor, and Erastus Root for Lieut. Governor, our most cordial support, while at the same time we beg leave to concur fully in the honourable mention which our friends of the Albany Argus have made of Governor Yates; it may emphatically be said "he is an honest man," ever consistent in his democratic principles, and faithful to the party.

ALBANY ARGUS—Extra.

SATURDAY, April 8.

At an adjourned meeting of the republican members of the Senate and Assembly, convened at the Capitol, on Friday the 2d April, 1824, Hon. WALTER BOWNE, (of the Senate) Chairman, and JAMES MULLETT, Esq. (of the Assembly) Secretary.

One hundred and six members of both houses attended. At the first balloting,

Col. Sam'l. Young received 60 votes.
Hon. Joseph C. Yates, 45
Scattering, 1

The meeting next proceeded to ballot for Lieut. Governor.

Hon. Erastus Root rec'd 75
Hon. James Burt, 21
Scattering, 6

It was then resolved that the above nominations be unanimous, and that the candidates be supported by the republican party.

A committee of eight was appointed to draft an address to the electors, and the meeting adjourned.

The "irregulars," as they are called, it seems did not attend the caucus; the whole number in both Houses is 158, absent 52.

Col. Young was the candidate that Gov. Tompkins believed would succeed him in 1816. He is a man of unquestionable talents, as the western paper, the Madison Observer, speaks of him in the following extract.

"Col. Young is mentioned as a candidate for Governor at the next election. If he should obtain the regular nomination at Albany, no doubt he will succeed. He is a man of sound understanding, strict integrity, and is, and always has been a faithful adherent to the republican party of this state. His nomination would give general satisfaction to the party."

In conformity with the principles and practice we have ever pursued to support the regular *nominations of the democratic party, fairly and honorably made*, we shall support COL. SAMUEL YOUNG FOR GOVERNOR, and GENERAL ERASTUS ROOT, FOR LT. GOVERNOR of the state, for the ensuing two years.

While pursuing the old and steady course laid down for the government of the Democratic party, the only course to produce *union* and *triumph*, we esteem it a duty which we must cheerfully discharge, to bear witness to the incorruptible integrity and republican conduct of Governor Yates, who may be pronounced emphatically an honest man. We feel persuaded that the Democrats of this state will not forget him; and although he retires from the office of Executive, he will no doubt fill a station equally as responsible and honorable, though not as perplexing and difficult.

BOSTON ELECTIONEERING.

We copy the following example of the style in which the Bostonians electioneer for Governor, while we in this State are falling into a milk and water system in relation to our old opponents, the Democrats of Boston speak their mind like men.

Nat. Advocate.

From the Statesman.

FEDERAL DOCTRINE!!!

The following declaration was made by a gentleman, in presence of a numerous company in Boston, on the 6th of September 1812. He was a respectable merchant of unimpeachable veracity. On being sold, after having made this declaration, that he would not publish it, he immediately wrote and subscribed it, and delivered it to a gentleman present. He is deceased, but his *written declaration, subscribed with his name*, is now in my possession.

"I believe the present Government of the United States to be a were visited by the British, it should raise the *white flag*? Of those *principal citizens of Boston* who requested Commodore Bainbridge to send our frigates below the Castle?

The young men of Massachusetts, when at the polls on MONDAY NEXT, are requested to *think of these things.*

ALGERNON SIDNEY.

From the National Advocate.

"MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR"—"LAND OF STEADY HABITS"

The good people of Middletown, (Conn) have been lately thrown into a flurry, by an event of great political importance. One day, an uncle Josiah was walking home, musing upon the number of its sins and reformations, pamphlet in hand, to be shortly sent to the western counties next year, he perceived beneath his feet a clever superscribed "*Alexander Wolcott, Esq*" He took it up, took it home, and read it; and after returning to several of his neighbors, to discover whether it contained brimstone, and most assuredly it was if he was discerning, he spread and read it. Country courtesy, or, if you please, common sense, prohibited upon uncle Josiah, so hand it over to the right owner to Mr. Wolcott, as his right to unseal, without paying into its contents. But it were probably asking too much from the keen enquiry and ardent curiosity of our Connecticut friends, not to look into a letter directed to a private individual. Uncle Josiah discovered that it was a political letter and written by one *democrat*, on the presidential election. Here was a discovery, here was a blow up, and a blow out. Uncle Josiah had some intention of calling a Hartford Convention, to decide upon the treason contained in the letter, but after placing his finger upon his nose for one second and a half, being the usual period of reflection in that neighbourhood, he resolved to convene a "*mass*" meeting, though a great friend of *John Quincy Adams* and *his measures* on the occasion. Accordingly he called on Deacon Flash, Colonel Jonathan Buttermilk, Squire Bean, Colonel Punkin, and Ensign Pea-pyan, who for hwith repaired to uncle Josiah's.

Aunty Keziah was requested solemnly to withdraw—the old cat was kicked out of the room, and the squirrel cage placed outside the door. The Caucus then drew around the table; uncle Josiah having first prepared a bowl of apple toddy with a wooden bumming graced over it, and some chips of codfish. After this refreshment they all put on their specs on the tips of their noses, when uncle Josiah drew out the horrible letter which he read amid sundry exclamations of O'm—O! dear—by the living jingo—odds fags and catnips—what a blow—what bumblebees—here's treason and we cheerats!

The letter turned out to be of the *shocking* tenor as follows:—

"New London, Conn. Oct 9, 1823.

Dear Sir—As you may have perceived, the Republican Advocate, of this place, has for some time, taken an active and very decided stand in support of Mr. Crawford and democracy. The republicans here appear all united in the same cause. The Advocate, in conjunction with the Times, of Hartford, will certainly have a just influence in the state and *out of it*. Cannot the Sentinel of your place be made to do its duty, in an *immediate* support of the interests of the country? Its co-operation at this time is very desirable.

I understand, on good authority, that the Mercury, of Hartford, would also do its duty in this cause, if they were not fearful of losing the printing of the U S laws. *In the discharge of their duty, they certainly ought to be protected against a sacrifice of their interests*, and I should think, there would be republicans sufficiently patriotic to guard them from any loss for their fidelity to the party. The New Haven Register, it is to be feared, will be for *amalgamation*, &c.

It is undoubtedly a point of great importance to get a *senator of decided democracy*

With the highest respect and esteem,
I am your faithful servant
GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

Alexander Wolcott, Esq Middletown.

After lighting pipes and drinking another bowl of toddy, they agreed to give all due solemnity to the important discovery; to form themselves into committee and make reverend and grave report on the subject, all which was printed in the Middlesex Gazette, and a fun cart despatched, as an extraordinary courier, with the proceedings to the Professor of the New York Statesman, who has it all in his Thursday's page, under the imposing title of "Important Discovery." *What a humbug*, only equalled by the former *hunting* when they tried us for publishing a political letter under similar circumstances, and found us guilty of body itself a durable renown. One branch of the National Legislature has, at length, said, that Debt shall no longer be considered criminal—that the dungeon shall no longer be the portion of the honest debtor. The bill which has passed is necessarily qualified and guarded—it gives no immunity to fraud, and it contains the requisite checks to shield its benefits from abuse; but the Senate has, substantially and formally declared against *the principle* of Imprisonment for debt; it has trodden down and trampled under foot one of the last remnants of Feudal and Roman barbarism, which the lore of education and habit have been able successfully to uphold until now against the spirit of the age. We cannot doubt that the concurrence of the other Branch will render the overthrow of this anomaly in our system complete and perpetual.

Our pleasure, we confess, would have been greater, had this philanthropic measure received a more unanimous consent. We have, however, the satisfaction to know that its opponents, generally, were not averse to the bill on principle, but because they thought the scheme imperfect; and many of them, we further know, are so far from approving of imprisonment for debt, that they are the warm advocates of the still higher measure of relief, a general system of Bankruptcy. Of this, as well as the object of the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, we have been the humble but constant supporters. On the subject of the expediency of a system of Bankruptcy, we have differed from many for whose opinions we entertain habitual respect; but in our attachment to it we are incorrigible. It rejoices us to see this beneficent measure even in part accomplished. Should the Congress in its wisdom ever couple the other part with it, in the laws of the Republic, then, indeed, should we expect the nation to rise up and call them blessed. *Nat. Intel.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24, 1824.

"A PARENT" *is received, and shall appear in our next.*

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS & GEORGIA.

We lay before our readers some interesting official papers respecting the extinction of the Indian title to land in the territory of the state of Georgia. They must appear very extraordinary, especially if we take a retrospective view of the situation of the Indians at the time the convension of 1802 was concluded between this state and the United States, of the policy which has actuated the Indians to sell their land since that period, and of the interest the state has had ever since in the occupation of the land in possession of those Indians. It is not our purpose to discuss all these points; we refer our readers to the able remonstrance of the Georgia delegation to President Monroe, for a more condensed exposition of the whole subject. And we venture to say, that after giving an attentive perusal to all the papers, the conclusion will be drawn, that the general government for some time past, has shown strong marks of indifference in regard to the just demands of the state of Georgia, and that the extraordinary and unprecedented attitude lately taken by the Cherokees, cannot originate from themselves, but certainly from citizens of the United States, who clandestinely set them forward to creat a spirit of dissatisfaction among the people of the state to this day, these stipulations have not been complied with by the United States in regard to Georgia. The state is obliged at every session of Congress to urge her just demands, and a final settlement of all her claims on the general government, and always without success. Can Georgia tamely submit to a procrastination of the justice she has a right to expect? Can she exercise any longer that forbearance which she has always manifested towards the general government? Forbearance is no doubt a virtue; but it must be disregarded when by following it the best and vital interests of the state are to suffer—Let the Governor publish forthwith the correspondence he held with the Secretary of War

NEW YORK.

This great state will be true to the republican party; every thing done there is marked with consistency, and a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Union, to ensure the ascendency of the party, and to prevent divisions among its members. In an article taken from the New York Advocate, it will be seen that the members of the legislature have nominated two distinguished republicans for governor and lieutenant governor of the state. It will be seen also, that this nomination meets the approbation of the party, and that a unanimous vote will be given to those nominated. It must be observed that Governor Yates received at the meeting many votes; and as it is well known that he is a firm friend of Mr Crawford, as well as Mr Root, without waiting for information respecting the opinion of Mr Young, the Washington Republican, on hearing of the nomination, puts down Mr Young as an enemy of Mr. Crawford, and says, that the interest of this gentleman is prostrated in New York. But who will the editor of that paper say, when the New York papers, inimical to Mr. Crawford, come to his hands, and he reads the abuse they have begun to heap upon Mr. Young! What says the New York American, a federal paper, and one of the most violent agents of Mr. Crawford! "*Mr Young is the candidate of the office holders, and of those who have deserted the cause to which they owed their elevation, and cheated the people of their rights,*" &c. Would an enemy of Mr. Crawford employ such language in speaking of a friend? The fact is this, the federals are now despounding of their cause; they begin to find out that very soon they will have to return to that obscurity from which for the good of the country they ought never to have emerged, consequently, they resort to desperate means to prevent a desperate cause to sink:—Deceptions and falsehoods are now the means remaining to them; and in the manner they are employed, in attempts to injure the reputation of the most distinguished republicans of the country, I would appear that by long practice, those editors have rendered themselves very expert indeed in handling calumny. If they have not yet obtained the master's degree in those elegant arts, they are entitled to graduate without further examination in the *School for Scandal*. Of the calumniators in civilized society, well may it be said, *O pestis! O labes!*

CONGRESS.

In the House of R. April 5, Mr. Forsyth, from the committee to whom was referred the President's message on that subject, reported a bill "making further appropriations for the extinguishment of the title of the Creek Indians to land lying in the state of Georgia," which was twice read and committed. April 7, Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution which was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. be requested to communicate to this house the proposals made, through Gen. Jackson, by the Path Killer and his chiefs of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, in the year 1820 or 1824, to make a cession of their lands to the U. S.—together with any other propositions made in relation to the same subject, of which he may be possessed."

The Washington Republican, the New York American and Statesman, and the National Gazette, praise the speech of Mr. Rufus King in the Senate of the United States, against the late caucus at Washington. This is as it should be: federalists must support one another.

It is rumoured that a Canal is to be constructed from the Ogeechee to the Savannah River, near the city of Savannah. If this project be effected, it will turn the trade of a great portion of the Eastern section of the state to that city, which now goes to Augusta. The Ogeechee is navigable as high as Louisville for boats of twenty or thirty tons burthen; and if they could run to Augusta

The vote which was taken yesterday, in the House of Representatives for reducing the proposed duty on Iron from one dollar and twelve cents per cwt. to ninety cents, understand, jeopardizes the whole bill for a revision of the tariff, of duties on imports. With this assessment of the bill, some of its warmest friends become its opponents, or at least indifferent to it. The fate of the bill is therefore now more doubtful than ever.

Nat Intelligencer, 19th inst.

Fake Notice

ALL persons are cautioned against buying the property advertised by the Sheriff of Wilkes, as the property of Arthur M. Charlton. The plantation, negroes, &c. were left by the late Col. Pray in trust to us for the *sole* benefit of Mrs. Charlton and children.

John J. Maxwell,
Geo. M. Watters,
Trustees under the will of Colonel John Pray.

Bryan County, April 16, 1824. 17—3t

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand given by Whitehead Hendrick to Joel Sutton, some time in January or February 1821, for $100, and on which was endorsed $52 50 the 15th of February, 1823.—Said Note is supposed to have been lost on the road between Mallorysville and Augusta the latter part of January last. All persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

John Stone.
Mallorysville, April 19, 1824. 17—3t

ESTABLISHED LINE,

NEW-YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood.
Emperour,	J. H Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the season, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New York for Savannah on Saturday in each week

Hall & Hoyt,
Agents in Savannah.
J. & C. Seguine,
Will. Whitlock,
Agents in New York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and Storage:—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta, Hamburg, and in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina, who may wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, that all goods intended to be

and practice we have ever pursued to support the regular nominations of the democratic party, fairly and honorably made, we shall support COL. SAMUEL YOUNG FOR GOVERNOR, and GENERAL CRASTUS ROOT, FOR LT. GOVERNOR of the state, for the ensuing two years.

While pursuing the old and steady course laid down for the government of the Democratic party, the only course to produce union and triumph, we esteem it a duty which we must cheerfully discharge, to bear witness to the incorruptible integrity and republican conduct of Governor Yates, who may be pronounced emphatically an honest man. We feel persuaded that the Democrats of this state will not forget him; and although he retires from the office of Executive, he will no doubt fill a station equally as responsible and honorable, though not as perplexing and difficult.

BOSTON ELECTIONEERING.

We copy the following example of the style in which the Bostonians electioneer for Governor, while we in this State are falling into a mill-dam and water system in relation to our old opponents, the Democrats of Boston speak their mind like men.

Nat. Advocate.

From the Statesman.

FEDERAL DOCTRINE!!!

The following declaration was made by a gentleman, in presence of a numerous company in Boston, on the 6th of September 1812. He was a respectable merchant of unimpeachable veracity. On being told, after having made this declaration, that he would not publish it, he immediately wrote and subscribed it, and delivered it to a gentleman present. He is deceased, but his *written declaration, subscribed with his name*, is now in my possession.

"I believe the present Government of the United States to be a disgraceful and pusilanimous government; and while it continues, the Country will never gain respect, either at home or abroad. *I hope a Monarchy will be established, and I would vote for a King tomorrow, provided the Candidate should not be a Democrat, but some such man as Christopher Gore.* E C.

Immediately after subscribing the above, he declared the following, which was immediately put in writing by a gentleman present.

"The direct tendency of the present Federal measures is the establishment of Monarchy in the United States, and *this I* KNEW TO BE THE DESIRE OF THE FEDERALISTS. *I hope in God they will effect it*, and rid the Country of a disgraceful and pusilanimous Government."

The above was said in 1812, when the Federal design of SEPARATING THE STATES was openly avowed. Was the establishment of *monarchy* the object of Mr. Otis, when he declared that, "*the Constitution had failed to secure to the New Eng and States the object of its formation?*" Of Mr. Blake, when he said in the Senate of Massachusetts that, '*the Constitution must be taken to pieces, and another built up,*" and that "*such was the business of the Hartford Convention?*" Of Gen. Cobb, when he declared that if Boston

period of reflection in that neighborhood, he resolved to commence a final *finesse*, though a great friend of *John Quincy Adams* and take measures on the occasion. Accordingly he called on Darius Slash, Custom House Lieutenant, Squire Flash, Colonel Pinkin, and Ensign Pa'pan, who for health repaired to uncle Josiah's.

Aunty Keziah was requested solemnly to withdraw—the old cat was locked out of the room, and the squirrel cage placed outside the door. The Caucus then drew around the table—uncle Josiah having first prepared a bowl of apple toddy with a wooden ladle gracefully over floated some chips of decision. After this refreshment they all put on their specs on the tips of their noses, when uncle Josiah drew out the horrible letter which he read amid sundry exclamations of O! m)—O! dear—by the living jingo—odds fag and catnip—what a blow—that bumblebees—here's treason and we cheraft.

The letter turned out to be of the *shocking* tenor as follows:—

"NEW LONDON, Conn. Oct. 9, 1823.

Dear Sir—As you may have perceived, the Republican Advocate, of this place, has for some time, taken an active and very decided stand in support of Mr. Crawford and democracy. The republicans here appear all united in the same cause. The Advocate, in conjunction with the Times, of Hartford, will I fear amply have a just influence in the state and *out of it.* Cannot the Sentinel of your place be made to do its duty, in an *immediate* support of the interests of the country? Its co operation *at this* time is very desirable.

I understand, on good authority, that the Mercury, of Hartford, would also do its duty in this cause, if they were not fearful of losing the printing of the U. S. laws. *In the discharge of their duty, they certainly ought to be protected against a sacrifice of their interests*, and I should think, there would be republicans sufficiently patriotic to guard them from any loss for their fidelity to the party. The New Haven Register, it is to be feared, will be for *amalgamation*, &c.

It is undoubtedly a point of great importance to get a *senator of decided democracy*

With the highest respect and esteem,

I am your faithful servant

GLOVER H. RICHARDS.

Alexander Walcott, Esq Middletown.

After lighting pipes and drinking another bowl of toddy, they agreed to give all due solemnity to the important discovery; to form themselves into committee and make reverend and grave report on the subject, all which was printed in the Middlesex Gazette, and a tin cart despatched, as an extraordinary courier, with the proceedings to the Professor of the New York Statesman, who has it all in his Thursday's paper, under the imposing title of "Important Discovery." *What a humbug*, only equalled by the former *humbug* when they tried us for publishing a political letter under similar circumstances, and found us guilty of piracy, or being engaged in the slave trade or some such sort of thing.

What are the facts of this case? Mr. Richards recommends in an honest, upright, and respectful manner, that efforts may be used to induce the democratic papers in Connecticut to do their duty in supporting the principles of the party which patronises and sustain them; not only that, but Mr. Richards has committed the heinous sin of declaring that a democratic senator should be elected. Are we say they, but he is a clerk in the Treasury Department. In deed! and is he no citizen? Has he no rights—no opinion because he is a clerk in the Treasury? How happens it that Mr. Crawford has powerful friends in *every* department in the government? And how happens it also, that in the *Treasury* Department Mr. Adams has many friends? It shows that citizens in every situation have their opinions, and will exercise them freely.

With the exception of Mr. Crawford none of the Presidential candidates work less for themselves than Mr Adams, and yet he had sufficient influence to get one of his clerks elected to Congress, certainly a more prominent situation to be useful.

We commend the letter of Mr. Richards for fidelity to his principle, and if the good people of Middletown imagine these kind of humbugs will injure the high standing of Mr. Crawford with the nation, they are welcome to more of them.

The abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt.

A great principle triumphed in the Senate yesterday, and the day will be remembered as one of the brightest in its history. That enlightened body yesterday gave its final sanction to an act, which, we venture to say, will command the applause of the country, and acquire for the

that they are the warm advocates of the still higher measure of relief, a general system of Bankruptcy. Of this, as well as the object of the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, we have been the humble but constant supporters. On the subject of the expediency of a system of Bankruptcy, we have differed from many for whose opinions we entertain habitual respect; but in our attachment to it we are incorrigible. It rejoices us to see this beneficent measure even in part accomplished. Should the Congress in its wisdom ever couple the other part with it, in the laws of the Republic, then, indeed, should we expect the nation to rise up and call them blessed. *Nat. Intel.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24, 1824.

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THE CHEROKEE INDIANS & GEORGIA.

We lay before our readers some interesting official papers respecting the extinction of the Indian title to land in the territory of the state of Georgia. They must appear very extraordinary, especially if we take a retrospective view of the situation of the Indians at the time the convention of 1802 was concluded between this state and the United States, of the policy which has actua ed the Indians to sell their land since that period, and of the interest the state has had ever since in the occupation of the land in possession of those Indians. It is not our purpose to discuss all these points; we refer our readers to the able remonstrance of the Georgia delegation to President Monroe, for a more condensed exposition of the whole subject. And we venture to say, that after giving an attentive perusal to all the papers, the conclusion will be drawn, that the general government for some time past, has shown strong marks of indifference in regard to the just demands of the state of Georgia, and that the extraordinary and unprecedented attitude lately taken by the Cherokees, cannot originate from themselves, but certainly from citizens of the United States, who clandestinely set them forward to creat a spirit of dissatisfaction among the people of the state towards the general government.

It is of public notoriety, that the lands we have had from the Indians since 1802, agreeably to treaties between them and the United States, were obtained after repeated applications to the general government, and after pressing remonstrances from the legislature to the President. With the result of the late negotiations with the Cherokees, every citizen must be acquainted. Why has the general government been so dilatory in complying with the stipulations of the convention of 1802? Why have the Cherokees refused last year to sell an acre of their land? In examining attentively the message of the President, inserted in this day's paper, it will be found, that the Executive of the Union does not appear anxious for the extinction of the Indian title to land in Georgia, and that the interest of the state is not with him a subject of deep consideration. It will be found also, that the extraordinary propositions of the Cherokees are treated with more respect than the just claims of the state. If the Indians had been left to themselves, if some intermeddlers had not officiously offered to guide them in their councils, no doubt can exist that the attempt made last year to obtain more land from them would have been more successful.

We publish an article from an Alabama paper respecting the Cherokees. Who could have put in their heads to ask the recognition of their independence by the United States, or to be annexed to the state of Alabama? These demands are of so remarkable a nature, and appear to be so unlike the policy hitherto pursued by the Indians, that it would be well for the government of the state to ascertain the fact and to investigate it thoroughly with all its ramifications, by which those that remain behind the curtain and push the Indians forward, might be unmasked and their names known.

Two states have been formed from the land ceded by Georgia to the United States. The sale of the public lands in the two states have more than reimbursed the money expended by the general government agreeably to the stipulations of the convention of 1802, and yet

CONGRESS.

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The Washington Republican, the New York American and Statesman, and the National Gazette, praise the speech of Mr. Rufus King in the Senate of the United States, against the late caucus at Washington. This is as it should be: federalists must support one another.

It is rumoured that a Canal is to be constructed from the Ogeechee to the Savannah River, near the city of Savannah. If this project be effected, it will turn the trade of a great portion of the Eastern section of the state to that city, which now goes to Augusta. The Ogeechee is navigable as high as Louisville for boats of twenty or thirty tons burthen; and if they could run to Savannah without going round the point between the two rivers, most of the cotton raised on or near the Ogeechee as low down as Louisville would be sent to the Savannah market on them, and that part of our State would be supplied with nearly all articles of consumption in the same way.

It is likewise hinted that an attempt will be made to extend the same canal to the Altamaha river. The advantages of such a measure to the city of Savannah are incalculable. It would draw the trade of an extensive and rich country on the waters of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers; and nothing could check it but the running of steam-boats from Charleston, Darien, &c. into the up country on the same waters.

It is worthy of remark here, that the Legislature of this state some years ago granted an exclusive privilege for the running of steam boats on the Altamaha; and by a late decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, the citizens of other states have a right to run steam boats on those waters, independent of any act of the State Legislature—so that now the citizens of our own state are debarred by our own act from a privilege on those waters to which the citizens of all other states are entitled. So much for the wisdom of our Legislature.—*Geo. Messenger.*

A NOTE of hand given by Whitehead Hendrick to Joel Sutton, some time in January or February 1821, for $100, and on which was endorsed $52 50 the 15th of February, 1823.—Said Note is supposed to have been lost on the road between Mallorysville and Augusta the latter part of January last. All persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

John Stone.

Mallorysville, April 19, 1824. 17—3t

ESTABLISHED LINE,

NEW-YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood.
Emperour,	J. H Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the season, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New York for Savannah on Saturday in each week.

Hall & Hoyt,
Agents in Savannah.
J. & C. Seguine,
Will. Whitlock,
Agents in New York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and Storage:—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta, Hamburg, and in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina, who may wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, that all goods intended to be forwarded free of Commission must be consigned to the subscribers in Savannah, accompanied with instructions to ship them by the boat of the Steam boat Company of Georgia directing also to whom the goods shall be consigned, at Augusta and Hamburg.

Goods not consigned to *Mackenzie & Ponce* at Augusta, shall be held subject *to their order*, until the freight from New York the wharfage, drayage, and other incidental charges in Savannah, are paid.

Ponce & McKenzie.

Savannah, 5th April, 1824. 17

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilkes County, agreeably to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county,

One tract of Land

containing 140 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on Little river, adjoining Joseph Hackney and others, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Daniel Ogletree, deceased. Terms, 12 months, with approved bond and security.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

April 21, 1824 17

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND
For sale at this Office.

United States and Buenos Ayres.

On the last page of to-day's paper will be found what may be considered the ministerial account of the reception of the Minister of the United States to Buenos Ayres, with a paraphrase of the same from a different source. The formal account is that of the Government, probably, which is better evidence, we should suppose, of the real disposition of the Government, than the commentary, which is from a different source. Our readers, however, will receive both of them at their current value.—*Nat. Intel. 7th inst.*

United States and Buenos Ayres.

Public reception of Mr. RODNEY, *as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos Ayres.*

From a Buenos Ayres Paper.

Translated for the Boston Palladium.

The United States having recognized the independence of such of the South American Governments as were in actual possession of their independence, the Government of the said United States has appointed the respectable citizen, CÆSAR A. RODNEY, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos Ayres. Mr. R. arrived here on the 16th of November, and, in a few days presented the credentials of his mission to the Secretary of Government and of Foreign Affairs. After these had been examined with that deliberation which the importance of the subject required, they were admitted, and, in virtue thereof, Mr. R. was recognized, in a public and official manner, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United States to this Government.

It was deemed necessary immediately to give to this recognition, so remarkable and singular in its kind, that solemnity which is customary on such occasions among all civilized and enlightened nations, and which it was resolved should consist of a public entrance and reception of the Minister in one of the halls of the Government House, attended with such circumstances of splendor as were suited to the ceremony. But the unexpected ill health of Mr. R did not allow this purpose to be carried into effect so soon as was desired, and it was necessary to wait for his recovery. At length, this happy event was made known by Mr. Forbes, Secretary of Legation, who appeared in the name of Mr R. and gave notice to the Secretary of Foreign Relations that he was restored to health, and should be prepared for his public reception on the 27th of December, if that time should be agreeable to the Government. In compliance with this intimation, orders were issued on the 24th to all the Corporations and Authorities of the Province that they should assemble on the 27th, and be present to honor this solemn ceremony.

At one o'clock on the afternoon of the day appointed, the Chief Officer of the Minister of Foreign Relations, accompanied by an Aid-de Camp of the Governor and Captain General, went in a coach of state to the house of the Minister Plenipotentiary for the purpose of taking him to the Government House. The Minister and Secretary of Legation entered the coach, and at that moment a discharge of artillery announced to the city that the ceremony had begun. The troops were under arms, and the Departments, the Engineers, Board of Medicine, and other distinguished individuals. The Minister Plenipotentiary was presented to the Governor by the Minister of Foreign Relations, who indicated, at the same time, the lively feelings with which the novelty and grandeur of the scene inspired him.

Then the Minister Plenipotentiary pronounced an Address in his own language, the purport of which was to express the sentiments of his Government, and the pleasure which he felt in being the organ through which they were transmitted to his Excellency the Governor; adding his regret at having been obliged to defer this pleasure by reason of ill health. This Address was interpreted by the Minister of Foreign Relations; after which, a letter from the President of the United States was put into the hands of His Excellency, which was interpreted as follows.

[Here followed Mr. Rodney's credentials, signed by the President and Secretary of State.]

After this was read and interpreted, his Excellency the Governor, shewing himself deeply affected by so high an honor, immediately replied, thro' the Medium of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, in these words.

"Nothing can be more important, nor more satisfactory to the country which I have the honor to govern, nor, indeed, to myself, than this testimony of friendship on the part of the first American nation. It shall be one of the first of my duties to make suitable returns, as I shall take every opportunity to prove. I have already nominated a Minister Plenipotentiary, through whom I shall reply to my great and good friend, the President of the United States."

When the ceremony was closed, the Governor invited the gentlemen to be seated, and, after a few minutes conversation, the Minister Plenipotentiary took leave of the Governor, the Ministers present, and the other persons who had been assembled to give dignity and honor to the ceremony. He was then conducted back to the first landing on the principal staircase, where he had been received, and again entered the coach, with Mr. Forbes, the Secretary, with the Chief Officer of External Relations and Government, and the Aid de Camp of the Governor. At his departure, the guard formed as at his entrance, paid him the same honors, and the military band played a grand march. The gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Rodney, saw him back to his dwelling. The National Flag was kept hoisted till the setting of the sun.

This happy occurrence, under circumstances of public alarm at the tragical events which have awaited the liberal party in the peninsula, has infused a consolitary spirit into every mind. The country is now well assured that the distinction of American is a bond of union to all the States, which are known by that name, and that the honor of Americans at the North must be a strong pledge that, whatsoever hostile event may occur, they will not cease to be our ally. Moreover, when the United States recognized the independence of Spanish America, they did not do it till they had well penetrated the purposes of the European Cabinets, and found it to be settled in their secret councils, that it would be very agreeable to their interests, on very trivial occasions, it had been customary to fire a grand salute, and illuminate the city. Nothing less was expected by the good citizens of Buenos Ayres, than a public rejoicing for three days consecutively; and the writer further says, the government have done all in their power to repress public enthusiasm, which ought to shine forth on so important an occasion. The Argus says, the United States did not acknowledge the independedce of South America until they had thoroughly penetrated the secrets of the European Cabinets, and have acted accordingly in conformity to their interests. The Republican says, there is a great deal of ingratitude in the observation, as it is a circumstance well known, and no one can have the hardihood to deny it, that the United States, in 1818, proposed nothing less to the governments of France and England, than the recognition of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, which they both rejected. The Republican further says, the United States have never asked for any particular privileges over those of other nations; that they are modest and humble in their demands; but the English will never acknowledge their independence till they have sent out an agent of importance, to negotiate with their government to acknowledge it upon the conditions of *dependence* that will involve all the privileges and mercantile prerogatives that the English government will have the *modesty* to ask for.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land and improvements thereon, containing one hundred acres more or less, lying on the waters of Clarke's creek, adjoining Newtown, and land belonging to William Lackey and others; levied on as the property of Robert B Bradshaw to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of Joseph Kopman against said Bradshaw.

ALSO,

Two hundred & fifty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining John Wingfield, James Wingfield, and John Bailey, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Porter, deceased; levied on to satisfy sundry executions against Cecilia Porter, executrix of said deceased—pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven & a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Archibald Riddle and others, whereon George H. Hughes lives, and levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions against him—property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 23 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of John Faver, dec.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Drury Cunningham now lives, containing one hundred and seventy eight and a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Joel Appling, Richard Hudspeth, and others; levied on as the property of Drury Cunningham to satisfy an execution in the name of Buckenhead Talliafero for Jordan B. Lemeur vs. Drury Cunningham and Thomas Barnes, together with sundry others against said Cunningham.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Elzy B. Reynolds now resides, containing one thousand and forty nine acres, more or less, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill, William L. Weems and others, one house and lot in the town of Washington, in the occupancy of Samuel B. Head, with a good gin house, stables, carriage house and crib, adjoining the widow Wingfield and others; all levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy an execution in the name of John S. Holt against Johnson Wellborn, together with sundry others against said Wellborn.

ALSO,

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Robert Cuivers and others, on the waters of Little River; levied on as the property of Lewis Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, vs. John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Silah; levied on as the property of James Thompson to satisfy two fi fas, one in the name of Lane and Sims, and the other in the name of Wm. Dearing, against said Thompson—pointed out by Lane & Sims.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

April 2, 1824.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Cuff a man about 30 years old, Barbara a woman, a small girl named July-Ann, a woman named Mary, and three children, a boy named Zachariah, a girl named Rosannah, a girl named Sillah; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, adjoining William Pool and others; levied on as the property of James Beard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Lyman: eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 23 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of John Faver, dec.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Drury Cunningham now lives, containing one hundred and seventy eight and a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Joel Appling, Richard Hudspeth, and others; levied on as the property of Drury Cunningham to satisfy an execution in the name of Buckenhead Talliafero for Jordan B. Lemeur vs. Drury Cunningham and Thomas Barnes, together with sundry others against said Cunningham.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Elzy B. Reynolds now resides, containing one thousand and forty nine acres, more or less, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill, William L. Weems and others, one house and lot in the town of Washington, in the occupancy of Samuel B. Head, with a good gin house, stables, carriage house and crib, adjoining the widow Wingfield and others; all levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy an execution in the name of John S. Holt against Johnson Wellborn, together with sundry others against said Wellborn.

ALSO,

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Robert Cuivers and others, on the waters of Little River; levied on as the property of Lewis Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, vs. John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Silah; levied on as the property of James Thompson to satisfy two fi fas, one in the name of Lane and Sims, and the other in the name of Wm. Dearing, against said Thompson—pointed out by Lane & Sims.

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ALSO,

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, adjoining William Pool and others; levied on as the property of James Beard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of

Two beds and furniture, steads and cord, two chests, one table, seven chairs, one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel, two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub, one loom, one frying pan, one grid iron, one coffee pot, and one churn; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

April 2, 1824. 1t

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

Eight negroes: Edea, Jack, Phillis, Plenty, Frank, John, Lewis and George, six hundred and forty five acres of land, more or less, adjoining Thomas Talbot and others, one dun mare and one sorrel horse, twelve barrels corn, and four stacks fodder; all levied on as the property of Arthur M. Charlton, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Sophia; levied on as the property of Enoch Coobs to satisfy an execution in favor of Osborn Stone and others; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One grey horse, one sorrel pony, two cows and calves, and nine head of hogs; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy sundry executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, situated on the public square, and occupied as a public house, known as the Eagle Tavern, and now in the occupancy of Allen P. Rice, and another lot of land, containing two acres, more or less, in the town of Washington, adjoining Andrew G. Semmes and others; levied on as the property of Samuel B. Head to satisfy an execution in favour of Nathaniel Bailey vs. said S. B. Head and Isaac Marshall—property pointed out by Andrew Ruddell.

John Burks, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 1t

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

One negro man named Prince; levied on as the property of William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favor of John D. Stroud: property pointed out by Reuben Scott.

John Burks, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 1t

few days presented the credentials of his mission to the Secretary of Government and of Foreign Affairs. After these had been examined with that deliberation which the importance of the subject required, they were admitted, and, in virtue thereof, Mr. R. was recognized, in a public and official manner, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United States to this Government.

It was deemed necessary immediately to give to this recognition, so remarkable and singular in its kind, that solemnity which is customary on such occasions among all civilized and enlightened nations, and which it was resolved should consist of a public entrance and reception of the Minister in one of the halls of the Government House, attended with such circumstances of splendor as were suited to the ceremony. But the unexpected ill health of Mr. R did not allow this purpose to be carried into effect so soon as was desired, and it was necessary to wait for his recovery. At length, this happy event was made known by Mr. Forbes, Secretary of Legation, who appeared in the name of Mr R. and gave notice to the Secretary of Foreign Relations that he was restored to health, and should be prepared for his public reception on the 27th of December, if that time should be agreeable to the Government. In compliance with this Intimation, orders were issued on the 24th to all the Corporations and Authorities of the Province that they should assemble on the 27th, and be present to honor this solemn ceremony.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of the day appointed, the Chief Officer of the Minister of Foreign Relations, accompanied by an Aid-de Camp of the Governor and Captain General, went in a coach of state to the house of the Minister Plenipotentiary for the purpose of taking him to the Government House. The Minister and Secretary of Legation entered the coach, and, at that moment, the National Flag was hoisted, and a salute was fired. The Guard of Honor, stationed at the entrance of the Government House, composed of a Captain and Company of Artillery, the *Corps de Garde*, and Infantry, received the Minister, rendering him the honors of Captain General, and greeting his presence with a full band of martial music. A Deputation of the Government, consisting of Dr. D. Antonio Escovanes, Member of the Tribunal of Justice, and Colonel de Pedro Andres Garcia, waited for him at the first landing of the staircase, from which they introduced him into the Government Hall, through the midst of a numerous concourse of citizens, who were collected by the novelty of the occasion. He was there received by the Governor and Captain General, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Relations, of Government, and of War, and by the most distinguished Corporations and Authorities, namely—the Tribunal of Justice, the General Officers and Chiefs of the Army, the Department of Police, the Clergy, the officers of the Revenue and Treasury which I have the honor to govern, nor, indeed, to myself, than this testimony of friendship on the part of the first American nation. It shall be one of the first of my duties to make suitable returns, as I shall take every opportunity to prove. I have already nominated a Minister Plenipotentiary, through whom I shall reply to my great and good friend, the President of the United States."

When the ceremony was closed, the Governor invited the gentlemen to be seated, and, after a few minutes conversation, the Minister Plenipotentiary took leave of the Governor, the Ministers present, and the other persons who had been assembled to give dignity and honor to the ceremony. He was then conducted back to the first landing on the principal staircase, where he had been received, and again entered the coach, with Mr. Forbes, the Secretary, with the Chief Officer of External Relations and Government, and the Aid de Camp of the Governor. At his departure, the guard formed as at his entrance, paid him the same honors, and the military band played a grand march. The gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Rodney, saw him back to his dwelling. The National Flag was kept hoisted till the setting of the sun.

This happy occurrence, under circumstances of public alarm at the tragical events which have awaited the liberal party in the peninsula, has infused a consolitary spirit into every mind. The country is now well assured that the distinction of American is a bond of union to all the States, which are known by that name, and that the honor of Americans at the North must be a strong pledge that, whatsoever hostile event may occur, they will not cease to be our ally. Moreover, when the United States recognized the independence of Spanish America, they did not do it till they had well penetrated the purposes of the European Cabinets, and found it to be settled in their secret councils, that it would be very agreeable to their interests.

For this reason we confirm the intelligence which we communicated in a secret number of our paper, relative to the resolution of England to send Consuls to all the Independent Governments of America, and venture to predict, that the next English ship of war which shall arrive, will bring a Consul General to this Nation.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, March 27.

Mr. EDITOR: I have examined two Buenos Ayres papers, one the Argus of 31st December last, giving an account of the landing and reception of Mr. RODNEY, with some observations thereon, and the other the Republican of the 4th January, commenting upon the remarks of the Argus, and the reception Mr. R. met with from the government. The Republican says our countrymen were much displeased with the marked apathy, and cold reception of our Minister by the government; that a single cannon only was fired to solemnize the contract when the two National flags were hoisted at the fort—when, at other times, and mercantile prerogatives that the English government will have the *modesty* to ask for.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land and improvements thereon, containing one hundred acres more or less, lying on the waters of Clarke's creek, adjoining Newtown, and land belonging to William Lackey and others; levied on as the property of Robert B. Bradshaw to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of Joseph Kopman against said Bradshaw.

ALSO,

Two hundred & fifty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining John Wingfield, James Wingfield, and John Bailey, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Porter, deceased; levied on to satisfy sundry executions against Cecilia Porter, executrix of said deceased—pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven & a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Archibald Riddle and others, whereon George H. Hughes lives, and levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions against him—property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy about eighteen, Kitty a woman about 25 Melinda about 28, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy, seven, Bob five, and Polly two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. widow Wingfield and others; all levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy an execution in the name of John S. Holt against Johnson Wellborn, together with sundry others against said Wellborn.

ALSO,

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Robert Cuivers and others, on the waters of Little River; levied on as the property of Lewis Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, vs. John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Silah; levied on as the property of James Thompson to satisfy two fifas, one in the name of Lane and Sims, and the other in the name of Wm. Dearing, against said Thompson—pointed out by Lane & Sims.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

April 2, 1824.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Cuff a man about 30 years old, Barbara a woman, a small girl named July-Ann, a woman named Mary, and three children, a boy named Zachariah, a girl named Rosannah, a girl named Sillah; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, adjoining William Pool and others; levied on as the property of James Beard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions obtained in a justice's court in favor of Bird Saffold, and returned to me by said constable.

ALSO,

A negro boy named Harry; levied on as the property of Simpson McLendon to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One gray horse; levied on as the property of Dudley Stinson, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One chest of Carpenter's tools, one bed and furniture, and one shot gun; levied on as the property of James S. Ragsdale to satisfy an execution in favour of Willis Pope—property pointed out by William Pool and William Gill, securities, and left in their possession.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April Sale.)

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

One grey horse, one sorrel pony, two cows and calves, and nine head of hogs; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy sundry executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. La e—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, situated on the public square, and occupied as a public house, known as the Eagle Tavern, and now in the occupancy of Allen P. Rice, and another lot of land, containing two acres, more or less, in the town of Washington, adjoining Andrew G. Semmes and others; levied on as the property of Samuel B. Head to satisfy an execution in favour of Nathaniel Bailey vs. said S. B. Head and Isaac Marshall—property pointed out by Andrew Ruddell.

John Burks, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 14

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

One negro man named Prince; levied on as the property of William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favor of John D. Stroud: property pointed out by Reuben Scott.

John Burks, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 14

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities.

Joshua Morgan,

Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11 4t

Notice.

AN Election will be held at the Court House in Washington, on Tuesday the 4th of May next, for a Justice of the Inferior Court, in the place of Col. Johnson Wellborn, deceased.

By order of the Court,

John Haliday, cl'k.

April 6, 1824. 15—3t

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1824. [No. 18.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU.*

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discovered to us the little attention paid to punctual debts, and the great liberality and expense in collecting such debts, as a few only can be called liberal in paying punctually what they owe *justly*, to the printer, we have, *after due consideration*, come to this conclusion, that we CANNOT NOT TO GIVE CREDIT to any one; therefore, to adopt a new plan. In consequence of this determination, we are compelled, hereafter, to adopt the following terms, viz.—Those who pay three dollars per annum, or half in advance—four dollars, if paid within six months—and five dollars if paid only at the end of the year—no advertisements, they are to be paid in advance—sheriff sales excepted, which are to be paid quarterly. The above rules shall be strictly observed, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them.

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

☞ *WE are requested to announce JOHN W. COOPER, Esq as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court.* April 10, 1824.

☞ *We have been requested to announce RICHARD HUDSPETH, Esq as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court.*
April 10, 1824.

[From the Georgia Journal.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR
17th February, 1824.

SIR—I am directed by the President of the United States to enclose for your information, copies of a communication from the Cherokee delegation now at this place, the answer of this Department to their communication, and their reply, by which you will perceive that the action is very adverse to making additional cessions of lands to the United States.

I avail myself of the opportunity to assure you, that it will afford the President much pleasure to adopt any measure in his power, which may tend to the fulfilment of the convention with the State of Georgia, with the least possible delay. With this view he would be gratified to receive the aid of your opinion on a subject so interesting to the state over which you preside.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

His Ex. GEORGE M. TROUP,
Milledgeville, Geo.

TASSEY'S Hotel,
City of Washington, Jan. 16th 1824.

To his Excellency James Monroe, President of the United States of America.

Father—The delegation of the Cherokee nation, have taken their letter to the Secretary of War by the hand, and have had the honor and satisfaction of being introduced by him to you; and we have grasped your right hand, as the great Father of all the red, as well as white children, within the limits of the United States. We now take occasion to communicate a part of the business which we have to lay before you, but under the present aspect of improvement, they will not fail to encourage their children to adopt the prevailing habits of industry and civilization; therefore as the old stubbles disappear, the new sprouts will flourish under cultivation.

Father—As the prosperity and future happiness of the Cherokee people, rests on the magnanimity and fostering care of the government under which you preside, it is the only source where we can present our grievances for justice and redress—therefore we will speak with candor and truth. The Cherokee nation labor under a peculiar inconvenience, from the repeated appropriations which are made for the purpose of holding treaties with them for lands; this circumstance has been productive of much evil to the improvement of the nation in the arts of civilized life, as it cannot be denied that it has retarded its progress, by unsettling the prospects of individuals.

The Cherokee nation have now come to a decisive and unalterable conclusion, not to cede away any more lands. The limits reserved by them under the treaty of 1819, is not more than sufficient for their comfort and convenience, taking into consideration the great body of mountains and poor land which can never be settled. It is a gratifying truth that the Cherokees are rapidly increasing in population; therefore it is an unreasonable duty on the nation, to preserve unimpaired the rights of posterity to the lands of their ancestors. We have told you of the decisive and unalterable disposition of the nation in regard to their lands.

Father—We would now beg your interposition with Congress, in behalf of your red children, the Cherokees, so that provision may be made by law, to authorise an adjustment between the U. States and the state of Georgia, so that the former may be released from the existing compact, so far as respects the extinguishment of Cherokee title to lands within the chartered limits of Georgia.

Father—We now approach a subject which we are constrained to communicate under the authority of our instructions. It is with deep regret we have to state that the nation have not that full confidence in the impartial disposition of the present Agent, to administer justice between the red man and white man, as is necessary for a public officer to maintain. This want of confidence have arisen from peculiarly imposing circumstances, which cannot be reconciled as having inadvertently transpired. Therefore, under these painful circumstances, the authorities of the nation have been constrained to tell the truth of their sentiments to their Father the President—and desiring a permanent and fairly known one to us, this treaty was not ratified, but the United States kept possession of the land; thereby deprived the nation from receiving the equivalent for which it was sold. As this treaty was duly authorised and solemnly entered into and the United States received the land which the Indians treated for, we conceive it but just that the Cherokees should now receive the equivalent for which they sold the land; therefore we hope our present father, the President and the Senate of the United States, will reconsider the subject, and ratify the aforesaid treaty. May the blessings of a kind Providence rest upon you and all who dwell under your administration, is the sincere prayer of your Cherokee children,

JOHN ROSS,
GEO. LOWREY.
MAJOR RIDGE,
ELIJAH HICKS.

A true copy—Jan. 28, 1824.

(COPY.)

Department of War,
January 30th, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—The President has received your letter of the 19th inst. and after giving to it that mature consideration which the importance of the subject, to which it refers, demands, he has directed me to communicate to you the following answer.

By the compact with Georgia, the U. States are bound to extinguish for the use of the state, the Indian title to lands within the state, so soon as it can be done *peaceably*, and on *reasonable* conditions, and the Legislature and Executive of Georgia, now press the fulfilment of that stipulation, with the utmost possible earnestness. This government is anxious to fulfil the agreement, provided it can be done, on conditions which accord with the import of the compact, and which will also be satisfactory to the Indians. With a view to this object, we wish to have a free communication with you the Chiefs of the Cherokees, and to appeal to the good sense, and the interest of the nation as pointed out by their own experience and by that of their ancestors for two centuries back.

You must be sensible that it will be impossible for you to remain, for any length of time, in your present situation, as a distinct society, or nation within the limits of Georgia, or of any other state.—Such a community is incompatible with our system, and must yield to it. This truth is too striking and obvious, not to be seen by all of you. Surrounded as you are by the people of the several states, you must either cease to be a distinct community, and become at no distant period, a part of the state within whose limits you are, or remove beyond the limits of any state. For the United States will be taken to acquire lands for them there, in sufficient amount, and in the quarter most agreeable to them. Facilities will also be afforded for their removal. Should they prefer to receive the value of their title, in money, with a view to purchase lands, in any of the states, and become citizens thereof, in that case a fair price will be given, and proper aid afforded them, for the accomplishment of their object. Should the nation divide, and a portion of it pass the Mississippi, and the residue remain on this side, measures will be taken to give effect to their wishes, by the compact to be entered into, in both respects.

I have the honor &c. &c.

(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.

Messrs. JOHN ROSS,
GEO LOWREY,
MAJOR RIDGE,
ELIJAH HICKS
} Cherokee delegation

(COPY.)

City of Washington, Feb. 11, 1824.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War,

SIR—We have received your letter of the 30th ult. containing the answer, which the President directed you to communicate to us, in reply to a particular subject embraced in the letter which we had the honor of laying before him on the 19th ult. In this answer we discover new propositions for the extinguishment of Cherokee title to lands, for the benefit of Georgia. We beg leave to say to the President, thro' you, the Cherokee nation are sensible, that the United States are bound by its compact with Georgia, to extinguish for the use of that state, the Indian title to lands within the limits claimed by the state, as soon as it can be done *peaccably* and on *reasonable* conditions; and are also sensible that this compact, is no more than a conditional one, and without the free and voluntary consent of the Cherokee nation, can never be complied with on the part of the United States; and having been duly authorised, to make known to the government of the U. States, the true sentiments and disposition of the nation on this subject, the President has been informed, that "the Cherokees have come to a *desire* and *unalterable* conclusion *never to cede away* any more lands" And as the extinguishment of Cherokee title to lands, can never be obtained, on conditions, which will accord with the import of the compact between the United States and Georgia, it is desirable that the government should adopt some other means to satisfy Georgia, than to remain any longer under anticipation of being enabled to accomplish the object of purchasing the Cherokee title. The U. States now possess an extensive territory in the Floridas; why not extend the limits to Georgia in that section of country, if her present bounds be

ble, but much to deplore.—The happiness which the Indians once enjoyed, by a quiet and undisturbed ease, in their primitive situation, before the face of the White man was seen on this continent, was now poisoned by the bad fruits of the civilized Tree, which was planted near to and them: Famine was in their & the mountains & the plains were covered with carnage, and the Elysian vallies drenched with blood—so many noble tribes, whose unfortunate doom it was to have been overshadowed, withered, and are no more. Such are the scenes brought to our view, by looking back to the situations of our ancestors, at the period to which you have called our attention. Let us now for a moment, seriously reflect on the true causes, which have universally produced the extinction of Indian tribes, when they became emerged into the white population; and we doubt not, that it will be admitted at once, that by ambition, pride, and avariciousness of the civilized man, the untutored sons of nature became a prey; defrauded out of their lands—treated as inferior beings, on account of their poverty and ignorance, they became associated with the lowest grade of society, from whom the habits of intemperance, debauchery, and all the vices of degradation peculiar to that class, were by them soon imbibed—Their lands having been swept from under their feet by the ingenuity of whiteman, and being left destitute of a home, ignorant of the arts and sciences, and possessing no experience in the employment of a laborious and industrious life, to obtain a living, they became straggling wanderers amongst strangers, and by oppressions their spirits were depressed, and considering themselves degraded, they were induced to hurry away their troublesome existence, by inhaling the noxious vapours of intemperance, a fatal remedy to settle their doom of extinction. Such have been the circumstances and causes, which have swept into oblivion, the names of many tribes of Indians that once possessed and inhabited the soil of the U. States; and such must be the fate of those tribes now in existence, should they be merged into the white population, before they become completely civilized, and shall have learned the arts and sciences; and such would be the fate of a large portion of the Cherokee nation, were they to cede away all their lands, and now become incorporated with the whites. —You say that we must be sensible, that it will be impossible for us to remain, for any length of time, in our present situation, as a distinct society or nation, within the limits of Georgia, or of any other state; and that such a community is incompatible with your system, and must yield to it, and that we must either cease to be a distinct commu-

(☞ We have been requested to announce RICHARD HUDSPETH, Esq. as a candidate for Justice of the Inferior Court.

April 10, 1824.

[From the Georgia Journal.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR
17th February, 1824.

SIR—I am directed by the President of the United States to enclose for your information, copies of a communication from the Cherokee delegation now at this place, the answer of this Department to their communication, and their reply, by which you will perceive that the nation is very adverse to making additional cessions of lands to the United States.

I avail myself of the opportunity to assure you, that it will afford the President much pleasure to adopt any measure in his power, which may tend to the fulfilment of the convention with the State of Georgia, with the least possible delay. With this view he would be gratified to receive the aid of your opinion on a subject so interesting to the state over which you preside.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

His Ex. GEORGE M. TROUP,
Milledgeville, Geo.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL,
City of Washington, Jan 19th 1824.

His Excellency James Monroe, President of the United States of America.

Father—The delegation of the Cherokee nation, have taken their other the Secretary of War by the hand, and have had the honor and satisfaction of being introduced by him to you; and we have grasped your right hand, as the great Father of all the red, as well as white children, within the limits of the United States. We now take occasion to communicate a part of the business on which we are interested, believing the subjects embraced, require your immediate attention, therefore have thought proper to present them directly before you—the communication comprising the other objects of our mission, is made through the Department of War.

Father—The ignorant and wretched condition of your red children, makes them in some degree inferior to their white brethren, but as a parent, you have not despised them on account of their unfortunate situation; but you have sympathized in their misfortunes, and have endeavored to relieve them in some degree from their unhappy condition.—Your magnanimous and benevolent exertions have not been in vain, as respects the Cherokees—Education, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, have been introduced among them, and are now progressing as rapidly as can reasonably be expected. The liberal encouragement given by the nation for general improvement cannot fail to accomplish their complete civilization—True, there are many who have been raised under the native habits of their ancestors, who cannot be expected to abandon wholly the favorite customs which have been imbibed in their youth; the partiality and prejudices in favor of their fathers, are naturally strong; in the arts of civilized life, as it cannot be denied that it has retarded its progress, by unsettling the prospects of individuals.

The Cherokee nation have now come to a decisive and unalterable conclusion, not to cede away any more lands. The limits reserved by them under the treaty of 1819, is not more than sufficient for their comfort and convenience, taking in consideration the great body of mountains and poor lands which can never be settled. It is a gratifying truth that the Cherokees are rapidly increasing in population; therefore it is an imperious duty on the nation, to preserve unimpaired the rights of posterity to the lands of their ancestors. We have told you of the decisive and unalterable disposition of the nation in regard to their lands.

Father—We would now beg your interposition with Congress, in behalf of your red children, the Cherokees, so that provision may be made by law, to authorise an adjustment between the U. States and the state of Georgia, so that the former may be released from the existing compact, so far as respects the extinguishment of Cherokee title to lands within the chartered limits of Georgia.

Father—We now approach a subject which we are constrained to communicate under the authority of our instructions. It is with deep regret we have to state that the nation have not that full confidence in the impartial disposition of the present Agent, to administer justice between the red man and white man, as is necessary for a public officer to maintain. This want of confidence have arisen from peculiarly imposing circumstances, which cannot be reconciled as having inadvertently transpired. Therefore, under these painful circumstances, the authorities of the nation have been constrained to tell the truth of their sentiments to their Father the President. And desiring a permanent and everlasting friendship and protection from the exalted government, under which we have been preserved and fostered: and the office of Indian Agent, being the oracle through which the government receives its official information relative to the conduct and disposition of the red people, how important it is to have an impartial Agent, unbiassed from selfish or inimical motives, to represent them? Therefore, we earnestly solicit and entreat you, as a grateful and sympathizing Father, to look on your red children, the Cherokees—see their situation—pity them, and give them a new Agent, whom they may rejoice in holding fast by the hand as a brother; in so doing, your red children, who have appealed to your magnanimity, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Father—Permit us to add, and call your attention to a treaty which was entered into between the Cherokee nation and Daniel Smith and Return J. Meigs, commissioners duly authorised by the then President (Mr Jefferson,) of the United States, on the 25th Oct. 1804, for a tract of land in the state of Georgia, known by the name of Wafford's Settlement; for which cession the nation was to receive one thousand dollars annually; for reasons not

MAJOR RIDGE,
ELIJAH HICKS.

A true copy—Jan. 28, 1824.

(COPY.)

Department of War,
January 30th, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—The President has received your letter of the 19th inst. and after giving to it that mature consideration which the importance of the subject, to which it refers, demands, he has directed me to communicate to you the following answer.

By the compact with Georgia, the U. States are bound to extinguish for the use of the state, the Indian title to lands within the state, so soon as it can be done *peaceably*, and on *reasonable* conditions, and the Legislature and Executive of Georgia now press the fulfilment of that stipulation, with the utmost possible earnestness. This government is anxious to fulfil the agreement, provided it can be done, on conditions which accord with the import of the compact, and which will also be satisfactory to the Indians. With a view to this object, we wish to have a free communication with you the Chiefs of the Cherokees, and to appeal to the good sense, and the interest of the nation as pointed out by their own experience and by that of their ancestors for two centuries back.

You must be sensible that it will be impossible for you to remain, for any length of time, in your present situation, as a distinct society, or nation within the limits of Georgia, or of any other state.—Such a community is incompatible with our system, and must yield to it. This truth is too striking and obvious, not to be seen by all of you. Surrounded as you are by the people of the several states, you must either cease to be a distinct community, and become at no distant period, a part of the state within whose limits you are, or remove beyond the limits of any state. For the United States to fulfil the compact with Georgia, the title which you hold to lands, as a distinct community, must be extinguished, and the state, objects to the extinguishment of it, by vesting in you, or in any of you, in lieu thereof, the right of individual ownership. If any of you acquire that right to land, and remain there, after the bond, which holds you together, as a distinct community, is dissolved, and your present title is extinguished, it must be by purchasing the property and acquiring the title from the state, within which it lies.

It remains for the Cherokee nation to decide for itself, whether it will contribute most to their own welfare and happiness, for them to retain their present title to their lands, and remain where they are exposed to the discontent of Georgia and the pressure of her citizens, or to cede it to the United States for Georgia, at a fair price to be paid, either in other lands beyond the Mississippi, or in money to be vested in lands, to be purchased for them, as individuals, within that or any other state. Should the nation decide to relinquish its present title, and to adopt either of the alternatives suggested, this government is disposed to act generously with them. If they prefer to move in a body westward of the Mississippi

ELIJAH HICKS.

(COPY.)

City of Washington... Feb. 11, 1824.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Secretary at War,

SIR—We have received your letter of the 30th ult. containing the answer, which the President directed you to communicate to us, in reply to a particular subject embraced in the letter which we had the honor of laying before him on the 19th ult. In this answer we discover new propositions for the extinguishment of Cherokee title to lands, for the benefit of Georgia. We beg leave to say to the President, thro' you, the Cherokee nation are sensible, that the United States are bound by its compact with Georgia, to extinguish for the use of that state, the Indian title to lands within the limits claimed by the state, as soon as it can be done *peaceably* and on *reasonable* conditions; and are also sensible that this compact, is no more than a conditional one, and without the free and voluntary consent of the Cherokee nation, can never be complied with on the part of the United States; and having been duly authorised, to make known to the government of the U. States, the true sentiments and disposition of the nation on this subject, the President has been informed, that "the Cherokees have come to a *desire* and *unalterable* conclusion *never to cede away* any more lands." And as the extinguishment of Cherokee title to lands, can never be obtained, on conditions, which will accord with the import of the compact between the United States and Georgia, it is desirable that the government should adopt some other means to satisfy Georgia, than to remain any longer under anticipation of being enabled to accomplish the object of purchasing the Cherokee title. The U. States now possess an extensive territory in the Floridas; why not extend the limits to Georgia in that section of country, if her present bounds be considered too small? The Cherokee nation have never promised to surrender at any future period, to the United States for Georgia, their title to lands, but the contrary, the United States have by treaties, solemnly guaranteed to secure to the Cherokees forever, their title to lands which have been reserved by them.—Therefore the state of Georgia can have no reasonable plea against the Cherokees, for refusing to yield their little all to the United States, so that her own aggrandisement may be raised upon their ruins. You express a wish to have a free communication with us on the subject, and to appeal to the good sense, and to the interest of the nation, as pointed out by their own experience, and by that of their ancestors for two centuries back. In accordance with your wish, we will speak frankly, and with all the good sense we may possess, and keeping strictly in view the interest of our nation, looking back to circumstances which have transpired, and endeavor to trace the causes which produced them, and also to observe the present state of things, and look forward to such objects, as may be practically attainable, for the best interest of the Cherokee people. By tracing the situation of our ancestors for two hundred years back, we see nothing desira-

they became emerged into the white population; and we doubt not, that it will be admitted at once, that by ambition, pride, and avariciousness of the civilized man, the untutored sons of nature became a prey; defrauded out of their lands—treated as inferior beings, on account of their poverty and ignorance, they became associated with the lowest grade of society, from whom the habits of intemperance, debauchery, and all the vices of degradation peculiar to that class, were by them soon imbibed—Their lands having been swept from under their feet by the ingenuity of whiteman, and being left destitute of a home, ignorant of the arts and sciences, and possessing no experience in the employment of a laborious and industrious life, to obtain a living, they became straggling wanderers amongst strangers, and by oppressions their spirits were depressed, and considering themselves degraded, they were induced to hurry away their troublesome existence, by inhaling the noxious vapours of intemperance, a fatal remedy to settle their doom of extinction. Such have been the circumstances and causes, which have swept into oblivion, the names of many tribes of Indians that once possessed and inhabited the soil of the U. States; and such must be the fate of those tribes now in existence, should they be merged into the white population, before they become completely civilized, and shall have learned the arts and sciences; and such would be the fate of a large portion of the Cherokee nation, were they to cede away all their lands, and now become incorporated with the whites. —You say that we must be sensible, that it will be impossible for us to remain, for any length of time, in our present situation, as a distinct society or nation, within the limits of Georgia, or of any other state; and that such a community is incompatible with your system, and must yield to it, and that we must either cease to be a distinct community, and become at no distant period a part of the state within whose limits we are, or remove without the limits of any state. And that "it remains for the Cherokee nation to decide for itself, whether it will contribute most to their own welfare and happiness, for them to retain their present title to their lands, and remain where they are, exposed to the discontent of Georgia, and the pressure of her citizens, or to cede it to the U. States for Georgia, at a fair price, to be paid either in other lands beyond the Mississippi, or in money." Sir, to these remarks we beg leave to observe, and to remind you, that the Cherokees are not foreigners, but original inhabitants of America, and that they now inhabit and stand on the soil of their own territory, and that the limits of their territory are defined by the treaties which they have made with the government of the United States, and that the states by which they are now surrounded, have been ceded out of lands which was once theirs, and that they cannot recognize the sovereignty of any states within the limits of their territory.

Confiding in the good faith of the United States to respect their treaty stipulations, with the Cherokee nation, we have no hesitation in saying, that the true interest, prospe-

city, and happiness of our nation, demands their permanency where they are, and to retain their present title to their lands; in doing so, we cannot see in the spirit of liberality, honor, magnanimity, equity and justice, how they can be exposed to the discontent of Georgia, or pressure of her citizens. An extent of territory twice as large, west of the Mississippi, as the one now occupied by the Cherokees east of that river, or all the money in the coffers of your Treasury, would be no inducement for the nation to exchange or to sell their country. It rests with the interest, the disposition, and free consent of the nation, to remain as a separate community, or to enter into a treaty with the United States, for admission as citizens, under the form of a Territorial or State government, and we can only say that the situation of the nation is not sufficiently improved in the arts of civilized life, to warrant any change at present. Therefore, the subject must be left for our posterity to determine for themselves, whenever, the whole nation shall have been completely and fully civilized, and shall have possessed the arts and sciences.

With considerations of high respect and esteem, we have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servants.

(Signed) *JOHN ROSS,*
GEO. LOWREE,
MAJOR RIDGE,
ELIJAH HICKS.

Executive Department, Georgia.
Milledgeville, 28th Feb 1824

Sir:—I have received this day your letter of the 17th instant.

Be pleased to present to the President my acknowledgments for the attention which he has given to the requisition of Georgia, and especially for the most certain of his sincere desire, to adopt any measure in his power, which may tend to the fulfilment of the convention with the state of Georgia, with the least possible delay.

In compliance with his wishes, I hasten to lay before you my views and expectations as connected with this fulfilment. In your effort to open a negociation with the Cherokee Delegation for extinguishment of claims, you are met by a flat negative to two fair and liberal propositions. The 1st to purchase for valuable consideration in money.—The 2d to accommodate them with equivalent Territory in favorable situation beyond the Mississippi.—Unreasonable as the answer has been, my mind was fully prepared for such an one. It had been made known to me some time before, that a Council had been formed in the Nation for the special purpose of coming to the resolution, that the state of Georgia should never acquire, for any consideration, another acre of Cherokee land, either thro' the agency of the U S. or otherwise; and in conformity with this resolution, all the measures were preconcerted to enable the Chiefs to present themselves before the President with a bold face bordering on effrontery, and to receive his first advance to negociation with the emphatic No!—A word easily pronounced, but in this instance most unadvisedly—not the spontaneous offspring of Indian feeling and resentment, but a word put into his mouth by whitemen, who are nourreimbursed all their expenses and a nett revenue flowing into their coffers from the land which was their birth right—A people who having made a little reservation for themselves by compact, are now told in answer to their just and reasonable demand, that this compact is only conditional, depending for its fulfilment on the will and pleasure of the Indians—that the primitive aboriginal rights are such now as they were before the discovery of the Country, and that if Georgia wants land, the U. S. have enough in Florida or elsewhere to give her. How is this insult and mockery to be repelled, proceeding as it does from the polluted lips of outcasts and vagabonds, who make the Chiefs the instruments of reiterating it at Washington?—No Sir, this trick of vulgar cunning, is only to be met by the firmness and dignity which become the U. S. Government, which it has never failed to manifest on every occasion calling for it, and which he who is the special depository of these sacred qualities has always displayed to so much advantage to his high office, and to the country. The Indians must be made to understand that no talks will be listened to but such as proceed from Councils strictly Indian in character and composition—that the compact with Georgia is a very different instrument from that which has been represented to them—that by it, the word of the U. S. is passed, and that nothing can redeem it but the cession of their lands within her limits—that the time has come when, to postpone this redemption would be essentially a breach of faith, of which the U. S. will never permit herself to be suspected—that consulting the comfort and happiness of the Indians alone, the U S have omitted to press this measure upon them until the very last hour—that the U. S have made sacrifices for Indian interest and will expect some small ones from the Indians in return.—That if they desire civilization, nothing is more consistent with it than concentration, and that without regard to the acquisitions of territory, the U. S. have acted upon this principle from the beginning as a fundamental one in their system of improvement—that beyond the limits of Georgia and within the Territorial power of the U S ates, there are lands enough for the Cherokees and all their generations to come, of which the United States possess the full and absolute dominion, where they may sit down in quiet and peaceful enjoyment, & where none can come to make them afraid That on the other hand, if tired of the arts of civilization, they will betake themselves to their old pursuits—you have made a fair and liberal offer of wilderness enough, abounding in game, where the white men will not speedily come to trespass or to annoy—that in presenting these honorable overtures, you are actuated by a sincere regard to Indian interest—that in the rejection of both, you can perceive nothing but an unfriendly spirit—and that finally, if they persevere in this rejection, the consequences are inevitable; 1st, that you must assist the Georgians in occupying the country which is their own, and which is unjustly withheld from them: or 2dly, in resisting the occupation, to make war upon, and shed the blood of your brothers and friends:

their wrethedness would find relief in broken hearts. Most assuredly, nothing will contribute so essentially to that scanty share of human happiness which is left them, as their concentration and insulation, when having enough for the wants of agriculture, they will in their seclusion, afford no pretexts for the intrusions or annoyance of the white man.

Thus frankly, in compliance with the request of the President, I submit to him my general views on this interesting subject.—Thus frankly I will deem it my duty to submit them to the Legislature of the State. They are such no doubt as have already suggested themselves—they seem to me the only ones which the attitude assumed by the Indians will suffer us to entertain. I am sorry I cannot support them by matter of fact information of official character—to me this is impossible.—I can only say generally, that among men best informed on Cherokee affairs, it is believed the minds of a majority are well prepared to receive your proposition of removal.

In conclusion, I must state not only my hope, but my conviction, that the President will perceive in every movement on our part in relation to this business, a sincere desire to harmonize with the union—to maintain peace and tranquility with the Indians, until longer forbearance will cease to be a virtue—in fact, to lead ourselves, as we have always done, hearts in hand, to the support of every wise and virtuous administration of the General Government.—But the President will at the same time consider, that Georgia has a deep stake in the prompt decision of the present question.—Of all the old states, Georgia is the only one whose political organization is incomplete—her civil policy is deranged—her military force cannot be reduced to systematic order and subordination—the extent of her actual resources cannot be counted—the great work of Internal improvement is suspended, and all because Georgia is not in the possession of her vacant territory—a territory waste and profitless to the Indians—or fitless to the U. S.—but in possession of the rightful owner, a source of strength, of revenue and of union.

Whilst you present to the President my respects, be pleased to accept for yourself the offer of my high consideration for the part you have taken in this transaction.

(Signed) G. M. TROUP.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

From the (N Y) National Advocate.

General Jackson and Mr Lowrie.

Some time ago it was stated in the Democratic Press, that "when Mr. Monroe was about to form his cabinet, in 1816–17, General Jackson wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to appoint two distinguished federalists and two democrats as his Secretaries to form his cabinet." "Mr. Monroe," it was added in the Press, "has exhibited this letter more than once, and there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the statement."

The friends of General Jackson peremptorily denied his having written such a letter; and Mr. Kremer, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, informs the Editor of the Press, that he had paid a special visit to Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining from Mr. Monroe himself, whether he had ever received such a letter from General Jackson, and that Mr. Monroe had assured him that he had not received such a letter.

Gentlemen—I have to request the insertion of the accompanying documents in your next paper. I feel sensibly the delicacy of the subject to which they relate, and regret sincerely the imperious necessity which demands of me the course I have pursued. In addition to what has been published, my feelings have been harrassed by accusing letters from men whose full confidence I have hitherto enjoyed, and the purity of whose motives I am not now disposed to question. The publication was not determined on, before the President had, on the personal application of a mutual friend, acknowleged the receipt of my letter, and declined interference on his part. The matter is submitted, without comment to the judgment of an intelligent and impartial public, and I sincerely hope that no after circumstances may render it indispensable to the further vindication of my character, to lay before them the *incontrovertible evidence within my power*. With respect, your obedient humble servant,

WALTER LOWRIE.

Washington, April 1st, 1824.

Here follows the publication from the papers making and denying the charge, and the letter of Mr Kremer. The following is the letter of Mr. Lowrie to the President.

Washington, March 15th. 1824.

Sir—After the nomination of Mr. Irish as Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1821, my colleague, Mr Findlay, and myself called upon you to inform you, that this appointment would, on political grounds, be unacceptable to the republicans of the district, and that we would feel it to be our duty to resist its confirmation by the Senate. You were pleased to express your satisfaction that we had called upon you, as it gave you an opportunity to explain to us your course of policy on the subject of appointments. Before you proceeded to state your own views, you said you would read to us a letter on the subject, which you had received from a distinguished officer. *You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from Gen. Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof.* The part read recommended to you, as a measure of policy, to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country, without mentioning the names of individuals. You proceeded to explain your own views on the subject generally, and particularly in relation to the appointment of Mr. Irish, but of which it is unnecessary now to speak.

The circumstance of the letter from Gen. Jackson, was spoken of by my colleague & myself to several members of the Senate, whilst the question was pending before that body.—On my return to my constituents, the appointment was of course the subject of conversation. It had been the cause of much excitement, and an opinion was freely expressed, that in making it, the wishes of the republicans of the district had been disregarded. In answer to complaints made upon that subject to me, I stated the view you had taken of the matter, in conversation with Mr. Findlay and myself, and this led me to speak incidentally of the letter of Gen Jackson. The communication to us of the letter, and the expression of your sentiments on

of the state of Pennsylvania (the hon. Mr. Kremer,) in a publication made by him, had denied the principal facts in regard to the letter, and spoken of all that has ever passed between yourself and General Jackson, on the subject of recommendation for appointments, claiming to have the authority of a conversation with you for his statement.

You will perceive, sir, the very unpleasant situation in which I have been placed by circumstances over which I have had no control; and it is manifest that in the termination of this affair, my character, which I trust I value as I ought, and which is to be the chief inheritance of my children, is deeply involved. It is in your power, sir, to do justice to all. I am advised, that when application was made to you by Mr. Kremer the letter in question had been mislaid, but that it has since been found. Its publication would correct erroneous impressions, prevent future controversy, and, I trust, vindicate my character from the aspersions which have been cast upon it. I therefore respectfully request that this may be done in such manner as you may think most suitable. I ask it, sir, as an act of justice, which the chief magistrate of the country will find satisfaction in rendering to one of its citizens who conceives that he had been grossly and unjustly calumniated.

I remain, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient and humble serv't.
WALTER LOWRIE.

James Monroe, President of the United States.

This letter is dated the 15th March, and to which no reply has been made. Several papers adverse to the democratic party have already assailed Mr. Lowrie, but under favour this is not so much a party question, as it is a reference to the character and veracity of men holding high stations in the republic. There must be in this affair some strange misconception, or some paltry artifice. If General Jackson declares he never wrote to the President, recommending him to form a mixed party administration, we should give credit to his assertions. If Mr. Lowrie declares that the President read to him such a letter, purporting to be from General Jackson, we most religiously believe what Mr. Lowrie says; whose purity of character, and general integrity, are above suspicion. If no answer is given in a reasonable time, to the above letter, then the "*incontrovertible evidence*" alluded to by Mr. Lowrie, will place the matter at rest.

The audience at the Liverpool Theatre were amused last Monday by the performance of two gentlemen—being, as is presumed, the "first appearance," of either "on any stage." In the play bill of that evening, it was announced, that "a *gentleman* of Liverpool" would be found "At Home" in IMITATION of Mr. Mathews." Immediately on the appearance of this imitator, his indignant father, leaping from the side box, applied a good ash plant so vigorously to the shoulders of the young *spirant* for histrionic fame, that he quickly vanished from the stage. The manager, interposing, then came in for his share of the indignant parent's resentment, and

sed the arts and sciences.

With considerations of high respect and esteem, we have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servants.

(Signed) *JOHN ROSS,*
GEO. LOWREY,
MAJOR RIDGE,
ELIJAH HICKS.

Executive Department, Georgia.
Milledgeville, 28th Feb 1824

Sir:—I have received this day your letter of the 17th instant.

Be pleased to present to the President my acknowledgements for the attention which he has given to the requisition of Georgia, and especially for the manifestation of his sincere desire, to adopt any measure in his power, which may tend to the fulfilment of the convention with the state of Georgia, with the least possible delay.

In compliance with his wishes, I hasten to lay before you my views and expectations as connected with this fulfilment. In your effort to open a negociation with the Cherokee Delegation for extinguishment of claims, you are met by a flat negative to two fair and liberal propositions. The 1st to purchase for valuable consideration in money.—The 2d to accommodate them with equivalent Territory in favorable situation beyond the Mississippi.—Unreasonable as the answer has been, my mind was fully prepared for such an one. It had been made known to me some time before, that a Council had been formed in the Nation for the special purpose of coming to the resolution, that the state of Georgia should never acquire, for any consideration, another acre of Cherokee land, either thro' the agency of the U S or otherwise; and in conformity with this resolution, all the measures were preconcerted to enable the Chiefs to present themselves before the President with a heedless bordering on effrontery, and to receive his first advance to negociation with the emphatic No!—A word easily pronounced, but in this instance most unadvisedly—not the spontaneous offspring of Indian feeling and resentment, but a word put into his mouth by whitemen, who are nourished and protected by the power of the U. States—who had no common interest or sympathies with those whom they instigate to use it, and who fixed upon the soil, almost without mete or bounds, regard it as a goodly heritage for their descendants, which no power can limit or take away.

From the day of the signature of the articles of agreement and cession, this word ceased to be available to the Indians for any permanent interest of their own. From that day the power of Protestation, which they have so recently interposed, departed from them, and could never be used but for a little delay, or for a better bargain—On that day the fee simple passed from the rightful proprietors to Georgia, and Georgia after a lapse of twenty years demands nothing of the competent authority, but the amotion of the tenants in possession. The answer is not only No! but never;—and is this a fit and proper one to be given to the demands of the People of Georgia who have endured so long and so patiently—who have parted with an Empire for a song—who have waited to see the U. S. to understand that no talks will be listened to but such as proceed from Councils strictly Indian in character and composition—that the compact with Georgia is a very different instrument from that which has been represented to them—that by it, the word of the U. S. is passed, and that nothing can redeem it but the cession of their lands within her limits—that the time has come when, to postpone this redemption would be essentially a breach of faith, of which the U. S. will never permit herself to be suspected—that consulting the comfort and happiness of the Indians alone, the U S have omitted to press this measure upon them until the very last hour—that the U.S have made sacrifices for Indian interest and will expect some small ones from the Indians in return.—That if they desire civilization, nothing is more consistent with it than concentration, and that without regard to the acquisitions of territory, the U. S. have acted upon this principle from the beginning as a fundamental one in their system of improvement—that beyond the limits of Georgia and within the Territorial power of the U S ates, there are lands enough for the Cherokees and all their generations to come, of which the United States possess the full and absolute dominion, where they may sit down in quiet and peaceful enjoyment, & where none can come to make them afraid. That on the other hand, if tired of the arts of civilization, they will betake themselves to their old pursuits—you have made a fair and liberal offer of wilderness enough, abounding in game, where the white men will not speedily come to trespass or to annoy—that in presenting these honorable overtures, you are actuated by a sincere regard to Indian interest—that in the rejection of both, you can perceive nothing but an unfriendly spirit—and that finally, if they persevere in this rejection, the consequences are inevitable; 1st, that you must assist the Georgians in occupying the country which is their own, and which is unjustly withheld from them: or 2dly, in resisting the occupation, to make war upon, and shed the blood of your brothers and friends.

Having said so much, it remains only to advert to the other topics contained in your letter to the Indian Delegation, and for these a word will suffice.—1st. The Reservation of part of our territory for the settlement of the Indians. 2dly. Their incorporation into and amalgamation with our society.

As to the first, the answer is, the articles of agreement having made no provision for such reservation, none can be made without the consent of Georgia, and that Georgia will never give her assent to any without an equivalent, (if she would with one,) is absolutely certain.—With regard to the second proposition, the answer is, that if such a scheme were practicable at all, the utmost of the rights and privileges which public opinion would concede to Indians, would fix them in a middle station between the negro and the white man, and that as long as they survived this degradation without the possibility of attaining the elevation of the latter, they would gradually sink to the condition of the former, a point of degeneracy below which they could not fall. It is likely that before they reached this, every movement on our part in relation to this business, a sincere desire to harmonize with the union—to maintain peace and tranquility with the Indians, until longer forbearance will cease to be a virtue—in fact, to lend ourselves, as we have always done, heart in hand, to the support of every wise and virtuous administration of the General Government.—But the President will at the same time consider, that Georgia has a deep stake in the prompt decision of the present question.—Of all the old states, Georgia is the only one whose political organization is incomplete—her civil policy is deranged—her military force cannot be reduced to systematic order and subordination—the extent of her actual resources cannot be counted—the great work of Internal improvement is suspended, and all because Georgia is not in the possession of her vacant territory—a territory waste and profitless to the Indians—or fitless to the U. S.—but in possession of the rightful owner, a source of strength, of revenue and of union.

Whilst you present to the President my respects, be pleased to accept for yourself the offer of my high consideration for the part you have taken in this transaction.

(Signed) G. M. TROUP.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

From the (N Y) National Advocate.

General Jackson and Mr Lowrie.

Some time ago it was stated in the Democratic Press, that "when Mr. Monroe was about to form his cabinet, in 1816–17, General Jackson wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to appoint two distinguished federalists and two democrats as his Secretaries to form his cabinet." "Mr. Monroe," it was added in the Press, "has exhibited this letter more than once, and there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the statement."

The friends of General Jackson peremptorily denied his having written such a letter; and Mr. Kremer, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, informs the Editor of the Press, that he had paid a special visit to the President, to ascertain the fact, and the President "said the charge was *false*; that he had never received any such letter; that Gen. Jackson never recommended to him but one person to any office, and the individual was a distinguished officer in the late war, and one whom he (General Jackson) had never seen; and that in the letter of recommendation, not one word was said relative to his political opinions."

There was no doubt that the report originated from the Hon. Mr. Lowrie, a Senator from Pennsylvania; and this positive contradiction on the part of the President, has placed Mr. Lowrie in a very embarrassing situation, so much so, as to impugn his veracity and motives.—Under these circumstances, and unpleasant as such a controversy must be between the President and a Senator in Congress, on a conversation of an official nature, still Mr. Lowrie considered it his duty to defend himself, and explain what took place between himself and the President. Accordingly, he addressed the following letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Sentinel:

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the papers making and denying the charge, and the letter of Mr. Kremer. The following is the letter of Mr. Lowrie to the President.

Washington, March 15th. 1824.

Sir—After the nomination of Mr. Irish as Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1823, my colleague, Mr Findlay, and myself, called upon you to inform you, that this appointment would, on political grounds, be unacceptable to the republicans of the district, and that we would feel it to be our duty to resist its confirmation by the Senate. You were pleased to express your satisfaction that we had called upon you, as it gave you an opportunity to explain to us your course of policy on the subject of appointments. Before you proceeded to state your own views, you said you would read to us a letter on the subject, which you had received from a distinguished officer. *You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from Gen. Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof.* The part read recommended to you, as a measure of policy, to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country, without mentioning the names of individuals. You proceeded to explain your own views on the subject generally, and particularly in relation to the appointment of Mr. Irish, but of which it is unnecessary now to speak.

The circumstance of the letter from Gen. Jackson, was spoken of by my colleague & myself to several members of the Senate, whilst the question was pending before that body.—On my return to my constituents, the appointment was of course the subject of conversation. It had been the cause of much excitement, and an opinion was freely expressed, that in making it, the wishes of the republicans of the district had been disregarded. In answer to complaints made upon that subject to me, I stated the view you had taken of the matter, in conversation with Mr. Findlay and myself, and this led me to speak incidentally of the letter of Gen Jackson. The communication to us of the letter, and the expression of your sentiments on the subject of the appointment having been made without reserve, I was left at liberty to pursue that course. In taking it I acted in furtherance of your object, by communicating to your and our constituents explanations which had been made to us for their satisfaction. At that time, Gen Jackson's name was not before the public for their suffrages. He was known to the nation only as a gallant soldier, who had rendered services to his country which secured to him the gratitude and respect of most of its citizens, among whom I was included. Since he has been named as a candidate for the office of President, his political opinions have become a matter of more interest, and that consideration has led to the publication of the circumstance of his letter to you. That publication has been made without any knowledge or assent. Some of the supporters of General Jackson, deeming the matter of importance, have attributed the original statement of the existence of such a letter to me, and have, in various and offensive modes, impeached my veracity in relation to it. In addition to this, one of the Representatives

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done in such manner as you may think most suitable. I ask it, sir, as an act of justice, which the chief magistrate of the country will find satisfaction in rendering to one of its citizens who conceives that he had been grossly and unjustly calumniated,

I remain, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient and humble serv't.
WALTER LOWRIE.

James Monroe, President of the United States.

This letter is dated the 15th March, and to which no reply has been made. Several papers adverse to the democratic party have already assailed Mr. Lowrie, but under favour this is not so much a party question, as it is a reference to the character and veracity of men holding high stations in the republic. There must be in this affair some strange misconception, or some paltry artifice. If General Jackson declares he never wrote to the President, recommending him to form a mixed party administration, we should give credit to his assertions. If Mr. Lowrie declares that the President read to him such a letter, purporting to be from General Jackson, we most religiously believe what Mr. Lowrie says; whose purity of character, and general integrity, are above suspicion. If no answer is given in a reasonable time, to the above letter, then the "*incontrovertible evidence*" alluded to by Mr. Lowrie, will place the matter at rest.

The audience at the Liverpool Theatre were amused last Monday by the performance of two gentlemen—being, as is presumed, the "first appearance," of either "on any stage." In the play bill of that evening, it was announced, that "a *gentleman* of Liverpool" would be found "At Home" in IMITATION of Mr. Mathews." Immediately on the appearance of this imitator, his indignant father, leaping from the side box, applied a good ash plant so vigorously to the shoulders of the young *aspirant* for histrionic fame, that he quickly vanished from the stage. The manager, interposing, then came in for his share of the indignant parent's resentment, and had the honor of receiving, in the face of the audience, *quantum suff.* of castigation. The father, whose feelings were thus cruelly excited, is a mercantile gentleman of great respectability.—*London Paper.*

After a discussion of ten weeks, the bill for a Revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, has *passed the House of Representatives* by a majority of *five* votes, and is now, or rather will be on Monday, before the Senate.

The first circumstance which strikes every one is, the fulness of the House on this occasion, indicating the profound interest which the subject has excited. More than one Member, who was indisposed, rose from his bed to vote on the occasion; and, but for the situation of these two or three gentlemen, it is probable the friends of the bill would not, yesterday, have forced a decision upon it, as they did. Out of the two hundred and thirteen Members, two only were yesterday absent, one of them absent from the city, and the other too much indisposed to reach the House. So full an attendance has never been known

during the time that we have been acquainted with the House of Representatives.

The second circumstance, worthy of remark, is, that, with one or two exceptions, the discussion of this bill has been conducted with great forbearance and mutual deference on the part of the Members. We could not but remark, in the closing speech, yesterday, that, though the argument against the bill was pressed with great force, there was not a word uttered disrespectful to the persons, or derogatory from the motives of its supporters.

The bill is now in the hands of the Senate, as the clay in the hands of the potter.

Nat. Intelligencer, 17th inst.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1824.

COUNTY CONCERNS.

In looking over the acts passed at the last session of the legislature, we paid some attention to the one which compels the clerks of the inferior courts to lay before the grand jury annually, a statement of the county funds, shewing the receipts and expenditures for the preceding year. This law has met the approbation of the people of Georgia, though we are of the opinion that it ought to have gone one step further; that is, the publication of the statement in some public gazettes, or that it should be posted at the court house door for the inspection of every citizen, after having been examined by the grand jury. Every citizen has a right to know the amount of the tax he pays is employed: this right cannot be denied to him. We do not pretend to say positively that it is denied for we have been informed, that the cash book of the clerk is accessible to every citizen. But how many would take the trouble of going in the clerk's office to examine the state of the county funds, and could find satisfactory results without information from the clerk? The government of the U. S. annually publishes every year a statement shewing the condition of the treasury, the situation of the state treasury is also published yearly; the banks, and even almost every corporation, are compelled by law to keep no secret about their fiscal concerns; and why should not the county treasury be as transpicuous as the other treasuries just mentioned? Who supplies this country fund—it is a few, or all the citizens collectively taken? Is every citizen interested in the management of the fiscal affairs of the county, for upon them depend in a great measure, the welfare and future prosperity of the county of Wilkes. There are not probably in the county more than twenty or thirty citizens who know how the county funds have been managed; what have been the receipts and expenditures for years past; what is the real balance remaining in the hands of the clerk as treasurer, and how this balance is made up.

By the statement presented to the grand jury at February term, it appeared that there was a balance in favor of the county of about $3000. The receipts for this year, of the tax of 1823 and from other sources, may be estimated at less at $3500; which will make an available fund of $6500 for 1824. The expenditures are estimated at $1500: There will then be an estimated balance remaining at the end of the year of $4000. For the year 1825, the balance will be greater if the rate of the expenditures is not increased. By a law of the last legislature, one half of the tax, instead of three eighths as heretofore, is to be retained by each county. The receipts, therefore, may be estimated at $2500 which, with the balance of the year 1824, $4000, will make an available fund of $6500. The expenses can be estimated at $2000. There will then be a balance at the end of the year 1825, of $4500

As the above statements cannot vary much, the question naturally occurs, what is to be done with this money? Can the county be benefitted by a policy of accumulation, and by being that money remain unemployed in the treasurer's hands? Assuredly no; and no citizen of the county can prefer to see the fund increase every year while so many improvements can be effected in different branches of the political economy of the county, by a wise and proper application of that fund. We are far from recommending the adoption of every scheme that may be proposed for improving the county. But we are in favor of well digested plans, within the means of the county, for the improvement of the roads, by which produce may be easily and cheaply transported to a market, for the improvement in public schools, by which the poor can receive the first and the most necessary principles of a common education, which enable them to read

middle Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and, in fact, all the northern states prosper. If those states had more resources, in point of production and fertility of the soil, than the state of Georgia, nothing could be said in extenuation of our backwardness in good roads and canals; but our soil is as fertile, and our productions as numerous. The truth is, it must be told, that the people of no man's states have what we have not: public spirit, useful enterprises, an activity of the mind in the creation of means for the acquisition of wealth and comfort, and a clear sightedness in the calculation of the probable result of any undertaking. Cannot the people of Georgia have this public spirit, this activity of the mind, and this clear sightedness, as well as the people of the north? They can: Then why not make use of all the faculties of their minds, of all the resources of the state of the fertility of the soil, of the navigable rivers she has possessed, in order to establish the wealth and future prosperity of Georgia on a solid foundation? They will, and very shortly the public spirit begins to manifest itself among the people; let it be fostered and encouraged, and Georgia will take an equal rank among the largest states in the Union, to which she has all reasons to aspire.

☞ In reference to the above, a communication has been received, which is published, relative to the communications of the grand jury, to the county roads dilapidated, &c. &c. We consider the impression that the clerk complained of as to be a reproach to the clerk of one of the justices, therefore fearing a delicacy in taking such a measure without a complete court, which absence will be removed after Tuesday next. We have been informed, however, that two of the four justices now in office are decidedly in favor of the deposit in bank; in regard to the opinion of the other two, we have not been informed.

☞ The documents published in this day's paper, in relation to Indian affairs, throw an additional light on the subject of our differences with the general Government respecting Indian lands. The letter of Gov Troup to the Secretary of War deserves attention.

☞ When sometime ago we advanced the opinion that some emigrant high in office were exciting the Cherokee Indians to take an hostile attitude towards Georgia, and to resist every conciliatory measure for a just and final settlement of the claims of the state on the general government, for the extinction of Indian title to land within its limits, many probably believed it was a mere surmise of ours, or the visionary idea of a partisan in the presidential contest. We had reasons for our opinion. we had even proofs for it, which shall be made known in due time. For the present, and as preliminaries to what we have to say on the subject, we call the particular attention of our readers to the following extracts from an address to the President of the United States, *signed in behalf of the nation, by the deputed spirits of Ocana tatah, Attah Kal Kallah, and Kiyahtahee* The address is published in the *Washington Republican* of the 17th April. No responsible name is affixed to it from whom can it be? *From the Cherokee delegation?* No. Can it be? No. The citizens of the state must be on their guard; they must look with contempt on the vain attempts to excite their fellings, shortly the instigators of mischief will be unmasked, and their sinister views made known to the world. We repeat again, the Cherokees are concerned in what we have made known.

"The remonstrance of the Senator and Representative of the state of Georgia, is an insult of the grossest kind not merely to the government of the United States but to the common sense of the sovereign people."

"Though we may be thought weak as a nation, in contention against the powerful state of Georgia, yet we know it would be a bloody business to attempt our extirpation, but we wish never more to raise the tomahawk; and we prefer rather to solicit the interference of our christian brethren throughout the United states to defend us against the aggression of the people of Georgia than to draw blood in our own defence."

"We have witnessed in that state what we thought aggressions on private rights. We know the origin and final issue of the Yazoo claim. *It was truly dishonorable!* We have become cotton planters, and we enjoy the benefit of the cotton Gin. We know that the people of Georgia deprived the author of that invention of his just rights, while the states of North and South Carolina paid him for the invention, that has made all the southern states so rich."

[COMMUNICATIONS.]

To the Citizens of Washington.

Believing when seriously and candidly asked there are but few persons in this or any other place, that would give to virtue the preference to vice, yet what evidences have we before us, that vice and wickedness are much more prevalent, and, we fear, encouraged, than virtue and religion; for this place, where we have all the necessary means of grace if enabled, what shameful violations of the Sabbath do we here behold, and this too where there is all the necessary regulations, provided by a board of commissioners, for the suppression of improper acts. Are they enabled to? Why then do we see such violations of the laws, and not endeavored to suppress them? There are hardeners amongst us that we have reason to believe are regardless of good order and example, and who care not for any thing but their own interest, though at the expense of every thing good —I thus judge, & I think correctly too, when on the Sabbath I see crowds of negroes around their houses and tippling shops, and in their back yards; and occasionally a door opens, and as soon as they can slip in it is shut; after which I often see and hear what is truly digusting to any other person but themselves: negroes drunk, reeling about the streets, oaths sounding in our own and our children's ears. And the streets and incertain places are thus crowded or thronged more or less from morning until night. These scenes are confined in the general, to particular parts of the town; principally at the west corner of the public square, on Main street; again near the middle of the square on the west side of the same; again on the east end of Court street, from the public square, at several places, though about the centre is the most general rendezvous and harbour. I should like to stop here, but this is not all: I often and almost every Sabbath see load after load of wood, hay, & other articles for market, hauled by slaves through the streets, in waggons, carts, &c. and stop in the square until the owner can go and find a purchaser, where they may unload, unless previously sold or engaged.

These things I have often seen, with shame and disgust; at which time I have reflected thus: where is the Marshal, who, the ordinances say, shall vigilantly inspect every part of the town, and notice and detect all violations of the ordinances, and offences against the peace. And is there nothing for the Commissioners to do in this business, in order to have the laws enforced, and prevent such violations for the future?

I will now ask, what are the effects produced by such profanation of the Sabbath on society generally? Slaves have by these means every encouragement to become rogues and rob their masters, or owners more and more of the produce of their farms, there being persons ready here to receive from them what they may bring for market on the Sabbath, and perhaps often, without asking any question how they became possessed of the same, this being the principal trade or source of profit or support of some of the traders amongst us. Slaves are thereby encouraged, and are often, in addition to the above, made drunkards, which is of course a serious injury to them, morality and religion, will join in protesting against such practices for the future. A PARENT.

Mr. Grier:

The Grand Jury of last February Term having investigated, as was their duty, the situation of the County funds, found a balance of upwards of 3000 dollars belonging to the County, as exhibited by the books of the Clerk. They passed a resolution recommending the Inferior Court to have these funds deposited in the Branch Bank at Washington.

This resolution, it is presumed, was passed for the purpose of exhibiting a *cash balance* at Bank, agreeing in amount with the *Book balance* at the Clerk's office, subject to the order of the Inferior Court and payable at all times on demand —thus enabling the County to know the amount of its available funds subject to appropriation. The sound policy of this recommendation of the Grand Jury, is so obvious, that it becomes a matter of enquiry, why it should have been, as yet, disregarded by the Inferior Court.

Considerations of respect for that Court restrain further remarks at this time. It would, however, silence much enquiry, were the recommendation of the Jury complied with or the reasons assigned for its detention. A RADICAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Maziah; levied on as the property of John Hill by Wm Richardson, constable, and returned to me to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Wootten, with sundry others.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winnefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the levy returned to me by a constable

William Smith, Shff.

May 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax —amount due $13 75; property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

May 1, 1824.

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

One negro woman named Charlotte, about 21 years old; levied on by a constable as the property of Andrew Poda to satisfy an execution in favor of John and James Anderson vs. said Poda.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

May 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house, within the usual hours of sale the following property, to wit:

One negro boy by the name of Tom; levied on as property belonging to the estate of John Willis, dec'd. to satisfy sundry fi fas vs the estate of said deceased, and returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining James J. Banks and others; levied on as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fi fas for cost, vs said Napier.

ALSO,

61 1-4 acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek adjoining Samuel Allgood and others; levied on as the property of John S. Taylor, deceased, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Samuel Allgood vs. the estate of said Taylor, levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

April 29, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Reuben a man twenty eight years old, Labra a woman, and a small boy named Hansom about six months old; levied on as the property of Leroy Burton to satisfy sundry fi fa's: the property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Lucy about twenty five years old & her female child three or four years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy sundry fi fa's vs. said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tucker one of the plaintiff's; the sale of the woman postponed from May to June.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

April 29, 1824.

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

One negro man by the name of Dave, and one negro woman by the name of Mime; levied on as the property of James Rucker, and returned to me by a constable, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Rucker.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Delvah; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Gordon, executor vs James Mann, Henry Shackelford, and Moses Haynes.

ALSO,

One feather bed, one stand of bed curtains, one waiter, six wine glasses, and three decanters; levied on as the property of Thomas Gibbs, to satisfy sundry fifa's vs. said Gibbs.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April until June Sale.)

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of James Edmonson, to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mor gage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs said Edmonson—property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

April 22. 1824.

Now in Wilkes Jail,

A NEGRO man who says his name is Cyc, and that he be-

…nt to the one which compels the clerks of the inferior courts to lay before the grand jury annually, a statement of the county funds, shewing the receipts and expenditures for the preceding year. This law must have met the approbation of the people of Georgia, though we are of the opinion that it ought to have gone one step further, that is, the publication of the statement in some public gazette, or that it should be posted at the court house door for the inspection of every citizen, after having been examined by the grand jury. Every citizen has a right to know how the amount of the tax he pays is employed: this right cannot be denied to him. We do not pretend to say positively that it is denied, for we have been informed, that the cash book of the clerk is accessible to every citizen. But how many would take the trouble of going to the clerk's office to examine the state of the county funds, and could find satisfactory results without information from the clerk? The government of the U. States publishes every year a statement shewing the condition of the treasury; the situation of the state treasury is also published yearly; the banks, and even almost every corporation, are compelled by law to keep no secret about their fiscal concerns; and why should not the county treasury be as conspicuous as the other treasuries just mentioned? Who supplies this county fund—is it a few, or all the citizens collectively taken? Every citizen is interested in the management of the fiscal affairs of the county, for upon them depend in a great measure, the welfare and future prosperity of the county of Wilkes. There are not probably in the county more than two or three citizens who know how the county funds have been managed: what have been the receipts and expenditures for years past, what is the real balance remaining in the hands of the clerk as treasurer, and how this balance is made up.

By the statement presented to the grand jury at February term, it appeared that there was a balance in favor of the county of about $3,000. The receipts for this year, of the tax of 1823 and from other sources, may be estimated at less a $3500; which will make an available fund of $5500, for 1824. The expenditures are estimated at $1500: There will then be an estimated balance remaining at the end of the year of $4000. For the year 1825, the balance will be greater if the rate of the expenditures is not increased. By a law of the last legislature, one half of the tax, instead of three eighths as heretofore, is to be received by each county. The receipts, therefore, may be estimated at $7200 which, with the balance of the year of 18 4, $4000, will make an available fund of $ 200 The expenses can be es imated at $2000 There will then be a balance at the end of the year 1825, of $5200

As the above statements cannot vary much, the question naturally occurs, what is to be done with this money? Can the county be benefitted by a policy of accumulation, and by letting that money remain unemployed in the treasurer's hands? Assuredly no; and no citizen of the county can prefer to see the fund increase every year while so many improvements can be effected in different branches of the political economy of the county, by a wise and proper application of that fund. We are far from recommending the adoption of every scheme that may be proposed for improving the county. But we are in favor of well digested plans, within the means of the county, for the improvement of the roads, by which produce may be easily and cheaply transported to a market, for the improvement in public schools, by which the poor can receive the first and the most necessary principles of a common education, which enable them to read the laws of their country, know their civil and political rights, to appreciate the liberty they enjoy, and to defend it when attacked.

There are no navigable rivers in this county, our produce have to be transported by land. Ought not the means we possess be employed in rendering the roads as good as they can be made? Ought not bridges be constructed over creeks which are impassable after one or two days rain? Have not wagons and the mail stage been frequently detained by the swelling of creeks, over which bridges can be so easily and cheaply erected? We venture to say, that if any citizen of the county were to reflect seriously on the subject of roads, he would be well convinced of the great benefits the county would derive from good market routes, and would support with all his influence any prudent measure adopted by the inferior court to improve them.

If we direct our eyes to the other side of the Atlantic, we will learn that the great wealth the English nation have acquired, is to be ascribed to good roads and canals, by which the productions of every section of the country, are conveyed speedily and cheaply to any desirable spot; that the great resources of the French kingdom depend principally on the commodious transportation of the produce of its agriculture and manufactures to the sea port towns. But without going to the old world for lessons in political economy, we have in our own country striking examples of what public spirit, wise plans of internal improvements can effect. By what means has New York attained a great degree of splendour, and created the brightest prospects of future grandeur, wealth and population? It is by roads and canals. The same means have

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☞ The documents published in this day's paper in relation to Indian affairs, throw an additional light on the subject of our differences with the general Government respecting Indian lands. The letter of Gov Troup to the Secretary of War deserves a tension

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☞ When sometime ago we advanced the opinion that some citizens high in office were exercising the Cherokee Indians to take an hostile attitude towards Georgia, and to resist every coercive measure for a just and final settlement of the claims of the state on the general government, for the expunction of Indian title to land within its limits, many probably believed it was a mere surmise of ours, or the visionary idea of a partisan in the presidential contest. We had reasons for our opinion, we had even proofs for it, which shall be made known in due time. For the present, and as preliminaries to what we have to say on the subject, we call the particular attention of our readers to the following extracts from an address to the President of the United States, *signed in behalf of the nation, by the departed spirits of Oconee tahih, Attah Kul Kalteh, and Kayatahee* The address published in the *Washington Republican* of the 17th April. No responsible name is attached to it from which can it be? *From the Cherokee delegation?* No. Can it be? *From the Cherokees?* The citizens of the state must be on their guard: they must look with contempt on the vain attempts to excite their feelings, above by the insignators of mischief with be unmasked, and their sinister views made known to the world. We repeat it again, the Cherokees are innocent of what they are made to say

"The remonstrance of the Senator and Representative of the state of Georgia, is an insult of the grossest kind not merely to the government of the United States but to the common sense of the sovereign people"

"Though we may be thought weak as a nation, in contention against the powerful state of Georgia, yet we know it would be a bloody business to attempt our extirpation, but we wish never more to raise the tomahawk; and we prefer rather to solicit the interference of our christian brethren throughout the United States to defend us against the aggression of the people of Georgia than to draw blood in our own defence."

"We have witnessed in that state what we thought aggressions on private rights We know the origin and final issue of the Yazoo claim. *It was truly dishonorable!* We have become cotton planters, and we enjoy the benefit of the cotton Gin. We know that the people of Georgia deprived the author of that invention of his just rights, while the states of North and South Carolina paid him for thi invention, that has made all the southern states so rich"

Votes on the Tariff Bill.

On the final passage of the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives, the votes were, yeas 107, nays 102 The house is composed of 213 members: 210 were present including Mr. Clay the speaker. Mr Ingham, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, were the only members absent, the house having decided that Mr Bailey, of Massachusetts, was not entitled to a seat. The following statement shows how the representation of each state voted

	Yeas	Nays
Maine,	4	6
New-Hampshire,	1	5
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode-Island,	2	
Connecticut,	5	1
New-York,	26	8
Vermont,	5	
New Jersey,	6	
Pennsylvania,	24	1
Delaware,	1	
Maryland,	3	6
Virginia	4	21
North-Carolina,		13
South-Carolina,		9
Georgia,		7
Kentucky,	11	
Tennessee,	2	7
Ohio,	14	
Louisiana,		3
Mississippi,		1
Indiana,	2	
Illinois,	1	
Alabama,		3
Missouri,	1	
	107	102

Sabbath I see crowds of negroes around their houses and tippling shops, and in their back yards; and occasionally a door opens, and as soon as they can slip in it is shut; after which I often see and hear what is truly disgusting to any other person but themselves: negroes drunk, reeling about the streets, oaths sounding in our own and our children's ears. And the streets and in certain places are thus crowded or thronged more or less from morning until night. These scenes are confined in the general, to particular parts of the town; principally at the west corner of the public square, on Main street; again near the middle of the square on the west side of the same; again on the east end of Court street, from the public square, at several places, though about the centre is the most general rendezvous and harbour. I should like to see here, but this is not all: I often and almost every Sabbath see load after load of wood, hay, fodder and other articles for market, hauled by slaves through the streets, in wagons, carts, &c. and stop in the square until the owner can go and find a purchaser, where they may unload, unless previously sold or engaged.

These things I have often seen, with shame and disgust; at which time I have reflected thus: where is the Marshal, who, the ordinances say, shall vigilantly inspect every part of the town, and notice and detect all violations of the ordinances, and offences against the peace. And is there nothing for the Commissioners to do in this business, in order to have the laws enforced, and prevent such violations for the future?

I will now ask, what are the effects produced by such profanation of the Sabbath on society generally? Slaves have by these means every encouragement to become rogues and rob their masters or owners more and more of the produce of their farms, there being persons ready here to receive from them what they may bring for market on the Sabbath, and perhaps often, without asking any question how they became possessed of the same, this being the principal trade or source of profit or support of some of the traders amongst us. Slaves are thereby encouraged, and are often, in addition to the above, made drunkards, which is of course a serious injury to them, and a great trouble to their owners. The evil stops not here. Owing to this evil example in our streets on the Sabbath, our children observing it, become violators of the same, by running and scrolling with the negroes, young and old, that swarm through our streets, and are often seen on this holy day playing almost at our doors marbles with the negroes, while others are running races, hallooing and playing games, &c. to the great annoyance of the citizens and travellers. Ought not owners of slaves, at least such as pay respect to the Sabbath, prohibit their own from these practices, and join in suppressing others from the same? This, it is presumed and hoped, will at once be thought the duty of all that are well wishers of the future welfare of their children.

The writer of the above, though sensible of his inability for the task, has notwithstanding ventured to point out what he conceives a very great evil, in the village of which he is an inhabitant; and he is encouraged to believe, that all who are friends and well wishers to good or-

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…it should have been, as yet, disregarded by the Inferior Court.

Considerations of respect for that Court restrain further remarks at this time. It would, however, silence much enquiry, were the recommendation of the Jury complied with or the reasons assigned for its detention. A RADICAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Mariah; levied on as the property of John Hill by Wm Richardson, constable, and returned to me to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Wootten, with sundry others.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winnefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the levy returned to me by a constable

William Smith, Shff.

May 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony. and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax—amount due $13 75; property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH. *Shff.*

May 1, 1824.

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

One negro woman named Charlotte, about 21 years old, levied on by a constable as the property of Andrew Poda to satisfy an execution in favor of John and James Anderson vs. said Poda.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

May 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Bird and others, and three negroes, to wit: a woman by the name of Fanny and her two children Nelson and Emily: levied on as the property of Joshua Willis to satisfy an execution in the name of Henry B. Thompson vs Joshua and John W. Willis: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Ninety five acres of land, more or less on the waters of Hardin's creek, adjoining James Gassaway and others; levied on by virtue of three fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of the administrators of James Langdon, deceased vs John Hundley and William Lowe, as the property of John Hundley; said levy returned to me by Benj. Chapman, constable.

John Burks, D. S,

May 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Reuben a man twenty eight years old, Labra a woman, and a small boy named Ransom about six months old; levied on as the property of Leroy Burton to satisfy sundry fi fa's: the property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Lucy about twenty five years old & her female child three or four years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy sundry fi fa's vs. said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tucker one of the plaintiff's; the sale of the woman postponed from May to June.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

April 29, 1824.

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

One negro man by the name of Dave, and one negro woman by the name of Mime; levied on as the property of James Rucker, and returned to me by a constable, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Rucker.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Delvah; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Gordon, executor, vs James Mann, Henry Shackelford, and Moses Haynes.

ALSO,

One feather bed, one stand of bed curtains, one waiter, six wine glasses, and three decanters; levied on as the property of Thomas Gibbs, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Gibbs.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April until June Sale.)

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of James Edmonson, to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston vs said Edmonson—property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

April 22. 1824.

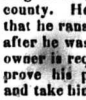
Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is Cye, and that he belongs to Abraham Ford, of Baldwin county. He stutters, and reports that he runaway a very short time after he was sold to said Ford. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, jailer.

April 30. 1824. 18—tf

Strayed or Stolen,



FROM Easter Sunday night, the 18th ult. from Reuben Sanders's, Columbia county a bright SORREL HORSE, star in his forehead, a white spot on his right buttock, with many other white spots, rough shod all around, switch tail, about eight years old Any per on who will secure the above horse that he subscriber may have him again, will be amply rewarded Information received by the subscriber, six miles below Washington, on the Barksdale ferry road.

Thomas Cooper.

April 28, 1824. 1t

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land and improvements thereon containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clarke's creek, adjoining Newtown, and land belonging to William Lackey and others; levied on as the property of Robert B. Bradshaw to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of Joseph Kopman against said Bradshaw.

ALSO,

Two hundred & fifty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining John Wingfield, James Wingfield, and John Bailey, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Porter, deceased; levied on to satisfy sundry executions against Cecilia Porter, executrix of said deceased—pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven & a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Archibald Riddle and others, whereon George H. Hughes lives, and levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions against him—property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy about eighteen, Kitty a woman about 25 Malinda about 28, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy, seven, Bob five, and Polly two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three bedsteads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman: eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 23 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of John Faver, dec.

ALSO,

the name of John S. Holt against Johnson Wellborn, together with sundry others against said Wellborn.

ALSO,

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Robert Chivers and others, on the waters of Little River; levied on as the property of Lewis Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, vs. John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Silah; levied on as the property of James Thompson to satisfy two fi fas, one in the name of Lane and Sims, and the other in the name of Wm. Dearing, against said Thompson—pointed out by Lane & Sims.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

April 2, 1824.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Cuff a man about 30 years old, Barbara a woman, a small girl named July Ann, a woman named Mary, and three children, a boy named Zachariah, a girl named Rosannah, a girl named Silah; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of Bristol creek, adjoining William Pool and others; levied on as the property of James Beard to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions obtained in a justice's court in favor of Bird Saffold, and returned to me by said constable.

ALSO,

A negro boy named Harry; levied on as the property of Jonathan M. Lendon to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One gray horse; levied on as the property of Dudley Strahan, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One chest of Carpenter's tools, one bed and furniture, and one shot gun; levied on as the property of James S. Ragsdale to satisfy an execution in favour of Willis Pope—property pointed out by William Pool and William Gill, securities, and left in their possession.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April Sale.)

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions—property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

Two beds and furniture, steads and cords, two chests, one table, seven chairs one lot of crockery, two looking glasses, two spinning wheels, one clock reel two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub one loom one frying pan, one grid iron, one coffee pot and one churn; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy

head of hogs; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy sundry executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One house and lot, in the town of Washington, opposite Andrew Shepherd, the lot being sixty feet north and south, and forty feet east and west, on the main Augusta road, the house a new two story building; levied on as the property of William C. Lyman, Benjamin D. Sims, and John D. Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mark A. Lane—property pointed out by Benjamin D. Sims.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, situated on the public square, and occupied as a public house, known as the Eagle Tavern, and now in the occupancy of Allen P. Rice, and another lot of land, containing two acres, more or less, in the town of Washington, adjoining Andrew G. Semmes and others; levied on as the property of Samuel B. Head to satisfy an execution in favour of Nathaniel Bailey vs. said S. B. Head and Isaac Marshall—property pointed out by Andrew Ruddell.

John Burks, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 1t

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

One negro man named Prince; levied on as the property of William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favor of John D. Stroud: property pointed out by Reuben Saffold.

John Burks, D. S.

April 2 1824. 1t

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cobron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities.

Joshua Morgan,
Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11—tds

Administrators Sales

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen and a woman named Dinah, belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway dec'd to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Pope, } adm'r
Absalom Janes, }
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x

March 18, 1824. 12—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be old at the Court house

At Auction,

Hardware & Cutlery,

PATENT PLOUGHS, &c. &c.

Comprising the whole of the subscriber's extensive and newly imported stock of

GOODS:

Which consists of a great variety of

TABLE Knives & Forks; Pocket & Penknives; Lancets, Razors and Scissors, Hand, Whip, Cross Cutt and other Saws; Files and Raps; Carpenters' Planes, Chissels, Locks and Hinges, assorted; common and fine Gilt Buttons; Brushes, assorted; Guns, Fish Hooks, Trace Chains, Patent Hoes, and almost all other goods in the Hardware line. It being his intention to quit the trade, the whole of his remaining stock will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at public Auction, on the third day of May next, at his store in Augusta, at 9 months credit.

The assortment being very extensive, Country Merchants who may wish to lay in a supply, will find it worthy their attention to attend. In the mean time those who call will be supplied on liberal terms at reduced prices.

Reuben Leggett.

March 31, 1824. 15—4t

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

ESTABLISHED LINE,

NEW YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D. Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood
Emperour,	J. H. Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the season, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New York for Savannah on Saturday in each week

Hall & Hoyt,
Agents in Savannah.
J. & C. Seguine,
Will. Whitlock,
Agents in New York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and Storage:—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta,

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand given by Whitehead Hendrick to Joel Sutton, some time in January or February 1821, for $100, and on which was endorsed $52 50 the 15th of February, 1823.—Said Note is supposed to have been lost on the road between Mallorysville and Augusta the latter part of January last. All persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

John Stone.

Mallorysville, April 19, 1824, 17—t

Take Notice

ALL person are cautioned against buying the property advertised by the Sheriff of Wilkes, as the property of Arthur M. Charlton. The plantation negroes, &c. were left by the late Col. Pray in trust to us for the *sole* benefit of Mrs. Charlton and children.

John J. Maxwell,
Geo. M. Watters,
Trustees under the will of Colonel John Pray.

Bryan County, April 16 1824 17—4t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Arnall, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate are requestad to call with their accounts legally attested and receive their money.

(☞ The legatees of said estate are requested to take notice, that application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary of the county of Wilkes, on the first Monday in July next, for an order to divide the said estate.

J. P. Leverett, Attorney for Wm. Arnall, Ex'r.

March 26, 1824. 13—m3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Charles Wittich & Co of Petersburg, Ebert County either by note, open account, or otherwise, will please come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the same will be put in suit for collection; and all demands against the said firm must be rendered in prior to the 15th of May next.

F. G. H. Gunther, Attorney for surviving copartner of the late firm of CHARLES WITTICH & Co.

The subscriber is to be found until further notice, at Mr Frederick Wittick's, Newford, Wilkes County Ga.

March 26, 1824. 13—6t

NOTICE.

Bank State of Georgia,
Savannah, 6th April, 1824.

WILL be held at the Banking House in this city on Monday the 3d day of May ensuing, an election for nine Directors on the part of the Stockholders, to serve for twelve months from that period. The poll will be opened at ten A. M. and close at two P. M. and will be conducted by two Stockholders and two freeholders or a majority of them.

By order of the Board,
A. Porter, cashier.

April 6, 1824. 16—3t

NINE months after date applica-

three hundred and forty three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Staton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman. one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy about eighteen, Kitty a woman about 25 Malinda about 18, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy, seven, Bob five, and Polly two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty-three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman: eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda and her five children; sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro fellow named Tom, about 25 years old; levied on as the property of William Brook to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of John Faver, dec.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Drury Cunningham now lives, containing one hundred and seventy eight and a half acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Joel Appling, Richard Hudspeth, and others; levied on as the property of Drury Cunningham to satisfy an execution in the name of Buckenhead Taliaferro for Jordan B. Lesueur vs. Drury Cunningham and Thomas Barnes, together with sundry others against said Cunningham.

ALSO,

One tract of land and improvements, whereon Elzy B. Reynolds now resides, containing one thousand and forty nine acres, more or less, on the waters of Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill, William L. Weems and others, one house and lot in the town of Washington, in the occupancy of Samuel B. Head, with a good gin house, stables, carriage house and crib, adjoining the widow Wingfield and others; all levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said Johnson Wellborn: sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

ALSO,

One negro boy named Pompey; levied on as the property of David Hay by William Richardson, constable, to satisfy sundry executions obtained in a justice's court in favor of Bird Saffold, and returned to me by said constable.

ALSO,

A negro boy named Harry; levied on as the property of Jno. Mc London to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO.

One gray horse; levied on as the property of Dudley Stinson, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One chest of Carpenter's tools, one bed and furniture, and one shot gun; levied on as the property of James S. Ragsdale to satisfy an execution in favour of Willis Pope—property pointed out by William Pool and William Gill, securities, and left in their possession,

ALSO,

(Postponed from April Sale.)

One negro woman named Nancy, about 45 years old, and her infant child; levied on as the property of Howell Hay to satisfy sundry executions— property pointed out by Willis Fullilove.

ALSO,

Two beds and furniture, steads and cords, two chests, one table, seven chairs one lot of crockery, two looking glasses; two spinning wheels, one clock reel two pots, two ovens, one spider, three pails, one tub one loom one frying pan, one grid iron, one coffee pot and one churn; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Thurmond

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff*

April 2, 1824. 14

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

Eight negroes: Edea, Jack, Phillis, Plenty, Frank, John, Lewis, and George, six hundred and forty five acres of land, more or less, adjoining Thomas Talbot and others, one dun mare and one sorrel horse, twelve barrels corn, and four stacks fodder; all levied on as the property of Arthur M. Charlton, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Sophia; levied on as the property of Enoch Combs to satisfy an execution in favor of Osborn Stone and others; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One grey horse, one sorrel pony, two cows and calves, and nine

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William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favor of John D. Stroud: property pointed out by Reuben S[illegible]

John Burks, D. S.

April 2 1824. 14

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in May next, will be sold, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of Wilkes county, at the Court House of said county,

Fourteen Negroes,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cohron, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—twelve moths credit, the purchasers giving bonds and approved securities.

Joshua Morgan,

Surviving Executor.

March 12, 1824. 11—tds

Administrators Sales

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in May next, at the court house of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county,

Two Negroes,

a boy named Allen and a woman named Dinah, belonging to the estate of Isaac Callaway dec & to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Pope, } adm'rs
Absalom Janes, }
Winnifred Callaway, adm'x

March 18, 1824. 12—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilkes County, agreeably to an order of the court of Ordinary of said county

The tract of Land

containing 140 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on Little river, adjoining Joseph Hackney and others for the benefit of the heirs and creditor of Daniel Gletree, deceased Terms, 12 months, with approved bond and security.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

April 21, 1824. 17

Notice.

AN Election will be held at the Court House in Washington, on Tuesday the 4th of May next, for a Justice of the Inferior Court, in the place of Col. Johnson Wellborn, deceased.

By order of the Court,

John Haliday, cl'k.

April 6, 1824. 15—

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

ESTABLISHED LINE,

NEW YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood
Emperour,	J. H Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the eason, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New York for Savannah on Saturday in each week

Hall & Hoyt,

Agents in Savannah.

J. & C. Seguine,

Will. Whitlock,

Agents in New York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and Storage:—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta, Hamburg, and in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina who may wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, that all good intended to be forwarded free of commission must be consigned to the subscriber in Savannah, accompanied with instruction to ship them by the boat of the Steam boat Company of Georgia directing also to whom the good shall be consigned, at Augusta and Hamburg.

Goods not consigned to *Mackenzie & Ponce* at Augusta, shall be held subject *to their order*, until the freight from New York the wharfage drayage and other incidental charges in Savannah, are paid.

Ponce & McKenzie.

Savannah, 5th April, 1824.—17

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb. 2, 1824. m9m

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requested to take notice, that application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary of the county of Wilkes; on the first Monday in July next, for an order to divide the said estate.

J. P. Leverett, Attorney for Wm. Arnall, Ex'r.

March 26, 1824. 13—m8t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Charles Wittich & Co of Petersburg, Elbert County either by note, open account, or otherwise, will please come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the same will be put in suit for collection; and all demands against the said firm must be rendered in prior to the 15th of May next.

F. G. H. Gunther, Attorney for surviving copartner of the late firm of CHARLES WITTICH & Co.

The subscriber is to be found until further notice, at Mr Frederick Wittick's, Newford, Wilkes County Ga.

March 26, 1824. 13—6t

NOTICE.

Bank State of Georgia,

Savannah, 6th April. 1824.

WILL be held at the Banking House in this city on Monday the 3d day of May ensuing, an election for nine Directors on the part of the Stockholders, to serve for twelve months from that period. The poll will be opened at ten A. M. and close at two P. M. and will be conducted by two Stockholders and two freeholders or a majority of them.

By order of the Board,

A. Porter, cashier.

April 6. 1824. 16—3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Woodard Trammel, dec. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Johns, } adm'rs
Burch Dardin, }

Sept 2 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of ordinary of Wilkes county, for leave to sell one lot of land, No 168, in the 19th district, formerly Wilkinson county, and another lot of land, No 403 in the 9th district, Irwin county, they being part of the real estate of Robert Grier, senior, deceased. To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Robert Grier, adm'r.

With the Will annexed.

Sept. 18, 1823. m9m

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY PRINTED, AND

For sale at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824 [No. 19.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discovered to us the little wisdom there was in collecting such debts, and the great expense in collecting such debts, that to do it with any can be called liberal in paying punctually what they owe justly, to the printer, we have, after due consideration, come to this determination, that we cannot GIVE CREDIT any more, and are compelled, therefore, to adopt a new plan. In consequence of this determination, our terms shall in future be, for the paper three dollars per annum, if paid in advance—four dollars, if paid within six months—and five dollars if paid only at the end of the year. For advertisements, they are to be paid in advance, where sales exceed, which are to be paid quarterly. The above rules shall be strictly observed, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them.

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

From the National Intelligencer.

We have not room to do more than refer the reader's attention to the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, in relation to the "vindicative accusation" of Mr. EDWARDS, lately appointed our Minister to Mexico, in the shape of a Memorial to the House of Representatives, against Mr. CRAWFORD. It has been determined to send for Mr. Edwards to this place, to attend the Committee to whom his Memorial has been referred, and the Writ by authority of the House of Representatives has gone forth for that purpose.

A more mischievous thing could not have been done, considering the circumstances under which it has happened, than the agitation of this matter, at this moment. The Session of Congress was going on quietly and harmoniously, when the very same persons, it now appears, who disturbed the peace of the last Congress, and interrupted its deliberations on necessary business, with the exhibition of their personal animosities, have chosen the auspicious moment to repeat the exploit, to the manifest prejudice of the best interests of the country, which will inevitably and seriously suffer from it.

Notwithstanding the provocation given by those who, under the editorial head of a neighboring print, are co operating now, as they did last year, in this impotent assault on the character of WM. H. CRAWFORD, the distinguished object of their hate and persecuting spirit, we shall refrain from entering at this time into the merits of this transaction, contenting ourselves with giving to our readers the unbiassed and true history of it, as officially unfolded to view.

In pursuance of this object, we publish below the Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been made the ground-work of the furious manifesto of Mr. EDWARDS, whose Memorial also, we will lay before our readers as soon as we can obtain a copy of it—always excepting the letters of A. B. which form a part of it, which we promise our readers, shall never be obtruded upon them.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1824.

In further compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, 1822, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all that the Receiver afterwards informed him that he had received a letter from the Secretary directing him to continue the deposites, the Secretary deems it proper to state, that no such letter from the Receiver is to be found on the files of the Department; that the officers employed in it have no recollection of the receipt of such a letter: and that, on an examination of the records of the Department, it appears that no answer to any such letter, directing the Receiver to continue the deposites, was ever written to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
Of the House of Representatives.

The National Intelligencer may well affect "*surprize*" at the avowal of Mr. EDWARDS, that he is the author of A. B. Not long ago that journal said he was *not* the writer, and broadly insinuated that the celebrated A. B. was a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. The Editors of the National Intelligencer allege, in justification, that, in conversation with Mr. Edwards, they "*understood*" him to say that "he was not the author of those pieces." This must be a mistake, for we have reason to believe that Mr. Edwards neither ever denied or felt ashamed of those letters.—*Franklin Gazette.*

We regret the shameful want of candor on the part of the Franklin Gazette—from its editor in this city we look for it as a matter of course—which puts us to the necessity of saying, however great our "mistake" on the subject, the "mistake" is common to several persons, among whom are Senators of the United States. We believe we risk nothing in saying, that but for the agency in those letters being disclaimed, Mr. Edwards would never have been appointed Minister to Mexico. Whatever odour they may be in with the Franklin Gazette, and his confederates, their authorship would have constituted no recommendation to office. The "Member of Congress from Pennsylvania," whomsoever the Franklin Gazette means thus to designate, will not, we apprehend, be at all obliged to the Gazette for bringing him into public notice as connected with the "A. B. plot."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Franklin Gazette also states as a fact that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury which Mr. Edwards alleges (to be the pretext and ground for his defensive crimination," transmitted from Wheeling, was made to Congress after Mr. E. had departed from this city on his way home. This is not true. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to the House of Representatives, and publicly read in that House, some days before Mr. Edwards left the city of Washington. Indeed, it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Edwards could have prepared his voluminous memorial and documents in the stage during his rapid passage to Wheeling, or that he had time to draw it up in a short time after he arrived at that place. *Ibid.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

dignant lashes of [illegible] malefactors, whom the presentation of his memorial called up.—The Washington Republican states that this extraordinary paper embraces some 50 or 60 pages of manuscript—and that it exhibits the following charges:

"1st. That the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds:

"2d That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816:

"3d. That being called on by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks, he has misstated it, by making it less than it really was:

"4th. That he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving these uncurrent notes.

"5th. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making and continuing deposites of public money, in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law:

"6th. That he has, in several instances, withheld information and letters, called for by the house, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

"THIS DAY!—let it speak for itself.

"For specific notices of these statements, [illegible] the publication with the signature of A. B. [illegible] dissent, and this recommendation.—And for proof I offer that which they respectively refer to.

"All this I do defensively; for, if the facts stated be true, no rational man can doubt that they must weaken, at least, Mr. Crawford's statement against me.

"I will not charge him with bad intentions in any of those acts. It is more properly the duty of others to inquire into and judge of that matter. I do not ask for an investigation of his conduct. Such a request ought more naturally, to be looked for from himself. But I will say, that if, being an officer of the same government under which he holds his office, I have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented him in the six foregoing allegations, it is a misdemeanor that would prove me unworthy the office I hold. I invite him, or any of his friends to make this charge against me, pledging myself to waive all notice, and with all the disadvantages of absence, to submit to answer [illegible] either, or by both Houses of Congress: —and to abide by the decision thereon. If this proposition is declined, I trust we shall have no more canting about an "A. B. plot." As to myself, I fear not the consequences of any fair investigation, for I know I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to justify myself to the nation."

We cannot regard these charges without unutterable contempt. We have not the remotest idea that the high rank of a foreign minister?—Can the Senate pass no resolution requesting the President to retard his departure, or suspend his functions?

Since writing the above, we have seen Mr. Forsyth's proposition for detaining N. E.—Though it was rejected, may not the Select Committee lay their hands upon him, under the general power to send for persons and papers? He is on the wing; for his memorial is transmitted from *Wheeling.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.
NINIAN EDWARDS.

This miserable Mar-plot; this anonymous assassin of honest men's reputation; this pusillanimous "Parthian who shoots his poison'd arrows as he flies," is likely to meet with the recompence which his conduct deserves. His trip to Mexico is for the present suspended, and perhaps forever defeated. Let him console himself with the reflection that his own folly strips him of an office, which his virtues never would have deserved. We would infinitely rather, that the treasury of the country should lose forever the $18,000 which he has in his pocket, than that her dignity should ever be disgraced by such a representative.

His memorial is the chief topic at Washington as well as in this city. The committee are determined to sift the matter to the bottom. It is only another edition of the infamous "A. B. Plot." Mr. Crawford's letter is fraught with no imputations which deserved such a denunciation. It was transmitted to Congress several days before Edwards left the city. Why did this minister shrink from arraigning Mr. C. before the Senate in his official capacity? Why did he skulk to Wheeling? Or, he transmitted his memorial? *Where* and *when* was it framed? Does not suspicion point to its preparation before Mr. C's. Report was delivered? Is it not whispered that a holy Junta in the City assisted him in the noble work? *How* and *when* did the Speaker receive it? These enquiries should be made and decided.

One fact alone shows the character of the man. Some of the Senators declare that Edwards positively denied being the author of A. B.—While his nomination yet hung before the Senate, he induced the Editors of the N. Intelligencer to deny the authorship. It is believed, that but for this denial, he never would have been confirmed as Minister.—Scarce, however, is his commission and the 18,000 dollars in his pocket—when he avows himself to be the author!—He is the object of general scorn at Washington. Almost all denounce him as the meanest of men. Most of the western representatives speak of him in unmeasured terms of reprobations. Here, not a whisper is raised in his defence. W. H. Crawford defies such an accuser and such accusations. Several of Mr. Clay's western friends declare, that it will be proven to the satisfaction of every honest man in the nation, that W. H. C. is as innocent enough to leave himself to the part he is playing—under the hope perhaps that he might steal out of the country, before the indignant arm of Congress should arrest his flight. Why did he flee, if he was not afraid to meet the storm which he was raising. It is fashionable with the sycophantic W. R. publications, that E. left the city before Mr. Crawford's Report was sent to Congress. Did not E. tell a member from Ohio that he had written 40 or 50 pages of the Memorial against Mr. C.?

Why was this miserable man ever graced with a foreign Mission?—Why was W. H. Harrison thrust back to make room for N. E.? We now *repeat* the question, with all the lights of experience streaming upon the measure.—The President is indeed to be pitied. All this great are to be plucked—who will not brush away the carwigs that flutter around them—and fill "the pockets of their ears" with a poison that may rot all the very springs of life. The greatest of men stand tormented of conscience. How happy was Idomeneus in having a Mentor for his adviser!

We understand that Lieut. W. A. WEAVER has been suspended by order of the Navy Department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; and that a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A file of Buenos Ayres papers to the first of February has been received at Baltimore. In a paper of the 12th of January, the editor states that, by the arrival of an extraordinary courier from Santiago de Chili, information is received of the arrival of the British br. of war Blossom at Valparaiso from Lima, with advices to the 1st of Dec. They confirm the intelligence before received in this country of the termination of the differences between Riva Aguro and Gen. Bolivar, by the surrender of the former, and remark, "that the Liberator General, being now free from all these cares, will be enabled to commence the campaign at the head of ten or twelve thousand men. In the capital of Peru they have celebrated with much enthusiasm the imprisonment of Riva Aguero."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

South America.—After the subjugation of Spain by the French army, it is evident that Spain and France contemplated the recovery of the South American Provinces, & a perfect understanding subsisted on the subject between the two governments. The determined attitude of Great Britain, and the well founded apprehensions relative to the part which this country would take on the question, induced France to hesitate, and finally to abandon the project. The late advices from Europe bring particulars of a negociation on the subject. The French minister, addressing himself to the Bri-

...vindicative accusation of Mr. EDWARDS, lately appointed our Minister to Mexico, in the shape of a Memorial to the House of Representatives, against Mr. CRAWFORD. It has been determined to send for Mr. Edwards to this place, to attend the Committee to whom his Memorial has been referred, and the Writ by authority of the House of Representatives has gone forth for that purpose.

A more mischievous thing could not have been done, considering the circumstances under which it has happened, than the agitation of this matter, at this moment. The Session of Congress was going on quietly and harmoniously, when the very same persons, it now appears, who disturbed the peace of the last Congress, and interrupted its deliberations on necessary business, with the exhibition of their personal animosities, have chosen the auspicious moment to repeat the exploit, to the manifest prejudice of the best interests of the country, which will inevitably and seriously suffer from it.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1824.

In further compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, 1822, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all the official correspondence between the Secretary and the banks in which the public monies were deposited, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 8th of May, 1822, that is considered as included, either directly or indirectly, in the terms of the resolution, and that has not been heretofore communicated to the House.

The Hon. Mr. Edwards, late a Senator from Illinois, having stated, on his examination before a Committee of the House, on the 13th of February, 1823, that the late Receiver of public moneys at Edwardsville had, on his advice, and in his presence, written a letter to the Secretary, enclosing a copy of a publication which Mr. Edwards represents himself to have made sometime in the year 1819, announcing his intention of retiring from the directorship of the Bank of Edwardsville; and that he had advised the Receiver to withhold his deposites from the bank, until he could receive further orders from the Secretary; and celebrated A. B. was a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. The Editors of the National Intelligencer allege, in justification, that, in conversation with Mr. Edwards, they "*understood*" him to say that "he was not the author of those pieces." This must be a mistake, for we have reason to believe that Mr. Edwards neither ever denied or felt ashamed of those letters.—*Franklin Gazette.*

We regret the shameful want of candor on the part of the Franklin Gazette—from its column in this city we look for it as a matter of course—which puts us to the necessity of saying, however great one "mistake" on the subject, the "mistake" is common to several persons, among whom are Senators of the United States. We believe we risk nothing in saying, that but for the agency in those letters being disclaimed, Mr. Edwards would never have been appointed Minister to Mexico. Whatever odour they may be in with the Franklin Gazette, and his confiders, their authorship would have constituted no recommendation to office. The "Member of Congress from Pennsylvania," whomsoever the Franklin Gazette means thus to designate, will not, we apprehend, be at all obliged to the Gazette for bringing him into public notice as connected with the "A. B. plot."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

"A. B. PLOT!"!!!

The 3d act is now presented to an astonished public. The real father of the piece at last steps upon the stage. Mr. *Ninian Edwards*, late Senator of Illinois, and now Minister to Mexico—after being long suspected as the author, yet originally skulking from the public view, and latterly denying that he was the author, and having that contradiction published, for the sake of doing away the objection to his nomination, and of having himself confirmed as Minister to Mexico, at last, throws off the mask and avows himself to be the author of A B.—Twice has the plot failed—twice have Committees been appointed, and twice have reports been made exculpatory of Mr. Crawford—yet a 3d time is this experiment to be tried upon the patience of Congress and of the country.—Mr. Edwards is already feeling some of the effects of the ordeal which he has provoked. He is writhing under the imputation of having misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving these uncurrent notes.

"5th. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making and continuing deposites of public money, in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law:

"6th. That he has, in several instances, withheld information and letters, called for by the house, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

"HIS OATH—let it speak for itself.

"For specifications of these statements, I refer the publication with the signature "A. B." above mentioned, and this communication.—And, for proof I offer that which they respectively refer to.

"All this I do defensively; for, if the facts stated be true, no rational man can doubt that they must weaken, at least, Mr. Crawford's statement against me.

"I will not charge him with bad intentions in any of these acts. It is more properly the duty of others to inquire into and judge of that matter. I do not ask for an investigation of his conduct. Such a request ought more naturally, to be looked for from himself. But I will say, that if, being an officer of the same government under which he holds his office, I have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented him in the six foregoing allegations, it is a misdemeanor that would prove me unworthy the office I hold. I invite him, or any of his friends to make this charge against me, pledging myself to wave all notice, and with all the disadvantages of absence, to submit to an investigation [illegible] er, or by both Houses of Congress:—and to abide by the decision thereon. If this proposition is declined, I trust we shall have no more canting about an "A. B. plot." As to myself, I fear not the consequences of any fair investigation, for I know I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to justify myself to the nation."

We cannot regard these charges without unutterable contempt. We have not the remotest idea, that they will establish aught against the character of W. H Crawford. He has twice passed through the ordeal—and not a hair of his head was singed by the dark and assassin-like plot of Ninian Edwards. But what shall we say of their author? of him, who while Senator of the U. States, refrained from seeking an investigation of the alleged misconduct of an officer of the government, to the face of day—yet skulked into a newspaper, making charges there which he dared not avow, and suffered innocent individuals to be suspected of making charges which he had not the spirit to acknowledge, either as a Senator or as a man? of him, who would permit a fraud to be palmed upon the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of securing himself an office? Is this man fit to represent the dignity of his country abroad? covered as he is with obloquy—and openly charged in the National paper with a flagrant imposition?—Will Mr. Monroe still deserves. His trip to Mexico is for the present suspended, and perhaps forever defeated. Let him console himself with the reflection that his own folly strips him of an office, which his virtues never would have deserved. We would infinitely rather, that the treasury of the country should lose forever the $18,000 which he has in his pocket, than that her dignity should ever be disgraced by such a representative.

His memorial is the chief topic at Washington as well as in this city. The committee are determined to sift the matter to the bottom. It is only another edition of the infamous "A. B. Plot." Mr. Crawford's letter is fraught with no imputations which deserved such a denunciation. It was transmitted to Congress several days before Edwards left the city. Why did this minister shrink from arraigning Mr. C. before the Senate in his official capacity? Why did he skulk to Wheeling before he transmitted his memorial? *Where* and *when* was it framed? Does not suspicion point to its preparation before Mr. C's. Report was delivered? Is it not whispered that a holy Junta in the City assisted him in the noble work? *How* and *when* did the Speaker receive it? These enquiries should be made and decided.

One fact alone shows the character of the man. Some of the Senators declare that Edwards positively denied being the author of A. B.—While his nomination yet hung before the Senate, he indueed the Editors of the N. Intelligencer to deny the authorship. It is believed, that but for this denial, he never would have been confirmed as Minister.—Scarce, however, is his commission and the 18,000 dollars in his pocket—when he avows himself to be the author!—He is the object of general scorn at Washington. Almost all denounce him as the meanest of men. Most of the western representatives speak of him in unmeasured terms of reprobations. Here, not a whisper is raised in his defence. W. H. Crawford defies such an accuser and such accusations. Several of Mr. Clay's western friends declare, that it will be proven to the satisfaction of every honest man in the nation, that W. H. C. is as innocent of these charges as "an infant."—Yet such are his accusers! Such are the enemies who would move heaven and earth to prevent his election. In vain are these illiberal exertions! in vain is plot after plot fabricated against him! He will rise brighter from this persecution. A generous and intelligent people will hurl back upon his assailants the storm of indignation which they have attempted to raise against an upright man.

The character of N. E. is indeed gone forever. His contradictions alone on the A. B. articles are sufficient to damn him. Is it not true that a most respectable Senator from Indiana was betrayed into a vote for his appointment, by a trick of this sort? Did not E. to remove the scruples of this Senator, pledge himself that he was not the author of A. B? Has not this Senator obtained certificates to this effect? And after all, were there not at least 15 votes against him? And after pocketing the fruits of his atrocity, he is Ninian only the carriage that flutter around them—and fill "the pockets of their ears" with a poison that may infect the very springs of life. The greatest of men stand in need of counsellors. How happy was Idomeneus in having a Mentor for his adviser!

We understand that Lieut. W. A. WEAVER has not been suspended by order of the Navy Department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; and that a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A file of Buenos Ayres papers to the first of February has been received at Baltimore. In a paper of the 24th of January, the editor states that, by the arrival of an extraordinary courier from Santiago de Chili, information is received of the arrival of the British br. of war Blossom at Valparaiso from Lima, with advices to the 1st of Dec. They confirm the intelligence before received in this country of the termination of the differences between Riva Aguero and Gen. Bolivar, by the surrender of the former, and remark, "that the Liberator General, being now free from all these cares, will be enabled to commence the campaign at the head of ten or twelve thousand men. In the capital of Peru, they have celebrated with much enthusiasm the imprisonment of Riva Aguero."—*Nat Intelligencer.*

South America.—After the subjugation of Spain by the French army, it is evident that Spain and France contemplated the recovery of the South American Provinces, & a perfect understanding subsisted on the subject between the two governments. The determined attitude of Great Britain, and the well founded apprehensions relative to the part which this country would take on the question, induced France to hesitate, and finally to abandon the project. The late advices from Europe bring particulars of a negociation on the subject. The French minister, addressing himself to the British cabinet, acknowledges "that France considered it hopeless to attempt to bring the Spanish South American provinces again under the subjugation of the mother country; she had no idea of seizing the present opportunity to appropriate any portion of the Spanish territories in America to herself, or to obtain any exclusive privileges from them—and that she had no idea of acting against those provinces with an armed force. He, however, stated, that he thought it worthy of the governments of Europe to devise means for quieting the passions of those provinces, and to bring them to unite under a government either monarchical or aristocratical, in order to avoid dangerous theories which now existed among them."

This is the true spirit of legitimate government. Mr. Canning, however, while admitting that it would be rather desirable to have no archical governments erected in those countries, yet his government would not make it a condition for

the recognition of independent communities.

The question may be considered as settled in relation to the acknowledgment of South American independence.—*Nat. Advocate.*

NAVAL ACTION.

We learn from Capt. Osborn of the sloop David, who left Havana on the 10th of April, that he was embargoed at Havana seven days in consequence of an action fought off Matanzas between the Colombian fleet, consisting of 2 corvettes & a br. and the Spanish sloop of war Ceres of 28 guns, (built by Mr Eckford of this city,) on the 6th April. The battle lasted one hour. The commander of the Ceres was killed the first broadside. The Patriots captured three heavy ships and eight droggers, and disappeared with their fleet, immediately after the action. A frigate, sloop of war, a brig and schooner, sailed from Havana in pursuit of them on the 9th, when the embargo was taken off, but it was not believed they would fall in with them. It was supposed that the Patriot fleet would stop at Key West to repair. There were between 30 and 40 killed and wounded on board the Ceres. A number jumped overboard from the Ceres, and swam ashore, and were taken up and put in the Moro Castle for leaving the vessel.—*Daily Adver.*

QUEBEC, *April 5.*

The Tariff bill now before the Congress of the United States, very justly excites much interest in Lower Canada. Great Britain being the country from which the U States chiefly derive their imported Goods If the Goods of that country are subjected to high or prohibitory duties on importation at the American sea ports, these goods will find their way into the United States through Canada, the frontiers of which are open towards the U. States for the conveyance of Goods to the extent of many hundred miles. On the one hand a great revival of trade and general prosperity would follow in Canada; on the other, our provincial revenue would increase or may be augmented at pleasure, without much inconvenience. This is the agreeable view of the subject.

In another point of view, if the new Tariff become a Law of the American Union, if the principle upon which it is founded is adopted as one of fundamental policy by the people of the United States, like Bonaparte's prohibitory system, it will probably ere long have to be supported by extraordinary means. The occupation of the British possessions in North America may be found at a future day to be necessary to prevent this law of the U. States, this *fundamental policy* of the Union, from being almost nugatory by the introduction of British goods from Canada. It is only necessary to look at the map and to have a slight knowledge of the country and the means of commercial communication which now exist, to perceive that from the waters of the St. Lawrence, *fully one half* of the population of the United States may be supplied with British Goods, at as cheap a rate of conveyance as by the sea ports of the United States.

dren. Their bodies were most shockingly mangled, for the purpose of producing an impression that it was the work of Indians, and thrown into a hole of water occasioned by the falling of a tree. One of the men killed one of the children by taking it by the heels and beating its brains out against a tree. On Tuesday the place was visited by a party of men, when one of the women was found still alive, but died on the evening of the [illegible]. At the time the camp was first visited, after the massacre, the property of the Indians, consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp, and was left there unmolested, but on the succeeding day, when the place was visited by a party of men from the falls of Fall Creek, the bodies were found entirely stripped, and every species of property carried away.

We are further informed, that one of the lads concerned in the murder (and who was compelled to assist by the threats of his father,) soon after the transaction, gave information, and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested, and are now in custody at the falls of Fall Creek; one made his escape, and the youth who gave the information is said to be at liberty in the neighborhood Since their arrest it is said that the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall Creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.—*Gazette.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT

Of the select committee to which was refered the President's Message, of the 30th of March, 1824, relating to the compact of 1802, between the United States and the state of Georgia; also, a memorial of the Legislature of the said state upon the same subject

APRIL 15, 1824.

Read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

The select committee to whom was referred the President's message, of the 30th of March, with the documents accompanying it, relating to the compact of 1802, between the United States and the state of Georgia, submit to the House, on that message, and on the memorial of the Legislature of the state of Georgia, also referred to them, the following

REPORT:

The state of Georgia claimed, on the establishment of the Independence of the U. States, all the lands now forming the state of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with the exception of those portions of the two last states which formed a part of Florida and Louisiana.

This claim was founded upon the charter of incorporation of the proprietary government; on the royal commissions issued to the Governors of the state, after the proprietors had surrendered their charter to the crown. The claim was disputed by S. Carolina and by the U. States. The conflicting claims of South Carolina and Georgia were adjusted by a convention between them in 1787. The U. States re-

The execution of this compact produces no change in the right of Georgia to the sovereignty and soil of the land within her newly defined boundaries. Its only effect was, to throw upon the United States the expense which might attend the extinguishment of the Indian title, an expense which, but for this compact, must have been borne by the state. Nor did this compact, in the slightest circumstance, recognize only the claim which they, as Indians, were allowed to have, according to the usages of the states, and the liberal policy adopted towards them by the General Government.

In relation to the Cherokees, the principal topic of the President's message, it would appear that new doctrines are permitted to be entertained of them, in the opinion of the committee, neither consistent with the opinions heretofore entertained with the practices of the Government, nor with the interests of the Union. The Cherokees claim to be an independent tribe. The President avows the belief that the articles of cession of 1802, is a full proof that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents.

The act of the General Government, in 1814, in relation to the Creeks; the language of the President of the U. States in 1817: the language of the Secretary of War, in 1818: of the agent of the Government in that year, in treating with the Cherokees: of the agent treating with them in 1823, does not correspond with the opinions now expressed.

In 1814 General Jackson acting under the authority of the Government, took from the Creek Indians, for an equivalent named by himself, all the land the U. States chose to require, to effect a great object of national policy in regard to the Indian tribes. It cannot be alleged that this was done by virtue of conquest. The letter of the late Indian Agent, Col Hawkins, of the 11th of August, 1815, laid before the House of Representatives, on the 5th of April, 1822, shews that nearly eight millions of acres were taken from the friendly Indians, (our allies in the war) over and above all the hunting grounds of the upper friendly Creeks, for what was called an equivalent, but which the Indians did not deem such.

In 1817, in his message, at the opening of Congress, the President says: "the hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and *greater force* of civilized population: and, *of right*, it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold, from the wants of others, more than is necessary for their own support and comfort."

In a letter of the 29th July, 1818, the Secretary of War says to Mr McMinn, speaking of the attempts to prevent the Cherokees from going [illegible] the U States will not permit the treaty to be defeated by such means. Those who choose to remain *are permitted* to do so in quiet—those who choose to emi-

title to the soil was, until lately, unknown to the Indians. Their lands were overrun by them, not inhabited: their rights not *transferred*, but *extinguished*, dependent upon the will of the power to whom the sovereignty over them belongs. This sovereign power was Georgia, prior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. That [illegible] of the Indians, for the peace of the Union, and the eventual benefit of Georgia. The Indians had mere occupation: the U. States were the agents of Georgia for the extinguishment of this allowed possession. The compact of 1802 required this to be effected out of the general fund. No act of the U. States, nor of the Indians, nor of both, could, without her consent, impair the rights of Georgia to the jurisdiction and soil of the territory in question, whenever the Indians should be removed from it by accident, by contract, or by force. This doctrine is confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, which has declared sales made by states, of Indian territory, valid, prior to the extinguishment of Indian title: That there is a species of seizin in fee, which enables a state to grant to individuals. In fact, the compact of 1802 is the acknowledgement of the U. S. of this doctrine; as their only title to the soil of Alabama and Mississippi is founded upon it. The Secretary of War, in his attention to the treaties guarantying the Indian title, has entirely omitted to notice the first and important document in relation to this subject, the treaty of Hopewell of 1785—a document sustaining the opinion of the committee, and giving to what is now deemed important, the sanction of Indian a quiescence. The 4th article of the treaty of Hopewell is, "the boundary *allotted* to the *Cherokees* for their *hunting grounds*, is, and shall be, the following." The Indians acknowledge, by that treaty, the United States as their sovereign: and, by the 9th article, Congress assumes for the interest and comfort of the Indians, the power to regulate their trade, and manage all their affairs as they may deem proper. This treaty existed at the adoption of the constitution of the U. States, and Georgia, as a member of the Union, was vested with the sovereignty and soil of the Cherokee lands, subject only to the Indian right of hunting within the allotted limits, which right the General Government was bound to extinguish as early as the general convenience would permit.

The duty of the General Government was to do all acts which would accelerate this event; to refrain from all acts which would retard it. Over the territories of the United States, the General Government could rightfully exercise unlimited power in relation to the Indian tribes. Within a particular state, the sole power was that of agency, for the preservation of peace, the regulation of trade, & the extinguishment of title. To this general obligation, imposed by the constitution on all the states, a special promise was added in favor of Georgia, in 1802, partially executed: but to the complete execution of which, diffi

promise to Georgia, has occurred.

The document B is intended to shew the expense incurred in the execution of the compact of [illegible]. It is defective and *delusive*. It contains no credit for the money retained in the treasury of Georgia, received at the Yazoo fund: It is omitted viz. is stated that the $1,250,000 was to be stated that the proceeds of the sale out of the proceeds of the property acquired. It charges the Yazoo property acquired. It charges the Yazoo promise as a benefit to Georgia, which promise as a benefit to Georgia, which was but a common interest with settlement but a common interest with the other states. The land procured for the Cherokees, on the Arkansas, is charged at the minimum value of lands surveyed and offered for sale by the United States, and not at its trifling actual cost, about $25,000.

The committee are at a loss to know what bearing this defective document has on the question of the Cherokee lands. As, however, they presume it has a relation not well understood, they conceive it proper to shew, by the statement No. 2, what pecuniary advantages have accrued, and will accrue, to the United States, under the compact with Georgia. By this statement it appears that $4,512,850 23, exclusive of Mississippi stock, have been received into the public treasury; that $6,144,821 51 are due from sales made; that the land ceded by the Indians, and not yet sold, is 27,588,800 acres, which at the minimum price, is $34,486,000. That there remains yet, as hunting grounds for the Indians, 22,977,575 acres.

The balance of profit is sufficiently with the United States to justify contracts for the extinguishment of Indian title for the benefit of Georgia, without great scrutiny as to the amount of expense incurred. The committee agree with the Secretary of War, "that no opportunity of extinguishing the Indian title, on reasonable terms, has been neglected by the General Government," for its own use; but they do not perceive that the same zeal has been successfully exerted for the state of Georgia. The treaty of 1814, with the Creeks, was dictated by General Jackson to the Creeks, by order of the Department of War.—As has been already seen, a large tercitory was taken from the Creeks.

The policy of the United States as explained by the Secretary required a separation of the tribes of Indians from each other, and from the ocean—To this policy a compliance with the promise to Georgia was sacrificed It is alleged that the obligation to Georgia extend only to the *purchase* of lands, &c. The term purchase is an interpolation; it is not found in the articles of cession of 1802. It is alleged, also, that this land was obtained by conquest, and therefore the nation was at liberty, laying the contract with Georgia out of view, to pursue its plan of policy Without entering into any considerations to shew that the United States, having obtained by force, not used for that purpose, but decisively, the opportunity to extinguish the Indian title within the limits of Georgia, was bound in good faith to use it, it is deemed sufficient to refer the House to the facts disclosed by the extract from Col Hawkin's letter, already quoted, that this acquisition by *conquest* was an acquisition of lands from *friends* and *allies*, for an *equivalent named by the United States*.

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In another point of view, if the new Tariff become a Law of the American Union, if the principle upon which it is founded is adopted as one of fundamental policy by the people of the United States, like Bonaparte's prohibitory system, it will probably ere long have to be supported by extraordinary means. The occupation of the British possessions in North America may be found at a future day to be necessary to prevent this law of the U. States, this *fundamental policy* of the Union, from being almost nugatory by the introduction of British goods from Canada. It is only necessary to look at the map and to have a slight knowledge of the country and the means of commercial communication which now exist, to perceive that from the waters of the St. Lawrence, *fully one half* of the population of the United States may be supplied with British Goods, at as cheap a rate of conveyance as by the sea ports of the United States.

Horrid Barbarity.

Indianapolis, March 30.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most outrageous transactions that has occurred since the settlement of the state. We have been enabled to collect the following particulars from the information of a traveller who has just passed through the neighbourhood, and in whose veracity we place the utmost confidence.

It seems that a party of Indians, ten in number, consisting of three men, three women, two girls about half grown, and two small boys, were encamped on Fall Creek, in Madison county, about eight miles above the Falls, and 35 miles above this place, for the purpose of hunting. On Monday, the 22d of this instant, a party of five white men and two boys went to the camp, and decoyed the three men away from the camp for the ostensible purpose of assisting them to hunt some cattle. After they had gone some distance from the camp, two of the Indians were shot dead, the third made his escape, badly wounded. In the evening of the same day, the same party returned to the camp, and, after making some professions of friendship, murdered the whole of the women and children in the neighborhood. Since their arrest it is said that the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall Creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.—*Gazette.*

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This claim was founded upon the charter of incorporation of the proprietary government; on the royal commissions issued to the Governors of the state, after the proprietors had surrendered their charter to the crown. The claim was disputed by S. Carolina and by the U. States. The conflicting claims of South Carolina and Georgia were adjusted by a convention between them, in 1787. The U. States recognized, by the treaty with Spain of the year 1795, the claim of Georgia, having refused, in 1788 a cession from the state, on account of the remoteness of the lands, and of the terms proposed by Georgia.

In April, 1798, Congress passed a law in relation to the western part of the territory of Georgia, with a reservation of the rights of Georgia to the jurisdiction and soil.

In May, 1800, another act was passed, containing a similar reservation.

In December, 1800, Georgia remonstrated against these acts, as a violation of her rights of sovereignty and soil. The compact of 1802, put an end to the disputes which were likely to arise out of this collision between the general and state governments. By this compact, the U. States obtained a surrender of the rights of Georgia to the sovereignty and soil of two states, containing by estimate, 86 millions of acres of land, for the paltry consideration of the payment of $1,250,000, *out of the proceeds of that land*, and of a promise to extinguish the Indian title to the land within the territorial limits not ceded to the U. States, as soon as it could be done *peaceably and on reasonable terms.*

The act of the General Government, in 1818, in relation to the Creeks; the language of the President of the U. States in 1817: the language of the Secretary of War, in 1818; of the agent of the Government in that year; in treating with the Cherokees: of the agent treating with them in 1823, does not correspond with the opinions now expressed.

In 1818 General Jackson acting under the authority of the Government, took from the Creek Indians, for an equivalent named by himself, all the land the U. States chose to require, to effect a great object of national policy in regard to the Indian tribes. It cannot be alleged that this was done by virtue of conquest. The letter of the late Indian agent, Col Hawkins, of the 11th of August, 1815, laid before the House of Representatives, on the 5th of April, 1824, shews that nearly eight millions of acres were taken from the friendly Indians, (our allies in the war) over and above all the hunting grounds of the upper friendly Creeks, for what was called an equivalent, but which the Indians did not deem such.

In 1817, in his message, at the opening of Congress, the President says: "the hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and *greater force* of civilized population: and, *of right*, it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold, from the wants of others, more than is necessary for their own support and comfort."

In a letter of the 29th July, 1818, the Secretary of War says to Mr McMinn, speaking of the attempts to prevent the Cherokees from going [illegible] the U. States will not permit the treaty to be defeated by such means. Those who choose to remain *are permitted* to do so in quiet—those who choose to emigrate, must be equally free." And further: "it is in vain for the Cherokees to hold the high tone which they do, as to their independence as a nation: for daily proof is exhibited that, were it not for the *protecting arm* of the United States, they would become the *victims of fraud and violence*." Mr. McMinn tells the Cherokees, in conformity with this declaration, in his talk to the Chiefs, of the 23d of November, 1818, "It must surely be, my brothers, that you view me as an impostor, acting upon my own authority, with a view to deceive the nation, or that you *flatter* yourselves with the *empty expectation* that the United States cannot execute a measure of general defence for the safety of her citizens, which shall, in the slightest degree, affect your interest or your wishes." The agents of 1823 assert an unqualified right in the United States to take from the Indians any of their lands for public use. It is asserted, however, by the Secretary of War, that there were traders existing with the Cherokees in 1802, which guaranteed their lands. These guarantees were only of the Indian title, as understood by all at the date of the execution of these treaties—a title of mere occupancy, for the purposes of hunting. The idea of which enables a state to grant to individuals. In fact, the compact of 1802 is the acknowledgement of the U. S. of this doctrine; as their only title to the soil of Alabama and Mississippi is founded upon it. The Secretary of War, in his attention to the treaties guarantying the Indian title, has entirely omitted to notice the first and important document in relation to this subject, the treaty of Hopewell of 1785—a document sustaining the opinion of the committee, and giving to what is now deemed important, the sanction of Indian a quiescence. The 4th article of the treaty of Hopewell is, "the boundary *allotted* to the *Cherokees* for their *hunting grounds*, is, and shall be, the following." The Indians acknowledge, by that treaty, the United States as their sovereign: and, by the 9th article, Congress assumes for the interest and comfort of the Indians, the power to regulate their trade, and manage all their affairs as they may deem proper. This treaty existed at the adoption of the constitution of the U. States, and Georgia, as a member of the Union, was vested with the sovereignty and soil of the Cherokee lands, subject only to the Indian right of hunting within the allotted limits, which right the General Government was bound to extinguish as early as the general convenience would permit.

The duty of the General Government was to do all acts which would accelerate this event; to refrain from all acts which would retard it. Over the territories of the United States, the General Government could rightfully exercise unlimited power in relation to the Indian tribes. Within a particular state, the sole power was that of agency, for the preservation of peace, the regulation of trade, & [illegible]guishment of title. To this general obligation, imposed by the constitution on all the states, a special promise was added in favor of Georgia, in 1802, partially executed: but to the complete execution of which, difficulties are alleged to exist, which require the interposition of the power of Congress.

How far this promise has been complied with, is attempted to be shewn by two documents, marked A and B, sent to Congress by the President. By the document A, it appears that the Indian title to 25,744,000 acres have been extinguished, and there remains 10,240,000 acres yet in their possession as hunting grounds. The first quantity is alleged to be all that could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms.

The document No. 1, accompanying this report, will shew that, since 1802, the United States have been able to obtain, for their own use, more than 30,000,000 of acres in Alabama and Mississipi, in addition to 7,633,400 obtained in 1801: to 5,006,880 obtained for Tennessee, by treaty, from the Chickasaw Indians, subsequently confirmed by a treaty with the Cherokees; 700,000 for North Carolina: and a quantity, an estimate of which is not in the hands of the committee for South Carolina. No satisfactory explanation is afforded to shew how this difference in the quantity of lands procured by the United States for their own account, and in compliance with their [illegible] $6,144,82[illegible] 21 are due from sales made; that the land ceded by the Indians, and not yet sold, is 27,588,800 acres, which at the minimum price, is $34,486,000. That there remains yet, as hunting grounds for the Indians, 22,977,575 acres.

The balance of profit is sufficiently with the United States to justify contracts for the extinguishment of Indian title for the benefit of Georgia, without great scrutiny as to the amount of expense incurred. The committee agree with the Secretary of War, "that no opportunity of extinguishing the Indian title, on reasonable terms, has been neglected by the General Government," for its own use; but they do not perceive that the same zeal has been successfully exerted for the state of Georgia. The treaty of 1814, with the Creeks, was dictated by General Jackson to the Creeks, by order of the Department of War.—As has been already seen, a large territory was taken from the Creeks.

The policy of the United States as explained by the Secretary required a separation of the tribes of Indians from each other, and from the ocean—To this policy a compliance with the promise to Georgia was sacrificed. It is alleged that the obligation to Georgia extended only to the *purchase* of lands, &c. The term purchase is an interpolation; it is not found in the articles of cession of 1802. It is alleged, also, that this land was obtained by conquest, and therefore the nation was at liberty, laying the contract with Georgia out of view, to pursue its plan of policy. Without entering into any considerations to shew that the United States, having obtained by force not used for that purpose, but decisively, the opportunity to extinguish the Indian title within the limits of Georgia, was bound in good faith to use it, it is deemed sufficient to refer the House to the facts disclosed by the extract from Col Hawkin's letter, already quoted that this acquisition by *conquest* was an acquisition of lands from *friends and allies*, for an *equivalent named by the United States.*

The propriety of accommodating the state of Georgia was suggested to the commissioner of the United States by the Indian agent; but the an wer was that the instructions of the Government would not permit a compliance with this suggestion. (See Col. Hawkin's letter.) The committee are of opinion that an acquisition of land to Georgia, to any extent, could have been obtained from the Creeks in 1814. The attention of Congress has been called to the arrangements made with the Cherokees in 1817 & 1819. The arrangement of 1817 was for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of the Cherokees, as declared to Mr. Jefferson in 1808, by a deputation from the upper and lower towns.—According to the preamble of the arrangement of 1817, the *upper towns* desired to remain fixed above the Hiawassee river, to contract their society within narrow limits, and begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government. The *lower towns* desired to continue the hunter life, and for that purpose wished to move across the Mississippi. The wishes of the upper and lower towns were granted and arrangements made for the removal of the latter, although request was made of the Indians it might be done by the United

The arrangement of 1817 provides for the fulfilment of the wishes expressed in 1808, and the promises of the Government of 1809. The wishes of the lower towns was a removal beyond the Mississippi; of the upper, a contraction of the society within narrower limits. By the 3d and 4th articles, it was agreed that a census should be taken of the population beyond the Mississippi and of those who chose to emigrate thither; and a census of those who chose to remain in their present location. The territory occupied by them on this side of the Mississippi was to be divided according to the relative numbers of those who had migrated, and would migrate, to the remainder; and that portion which fell to the migrators was to be received by the United States, in place of its lands furnished to the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi.—From this plan, the extinguishment of the title of the Cherokee Indians was anticipated and would have taken place had it been executed in spirit by the General Government. (See No. 4, extracts from M'Minn's letter.)—It appears however, that the census was never taken, and that, in 1819, a deputation of Cherokees was permitted to come to Washington, to adjust, finally, the difficulties arising out of the treaty of 1817. The lower Cherokee towns, in the limits of Geo gia, did not remove beyond the Mi siss ppi. Most of the removals took p ace from the upper towns, out of the limits of Georgia. In place of the proportion of land to be abandoned according to the treaty of 1817, a fixed quantity was accepted, a very small, and worthless part of which is in Georgia.

It is alleged, by the Secretary of War, that the desire of Government was, to have a cession in such form as would separate the Creeks and Cherokees; but that it was found impossible to induce the Cherokees *to yield to that proposition*, or to *any other more favorable to Georgia*, than that which was adopted. He does not, however, state that any other was made, with a view to comply with the compact of 1802. The proposition, made for the separation of the Creeks and Cherokees, was not for the benefit of Georgia, had it been acceded to, although the interests of the state would have been more advanced by the actual arrangement; yet, even in that case, the United States would have sacrificed the obligations of the compact to the policy of separating the Indian tribes, and to the consequent acquisition of lands for their own use in the state of Alabama. The committee cannot understand why a cession of the whole quantity of land in Georgia could not have been obtained. The obligation of the Indians was simple—a fine, a boundary—and the U. States had to insist upon fixing that boundary, according to the preamble of the arrangement of 1817. The Secretary of War, however, states that the *Indians would not yield*, and it seems that the *U. S. did yield*. It is obvious to the committee, that the interests of Georgia was considered a mere secondary object, from the terms of the arrangement of 1819. The [illegible] to this arrangement is a satisfactory evidence of the entire forgetfulness of the obligations of the compact of 1802.

The treaty of 1819 was in consequence of the earnest desire of a great part of the Cherokee nation to remain on this side of the Mississippi, to commence the measures necessary to the

their present position. The General Government authorized, also, the establishment of missionaries among the Cherokees to instruct their children, to give them a taste for the cultivation of the soil.—

From the circumstances thus detailed, the House will not be surprised at the present pretensions of the Cherokees to be regarded as independent, or their declarations, that they will neither sell nor quit the lands occupied by them. Some surprise cannot but be felt at the acquiescence of the U. S in the substitution of diplomatic [illegible] Cherokees is presented to Congress. The legislature of Georgia, at their last session, sent to the chief magistrate a memorial on the subject of the compact of 1802. The President of the U. S. has not laid that memorial before Congress, but has preferred to present to the legislative body a correspondence of the secretary of war with certain Cherokee chiefs, which begins, on their part, by a declaration that they would sell no more land; contains a request that no more appropriations should be made for that purpose, and a suggestion that the U. S. should in some other way, satisfy Georgia, as, by a cession in Florida. To the formal answer of the secretary of war a rejoinder is given, and, on this rejoinder, Congress are informed that its power must be exerted, as it is obvious that the executive can do nothing further without the intervention of Congress. The President has given his opinion, that the use of force would be unjust, and that without force nothing could be done.

The Boat Red Bird passed up the Ocmulgee a few days since to Pompkins' Ferry, which is several miles above this place. She there took in a quantity of Cotton, and returned without experiencing any accident or difficulty. The river at that time was a little above its ordinary height. It has generally been supposed that the river was not navigable higher than this place, but we have learned from people well acquainted with it, that the shoals and obstructions can be easily removed, by which boats of considerable burthen could go much higher up than has yet been attempted. We also believe that it might, without more labor and expense than has been bestowed on other rivers in the state, be made boatable, by means of a few locks, to its junction with the Alcovahatchie. That our citizens and those living in the vicinity of the river above this place, will not be unmindful of the advantages of such improvements, we have no doubt. We are more than ever confirmed in the opinion that the town of Macon will, in a very few years answer every thing that has been anticipated of it.

Georgia Messenger.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1824.

MR MONROE.

If strict attention has been paid to the measures of the administration of Mr. Monroe, from its commencement to this day, prejudices must indeed be deeply rooted in that man's heart, who cannot perceive the objects intended to be accomplished by the adoption of a policy that must in the end be subversive of the vital interests of the republican party and of the system of government established by Mr. Jefferson, and steadily followed by his successor Mr. Madison. We must explain ourselves; but by doing so, we will have to support the position we have taken by a few remarks, which, however severe they may be considered, will we hope be found no less just and merited in their application.

When Mr. Monroe entered on the duties of his office, he might have said, that he came in pledged to any individual. But could he have said, that he was not bound to the republican party for the office to which he had been elevated, and pledged to it to adopt for his administration the policy of his two immediate predecessors? This circumstance is so well known, that Mr. Monroe himself could not, without compromitting his reputation, deny the truth of the above assertion. As Mr. Monroe stood pledged to the republican party, he was bound to govern according to the system of that party, and to use all exertions for preserving, instead of destroying, its integrity and ascendency in the United States. What has been the policy of Mr. Monroe! He an amalgamating system he has principled President in the estimation of the American people.

Respecting the great question now pending in the United States, the most unremitted endeavors have been made, and are yet making, to defeat the plan of the republican party in the election of distinguished democrats to the presidency and vice presidency of the United States. That a combination is in existence to prevent the election of the democratic candidates, and that it is composed of the most particular friends of Mr. Monroe, is now [illegible]. Thus Mr. Monroe is now he appointed those friends—those who has ta es from the democratic party to offices! Who have those friends abused—Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison, two of the most distinguished members of the party! How comes it, that Mr Edwards, he most intimate friend of Mr Monroe, should turn out to be the author of the letters signed A. B., and the principal promoter of the post convened for the reasonable purpose of destroying the republican party by aiming at the destruction of one of its most virtuous supporters! How comes it, that Mr Calhoun, the all-powerful adviser of Mr Monroe, is the reviler of Mr. Jefferson, and the ambitious opponent of the people's favorite candidate for the presidency! In short, why are all the friends of Mr. Monroe to be seen among the enemies of the republican party, and, consequently, of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr Crawford? *Mr. Monroe*, it may be said, cannot control the conduct of his friends, he cannot be responsible for their actions: In such a case, then, why give them the opportunity of doing more mischief than they would, by appointing them to influencial offices under the general government and in the states?

It is with deep regret that we have been compelled to speak in the manner we have done, of *Mr. Monroe*. The eminent services he has rendered to the country, and the able and dignified manner he has conducted our relations with foreign nations, entitle him to the gratitude of the American people: But however great may be the services that have been rendered by any individual, every citizen owes it to himself, and to his posterity particularly, to unveil, if in his power, every trapsaction of men in power which may in the least degree undermine the established institutions of the country, and endanger the political and civil rights of the people. *Mr Monroe* has misplaced his confidence, the nation see it, and he may not, but the time is fast approaching when he will find out who were and were not his real friends; when he will be able to make the difference between the ambitious, designing, and sycophantic office hunter, with the disinterested, honest, and truly patriotic citizen, who for his sake, and for the good of the country, gave him wholesome and wise advices. We will resume the subject.

☞ The following communication was written during a short residence on a friend of ours at Milledgeville.

I have heard much said of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut. I send you for publication a few extracts from the "Blue Laws" of Virginia; they will be found to be of the same stamp as those of the former, which have been so severely animadverted upon. Should an examination take place of the records of most of the states, it will no doubt be discovered, that among their early acts, the same degree of bigotry and superstition prevailed as in those states whose laws have been exhibited to the public eye. The introduction of our blessed republican government, the light of science, and the diffusion of true and genuine knowledge, have tended to dispel the shades of ignorance, to tear off the veils of priestcraft and hypocrisy; and man in America has assumed a degree of independence of thought and action, deeply calculated to encourage the vital principles of civil and religious liberty. To revert back, therefore, to the doings of the first settlers of America, while under the government of England, cannot but afford some interest to your readers, and shew them, that we [illegible] to high and commanding destinies.

WEBSTERIAN.

EXTRACTS FROM "LAWS OF VIRGINIA"

September 17, 1630.—Hugh Davis to be soundly whipped, before an assembly of negroes, and others, for abusing himself to the dishonour

That no man dispose of any of his tobacco before the minister be satisfied, upon pain of forfeiture double his part of the minister's means, and one man of every plantation to collect his means out of the first and best tobacco and corn.

Whereas Solomon Martin hath scandalously objected against Col. William Bernard, a councillor of state, that he could make his servants swear what he would.—The House hath committed the said Martin to prison until Monday morning for his offence.

Ordered that none of the transactions of the last Assembly be at all disputed of this session.

March 1661.—Ordered, that the order of the Quarter Court of the 27th March, 1661, prohibiting Roger Partridges and Elizabeth his wife to keep any maid servant for the term of three years, be by this assembly ratified and confirmed.

Whereas many seismatical persons out of their aversoness to the orthodox established religion, or out of their new fangled conceits of their owne heretical inventions, refuse to have their children baptised, Be it therefore enacted, that all persons that in contempt of the divine Sacrement of baptisme, shall refuse when they may carry their child to a lawful minister in that county to have them baptised, shall be amerced two thousand pounds of tobacco; halfe to the informer halfe to the publique.

Whereas oftentimes many brabling women often slander and scandalize their neighbours, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits, and easie in greate damages, Be it enacted &c. That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife aforesaid after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be soe enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco, adjudged against the husband if he refuse to pay the tobacco.

At an election held last Tuesday for a Justice of the Inferior Court of Colonel Johnson Wellborn, John W. Cooper, Esq was duly elected.

State of the Poll:

JOHN W COOPER,	365
RICHARD HUDSPETH,	176

☞ WE have been requested to announce JAMES REMBERT, Esq as a candidate to represent Wilkes County in the lower house of the General Assembly.

May 4, 1824.

☞ We are authorized to announce Doct. FELIX G. HAY as a candidate for the House of Representatives of this State.

MAY 8, 1824

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Georgia, 1st of April, 1824.

WILLIAM Anderson. Richard J Archer, Guilla Brinkley, Randolph Blackwell, Frederick A. Brown, Joseph Baldwin, Lewis Beman. Betsey, (w eem) John Burch, Joseph Coleman. Jacob Crow, Wm. Carrington. John Chaney, Cornelius [illegible] Crawford. David Carson, Jesse Doyle, Enoch Dodson. Stephen Dobbs, D R. Dickinson, John Dyson, Clk. Superior Court 4, Edward Duboys, Absalom Eaton, Jame. Echols. Doct John Egan, 2. George Farley, 2, Doct F Ficklin, Doct P A. Faber. James Gooding, Theodore F. Gray, 4 ct. W. Gay,

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Take Notice

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. & J. W. Willis either by note or account, are forwarded from paying the same to any person or persons but myself or my attorney.

Joshua Willis,
Survivor.

May 5th. 1824. 19—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Claybrook Williamson, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate are requested to render them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.

Enoch Callaway, } ex.
Josiah Chatham, } ors.

May 4, 1824. 19—4t

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of James Rutledge, deceased are requested to present them to the executors of said deceased lawfully attested, within the time prescribed by law: and all those indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward and make payment.

James Rutledge, } ex.
Joseph Rutledge, } ors.
William O. Rutledge. }

May 3, 1824. 19—6t

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes at September term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.

May 4, 1824 m4t

Administrators Sales

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,
Ad'mr in right of his wife.

May 8, 1824. 19—tds

ON Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, at the residence of Phebe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms—credit till the 25th December next, the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.

May 3, 1824. 19—3t

took place from the upper town, out of the limits of Georgia. In place of the proportion of land to be abandoned according to the treaty of 1817, a fixed quantity was accepted, a very small and worthless part of which is in Georgia.

It is alleged, by the Secretary of War, that the desire of Government was, to have a cession in such form as would separate the Creeks and Cherokees; but that it was found impossible to induce the Cherokees to yield to that proposition, or to any other more favorable to Georgia, than that which was adopted. He does not, however, state that any other was made, with a view to comply with the compact of 1802. The proposition, made for the separation of the Creeks and Cherokees, was not for the benefit of Georgia, had it been acceded to, although the interests of the state would have been more advanced by the actual arrangement; yet, even in that case, the United States would have sacrificed the obligations of the compact to the policy of separating the Indian tribes, and to the consequent acquisition of lands for their own use in the state of Alabama. The committee cannot understand why a cession of the whole quantity of land in Georgia could not have been obtained. The obligation of the Indians was simple—no fine, a boundary—and the U. States had to insist upon fixing that boundary, according to the preamble of the arrangement of 1817. The Secretary of War, however, states that the *Indians would not yield*, and it seems that the *U. S. did yield*. It is obvious to the committee, that the interests of Georgia was considered a mere secondary object, from the terms of the arrangement of 1819. The preamble to that arrangement is a satisfactory evidence of the entire forgetfulness of the obligations of the compact of 1802.

The treaty is made in consequence of the earnest desire of a great part of the Cherokee nation to remain on this side of the Mississippi, to commence the measures necessary to the civilization and preservation of the nation. The committee are surprised that the occasion was not taken to satisfy the Indians that their continuance in Georgia was impossible, unless Georgia consented to it, and still more so, that the Indians should be encouraged, by this preamble of a treaty, made at the seat of government, under the eyes of the President to entertain that expectation. The treaty of 1817, and that of 1819, show a strange forgetfulness of the limited extent of the power of the United States over the land in question. The Secretary of War acting under the direction of the Executive Magistrate, and pursuing the example set in 1817, seems to have imagined that the United States and the Indians could do, lawfully, whatever suited their mutual convenience, without regard to the state of Georgia: an error which had been previously committed, in treaties with the Creeks. No difference was made between Indian lands within the limits of the state claiming the eventual jurisdiction and soil, and the Indian lands where the soil is the property of the United States. Provisions are made, in both treaties, for vesting individuals with fee simple titles to land, and to convert them, by a short process, into citizens. The right of he United States to do either is absolutely denied by the committee. The General Government can take the property of individuals for public use, but the Constitution withholds the power even to prejudice the claims of any state Congress can establish a uniform rule of naturalization; the Executive Magistrate cannot make, by an Indian treaty, special exceptions to the established rule. The effects of such acts, on the part of the General Government are anticipated. The Indians were taught the value of separate property, and the necessity to be obtained by a continuance in

from people well acquainted with it, that the shoals and obstructions can be easily removed, by which boats of considerable burthen could go much higher up than has yet been attempted. We also believe that it might, without more labor and expense than has been bestowed on other rivers in the state, be made boatable, by means of a few locks, to its junction with the Alcovahatchie. That our citizens and those living in the vicinity of the river above this place, will not be unmindful of the advantages of such improvements, we have no doubt. We are more than ever confirmed in the opinion that the town of Macon will, in a very few years answer every thing that has been anticipated of it.

Georgia Messenger.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1824.

MR MONROE.

If strict attention has been paid to the measures of the administration of Mr. Monroe, from its commencement to this day, prejudices must indeed be deeply rooted in that man's heart, who cannot perceive the objects intended to be accomplished by the adoption of a policy that must in the end be supervsive of the vital interests of the republican party and of the system of government established by Mr. Jefferson, and steadily followed by his successor Mr. Madison. We must explain ourselves; but by doing so, we will have to support the position we have taken by a few remarks, which, however severe they may be considered, will we hope be found no less just and merited in their application.

When Mr. Monroe entered on the duties of his office, he might have said, that he came in pledged to any individual. But could he have said, that he was not bound to the republican party for the office to which he had been elevated, and pledged to it to adopt for his administration the policy of his two immediate predecessors? This circumstance is well known, that Mr. Monroe himself could not, without compromitting his reputation, deny the truth of the above assertion. As Mr. Monroe stood pledged to the republican party, he was bound to govern according to the system of that party, and to use all exertions for preserving, instead of destroying, its integrity and ascendency in the United States. What has been the policy of Mr. Monroe? By an amalgamating system he has inflicted deep wounds on the whole body of the republicans; he has occasioned divisions among them; he has sown discord among the American people; he has created a spirit of distrust towards him among the republicans; and he has indirectly excited the federal party to enter the field once more, for the purpose of contending for power. These are facts so palpable, that they could not be controverted by the most subtle ingenuity. When Mr. Monroe was elected President, the republican party was all powerful: the federalists were in the dust. How is it now? The republicans are divided, almost prostrated; having no concert in action for the accomplishment of desirable objects—no concentration of interests: The federalists on the other hand are more united; their ranks have thickened by a number of apostate republicans, and they exultingly threaten the destruction of the once glorious and happy democratic family. Mr. Monroe has done nothing to keep up the ascendency of the republican party; on the contrary, many of his official acts have been met with dissatisfaction, and with deep concern for the future welfare of the country. The appointment of federalists to offices; the appointment of men destitute of talents, character, and political integrity, has taken from him the confidence of Jefferson and Madison, and of all the pure, disinterested, and undeviating democrats of the country. The wild scheme, extending from Maine to Georgia, to form a third party in the United States, of which it is said Mr. Monroe is to be the head, proves the fact of his desertion from the great republican party. But such an anti-democratic device to gratify the ambitious views of certain men, must bring ruin on the projectors if there is patriotism in the country, and must materially injure the reputation of the

cularly, to unveil, if in his power, every transaction of men in power which may in the least degree impair the establish institutions of the country, and endanger the political and civil rights of the people. *Mr. Monroe* has misplaced his confidence; the nation see it, and he may not, but the time is fast approaching when he will find out who were and were not his real friends; when he will be able to make the difference between the ambitious, designing, and sycophantic office hunter, with the disinterested, honest, and truly patriotic citizen, who for his sake, and for the good of the country, gave him wholesome and wise advices. We will resume the subject.

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WEBSTERIAN.

EXTRACTS FROM "LAWS OF VIRGINIA"

September 17, 1630.—Hugh Davis to be soundly whipped, before an assembly of negroes, and others, for abusing himself to the dishonour of God and shame of Christians, by defiling his body in lying with a negro, which fault he is to acknowledge next Sabbath day.

December 16, 1631.—Because Edward Grymes lay with Allice West, he gives security not to marry any woman till further order from the Governor and Council.

February 1, 1632.—Two maids got with child at sea, ordered to be sent back again.

Stephen Reekes put in pillory two hours with a paper on his head expressing his offence, fined 50 pounds sterling and imprisoned during pleasure, for saying his majesty was at confession with the L'd of Canterbury.

Robert Sweet to do penance in church, according to the laws of England, for getting a negro woman with child, and the woman whipt.

1623-4.—That whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday without an allowable excuse, shall forfeit one pound of tobacco, and he that absenteth himself a month, shall forfeit 50 pounds of tobacco.

publique.

Whereas oftentimes many brabling women often slander and scandalize their neighbours, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits, and caste in greate damages, Be it enacted &c. That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife aforesaid after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be soe enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco, adjudged against the husband if he refuse to pay the tobacco.

At an election held last Tuesday for a Justice of the Inferior Court, on occasion of the death of Colonel Johnson Wellborn, John W. Cooper, Esq was duly elected.

State of the Poll:

JOHN W COOPER,	365
RICHARD HUDSPETH,	176

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MAY 8, 1824

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Georgia, 1st of April, 1824.

WILLIAM Anderson, Richard J. Archer, Guilla Brinkley, Randolph Blackwell, Frederick A. Brown, Joseph Baldwin, Lewis Beman, Betsey, (Negroe) John Burch, Joseph Coleman, Jacob Crow, Wm. Carrington, John Chaney, Cornelius [illegible] Crawford, David Carson, Jesse Doyle, Enoch Dodson, Stephen Dobbs, D R. Dickinson, John Dyson, Clk. Superior Court 4, Edward Duboys, Absalom Eaton, James Echols, Doct John Egan, 2, George Farley, 2, Doct F Ficklin, Doct P A. Faber, James Gooding, Theodore T. Gray, Capt. W Gresham Robert Graham, John Hundley, Z Hendrick, Charles Hamilton, Patsey Harris, Henrietta Jordan, John C. Johnson, Edward Lumpkin, Pleasant Lawson, James Lindsay, N R. Lewis, Alexander Leard, John Lee, Charles Mattox, Abner Manly, Cynthia McLendon, Lemuel Melear, Thomas Marler, James O. Miller, John M Kiekey. James Moore, G. W. Mallory, John Nisbett, 2, Alexander Norris, Daniel Owen, N G Price, John Poyner, James Perry, Thomas Pierce, Stephen Phillips, John Peteat, William Pollard, Joshua Partishall Benjamin Powell, J. L. Plunkett. Henry Pope, Sarah Pope, Leannah Ruddle, Benson Roberts, John Starks, W. W. Stokes, R W Sessions, Adam Sloan. C. F Sherburne, Moses Shinn, Smith & Wright, 10 Zadock Powell, James Shirley, R. A. H. H Tarver W. Thurmon, Augustus Thomas, Joseph Vicory, John Walker. 2 David Walley, James Willey, M R Wallace, Rev. S. Whatley, W. Welborn G. W. Warner, Esther Wright. —107.

James Wingfield, P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes at September term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.
May 4, 1824 mst

Administrators Sales

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,
Ad'mr in right of his wife.
May 3, 1824. 19—tds

ON Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, at the residence of Phebe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson, deceased. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms—credit till the 25th December next. the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.
May 3, 1824. 19—3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes. for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 202 1-2 acres, lying in Houston county 6th district. No. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin, deceased. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
Adm'rs.
May 3, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing about 70 acres lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Upton's creek adjoining Wm. Arnett, and others. for the benefit of Felix Arnett minor. orphan of Edward Arnett. deceased.

James W. Jack, guardian.
May 1, 1824. m9m

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

From the Georgia Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

MANGLE WURTLE, *or Root of Scarcity.*—This plant, which is of so much importance to the Southern States, I can scarcely say where. Col. Vines has raised better than 20 tons on the acre, and one acre is as good as 20 acres of corn for fattening hogs. Time of sowing April or May. It can be planted or sown like cotton in drills, wide enough to admit the plough to run between the rows; the crop may be tended with a hoe like potatoes, or cotton. The seed should be soaked in rain water before sown. Animals of every kind, horses excepted, eat the leaves and roots with avidity. Hogs devour it not less eagerly than corn. They are excellent for cows that give milk, as their butter and milk is of the best flavor. One acre tended with the same care of cotton, on rich soil, will produce as much as 20 acres of corn for stock.

CÆSARIAN KALE, or KALE.—This most valuable vegetable, ranked so high in Europe, will grow better in our soil than theirs. There is no plant in the East or West that is more prolific. It will grow in our rich soil six feet high. It must be managed in the same manner as collards or cabbage—sown in plants first, then transplanted about two feet apart. It will stand the test of the severest winter in the garden, and early in the spring will produce sprouts as delicious as asparagus. Cows eat Cæsarian leaves give flowing pails of nutritious and gold-like butter—Many a pining ewe and bleating perished lamb could be saved by the leaves, that now fall a victim to poverty.—And if the tariff bill passes, we had better take care of our sheep.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.—Oysters to grow in one's garden, would be a miracle to the ignorant. But true it is, that we can raise oysters in our gardens, or a vegetable that tastes like them. They are sown like beets or onions, and tended in the same manner. The root is the cavalant part, and boiled to a pulp, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, a small portion of the liquor they were boiled in, makes a dish as savory as stewed oysters. Oyster Epicures can furnish themselves from their gardens, without going to a sea-port town.

These three kinds of vegetables can be procured at most of the seed stores in large towns.—Thorburn, No. 20, Nassau street, New York, has them always on hand; but rather than be without them, I would send to England for them. They are particularly adapted to the southern states; yet I can scarcely see them any where. Nothing but cotton and corn can we raise or turn our attention to, to this is the extent of our capacities. Why need where-fore do we not make use of the bounties of nature in the southern climates, where the climate is so favorable to such productions? Shall we give up all the comforts and luxuries of life to the inhabitants of the North, where the milder clime will produce luxuries and conveniences far more abundant? Must we grapple and grope in the region of ignorance and privations, whilst can, must I? Because my father and stock looked like Bonaparte's men and horses, in their retreat from Russia, must I and mine?

I would suggest or hint to wives, a few remarks, which many others besides myself have noticed.—When you provide a scanty meal of old bacon without vegetables to season it, do not be disappointed if your husband goes to a dram shop, gets drunk, comes home, pulls your hair, and perhaps breaks your head.—Such is the physical effect of low living, or living without vegetables, that it produces a thirst for ardent drinks. & I need not to mention all the Hells that it produces; but suffice it to say, that the spirits consumed in the U. States each year, would, from the accounts or calculations of a certain writer, load a line of waggons from Maine to Georgia. Medical authors all agree that Southern climes require more vegetables, & less meat; but we have reverted the case.—We have given our Northern neighbors the vegetables, and we eat the meat—Hence their rosy looks, & our lank, clay-eating, hobgoblin looks, like ghosts stalking to their graves at cock crowing. We have a change it is true, corn bread and bacon for breakfast, and sure it about, and we have bacon and corn bread for dinner. This is the extent of our capacity. It is enough to kill a negro. Seven-pence for garden seeds is a great break; but a dollar for whiskey is nothing.—Thus we drag out a miserable existence, either as high as a cat's back, by the aid of whiskey, or are in the dumps, by negro-like living. One hour's work in the garden will do more towards good living, than ten in the corn field; but I might as well preach to an adder on Ethics, as to make one half believe it.

HALES.

Monticello, 10th April, 1824.

Growing prosperity of N. Orleans—It would almost appear incredible, but yet it is stated that on the 6th ultimo, there were in the above port, 67 ships, 128 brigs, 52 schooners, 11 sloops, and 16 steam-boats, and with but few exceptions they were all busily engaged, in either loading or discharging. All these [illegible] does not include the *Flat Boats* and *Arks*, vessels of an immense size, and built for temporary purposes, of which description there are generally from 150 to 200 in port. This gigantic and growing trade will, before long, place our younger sister, at the very head of the Union, as a commercial mart, and it will not be among the lesser acts of the popular administration of Mr. Jefferson, that to his wisdom and policy we owe the possession of Louisiana.—*Carolina Gaz.*

BALTIMORE.

One of the Baltimore papers publishes a communication desiring to know what is the cause of the *mania* of going to New-York, and the writer proceeds to enumerate the different classes of citizens moving or preparing to move to this city. The truth is New-York is destined to become queen of the first cities in the world, as to commercial position and [illegible] a new effect, and its great back country, and internal commerce, points out the state as the rendezvous of the enterprising suited to commerce, particularly internal commerce, but much remains to be done in improving natural advantages. When the prosperity and trade of a city are on the wane no time should be lost in ascertaining the cause, and if possible remedying the evil. *Nat. Advocate.*

COURT MARTIAL.

A writer in the "National, or Uncommon Sense," undertakes briefly to show, that in the case of Capt. Smith, of the Navy, the President had a right to restore him to his rank, though the law had disqualified him. The opinion is founded on the 52d article of the law "for the better government of the Navy."

"The President of the U. States, or, when the trial takes place out of the United States, the commander of the fleet or squadron, shall possess full power to pardon any offence committed against these articles, after conviction, or to mitigate the punishment decreed by a Court Martial."

Where depth is the punishment, the power of pardoning is undoubted. Where the sentence of a court martial is suspension, or even to be cashiered for an offence *deemed by the court* to merit that punishment, and not defined by law, the power of pardoning and mitigating is fully possessed by the President; but when the law distinctly points out an offence, and for that offence empirically declares that the offender *shall* be cashiered, and *forever* afterwards be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or honor in the Navy, we should doubt the power of the President, after *approving* the sentence of the court, to render the supreme law of the land empty and evanescent, null and void. The officer thus convicted is *functus officii*, the law declares it so; and though the power to appoint him to his former office rests with the President and *Senate*, we cannot believe that the sentence of the court can be confirmed by the President, and the officer *restored* to his command.—*National Adv.*

A DILEMMA.

The friends of Mr. Adams, nominate Gen. Jackson, as Vice President, and the friends of Gen. Jackson, nominate Mr. Calhoun. How is this point to be settled. The Adams men vote for Jackson, and the Jackson men vote for Calhoun. This is really a jumble, a hodge podge, olla podrida kind of business, and results from losing sight of *principle*. If the election of the democratic candidates, Crawford and Gallatin, was not a settled point, these clashing and jostling of candidates would disturb us.—*Ibid.*

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Bird and others, and three negroes, to wit: a woman by the name of Fanny and her two children

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

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Mariah; levied on as the property of John Hill by Wm. Richardson, constable, and returned to me to satisfy Wootten, with sundry others.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winnefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Fersell; the levy returned to me by a constable.

William Smith, Shff.

May 1. 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One negro boy by the name of Tom; levied on as property belonging to the estate of John Willis, dec'd, to satisfy sundry fi fas vs the estate of said deceased, and returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining James J Banks and others; levied on as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fi fas for cost, vs said Napier.

ALSO,

61 1-4 acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining Samuel Allgood and others; levied on as the property of John S Taylor deceased, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of amuel Allgood vs the estate of said Taylor levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

April 29. 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Reuben a man twenty eight years old, Labra a woman, and a small boy named Ransom about six months old; levied on as the property of Leroy Buston to satisfy sundry fi fa's: the property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Lucy about twenty five years old & her female child three or four years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy sundry fi fa's vs. said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tucker one of the plaintiff's; the sale of the woman postponed from May to June.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

April 29. 1824.

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

One negro man by the name of Dave, and one negro woman by the name of Mimi; levied on as the property of James [illegible] and returned to me by a constable, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. [illegible] Tucker.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Deliah, levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford, to satisfy a fi

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the State of Georgia for his tax —amount $13 75; property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, Shff.

May 1, 1824.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand given by Whitehead Hardrick to John Sutton, some time in January or February 1821, for $100, and on which was endorsed $ 50 the 15th of February 1823.—Said Note is supposed to have been lost on the road between Mallorysville and Augusta the latter part of January last. All persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

John Stone.

Mallorysville, April 19, 1824. 17—3t

ESTABLISHED LINE.

NEW-YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D. Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood
Emperor,	J. H. Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the season, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New-York for Savannah on Saturday in each week.

Hall & Hoyt,
Agents in Savannah.
J. & C. Seguine,
Wm. Whitlock,
Agents in New-York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New-York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and Storage:—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta, Hamburg, and in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina, who may wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, that all goods intended to be forwarded free of Commission must be consigned to the subscribers in Savannah, accompanied with instructions to ship them by the boat of the Steam boat Company of Georgia, directing also to whom the goods shall be consigned, at Augusta and Hamburg.

Goods not consigned to *Mackenzie & Pence* at Augusta, shall be held subject to their order, until the freight from [illegible] to Augusta, drayage [illegible] and all charges in Savannah.

[illegible] McKenzie.

CÆSARIAN KALE, or KAIL.—This most valuable vegetable, ranked so high in the scale, will grow better in our soil than their's. There is no plant in the East or West that is more prolific. It will grow in our rich soil six feet high. It must be managed in the same manner as collards or cabbage—sown in plants first, then transplanted about two feet apart. It will stand the test of the severest winter in the garden, and early in the spring will produce sprouts justly as fine as asparagus. Cows are fond of the leaves. One hundred pounds of the leaves will keep a cow in full milk. Many a starving ewe and bleating perished lamb could be saved by the leaves, that now fall a victim to poverty.—And if the tariff bill passes, we had better take care of our sheep.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.—Oysters to grow in one's garden, would be a miracle to the ignorant. But true it is, that we can raise oysters in our gardens, or a vegetable that tastes like them. They are sown like beets or onions, and tended in the same manner. The root is the easulent part, and boiled to a pulp, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, a small portion of the liquor they were boiled in, makes a dish as savory as stewed oysters. Oyster epicures can furnish themselves from their gardens, without going to a sea-port town.

These three kinds of vegetables can be procured at most of the seed stores in large towns—Thorburn, No. 20, Nassau street, New York, has them always on hand; but rather than be without them, I would send to England for them. They are particularly adapted to the southern states; yet I can scarcely see them any where. Nothing but cotton and corn can we raise or turn our attention to; this is the extent of our capacities. Why need we therefore do we not make use of the bounties of nature in the southern climates, where the climate is so favorable to such productions? Shall we give up all the comforts and luxuries of life to the inhabitants of the North, when a little more ingenuity will produce luxuries and conveniences far more abundant? Shall we grapple and grope in the region of ignorance and privations, whilst we have all the means of improvement? Must the God of nature give us such a numerous class in the vegetable world, which is the life of the animal, and we be content with so few, and condemn and despise the rest, as though they belonged not to God's creation? Shall the fields and gardens of the North be filled with the relishes of health and pleasure, and we content ourselves with a little corn and a few collards?—Shall our stock always be the subject of contest among the buzzards? Shall our milch cows have their horns and tails pulled off in raising them from the mire? Shall our hogs look like Pharoah's oats, when we might always have them fat, with half the labor that we now bestow to keep their body and souls together, if they have any souls?—Shall we persist about as cruelly as an old man with as half starved hound, to raise corn on 40 or 50 acres, when one or two acres of [illegible] will do as much good? Shall we [illegible] active energies to [illegible] did before us, as I have heard a late remark? In the name of God, away with such arguments. It may [illegible] a negro or a white man, [illegible] to be dragged out a [illegible] existence on corn and [illegible] & our lank, clay-eating, hobgoblin looks, like ghosts stalking to their graves at cock crowing. We have a change it is true, corn bread and bacon for breakfast, and cured it about, and we have bacon and corn bread for dinner. This is the extent of our capacity. It is enough to kill a negro. Seven-pence for garden seeds is a great break; but a dollar for whiskey is nothing.—Thus we drag out a miserable existence, either as high as a cat's back, by the aid of whiskey, or are in the dumps, by negro-like living. One hour's work in the garden will do more towards good living, than ten in the corn field; but I might as well preach to an adder on Ethics, as to make one half believe it.

HALES.

Monticello, 10th April, 1824.

Growing prosperity of N. Orleans—It would almost appear incredible, but yet it is stated that on the 6th ultimo, there were in the above port, 67 ships, 128 brigs, 52 schooners, 11 sloops, and 16 steam-boats, and with but few exceptions they were all finally engaged, in either loading or discharging. [illegible] does not include the *Flat Boats* and *Arks*, vessels of no immense size, and built for temporary purposes, of which description there are generally from 150 to 200 in port. This gigantic and growing trade will, before long, place our younger sister, at the very head of the Union, as a commercial mart, and it will not be among the lesser acts of the popular administration of Mr. Jefferson, that to his wisdom and policy we owe the possession of Louisiana.—*Carolina Gaz.*

BALTIMORE.

One of the Baltimore papers publishes a communication desiring to know what is the cause of the *mania* of going to New-York, and the writer proceeds to enumerate the different classes of citizens moving or preparing to move to this city. The truth is New-York is destined to become one of the first cities in the world in its maritime position and [illegible] is rapidly called, and its great back country, and internal commerce, points out the state as the rendezvous of the enterprising citizen. In the tenth ward alone, not less than 300 houses will be built in the course of the year; the eighth something more; improvements throughout the state are rapidly progressing. Baltimore however, is by no means in a decaying condition, but there is a want of enterprize, activity, genius and decision in relation to internal improvements, and means necessary to give a spur to commerce; a heetic excitement was produced; a rapid and extraordinary rise in property was set on foot, without that prosperous foundation necessary to sustain it. If the inhabitants were to begin *de novo* and in a proper manner, very different results would appear. But it would be necessary to go to the root; first look into the finances of the state; collect the arrears of taxes, put an additional million cash dollar of real estate, to raise a fund for improvements. The completion of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, will be adding one small door for the prosperity of Baltimore, but the great portal will be the canal to the Potomac, intersecting the Ohio Canal, and the natural reservoir, the basin, will be admirably adapted to canal boats. The position of Baltimore is every way

Court Martial."

Where death is the punishment, the power of pardoning is undoubted. Where the sentence of a court martial is suspension, or even to be cashiered for an offence *deemed by the court* to merit that punishment, and not defined by law, the power of pardoning and mitigating is fully possessed by the *President*; but when the law distinctly points out an offence, and for that offence emphatically declares that the offender *shall* be cashiered, and *forever* afterwards be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or honor in the Army, we should doubt the power of the President, after *approving* the sentence of the court, to render the supreme law of the land empty and evanescent, null and void. The officer thus convicted is *functus officii*, the *law* declares it so; and though the power to appoint him to his former office rests with the President and *Senate*, we cannot believe that the sentence of the court can be confirmed by the President, and the officer *restored* to his command.—*National adv.*

A DILEMMA.

The friends of Mr. Adams, nominate Gen. Jackson, as Vice President, and the friends of Gen. Jackson, nominate Mr. Calhoun. How is this point to be settled? The Adams men vote for Jackson, and the Jackson men vote for Calhoun. This is really a jumble, a hodge podge, olla podrida kind of business, and results from losing sight of *principle*. If the election of the democratic candidates, Crawford and Gallatin, was not a settled point, these clashing and jostling of candidates would disturb us.—*Ibid.*

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Bird and others, and three negroes, to wit: a woman by the name of Fanny and her two children Welso And Emily; levied on as the property of Joshua Willis to satisfy an execution in the name of Henry B. Thompson *vs* Joshua and John W. Willis; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Ninety five acres of land, more or less on the waters of Hardin's creek, adjoining James Gresaway and others; levied on by virtue of three fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of the administrators of James Langdon, deceased, *vs* John Hundley and William Lowe, as the property of John Hundley; said levy returned to me by Benj. Chapman, constable.

John Burks, D. S.

May 1, 1824.

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

One negro woman named Charlotte, about 21 years old; levied on by a constable as the property of Andrew Poole to satisfy an execution in favor of John and James Anderson *vs* said Poole.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

May 1, 1824.

to satisfy sundry fi fas *vs* the estate of said deceased, and returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining James J. Banks and others; levied on as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fi fas for cost, *vs* said Napier.

ALSO,

61 1-4 acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining Samuel Allgood and others; levied on as the property of John S. Taylor, deceased, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Samuel Liggod *vs.* the estate of said Taylor, levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

April 29, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Reuben a man twenty eight years old, Labra a woman, and a small boy named Ransom about six months old; levied on as the property of Leroy Burton to satisfy sundry fi fa's: the property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Lucy about twenty five years old & her female child three or four years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy sundry fi fa's *vs.* said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tucker one of the plaintiff's; the sale of the woman postponed from May to June.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

April 29, 1824.

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

One negro man by the name of Dave, and one negro woman by the name of Mimi; levied on as the property of James [illegible], and delivered to me by a constable, to satisfy sundry fifas *vs.* Tucker.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Delrah, levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Gordon, executor, *vs.* James Mann, Henry Shackelford, and Moses Haynes.

ALSO,

One feather bed, one stand of bed curtains, one waiter, six wine glasses, and three decanters; levied on as the property of Thomas Gibbs, to satisfy sundry fifas *vs.* said Gibbs.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April until June Sale.)

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of James Edmonson, to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston *vs* said Edmonson—property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

April 22, 1824.

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

One negro man named Prince; levied on as the property of William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John D. Stroud: property pointed out by Reuben Scott. JNO. BURK, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 12

John Stone.

Mallorysville, April 19, 1824. 17—3t

ESTABLISHED LINE.

NEW-YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D. Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood
Emperor,	J. H. Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the season, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New-York for Savannah on Saturday in each week.

Hall & Hoyt,
Agents in Savannah.
J. & C. Seguine,
Will. Whitlock,
Agents in New-York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New-York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and storage:—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta, Hamburg, and in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina, who may wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, that all goods intended to be forwarded free of commission must be consigned to the subscribers in Savannah, accompanied with instructions to ship them by the boat of the Steam boat Company of Georgia, directing also to whom the goods shall be consigned, at Augusta and Hamburg.

Goods not consigned to *Mackenzie & Porter* at Augusta, shall be held subject to their order, until the freight from [illegible] to Augusta, drayage, [illegible] and all other charges in Savannah.

[illegible] McKenzie.

[illegible]

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of William Walker, deceased, being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Fishing creek containing fifty [illegible] more or less, adjoining [illegible] and others.

THOMAS [illegible]

January 7, 1824.

JOB PRINTING [illegible]
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824. [No. 19.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU,*

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

From the National Intelligencer.

We have not room to do more than refer the reader's attention to the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, in relation to the "vindicative accusation" of Mr. EDWARDS, lately appointed our Minister to Mexico, in the shape of a Memorial to the House of Representatives, against Mr. CRAWFORD. It has been determined to send for Mr. Edwards to this place, to attend the Committee to whom his Memorial has been referred, and the Writ by authority of the House of Representatives has gone forth for that purpose.

A more mischievous thing could not have been done, considering the circumstances under which it has happened, than the agitation of this matter, at this moment. The Session of Congress was going on quietly and harmoniously, when the very same persons, it now appears, who disturbed the peace of the last Congress, and interrupted its deliberations on necessary business, with the exhibition of their personal animosities, have chosen the auspicious moment to repeat the exploit, to the manifest prejudice of the best interests of the country, which will inevitably and seriously suffer from it.

Notwithstanding the provocation given by those who, under the editorial head of a neighboring print, are co-operating now, as they did last year, in this impotent assault on the character of WM. H. CRAWFORD, the distinguished object of their hate and persecuting spirit, we shall refrain from entering at this time into the merits of this transaction, contenting ourselves with giving to our readers the unbiassed and true history of it, as officially unfolded to view.

In pursuance of this object, we publish below the Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been made the ground-work of the furious manifesto of Mr. EDWARDS, whose Memorial also, we will lay before our readers as soon as we can obtain a copy of it—always excepting the letters of A. B. which form a part of it, which, we promise our readers, shall never be obtruded upon them.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1824.

In further compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, 1822, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all the official correspondence between the Secretary and the banks in which that the Receiver afterwards informed him that he had received a letter from the Secretary directing him to continue the deposites, the Secretary deems it proper to state, that no such letter from the Receiver is to be found on the files of the Department; that the officers employed in it have no recollection of the receipt of such a letter; and that, on an examination of the records of the Department, it appears that no answer to any such letter, directing the Receiver to continue the deposites, was ever written to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
Of the House of Representatives.

The National Intelligencer may well affect "*surprize*" at the avowal of Mr. EDWARDS, that he is the author of A. B. Not long ago that journal said he was *not* the writer, and broadly insinuated that the celebrated A. B. was a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. The Editors of the National Intelligencer allege, in justification, that, in conversation with Mr. Edwards, they "*understood*" him to say that "he was not the author of those pieces." This must be a mistake, for we have reason to believe that Mr. Edwards neither ever denied or felt ashamed of those letters.—*Franklin Gazette.*

We regret the shameful want of candor on the part of the Franklin Gazette—from its cousin in this city we look for it as a matter of course—which puts us to the necessity of saying, however great our "mistake" on the subject, the "mistake" is common to several persons, among whom are Senators of the United States. We believe we risk nothing in saying, that but for the agency in those letters being disclaimed, Mr. Edwards would never have been appointed Minister to Mexico. Whatever odour they may be in with the Franklin Gazette, and his coadjutors, their authorship would have constituted no recommendation to office. The "Member of Congress from Pennsylvania," whomsoever the Franklin Gazette means thus to designate, will not, we apprehend, be at all obliged to the Gazette for bringing him into public notice as connected with the "A. B. plot."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Franklin Gazette also states as a fact that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury which Mr. Edwards alleges to be the pretext and ground for his "defensive crimination," transmitted from Wheeling, was made to Congress after Mr. E. had departed from this city on his way home. This is not true. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to the House of Representatives, and publicly read in that House, some days before Mr. Edwards left the city of Washington. Indeed, it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Edwards could have prepared his voluminous memorial and documents in the stage during his rapid passage to Wheeling, or that he had time to draw it up in a short time after he arrived at that place. *Ibid.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"A. B. PLOT."!!!

The fact is now presented to an indignant ladies of some of those members, whom the presentation of his memorial alled un.—The Washington Republican states that this extraordinary paper embraces some 50 or 60 pages of manuscript—and that it exhibits the following charges:

"1st. That the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds:

"2d That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816:

"3d. That being called on by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks, he has misstated it, by making it less than it really was:

"4th. That he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving these uncurrent notes.

"5th. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making and continuing deposites of public money, in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law:

"6th. That he has, in several instances, withheld information and letters, called for by the house, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

"HIS OATH—let it speak for itself

"For specifications of these statements, I offer the publications with the signature "A. B." above mentioned, and this communication.—And for proof I offer that which they respectively refer to.

"All this I do defensively; for, if the facts stated be true, no rational man can doubt that they must weaken, at least, Mr. Crawford's statement against me.

"I will not charge him with bad intentions in any of those acts. It is more properly the duty of others to inquire into and judge of that matter. I do not ask for an investigation of his conduct. Such a request ought more naturally, to be looked for from himself. But I will say, that if, being an officer of the same government under which he holds his office, I have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented him in the six foregoing allegations, it is a misdemeanor that would prove me unworthy the office I hold. I invite him, or any of his friends to make this charge against me, pledging myself to wave all notice, and with all the disadvantages of absence, to submit to an investigation thereof, by either, or by both Houses of Congress:—and to abide by the decision thereon. If this proposition is declined, I trust we shall have no more canting about an "A. B. plot." As to myself, I fear not the consequences of any fair investigation, for I know I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to justify myself to the nation."

We cannot regard these charges without unutterable contempt. We have not the remotest idea, that they will establish aught against the character of W. H. Crawford. He has suffer him to go abroad with the high rank of a foreign minister?—Can the Senate pass no resolution requesting the President to retard his departure, or suspend his functions?

Since writing the above, we have seen Mr. Forsyth's proposition for detaining N. E.—Though it was rejected, may not the Select Committee lay their hands upon him, under the general power to send for persons and papers? He is on the wing; for his memorial is transmitted from *Wheeling.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

This miserable Mar-plot; this anonymous assassin of honest men's reputation; this pusillanimous "Parthian who shoots his poisoned arrows as he flies;" is likely, to meet with the recompense which his conduct deserves. His trip to Mexico is for the present suspended, and perhaps forever defeated. Let him console himself with the reflection that his own folly strips him of an office, which his virtues never would have deserved. We would infinitely rather, that the treasury of the country should lose forever the $18,000 which he has in his pocket, than that her dignity should ever be disgraced by such a representative.

His memorial is the chief topic at Washington as well as in this city. The committee are determined to sift the matter to the bottom. It is only another edition of the infamous "A. B. Plot." Mr. Crawford's letter is fraught with no imputations which deserved such a denunciation. It was transmitted to Congress several days before Edwards left the city. Why did this minister shrink from arraigning Mr. C. before the Senate in his official capacity? Why did he skulk to Wheeling before he transmitted his memorial? *Where* and *when* was it framed? Does not suspicion point to its preparation before Mr. C's. Report was delivered? Is it not whispered that a holy Junta in the City assisted him in the noble work? *How* and *when* did the Speaker receive it? These enquiries should be made and decided.

One fact alone shows the character of the man. Some of the Senators declare that Edwards positively denied being the author of A. B.—While his nomination yet hung before the Senate, he induced the Editors of the N. Intelligencer to deny the authorship. It is believed, that but for this denial, he never would have been confirmed as Minister.—Scarce, however, is his commission and the 18,000 dollars in his pocket—when he avows himself to be the author!—He is the object of general scorn at Washington. Almost all denounce him as the meanest of men. Most of the western representatives speak of him in unmeasured terms of reprobation. Here, not a whisper is raised in his defence. W. H. Crawford defies such an accuser and such accusations. Several of Mr. Clay's western friends declare, that it will be proves to the satisfaction of every honest man in the nation, that W. H. C. is as innocent of these charges as "an infant."—Yet such are his accusers! Such are the enemies whom he has to encounter! Such are the enemies whom he has to encounter! Such are the enemies whom he has to encounter

the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, in relation to the "vindicative accusation" of Mr. Edwards, lately appointed our Minister to Mexico, in the shape of a Memorial to the House of Representatives, against Mr. Crawford. It has been determined to send for Mr. Edwards to this place, to attend the Committee to whom his Memorial has been referred, and the Writ by authority of the House of Representatives has gone forth for that purpose.

A more mischievous thing could not have been done, considering the circumstances under which it has happened, than the agitation of this matter, at this moment. The Session of Congress was going on quietly and harmoniously, when the very same persons, it now appears, who disturbed the peace of the last Congress, and interrupted its deliberations on necessary business, with the exhibition of their personal animosities, have chosen the auspicious moment to repeat the exploit, to the manifest prejudice of the best interests of the country, which will inevitably and seriously suffer from it.

Notwithstanding the provocation given by those who, under the editorial head of a neighboring print, are co-operating now, as they did last year, in this impotent assault on the character of Wm. H. Crawford, the distinguished object of their hate and persecuting spirit, we shall refrain from entering at this time into the merits of this transaction, contenting ourselves with giving to our readers the unbiassed and true history of it, as officially unfolded to view.

In pursuance of this object, we publish below the Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been made the ground-work of the furious manifesto of Mr. Edwards, whose Memorial also, we will lay before our readers as soon as we can obtain a copy of it—always excepting the letters of A. B. which form a part of it, which, we promise our readers, shall never be obtruded upon them.

Treasury Department,
March 22, 1824.

In further compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, 1822, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all the official correspondence between the Secretary and the banks in which the public monies were deposited, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 8th of May, 1822, that is considered as included, either directly or indirectly, in the terms of the resolution, and that has not been heretofore communicated to the House.

The Hon. Mr. Edwards, late a Senator from Illinois, having stated, on his examination before a Committee of the House, on the 13th of February, 1823, that the late Receiver of public moneys at Edwardsville had, on his advice, and in his presence, written a letter to the Secretary, enclosing a copy of a publication which Mr. Edwards represents himself to have made sometime in the year 1819, announcing his intention of retiring from the directorship of the Bank of Edwardsville; and that he had advised the Receiver to withhold his deposites from the bank, until he could receive further orders from the Secretary; and

author of A. B. Not long ago that journal said he was *not* the writer, and broadly insinuated that the celebrated A. B. was a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. The Editors of the National Intelligencer allege, in justification, that, in conversation with Mr. Edwards, they "*understood*" him to say that "he was not the author of those pieces." This must be a mistake, for we have reason to believe that Mr. Edwards neither ever denied or felt ashamed of those letters.—*Franklin Gazette.*

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Ibid.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"A. B. PLOT."!!!

The 3d act is now presented to an astonished public. The real father of the piece at last steps upon the stage. Mr. *Ninian Edwards*, late Senator of Illinois, and now Minister to Mexico—after being long suspected as the author, yet originally skulking from the public view, and latterly denying that he was the author, and having that contradiction published, for the sake of doing away the objection to his nomination, and of having himself confirmed as Minister to Mexico, at last, throws off the mask and avows himself to be the author of A B.—Twice has the plot failed—twice have Committees been appointed, and twice have reports been made exculpatory of Mr. Crawford—yet a 3d time is this experiment to be tried upon the patience of Congress and of the country.—Mr. Edwards is already feeling some of the effects of the ordeal which he has provoked. He is writhing under the in-

it, by making it less than it really was:

"4th. That he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving these unourrent notes.

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We cannot regard these charges without unutterable contempt. We have not the remotest idea, that they will establish aught against the character of W. H Crawford. He has twice passed through the ordeal—and not a hair of his head was singed by the dark and assassin-like plot of Ninian Edwards. But what shall we say of their author? of him, who while Senator of the U. States, refrained from seeking an investigation of the alleged misconduct of an officer of the government, in the face of day—yet skulked into a newspaper, making charges there which he dared not avow, and suffered innocent individuals to be suspected of making charges which he had not the spirit to acknowledge, either as a Senator or as a man? of him, who would permit a fraud to be palmed upon the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of securing himself an office? Is this man fit to represent the dignity of his country abroad? covered as he is with obloquy—and openly charged in the National paper with a flagrant imposition?—Will Mr. Monroe still

as he flies;" is likely to meet with the recompense which his conduct deserves. His trip to Mexico is for the present suspended, and perhaps forever defeated. Let him console himself with the reflection that his own folly strips him of an office, which his virtues never would have deserved. We would infinitely rather, that the treasury of the country should lose forever the $18,000 which he has in his pocket, than that her dignity should ever be disgraced by such a representative.

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The character of N E. is indeed gone forever. His contradictions alone on the A. B. articles are sufficient to damn him. Is it not true that a most respectable Senator from Indiana was betrayed into a vote for his appointment, by a trick of this sort? Did not E. to remove the scruples of this Senator, pledge himself that he was not the author of A. B? Has not this Senator obtained certificates to this effect? And after all, were there not at least 15 votes against him? And after pocketing the fruits of his atrocity, he is Nin-

dead is indeed to be pitied. All the great are to be pitied—who will not brush away the earwigs that flutter around them—and fill "the porches of their ears" with a poison that may infect the very springs of life. The greatest of men stand in need of counsellors. How happy was Idomeneus in having a Mentor for his adviser!

We understand that Lieut. W. A. Weaver has been suspended by order of the Navy Department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; and that a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A file of Buenos Ayres papers to the first of February has been received at Baltimore. In a paper of the 12th of January, the editor states that, by the arrival of an extraordinary courier from Santiago de Chili, information is received of the arrival of the British brig of war Blossom at Valparaiso from Lima, with advices to the 1st of Dec. They confirm the intelligence before received in this country of the termination of the differences between Riva Aguero and Gen. Bolivar, by the surrender of the former, and remark, "that the Liberator General, being now free from all these cares, will be enabled to commence the campaign at the head of ten or twelve thousand men. In the capital of Peru they have celebrated with much enthusiasm the imprisonment of Riva Aguero."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

South America.—After the subjugation of Spain by the French army, it is evident that Spain and France contemplated the recovery of the South American Provinces, & a perfect understanding subsisted on the subject between the two governments. The determined attitude of Great Britain, and the well founded apprehensions relative to the part which this country would take on the question, induced France to hesitate, and finally to abandon the project. The late advices from Europe bring particulars of a negociation on the subject. The French minister, addressing himself to the British cabinet, acknowledges "that France considered it hopeless to attempt to bring the Spanish South American provinces again under the subjugation of the mother country & she had no idea of seizing the present opportunity to appropriate any portion of the Spanish territories in America to herself, or to obtain any exclusive privileges from them—and that she had no idea of acting against those provinces with an armed force. He, however, stated, that he thought it worthy of the governments of Europe to devise means for quieting the passions of those provinces, and to bring them to unite under a government either monarchical or aristocratical, in order to avoid dangerous theories which now existed among them."

This is the true spirit of legitimate government. Mr. Canning, however, while admitting that it would be rather desirable to have no archical governments erected in those countries, yet his government would not make it a condition for

the recognition of independent communities.

The question may be considered as settled in relation to the acknowledgment of South American independence.—*Nat. Advocate.*

NAVAL ACTION.

We learn from Capt. Osborn of the sloop David, who left Havana on the 10th of April, that he was embargoed at Havana seven days in consequence of an action fought off Matanzas between the Colombian fleet, consisting of 2 corvettes &a br. and the Spanish sloop of war Ceres of 28 guns, (built by Mr Eckford of this city,) on the 6th April. The battle lasted one hour. The commander of the Ceres was killed the first broadside. The Patriots captured three heavy ships and eight drogers, and disappeared with their fleet, immediately after the action. A frigate, sloop of war, a brig and schooner, sailed from Havana in pursuit of them on the 9th, when the embargo was taken off, but it was not believed they would fall in with them. It was supposed that the Patriot fleet would stop at Key West to repair. There were between 30 and 40 killed and wounded on board the Ceres. A number jumped overboard from the Ceres, and swam ashore, and were taken up and put in the Moro Castle for leaving the vessel.—*Daily Adver.*

QUEBEC, *April 5.*

The Tariff bill now before the Congress of the United States, very justly excites much interest in Lower Canada. Great Britain being the country from which the U. States chiefly derive their imported Goods. If the Goods of that country are subjected to high or prohibitory duties on importation at the American sea ports, these goods will find their way into the United States through Canada, the frontiers of which are open towards the U. States for the conveyance of Goods to the extent of many hundred miles. On the one hand a great revival of trade and general prosperity would follow in Canada; on the other, our provincial revenue would increase or may be augmented at pleasure, without much inconvenience. This is the agreeable view of the subject.

In another point of view, if the new Tariff become a Law of the American Union, if the principle upon which it is founded is adopted as one of fundamental policy by the people of the United States, like Bonaparte's prohibitory system, it will probably ere long have to be supported by extraordinary means. The occupation of the British possessions in North America may be found at a future day to be necessary to prevent this law of the U. States, this *fundamental policy* of the Union, from being almost nugatory by the introduction of British goods from Canada. It is only necessary to look at the map and to have a slight knowledge of the country and the means of commercial communication which now exist, to perceive that from the waters of the St. Lawrence, *fully one half* of the population of the United States may be supplied with British Goods, at as cheap a rate of conveyance as by the sea ports of the United States.

Horrid Barbarity.

Indianapolis, March 30.

It becomes our painful duty to

dren. Their bodies were most shockingly mangled, for the purpose of producing an impression that it was the work of Indians, and thrown into a hole of water occasioned by the falling of a tree. One of the men killed one of the children by taking it by the heels and beating its brains out against a tree. On Tuesday the place was visited by a party of men, when one of the women was found still alive, but died on the evening of the next day. At the time the camp was first visited, after the massacre, the property of the Indians, consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp, and was left there unmolested, but on the succeeding day, when the place was visited by a party of men from the falls of Fall Creek, the bodies were found entirely stripped, and every species of property carried away.

We are further informed, that one of the lads concerned in the murder (and who was compelled to assist by the threats of his father,) soon after the transaction, gave information, and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested, and are now in custody at the falls of Fall Creek; one made his escape, and the youth who gave the information is said to be at liberty in the neighborhood. Since their arrest it is said that the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall Creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.—*Gazette.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT

Of the select committee to which was referred the President's Message, of the 30th of March, 1824, relating to the compact of 1802, between the United States and the state of Georgia; also, a memorial of the Legislature of the said state upon the same subject.

APRIL 15, 1824.

Read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

The select committee to whom was referred the President's message, of the 30th of March, with the documents accompanying it, relating to the compact of 1802, between the United States and the state of Georgia, submit to the House, on that message, and on the memorial of the Legislature of the state of Georgia, also referred to them, the following

REPORT:

The state of Georgia claimed, on the establishment of the Independence of the U. States, all the lands now forming the state of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with the exception of those portions of the two last states which formed a part of Florida and Louisiana.

This claim was founded upon the charter of incorporation of the proprietary government; on the royal commissions issued to the Governors of the state, after the proprietors had surrendered their charter to the crown. The claim was disputed by S. Carolina and by the U. States. The conflicting claims of South Carolina and Georgia were adjusted by a convention between them, in 1787. The U. States recognized, by the treaty with Spain of the year 1795, the claim of Georgia. The execution of this compact produces to change in the right of Georgia to the sovereignty and soil of the land within her newly defined boundaries. Its only effect was, to throw upon the United States the expense which might attend the extinguishment of the Indian title, an expense which, but for this compact, must have been borne by the state. Nor did this compact, in the slightest circumstance, add to the title of the Indians; it recognized only the claim which they, as Indians, were allowed to have, according to the usages of the states, and the liberal policy adopted towards them by the General Government.

In relation to the Cherokees, the principal topic of the President's message, it would appear that new doctrines are permitted to be entertained of them, in the opinion of the committee, neither consistent with the opinions heretofore entertained with the practices of the Government, nor with the interests of the Union. The Cherokees claim to be an independent tribe. The President avows the belief that the articles of cession of 1802, is a full proof that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents.

The act of the General Government, in 1814, in relation to the Creeks; the language of the President of the U. States in 1817: the language of the Secretary of War, in 1818: of the agent of the Government in that year, in treating with the Cherokees: of the agent treating with them in 1823, does not correspond with the opinions now expressed,

In 1814, General Jackson acting under the authority of the Government, took from the Creek Indians, for an equivalent named by himself, all the land the U. States chose to require, to effect a great object of national policy in regard to the Indian tribes. It cannot be alleged that this was done by virtue of conquest. The letter of the late Indian agent, Col. Hawkins, of the 11th of August, 1815, laid before the House of Representatives, on the 5th of April, 1824, shews that nearly eight millions of acres were taken from the friendly Indians, (our allies in the war) over and above all the hunting grounds of the upper friendly Creeks, for what was called an equivalent, but which the Indians did not deem such.

In 1817, in his message, at the opening of Congress, the President says: "the hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and *greater force* of civilized population: and, *of right*, it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold, from the wants of others, more than is necessary for their own support and comfort."

In a letter of the 29th July, 1818, the Secretary of War says to Mr. McMinn, speaking of the attempts to prevent the Cherokees from going to Arkansas, "the U. States will not permit the treaty to be defeated by such means. Those who choose to remain *are permitted* to do so in quiet—those who choose to emigrate, must be equally free." And further: "it is in vain for the Cherokees to hold the high tone which

title to the soil was, until lately, unknown to the Indians. Their lands were overrun by them, not inhabited: their rights not *transferred*, but *extinguished*, dependent upon the will of the power to whom the sovereignty over them belongs. This sovereign power was Georgia, prior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. That constitution gave to the U. States the authority to manage the affairs of the Indians, for the peace of the Union, and the eventual benefit of Georgia. The Indians had mere occupation: the U. States were the agents of Georgia for the extinguishment of this allowed possession. The compact of 1802 required this to be effected out of the general fund. No act of the U. States, nor of the Indians, nor of both, could, without her consent, impair the rights of Georgia to the jurisdiction and soil of the territory in question, whenever the Indians should be removed from it by accident, by contract, or by force. This doctrine is confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, which has declared sales made by states, of Indian territory, valid, prior to the extinguishment of Indian title: That there is a species of seizin in fee, which enables a state to grant to individuals. In fact, the compact of 1802 is the acknowledgement of the U. S. of this doctrine; as their only title to the soil of Alabama and Mississippi is founded upon it. The Secretary of War, in his attention to the treaties guarantying the Indian title, has entirely omitted to notice the first and important document in relation to this subject, the treaty of Hopewell of 1785—a document sustaining the opinion of the committee, and giving to what is now deemed important, the sanction of Indian acquiescence. The 4th article of the treaty of Hopewell is, "the boundary *allotted* to the *Cherokees* for their *hunting grounds*, is, and shall be, the following." The Indians acknowledge, by that treaty, the United States as their sovereign: and, by the 9th article, Congress assumes for the interest and comfort of the Indians, the power to regulate their trade, and manage all their affairs as they may deem proper. This treaty existed at the adoption of the constitution of the U. States, and Georgia, as a member of the Union, was vested with the sovereignty and soil of the Cherokee lands, subject only to the Indian right of hunting within the allotted limits, which right the General Government was bound to extinguish as early as the general convenience would permit.

The duty of the General Government was to do all acts which would accelerate this event; to refrain from all acts which would retard it. Over the territories of the United States, the General Government could rightfully exercise unlimited power in relation to the Indian tribes. Within a particular state, the sole power was that of agency, for the preservation of peace, the regulation of trade, & the extinguishment of title. To this general obligation, imposed by the constitution on all the states, a special promise was added in favor of Georgia, in 1802, partially executed: but to the complete execution of which, difficulties are alleged to exist, which require the interposition of the power promise to Georgia, has occurred.

The document B is intended to shew the expense incurred in the execution of the compact of 1802. It is defective and delusive. It contains no credit for the money received at the treasury of Georgia, viz: the Yazoo fund: It is omitted to be stated that the $1,250,000 was put out of the proceeds of the property acquired. It charges the Yazoo compromise as a benefit to Georgia, who had no interest in the settlement but a common interest with the other states. The land procured for the Cherokees, on the Arkansas, is charged at the minimum value of lands surveyed and offered for sale by the United States, and not at its trifling actual cost, about $25,000.

The committee are at a loss to know what bearing this defective document has on the question of the Cherokee lands. As, however, they presume it has a relation not well understood, they conceive it proper to shew, by the statement No. 2, what pecuniary advantages have accrued, and will accrue, to the United States, under the compact with Georgia. By this statement it appears that $4,512,850 23, exclusive of Mississippi stock, have been received into the public treasury; that $6,444,821 51 are due from sales made; that the land ceded by the Indians, and not yet sold, is 27,588,800 acres, which at the minimum price, is $34,486,000. That there remains yet, as hunting grounds for the Indians, 22,977,575 acres.

The balance of profit is sufficiently with the United States to justify contracts for the extinguishment of Indian title for the benefit of Georgia, without great scrutiny as to the amount of expense incurred. The committee agree with the Secretary of War, "that no opportunity of extinguishing the Indian title, on reasonable terms, has been neglected by the General Government," for its own use; but they do not perceive that the same zeal has been successfully exerted for the state of Georgia. The treaty of 1814, with the Creeks, was dictated by General Jackson to the Creeks, by order of the Department of War—As has been already seen, a large territory was taken from the Creeks.

The policy of the United States as explained by the Secretary required a separation of the tribes of Indians from each other, and from the ocean—To this policy a compliance with the promise to Georgia was sacrificed. It is alleged that the obligation to Georgia extend only to the *purchase* of lands, &c. The term purchase is an interpolation; it is not found in the articles of cession of 1802. It is alleged, also, that this land was obtained by conquest, and therefore the nation was at liberty, laying the contract with Georgia out of view, to pursue its plan of policy. Without entering into any considerations to shew that the United States, having obtained by force, not used for that purpose, but decisively, the opportunity to extinguish the Indian title within the limits of Georgia, was bound in good faith to use it, it is deemed sufficient to refer the House to the facts disclosed by the extract from Col Hawkin's letter already quoted that this acquisition by *conquest* was an acquisition of lands from *friends* and *allies*, for an *equivalent named by the United States.*

The propriety of accommodating the state of Georgia was suggested to

QUEBEC, *April 5.*

The Tariff bill now before the Congress of the United States, very justly excites much interest in Lower Canada. Great Britai being the country from which the U. States chiefly derive their imported Goods. If the Goods of that country are subjected to high or prohibitory duties on importation at the American sea ports, these goods will find their way into the United States through Canada, the frontiers of which are open towards the U. States for the conveyance of Goods to the extent of many hundred miles. On the one hand a great revival of trade and general prosperity would follow in Canada; on the other, our provincial revenue would increase or may be augmented at pleasure, without much inconvenience. This is the agreeable view of the subject.

In another point of view, if the new Tariff become a Law of the American Union, if the principle upon which it is founded is adopted as one of fundamental policy by the people of the United States, like Bonaparte's prohibitory system, it will probably ere long have to be supported by extraordinary means. The occupation of the British possessions in North America may be found at a future day to be necessary to prevent this law of the U. States: this *fundamental policy* of the Union, from being almost nugatory by the introduction of British goods from Canada. It is only necessary to look at the map and to have a slight knowledge of the country and the means of commercial communication which now exist, to perceive that from the waters of the St. Lawrence, *fully one half* of the population of the United States may be supplied with British Goods, at as cheap a rate of conveyance as by the sea ports of the United States.

Horrid Barbarity.

Indianapolis, March 30.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most outrageous transactions that has occurred since the settlement of the state. We have been enabled to collect the following particulars from the information of a traveller who has just passed through the neighbourhood, and in whose veracity we place the utmost confidence.

It seems that a party of Indians, ten in number, consisting of three men, three women, two girls about half grown, and two small boys, were encamped on Fall Creek, in Madison county, about eight miles above the Falls, and 35 miles above this place, for the purpose of hunting. On Monday, the 22d of this instant, a party of five white men and two boys went to the camp, and decoyed the three men away from the camp for the ostensible purpose of assisting them to hunt some cattle. After they had gone some distance from the camp, two of the Indians were shot dead, the third made his escape, badly wounded. In the evening of the same day, the same party returned to the camp, and, after making some professions of friendship, murdered the whole of the women and children. All the families composing the settlement in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall Creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.—*Gazette.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT

Of the select committee to which was referred the President's Message, of the 30th of March, 1824, relating to the compact of 1802, between the United States and the state of Georgia; also, a memorial of the Legislature of the said state upon the same subject.

APRIL 15, 1824.

Read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

The select committee to whom was referred the President's message, of the 30th of March, with the documents accompanying it, relating to the compact of 1802, between the United States and the state of Georgia, submit to the House, on that message, and on the memorial of the Legislature of the state of Georgia, also referred to them, the following

REPORT:

The state of Georgia claimed, on the establishment of the Independence of the U. States, all the lands now forming the state of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with the exception of those portions of the two last states which formed a part of Florida and Louisiana.

This claim was founded upon the charter of incorporation of the proprietary government; on the royal commissions issued to the Governors of the state, after the proprietors had surrendered their charter to the crown. The claim was disputed by S. Carolina and by the U. States. The conflicting claims of South Carolina and Georgia were adjusted by a convention between them, in 1787. The U. States recognized, by the treaty with Spain of the year 1795, the claim of Georgia, having refused, in 1788 a cession from the state, on account of the remoteness of the lands, and of the terms proposed by Georgia.

In April, 1798, Congress passed a law in relation to the western part of the territory of Georgia, with a reservation of the rights of Georgia to the jurisdiction and soil.

In May, 1800, another act was passed, containing a similar reservation.

In December, 1800, Georgia remonstrated against these acts, as a violation of her rights of sovereignty and soil. The compact of 1802, put an end to the disputes which were likely to arise out of this collision between the general and state governments. By this compact, the U. States obtained a surrender of the rights of Georgia to the sovereignty and soil of two states, containing by estimate, 86 millions of acres of land, for the paltry consideration of the payment of $1,250,000, *out of the proceeds of that land*, and of a promise to extinguish the Indian title to the land within the territorial limits not ceded to the U. States, as soon as it could be done *peaceably and on reasonable terms.*

In 1818, General Jackson acting under the authority of the Government, took from the Creek Indians, for an equivalent named by himself, all the land the U. States chose to require, to effect a great object of national policy in regard to the Indian tribes. It cannot be alleged that this was done by virtue of conquest. The letter of the late Indian agent, Col. Hawkins, of the 11th of August, 1815, laid before the House of Representatives, on the 5th of April, 1824, shows that nearly eight millions of acres were taken from the friendly Indians, (our allies in the war) over and above all the hunting grounds of the upper friendly Creeks, for what was called an equivalent, but which the Indians did not deem such.

In 1817, in his message, at the opening of Congress, the President says: "the hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and *greater force* of civilized population: and, *of right*, it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold, from the wants of others, more than is necessary for their own support and comfort."

In a letter of the 29th July, 1818, the Secretary of War says to Mr. McMinn, speaking of the attempts to prevent the Cherokees from going to Arkansas, "the U. States will not permit the treaty to be defeated by such means. Those who choose to remain *are permitted* to do so in quiet—those who choose to emigrate, must be equally free." And further: "it is in vain for the Cherokees to hold the high tone which they do, as to their independence as a nation: for daily proof is exhibited that, were it not for the *protecting arm* of the United States, they would become the *victims of fraud and violence.*" Mr. McMinn tells the Cherokees, in conformity with this declaration, in his talk to the Chiefs, of the 23d of November, 1818, "It must surely be, my brothers, that you view me as an impostor, acting upon my own authority, with a view to deceive the nation, or that you *flatter* yourselves with the *empty expectation* that the United States cannot execute a measure of general defence for the safety of her citizens, which shall, in the slightest degree, affect your interest or your wishes." The agents of 1823 assert an unqualified right in the United States to take from the Indians any of their lands for public use. It is asserted, however, by the Secretary of War, that there were traders existing with the Cherokees in 1802, which guaranteed their lands. These guarantees were only of the Indian title, as understood by all at the date of the execution of these treaties—a title of mere occupancy, for the purposes of hunting. The idea of the U. S. of this doctrine, as their only title to the soil of Alabama and Mississippi is founded upon it. The Secretary of War, in his attention to the treaties guarantying the Indian title, has entirely omitted to notice the first and important document in relation to this subject, the treaty of Hopewell of 1785—a document sustaining the opinion of the committee, and giving to what is now deemed important, the sanction of Indian acquiescence. The 4th article of the treaty of Hopewell is, "the boundary *allotted* to the *Cherokees* for their *hunting grounds*, is, and shall be, the following." The Indians acknowledge, by that treaty, the United States as their sovereign: and, by the 9th article, Congress assumes for the interest and comfort of the Indians, the power to regulate their trade, and manage all their affairs as they may deem proper. This treaty existed at the adoption of the constitution of the U. States, and Georgia, as a member of the Union, was vested with the sovereignty and soil of the Cherokee lands, subject only to the Indian right of hunting within the allotted limits, which right the General Government was bound to extinguish as early as the general convenience would permit.

The duty of the General Government was to do all acts which would accelerate this event; to refrain from all acts which would retard it. Over the territories of the United States, the General Government could rightfully exercise unlimited power in relation to the Indian tribes. Within a particular state, the sole power was that of agency, for the preservation of peace, the regulation of trade, & the extinguishment of title. To this general obligation, imposed by the constitution on all the states, a special promise was added in favor of Georgia, in 1802, partially executed: but to the complete execution of which, difficulties are alleged to exist, which require the interposition of the power of Congress.

How far this promise has been complied with, is attempted to be shewn by two documents, marked A and B, sent to Congress by the President. By the document A, it appears that the Indian title to 15,754,000 acres have been extinguished, and there remains 10,240,000 acres yet in their possession as hunting grounds. The first quantity is alleged to be all that could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms.

The document No. 1, accompanying this report, will shew that, since 1802, the United States have been able to obtain, for their own use, more than 30,000,000 of acres in Alabama and Mississipi, in addition to 7,035,400 obtained in 1801: to 5,006,880 obtained for Tennessee, by treaty, from the Chickasaw Indians, subsequently confirmed by a treaty with the Cherokees; 700,000 for North Carolina: and a quantity, an estimate of which is not in the hands of the committee for South Carolina. No satisfactory explanation is afforded to shew how this difference in the quantity of lands procured by the United States for their own account, and in compliance with their

price, is $34,386,000. That there remains yet, as hunting grounds for the Indians, 22,977,575 acres.

The balance of profit is sufficiently with the United States to justify contracts for the extinguishment of Indian title for the benefit of Georgia, without great scrutiny as to the amount of expense incurred. The committee agree with the Secretary of War, "that no opportunity of extinguishing the Indian title, on reasonable terms, has been neglected by the General Government," for its own use; but they do not perceive that the same zeal has been successfully exerted for the state of Georgia. The treaty of 1814, with the Creeks, was dictated by General Jackson to the Creeks, by order of the Department of War.—As has been already seen, a large territory was taken from the Creeks.

The policy of the United States as explained by the Secretary required a separation of the tribes of Indians from each other, and from the ocean—To this policy a compliance with the promise to Georgia was sacrificed. It is alleged that the obligation to Georgia extends only to the *purchase* of lands, &c. The term purchase is an interpolation; it is not found in the articles of cession of 1802. It is alleged, also, that this land was obtained by conquest, and therefore the nation was at liberty, laying the contract with Georgia out of view, to pursue its plan of policy. Without entering into any considerations to shew that the United States, having obtained by force, not used for that purpose, but decisively, the opportunity to extinguish the Indian title within the limits of Georgia, was bound in good faith to use it, it is deemed sufficient to refer the House to the facts disclosed by the extract from Col Hawkin's letter already quoted that this acquisition by *conquest* was an acquisition of lands from *friends* and *others*, for an *equivalent named by the United States.*

The propriety of accommodating the state of Georgia was suggested to the commissioner of the United States by the Indian agent; but the answer was, that the instructions of the Government would not permit a compliance with this suggestion. (See Col. Hawkin's letter.) The committee are of opinion that an acquisition of land to Georgia, to any extent, could have been obtained from the Creeks in 1814. The attention of Congress has been called to the arrangements made with the Cherokees in 1817 & 1819. The arrangement of 1817 was for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of the Cherokees, as declared to Mr. Jefferson in 1808, by a deputation from the upper and lower towns.—According to the preamble of the arrangement of 1817, the *upper towns* desired to remain fixed above the Hiawassee river, to contract their society within narrow limits, and begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government. The *lower towns* desired to continue the hunter life, and for that purpose wished to move across the Mississippi. The wishes of the upper and lower towns were granted, and arrangements made for the removal of the latter, although a request was made of the Indians that it might be done by the United States,

The arrangement of 1817 provides for the fulfilment of the wishes expressed in 1808, and the promises of the Government of 1809. The wishes of the lower towns was a removal beyond the Mississippi; of the upper, a contraction of their society within narrower limits. By the 3d and 4th articles, it was agreed that a census should be taken of the population beyond the Mississippi and of those who chose to emigrate thither, and a census of those who chose to remain in their present location The territory occupied by them on this side of the Mississippi was to be divided according to the relative numbers of those who had migrated, and would migrate, to the remainder; and that portion which fell to the migrators was to be received by the United States, in place of the lands furnished to the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi — From this plan, the extinguishment of the title of the Cherokee Indians was anticipated and would have taken place had it been executed in spirit by the General Government. (See No. 4, extracts from M'Minn's letter.)— It appears however, that the census was never taken, and that, in 1819, a deputation of Cherokees was permitted to come to Washington, to adjust, finally, the difficulties arising out of the treaty of 1817. The lower Cherokee towns, in the limits of Geo gia, did not remove beyond the Mississippi. Most of the removals took place from the upper towns, out of the limits of Georgia In place of the proportion of land to be abandoned according to the treaty of 1817, a fixed quantity was accepted, a very small and worthless part of which is in Georgia.

It is alleged, by the Secretary of War, that the desire of Government was, to have a cession in such form as would separate the Creeks and Cherokees; but that it was found impossible to induce the Cherokees to *yield to that proposition*, or to *any other more favorable to Georgia*, than that which was adopted He does not, however, state that any other was made, with a view to comply with the compact of 1802. The proposition, made for the separation of the Creeks and Cherokees, was not for the benefit of Georgia, had it been acceded to, although the interests of the state would have been more advanced by the actual arrangement; yet, even in that case, the United States would have sacrifined the obligations of the compact to the policy of separating the Indian tribes, and to the consequent acquisition of lands for their own use in the state of Alabama. The committee cannot understand why a cession of the whole quantity of land in Georgia could not have been obtained. The obligation of the Indians was simple—a line, a boundary —and the U. States had to insist upon fixing that boundary, according to the preamble of the arrangement of 1817. The Secretary of War, however, states that the *Indians would not yield*, and it seems that the *U. S. did yield?* It is obvious to the committee, that the interests of Georgia was considered a mere secondary object, from the terms of the arrangement of 1817. The preamble to that arrangement is a satisfactory evidence of the entire forgetfulness of the obligations of the compact of 1802.

The treaty is made in consequence of the earnest desire of a great part of the Cherokee nation to remain on this side of the Mississippi, to commence the measures necessary to the civilization and preservation of the nation. The committee are surprised that the occasion was not taken to satisfy the Indians that their continued residence in Georgia was their present position. The General Government authorized, also, the establishment of missionaries among the Cherokees to instruct their children, to give them a taste for the cultivation of the soil.—

From the circumstances thus detailed, the House will not be surprised at the present pretensions of the Cherokees to be regarded as independent, or their declarations, that they will neither sell nor quit the lands occupied by them. Some surprise cannot but be felt at the acquiescence of the U S in the substitution of diplomatic correspondence for Indian talks, and at the manner in which the subject of the Cherokees is presented to Congress. The legislature of Georgia, at their last session, sent to the chief magistrate a memorial on the subject of the Compact of 1802 The President of the U. S. had not laid that memorial before Congress, but has preferred to present to the legislative body a correspondence of the secretary of war with certain Cherokee chiefs, which begins, on their part, by a declaration that they would sell no more land; contains a request that no more appropriations should be made for that purpose; and a suggestion that the U. S. should in some other way, satisfy Georgia, as, by a cession in Florida. To the formal answer of the secretary of war a rejoinder is given, and, on this rejoinder, Congress are informed that its power must be exerted, as it is obvious that the executive can do nothing further without the intervention of Congress The President has given his opinion, that the use of force would be unjust, and that without force nothing could be done.

The Boat Red Bird passed up the Oemulgee a few days since to Tompkins' Ferry, which is several miles above this place. She there took in a quantity of Cotton, and returned without experiencing any accident or difficulty. The river at that time was a little above its ordinary height. It has generally been supposed that the river was not navigable higher than this place, but we have learned from people well acquainted with it, that the shoals and obstructions can be easily removed, by which boats of considerable burthen could go much higher up than has yet been attempted. We also believe that it might, without more labor and expense than has been bestowed on other rivers in the state, be made boatable, by means of a few locks, to its junction with the Alcovahatchie. That our citizens and those living in the vicinity of the river above this place, will not be unmindful of the advantages of such improvements, we have no doubt. We are more than ever confirmed in the opinion that the town of Macon will, in a very few years answer every thing that has been anticipated of it.

Georgia Messenger.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1824.

MR. MONROE.

If strict attention has been paid to the measures of the administration of Mr. Monroe, from its commencement to this day, prejudices must indeed be deeply rooted in that man's heart, who cannot perceive the objects intended to be accomplished by the adop ion of a policy that must in the end be subversive of the vital interests of the republican party and of the system of government established by Mr. Jefferson, and steadily followed by his successor Mr. Madison. We must explain ourselves; but by doing so, we will have to support the position we have taken by a few remarks, which, however severe they may be considered, will we hope be found no less just and merited in their application.

When Mr. Monroe entered on the duties of his office, he might have said, that he came in unpledged to any individual. But could he have said, that he was not bound to the republican party for the office to which he had been elevated, and pledged to it to adopt for his administration the policy of his two immediate predecessors? This circumstance is so well known, that Mr. Monroe himself could not, without compromitting his reputation, deny the truth of the above assertion. As Mr. Monroe stood pledged to the republican party, he was bound to govern according to the system of that party, and to use all exertions for preserving, instead of destroying, its integrity and ascendency in the United States. What has been the policy of Mr. Monroe? By an amalgamating system he has inflicted deep wounds on the whole body of the republicans; he has occasioned divisions among them; he has sown discord among the Americans; he has destroyed the harmony which existed among the republicans; he has created parties where none existed before; he has made himself the President of a party, instead of the President of the whole people; he has made himself the President in the estimation of the American people.

Respecting the great question now pending in the United States, the most unremitted endeavors have been made, and are yet making, to defeat the plan of the republican party in the election of distinguished democrats to the presidency and vice presidency of the United States That a combination is in existence to prevent the election of the democratic candidates, and that it is composed of the most particular friends of Mr. Monroe, is now well ascertained. That Mr. Monroe is privy to it, we will not pretend to say; but why has he appointed those friends—those very apostates from the democratic party, to offices? Why have those friends abused Mr. Jefferson and Mr Madison, two of the most distinguished members of the party? How comes it, that Mr Edwards, the most intimate friend of Mr Monroe, should turn out to be the author of the letters signed A. B, and the principal promoter of the plot conceived for the treasonable purpose of destroying the republican party by aiming at the destruction of one of its most virtuous supporters? How comes it that Mr. Calhoun, he all-powerful adviser of Mr. Monroe, is the reviler of Mr. Jefferson, and the ambitious opponent of the people's favorite candidate for the presidency? In short, why are all the friends of Mr. Monroe to be seen among the enemies of the republican party, and, consequently, of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Crawford! Mr. Monroe, it may be said, cannot control the conduct of his friends; he cannot be responsible for their actions: In such a case, then, why give them the opportunity of doing more mischief than they would, by appointing them to influencial offices under the general government and in the states?

It is with deep regret that we have been compelled to speak in the manner we have done, of Mr. Monroe. The eminent services he has rendered to the country, and the able and dignified manner he has conducted our relations with foreign nations, entitle him to the gratitude of the American people: But however great may be the services that have been rendered by any individual, every citizen owes it to himself, and to his posterity particularly, to unveil, if in his power, every transaction of men in power which may in the least degree impair the establish institutions of the country, and endanger the political and civil rights of the people. Mr Monroe has misplaced his confidence; the nation see it, and he may not; but the time is fast approaching when he will find out who were and were not his real friends; when he will be able to make the difference between the ambitious, designing, and sycophantic office hunter, with the disinterested, honest, and truly patriotic citizen, who for his sake, and for the good of the country, gave him wholesome and wise advices. We will resume the subject.

☞ The following communication was written during a short residence of a friend of ours at Milledgeville

I have heard much said of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut. I send you for publication a few extracts from the "Blue Laws" of Virginia; they will be found to be of the same stamp as those of the former, which have been so severely animadverted upon. Should an examination take place of the records of most of the states, it will no doubt be discovered, that among their early acts, the same degree of bigotry and superstition prevailed as in those states whose laws have been exhibited to the public eye. The introduction of our blessed republican government, the light of science, and the diffusion of true and genuine knowledge, have tended to dispel the shades of ignorance, to tear off the veils of priestcraft and hypocrisy; and man in America has assumed a degree of independence of thought and action, deeply calculated to encourage the vital principles of civil and religious liberty. To revert back, therefore, to the doings of the first settlers of America, while under the government of England, cannot but afford some interest to your readers, and shew them, that we are now on the road to high and commanding destinies.

WEBSTERIAN.

EXTRACTS FROM "LAWS OF VIRGINIA."

September 17, 1630.—Hugh Davis to be soundly whipped, before an assembly of negroes, and others, for abusing himself to the dishonour of God and shame of Christians, by defiling his body in lying with a negro. Which censure was inflicted accordingly.

That no man dispose of any of his tobacco before the minister be satisfied, upon pain of forfeiture double his part of the minister's means, and one man of every plantation to collect his means out of the first and best tobacco and corn.

Whereas Solomon Martin hath scandalously objected against Col. William Bernard, a councillor of state, that he could make his servants swear what he would.—The House hath committed the said Martin to prison until Monday morning for his offence.

Ordered that none of the transactions of the last Assembly be at all disputed of this session.

March 1661 —Ordered, that the order of the Quarter Court of the 27th March, 1661, prohibiting Roger Patridges and Elizabeth his wife to keep any maid servant for the term of three years, be by this assembly ratified and confirmed.

Whereas many scismatical persons out of their averseness to the orthodox established religion, or out of their new fangled conceits of their owne heretical inventions, refuse to have their children baptised, Be it therefore enacted, that all persons that in contempt of the divine Sacrement of baptisme, shall refuse when they may carry their child to a lawful minister in that county to have them baptised, shall be amerced two thousand pounds of tobacco; halfe to the informer halfe to the publique.

Whereas oftentimes many brabling women often slander and scandalize their neighbours, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits, and easte in greate damages, Be it enacted &c. That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife aforesaid after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be soe enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco, adjudged against the husband if he refuse to pay the tobacco.

At an election held last Tuesday for a Justice of the Inferior Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Johnson Wellborn, John W. Cooper, Esq was duly elected.

State of the Poll.

JNO W. COOPER,	365
RICHARD HUDSPETH,	176

☞ WE have been requested to announce JAMES REMBERT, Esq as a candidate to represent Wilkes County in the lower house of the General Assembly.

May 4, 1824.

☞ We are authorized to announce Doct. FELIX G. HAY as a candidate for the House of Representatives of this State.

MAY 8, 1824

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Georgia, 1st of April, 1824.

WILLIAM Anderson, Richard J. Archer, Guilla Brinkley, Randolph Blackwell, Frederick A. Brown, Joseph Baldwin, Lewis Beman, Betsey, (Queem) John Burch, Joseph Coleman, Jacob Crow, Wm. Carrington, John Chaney, Cornelius Cochran, Eliza Crawford, David Carson, Jesse Doyle, Enoch Dodson, Stephen Dobbs, D R. Dickinson, John Dyson, Clk. Superior Court 4, Edward Duboys, Absalom Eaton, James Echols, Doct John Egan, 2, George Farley, 2, Doct F Ficklin, Doct. P A. Faber, James Gooding, Theodore T. Gray, Capt. W. Gresham, Robert Graham John Hund-

Take Notice

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. & J. W. Willis either by note or account, are forwarded from paying the same to any person or persons but myself or my attorney.

Joshua Willis,
Survivor.

May 5th. 1824. 19—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Claybrook Williamson, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate are requested to render them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.

Enoch Callaway, }
Josiah Chatham, } ex'rs.

May 4, 1824 19—4t

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Jame Rutledge deceased are requested to present them to the executors of said deceased lawfully attested, within the time prescribed by law; and all those indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward and make payment.

James Rutledge,
Joseph Rutledge, } ex'rs.
William O. Rutledge,

May 3, 1824, 19—6t

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes at September term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.

May 4, 1824 mat

Administrators Sales

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,
Ad'mr in right of his wife.

May 8, 1824. 19—tds

ON Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, at the residence of Phœbe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms—credit till the 25th December next, the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.

May 8, 1824. 19—3t

NINE months after date applica-

...of Cherokee towns, in the limits of Geo gia, did not remove beyond the Mississippi. Most of the removals took place from the upper towns, out of the limits of Georgia. In place of the proportion of lands to be abandoned according to the treaty of 1817, a fixed quantity was accepted, a very small and worthless part of which is in Georgia.

It is alleged, by the Secretary of War, that the desire of Government was, to have a cession in such form as would separate the Creeks and Cherokees; but that it was found impossible to induce the Cherokees *to yield to that proposition*, or *to any other more favorable to Georgia*, than that which was adopted. He does not, however, state that any other was made, with a view to comply with the compact of 1802. The proposition, made for the separation of the Creeks and Cherokees, was not for the benefit of Georgia, had it been acceded to, although the interests of the state would have been more advanced by the actual arrangement; yet, even in that case, the United States would have sacrificed the obligations of the compact to the policy of separating the Indian tribes, and to the consequent acquisition of lands for their own use in the state of Alabama. The committee cannot understand why a cession of the whole quantity of land in Georgia could not have been obtained. The obligation of the Indians was simple—a line, a boundary—and the U. States had to insist upon fixing that boundary, according to the preamble of the arrangement of 1817. The Secretary of War, however, states that the *Indians would not yield*, and it seems that the *U. S. did yield*. It is obvious to the committee, that the interests of Georgia was considered a mere secondary object, from the terms of the arrangement of 1819. The preamble to that arrangement is a satisfactory evidence of the entire forgetfulness of the obligations of the compact of 1802.

The treaty is made in consequence of the earnest desire of a great part of the Cherokee nation to remain on this side of the Mississippi, to commence the measures necessary to the civilization and preservation of the nation. The committee are surprised that the occasion was not taken to satisfy the Indians that their continuance in Georgia was impossible, unless Georgia consented to it, and still more so, that the Indians should be encouraged, by this preamble of a treaty, made at the seat of government, under the eyes of the President to entertain that expectation. The treaty of 1817, and that of 1819, show a strange forgetfulness of the limited extent of the power of the United States over the land in question. The Secretary of War acting under the direction of the Executive Magistrate, and pursuing the example set in 1817, seems to have imagined that the United States and the Indians could do, lawfully, whatever suited their mutual convenience, without regard to the state of Georgia: an error which had been previously committed, in treaties with the Creeks. No difference was made between Indian lands within the limits of the state claiming the eventual jurisdiction and soil, and the Indian lands where the soil is the property of the United States. Provisions are made, in both treaties, for vesting individuals with fee simple titles to land, and to convert them, by a short process, into citizens. The right of the United States to do either is absolutely denied by the committee. The General Government can take the property of individuals for public use, but the Constitution withholds the power even to prejudice the claims of any state. Congress can establish an uniform rule of naturalization: the Executive Magistrate cannot make, by an Indian treaty, special exceptions to the established rule. The effects of such acts on the part of the General Government was to be anticipated. The Indians were taught the value of separate property, and the advantages to be obtained by a continuance in ...was a little above its ordinary height. It has generally been supposed that the river was not navigable higher than this place, but we have learned from people well acquainted with it, that the shoals and obstructions can be easily removed, by which boats of considerable burthen could go much higher up than has yet been attempted. We also believe that it might, without more labor and expense than has been bestowed on other rivers in the state, be made boatable, by means of a few locks, to its junction with the Alcovahatchie. That our citizens and those living in the vicinity of the river above this place, will not be unmindful of the advantages of such improvement, we have no doubt. We are more than ever confirmed in the opinion that the town of Macon will, in a very few years answer every thing that has been anticipated of it.

Georgia Messenger.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1824.

MR. MONROE.

If strict attention has been paid to the measures of the administration of Mr. Monroe, from its commencement to this day, prejudices must indeed be deeply rooted in that man's heart, who cannot perceive the objects intended to be accomplished by the adoption of a policy that must in the end be subversive of the vital interests of the republican party and of the system of government established by Mr. Jefferson, and steadily followed by his successor Mr. Madison. We must explain ourselves; but by doing so, we will have to support the position we have taken by a few remarks, which, however severe they may be considered, will we hope be found no less just and merited in their application.

When Mr. Monroe entered on the duties of his office, he might have said, that he came in unpledged to any individual. But could he have said, that he was not bound to the republican party for the office to which he had been elevated, and pledged to it to adopt for his administration the policy of his two immediate predecessors? This circumstance is so well known, that Mr. Monroe himself could not, without compromitting his reputation, deny the truth of the above assertion. As Mr. Monroe stood pledged to the republican party, he was bound to govern according to the system of that party, and to use all exertions for preserving, instead of destroying, its integrity and ascendency in the United States. What has been the policy of Mr. Monroe? By an amalgamating system he has inflicted deep wounds on the whole body of the republicans; he has occasioned divisions among them; he has sown discord among the American people; he has created a spirit of distrust towards him among the republicans, and he has indirectly excited the federal party to enter the field once more, for the purpose of contending for power. These are facts so palpable, that they could not be controverted by the most sub le ingenuity. When Mr. Monroe was elected President, the republican party was all powerful: the federalists were in the dust. How is it now? The republicans are divided, almost prostrated; having no concert in action for the accomplishment of desirable objects—no concentration of interests: The federalists on the other hand are more united; their ranks have thickened by a number of apostate republicans, and they exultingly threaten the destruction of the once glorious and happy democratic family. Mr. Monroe has done nothing to keep up the ascendency of the republican party: on the contrary, many of his official acts have been met with dissatisfaction, and with deep concern for the future welfare of the country. The appointment of federalists to offices; the appointment of men destitute of talents, character, and political integrity, has taken from him the confidence of Jefferson and Madison, and of all the pure, disinterested, and undeviating democrats of the country. The wild scheme, extending from Maine to Georgia, to form a third party in the United States, of which it is said Mr. Monroe is to be the head, proves the fact of his desertion from the great republican party. But such an anti-democratic device to gratify the ambitious views of certain men, must bring ruin on the projectors if there is patriotism in the country; and must materially injure the reputation of the ...ble and dignified manner he has conducted our relations with foreign nations, entitle him to the gratitude of the American people: But however great may be the services that have been rendered by any individual, every citizen owes it to himself, and to his posterity particularly, to unveil, if in his power, every transaction of men in power which may in the least degree impair the establish institutions of the country, and endanger the political and civil rights of the people. *Mr Monroe* has misplaced his confidence; the nation see it, and he may not; but the time is fast approaching when he will find out who were and were not his real friends; when he will be able to make the difference between the ambitious, designing, and sycophantic office hunter, with the disinterested, honest, and truly patriotic citizen, who for his sake, and for the good of the country, gave him wholesome and wise advices. We will resume the subject.

☞ The following communication was written during a short residence of a friend of ours at Milledgeville

I have heard much said of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut. I send you for publication a few extracts from the "Blue Laws" of Virginia; they will be found to be of the same stamp as those of the former, which have been so severely animadverted upon. Should an examination take place of the records of most of the states, it will no doubt be discovered, that among their early acts, the same degree of bigotry and superstition prevailed as in those states whose laws have been exhibited to the public eye. The introduction of our blessed republican government, the light of science, and the diffusion of true and genuine knowledge, have tended to dispel the shades of ignorance, to tear off the veils of priestcraft and hypocrisy; and man in America has assumed a degree of independence of thought and action, deeply calculated to encourage the vital principles of civil and religious liberty. To revert back, therefore, to the doings of the first settlers of America, while under the government of England, cannot but afford some interest to your readers, and shew them, that we are now on the road to high and commanding destinies.

WEBSTERIAN.

EXTRACTS FROM "LAWS OF VIRGINIA."

September 17, 1630.—Hugh Davis to be soundly whipped, before an assembly of negroes, and others, for abusing himself to the dishonour of God and shame of Christians, by defiling his body in lying with a negro, which fault he is to acknowledge next Sabbath day.

December 16, 1631.—Because Edward Grymes lay with Allice West, he gives security not to marry any woman till further order from the Governor and Council.

February 1, 1632.—Two maids got with child at sea, ordered to be sent back again.

Stephen Reekes put in pillory two hours with a paper on his head expressing his offence, fined 50 pounds sterling and imprisoned during pleasure, for saying his majesty was at confession with the L'd of Canterbury.

Robert Sweet to do penance in church, according to the laws of England, for getting a negro woman with child, and the woman whipt.

1623-4.—That whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday without an allowable excuse, shall forfeit one pound of tobacco, and he that absenteth himself a month, shall forfeit 50 pounds of tobacco.

At an election held last Tuesday for a Justice of the Inferior Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Johnson Wellborn, John W. Cooper, Esq was duly elected.

State of the Poll	
JOHN W. COOPER,	365
RICHARD HUDSPETH,	176

☞ WE have been requested to announce JAMES REMBERT, Esq as a candidate to represent Wilkes County in the lower house of the General Assembly.

May 4, 1824.

☞ We are authorized to announce Doct. FELIX G. HAY as a candidate for the House of Representatives of this State.

MAY 8, 1824

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Georgia, 1st of April, 1824.

WILLIAM Anderson, Richard J. Archer, Guilla Brinkley, Randolph Blackwell, Frederick A. Brown, Joseph Baldwin, Lewis Berman, Betsey, (c eem) John Burch, Joseph Coleman, Jacob Crow, Wm. Carrington, John Chaney, Cornelius Cochran, Eliza Crawford, David Carson, Jesse Doyle, Enoch Dodson, Stephen Dobbs, D R. Dickinson, John Dyson, Clk. Superior Court 4, Edward Duboys, Absalom Eaton, James Echols, Doct John Egan, 2, George Farley, 2, Doct F Ficklin, Doct. P A. Faber, James Gooding, Theodore T. Gray, Capt. W. Gresham, Robert Graham John Hundley, Z Hendrick, Charles Hamilton, Patsey Harris, Henrietta Jordan, John C. Johnson, Edward Lumpkin, Pleasant Lawson, James Lindsay, N R., Lewis, Alexander Leard, John Lee, Charles Mattox, Abner Manly, Cynthia McLendon, Lemuel Melear, Thomas Marler, James O. Miller, John M Kleskey, James Moore, G. W. Mallory, John Nisbett, 2. Alexander Norris, Daniel Owen, N G. Price, John Poyner, James Perry, Thomas Pierce, Stephen Phillips, John Peteat, William Pollard, Joshua Pattishall, Benjamin Powell, J. L Plunkett, Henry Pope, Sarah Pope, Leannah Huddle, Benson Roberts, John Starks, W. W. Stokes, R W Sessions, Adam Sloan C. F. Sherburne, Moses Shin, Smith & Wright, 10 Zadock Sowell, James Shirley, R. & H H Tarver, W. Thurmon, Augustus Thomas, Joseph Vicory, John Walker 2 David Walley, James Willey, M R Wallace, Rev. Whatley, W. Wellborn G. W. Warner, Esther Wright, —107.

James Wingfield, P. M.

James Rutledge,
Joseph Rutledge,
William O. Rutledge, } Ex'rs.
May 3, 1824, 19—6t

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes at september term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.
May 4, 1824 m4t

Administrators Sales

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,
Ad'mr in right of his wife.
May 8, 1824. 19—tds

ON Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, at the residence of Phœbe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.—Terms—credit till the 25th December next, the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.
May 3, 1824. 19—3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 202 1/2 acres, lying in Houston county, 6th district, No. 15, belonging to the estate of William Martin, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
Adm'rs.
May 3, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing about 70 acres lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Upton creek adjoining Wm. Arnett, and others for the benefit of Felix Arnett minor, orphan of Edward Arnett, deceased.

James W. Jack, guardian.
May 1, 1824 m9m

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

From the Georgia Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

MANGLE WURTZEL, *or Root of Scarcity.*—This plant which is of so much importance to the Southern States, I can scarcely see any where. Col. Vines has raised better than 20 tons on the acre, and one acre is as good as 20 acres of corn for fattening hogs. Time of sowing April or May. It can be planted or sown like cotton in drills, wide enough to admit the plough to run between the rows; the crop may be tended with a hoe like potatoes, or cotton. The seed should be soaked in rain water before sown. Animals of every kind, horses excepted, eat the leaves and roots with avidity. Hogs devour it not less eagerly than corn. They are excellent for cows that give milk, as their butter and milk is of the best flavor. One acre tended with the same care of cotton, on rich soil, will produce as much as 20 acres of corn for stock.

CÆSARIAN KALE, or KAIL.—This most valuable vegetable, ranked so high in Europe, will grow better in our soil than theirs. There is no plant in the East or West that is more prolific. It will grow in our rich soil six feet high. It must be managed in the same manner as collards or cabbage—sown in plants first, then transplanted about two feet apart. It will stand the test of the severest winter in the garden, and early in the spring will produce sprouts delicious as asparagus. Cows fed on the leaves give flowing pails of milk and gold-like butter—Many a suckling ewe and bleating perished lamb could be saved by the leaves, that now fall a victim to poverty.—And if the tariff bill passes, we had better take care of our sheep.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.—Oysters to grow in one's garden, would be a miracle to the ignorant. But true it is, that we can raise oysters in our gardens, or a vegetable that tastes like them. They are sown like beets or onions, and tended in the same manner. The root is the eseulent part, and boiled to a pulp, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, a small portion of the liquor they were boiled in, makes a dish as savory as stewed oysters. Oyster epicures can furnish themselves from their gardens, without going to a sea-port town.

These three kinds of vegetables can be procured at most of the seed stores in large towns—Thorburn, No. 20, Nassau street, New York, has them always on hand; but rather than be without them, I would send to England for them. They are particularly adapted to the southern states; yet I can scarcely see them any where. Nothing but cotton and corn can we raise or turn our attention to; this is the extent of our capacities. Why and wherefore do we not make use of the bounties of nature in the southern latitudes, where the climate is so favorable to such productions? Shall we give up all the conveniences and luxuries of life, to the inhabitants of the North, when our milder clime will produce luxuries and conveniences far more abundant? Must we grapple and grope in the regions can, must I? Because my father and stock looked like Bonaparte's men and horses, in their retreat from Russia, must I and mine?

I would suggest or hint to wives, a few remarks, which many others besides myself have noticed.—When you provide a scanty meal of old bacon without vegetables to season it, do not be disappointed if your husband goes to a dram shop, gets drunk, comes home, pulls your hair, and perhaps breaks your head.—Such is the physical effect of low living, or living without vegetables, that it produces a thirst for ardent drinks, & I need not to mention all the Hells that it produces; but suffice it to say, that the spirits consumed in the U. States each year, would, from the accounts or calculations of a certain writer, load a line of wagons from Maine to Georgia. Medical authors all agree that Southern climes require more vegetables, & less meat; but we have reverted the case—We have given our Northern neighbors the vegetables, and we eat the meat—Hence their rosy looks, & our lank, clay-eating, hobgoblin looks, like ghosts stalking to their graves at cock crowing. We have a change it is true, corn bread and bacon for breakfast, and turn it about, and we have bacon and corn bread for dinner. This is the extent of our capacity. It is enough to kill a negro. Seven-pence for garden seeds is a great break; but a dollar for whiskey is nothing.—Thus we drag out a miserable exisience, either as high as a cat's back, by the aid of whiskey, or are in the dumps, by negro-like living. One hour's work in the garden will do more towards good living, than ten in the corn field; but I might as well preach to an adder on Ethics, as to make one half believe it.

HALES.

Monticello, 10th April, 1824.

Growing prosperity of N. Orleans—It would almost appear incredible, but yet it is stated that on the 6th ultimo, there were in the above port, 67 ships, 128 brigs, 52 schooners, 11 sloops, and 16 steam-boats, and with but few exceptions they were all busily engaged, in either loading or discharging. This statement does not include the *Flat Boats* and *Arks*, vessels of an immense size, and built for temporary purposes, of which description there are generally from 150 to 200 in port. This gigantic and growing trade will, before long, place our younger sister, at the very head of the Union, as a commercial mart, and it will not be among the lesser acts of the popular administration of Mr. Jefferson, that to his wisdom and policy we owe the accession of Louisiana.—*Carolina Gaz.*

BALTIMORE.

One of the Baltimore papers publishes a communication desiring to know what is the cause of the *mania* of going to New-York, and the writer proceeds to enumerate the different classes of citizens moving or preparing to move to this city. The truth is New-York is destined to become one of the first cities in the world; its maritime position and facilities are unequalled, and its great back country, and internal commerce, points out the state as suited to commerce, particularly internal commerce, but much remains to be done to improving natural advantages. When the prosperity and trade of a city are on the wane no time should be lost in ascertaining the cause, and if possible remedying the evil. *Nat. Advocate.*

COURT MARTIAL.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, who signs himself "Uncommon Sense," undertakes briefly to show, that in the case of Capt. Smith, of the Navy, the President had a right to restore him to his rank, though the law had disqualified him. The opinion is founded on the 42d article of the law "for the better government of the Navy."

"The President of the U. States, or, when the trial takes place out of the United States, the commander of the fleet or squadron, shall possess full power to pardon any offence committed against these articles, after conviction, or to mitigate the punishment decreed by a Court Martial."

Where death is the punishment, the power of pardoning is undoubted. Where the sentence of a court martial is suspension, or even to be cashiered for an offence *deemed by the court* to merit that punishment, and not defined by law, the power of pardoning and mitigating is fully possessed by the President; but when the law distinctly points out an offence, and for that offence emphatically declares that the offender *shall* be cashiered, and *forever* afterwards be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or honor in the *Navy*, we should doubt the power of the President, after *approving* the sentence of the court, to render the supreme law of the land empty and evanescent, null and void. The officer thus convicted is *functus officii*, the *law* declares it so; and though the power to appoint him to his former office rests with the President and *Senate*, we cannot believe that the sentence of the court can be confirmed by the President, and the officer *restored* to his command.—*National Adv.*

A DILEMMA.

The friends of Mr. Adams, nominate Gen. Jackson, as Vice President, and the friends of Gen. Jackson, nominate Mr. Calhoun. How is this point to be settled? The Adams men vote for Jackson, and the Jackson men vote for Calhoun. This is really a jumble, a hodge podge, olla podrida kind of business, and results from losing sight of *principle*. If the election of the democratic candidates, Crawford and Gallatin, was not a settled point, these clashing and jostling of candidates would disturb us.—*Ibid.*

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Bird and others, and three negroes, to wit: a woman by the

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

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Mariah; levied on as the property of John Hill by Wm. Richardson, constable, and returned to me to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Wootten, with sundry others.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winnefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the levy returned to me by a constable.

William Smith, Shff.

May 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One negro boy by the name of Tom; levied on as property belonging to the estate of John Willis, dec'd, to satisfy sundry fi fas vs the estate of said deceased, and returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining James J. Banks and others; levied on as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fi fas for cost, vs said Napier.

ALSO,

61 1-4 acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining Samuel Allgood and others; levied on as the property of John S. Taylor, deceased, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Samuel Allgood vs. the estate of said Taylor, levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

April 29, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Reuben a man twenty eight years old, Labra a woman, and a small boy named Ransom about six months old; levied on as the property of Leroy Burton to satisfy sundry fi fa's the property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Lucy about twenty five years old & her female child three or four years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy sundry fi fa's vs. said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tucker one of the plaintiff's; the sale of the woman postponed from May to June.

Lindsay Oglesby, D. S. E. C.

April 29, 1824.

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

One negro man by the name of Dave, and one negro woman by the name of Mime; levied on as the property of James Rucker, and returned to me by a constable, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Rucker.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Delvah; levied on as the property

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ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax—amount due $13 75; property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

May 1, 1824.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand given by Whitehead Hendrick to Joel Sutton, some time in January or February 1821, for $400, and on which was endorsed $52 50 the 15th of February, 1823.—Said Note is supposed to have been lost on the road between Mallorysville and Augusta the latter part of January last. All persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

John Stone.

Mallorysville, April 19, 1824. 17—3t

ESTABLISHED LINE,

NEW-YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D. Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood
Emperour,	J. H. Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the season, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New York for Savannah on Saturday in each week

Hall & Hoyt,
Agents in Savannah.
J. & C. Seguine,
Will. Whitlock,
Agents in New-York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New-York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and Storage:—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta, Hamburg, and in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina, who may wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, that all goods intended to be forwarded free of Commission must be consigned to the subscribers in Savannah, accompanied with instructions to ship them by the boats of the Steam-boat Company of Georgia, directing also to whom the goods shall be consigned, at Augusta and Hamburg.

Goods not consigned to *Mackenzie & Ponce* at Augusta, shall be held subject *to their order*, until the freight from New York, the wharfage, drayage, and other incidental charges in Savannah, are paid

Ponce & McKenzie.

Savannah, 5th April, 1824.—17

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

our from ten to six feet high. It must be managed in the same manner as collards or cabbage—sown in plants first, then transplanted about two feet apart. It will stand the test of the severest winter in the garden, and early in the spring will produce sprouts delicious as asparagus. Cows fed on the leaves give flowing pails of milk and gold-like butter—Many a suckling ewe and bleating perished lamb could be saved by the leaves, that now fall a victim to poverty.—And if the tariff bill passes, we had better take care of our sheep.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.—Oysters to grow in one's garden, would be a miracle to the ignorant. But true it is, that we can raise oysters in our gardens, or a vegetable that tastes like them. They are sown like beets or onions, and tended in the same manner. The root is the esculent part, and boiled to a pulp, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, a small portion of the liquor they were boiled in, makes a dish as savory as stewed oysters. Oyster epicures can furnish themselves from their gardens, without going to sea-port town.

These three kinds of vegetables can be procured at most of the seed stores in large towns—Thorburn, No. 20, Nassau street, New York, has them always on hand; but rather than be without them, I would send to England for them. They are particularly adapted to the southern states; yet I can scarcely see them any where. Nothing but cotton and corn can we raise or turn our attention to; this is the extent of our capacities. Why and wherefore do we not make use of the bounties of nature in the southern latitudes, where the climate is so favorable to such productions? Shall we give up all the conveniences and luxuries of life, to the inhabitants of the North, when our milder clime will produce luxuries and conveniences far more abundant? Must we grapple and grope in the regions of ignorance and privations, whilst we have all the means of improvement? Must the God of nature give us such a numerous class in the vegetable world, which is the life of the animal, and we be content with so few, and condemn and despise the rest, as though they belonged not to God's creation? Shall the fields and gardens of the North be filled with the relishes of health and pleasure, and we content ourselves with a little corn and a few collards?—Shall our stock always be the subject of contest among the buzzards? Shall our milch cows have their horns and tails pulled off in raising them from the mire? Shall our hogs look like Pharoah's cats, when we might always have them fat, with half the labor that we now bestow to keep their body and souls together, if they have any souls?—Shall we scratch about as eagerly as an old hen with an half starved brood, to raise corn on 20 or 30 acres, when one or two acres of Mangle Wurtle will do us as much good? Must our stock live on corn because our father's did before us, as I have heard some remark? In the name of God, away with such arguments. If my father killed a negro or a white man, must I? If my father dragged out a miserable existence on corn and bread for dinner. This is the extent of our capacity. It is enough to kill a negro. Seven-pence for garden seeds is a great break; but a dollar for whiskey is nothing.—Thus we drag out a miserable existence, either as high as a cat's back, by the aid of whiskey, or are in the dumps, by negro-like living. One hour's work in the garden will do more towards good living, than ten in the corn field; but I might as well preach to an adder on Ethics, as to make one half believe it.

HALES.

Monticello, 10th April, 1824.

Growing prosperity of N. Orleans—It would almost appear incredible, but yet it is stated that on the 6th ultimo, there were in the above port, 57 ships, 128 brigs, 52 schooners, 11 sloops, and 16 steam-boats, and with but few exceptions they were all busily engaged, in either loading or discharging. This statement does not include the *Flat Boats* and *Arks*, vessels of an immense size, and built for temporary purposes, of which description there are generally from 150 to 200 in port. This gigantic and growing trade will, before long, place our younger sister, at the very head of the Union, as a commercial mart, and it will not be among the lesser acts of the popular administration of Mr. Jefferson, that to his wisdom and policy we owe the accession of Louisiana.—*Carolina Gaz.*

BALTIMORE.

One of the Baltimore papers publishes a communication desiring to know what is the cause of the *mania* of going to New-York, and the writer proceeds to enumerate the different classes of citizens moving or preparing to move to this city. The truth is New-York is destined to become one of the first cities in the world; its maritime position and facilities are unequalled, and its great back country, and internal commerce, points out the state as the rendezvous of the enterprising citizen. In the tenth ward alone, not less than 300 houses will be built in the course of the year; the eighth something more; improvements throughout the state are rapidly progressing. Baltimore however, is by no means in a decaying condition, but there is a want of enterprize, activity, genius and decision in relation to internal improvements, and means necessary to give a spur to commerce; a hectic excitement was produced; a rapid and extraordinary rise in property was set on foot, without that prosperous foundation necessary to sustain it. If the inhabitants were to begin *de novo* and in a proper manner, very different results would appear. But it would be necessary to go to the root; first look into the finances of the state; collect the arrears of taxes; put an additional mill on each dollar of real estate, to raise a fund for improvements. The completion of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, will be unlocking one small door for the prosperity of Baltimore, but the great portal will be the canal to the Potomac, intersecting the Ohio Canal, and the natural reservoir, the basin, will be admirably adapted to canal boats. The position of Baltimore is every way

court to merit that punishment, and not defined by law, the power of pardoning and mitigating is fully possessed by the President; but when the law distinctly points out an offence, and for that offence emphatically declares that the offender *shall* be cashiered, and *forever* afterwards be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or honor in the *Navy*, we should doubt the power of the President, after *approving* the sentence of the court, to render the supreme law of the land empty and evanescent, null and void. The officer thus convicted is *functus officii*, the *law* declares it so; and though the power to appoint him to his former office rests with the President and *Senate*, we cannot believe that the sentence of the court can be confirmed by the President, and the officer *restored* to his command.—*National Adv.*

A DILEMMA.

The friends of Mr. Adams, nominate Gen. Jackson, as Vice President, and the friends of Gen. Jackson, nominate Mr. Calhoun. How is this point to be settled? The Adams men vote for Jackson, and the Jackson men vote for Calhoun. This is really a jumble, a hodge podge, olla podrida kind of business, and results from losing sight of *principle*. If the election of the democratic candidates, Crawford and Gallatin, was not a settled point, these clashing and jostling of candidates would disturb us.—*Ibid.*

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Little river, adjoining John Bird and others, and three negroes, to wit: a woman by the name of Fanny and her two children Nelson and Emily; levied on as the property of Joshua Villis to satisfy an execution in the name of Henry B. Thompson *vs* Joshua and John W. Willis: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Ninety five acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Hardin's creek, adjoining James Gassaway and others; levied on by virtue of three fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of the administrators of James Langdon, deceased, *vs* John Hundley and William Lowe, as the property of John Hundley; said levy returned to me by Benj. Chapman, constable.

John Burks, D. S.

May 1, 1824.

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

One negro woman named Charlotte, about 21 years old; levied on by a constable as the property of Andrew Poda to satisfy an execution in favor of John and James Anderson *vs.* said Poda.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

May 1, 1824.

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more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining James J. Banks and others; levied on as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fi fas for cost, *vs* said Napier.

ALSO,

61 1-4 acres of land, more or less, on the Warhatch creek, adjoining Samuel Allgood and others; levied on as the property of John S. Taylor, deceased, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Samuel Allgood *vs.* the estate of said Taylor, levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

April 29, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Reuben a man twenty eight years old, Labra a woman, and a small boy named Ransom about six months old; levied on as the property of Leroy Burton to satisfy sundry fi fa's: the property pointed out by the defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Lucy about twenty five years old & her female child three or four years old; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy sundry fi fa's *vs.* said Chambers; property pointed out by Shem Tucker one of the plaintiff's; the sale of the woman postponed from May to June.

Lindsay Oglesby, D. S. E. C.

April 29, 1824.

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

One negro man by the name of Dave, and one negro woman by the name of Mimey levied on as the property of James Rucker, and returned to me by a constable, to satisfy sundry fifas *vs.* said Rucker.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Delvah, levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Gordon, executor, *vs.* James Mann, Henry Shackelford, and Moses Haynes.

ALSO,

One feather bed, one stand of bed curtains, one waiter, six wine glasses, and three decanters, levied on as the property of Thomas Gibbs, to satisfy sundry fifas *vs.* said Gibbs.

ALSO,

(Postponed from April until June Sale.)

One sorrel mare; levied on as the property of James Edmonson, to satisfy a fifa in the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favour of Benajah Houston *vs* said Edmonson—property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

April 22, 1824.

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

One negro man named Prince; levied on as the property of William Saffold, to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in favor of John D. Stroud; property pointed out by Reuben Scott. JNO. BURKS, D. S.

April 2, 1824. 1t

NEW-YORK PACKETS.

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
Savannah,	William Beebe.
Louisa Matilda,	D. Wood.
Augusta,	D. Van Dyke.
William Wallace,	T. Wood
Emperour,	J. H. Bennett.

The above are first rate Vessels, with experienced commanders, and will continue to sail in regular succession throughout the season, leaving Savannah for N. York on Tuesday, and New York for Savannah on Saturday in each week

Hall & Hoyt,
Agents in Savannah.
J. & C. Seguine,
Will. Whitlock,
Agents in New-York.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the proprietors of the above line of Packets, plying between New-York and Savannah, and with the Steam Boat Company of Georgia also, which enables them to receive and forward to Augusta or Hamburg, all goods arriving in the Packets of the above line, free of Commission and Storage.—Give notice to those merchants in Augusta, Hamburg, and in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina, who may wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, that all goods intended to be forwarded free of Commission must be consigned to the subscribers in Savannah, accompanied with instructions to ship them by the boats of the Steam-boat Company of Georgia, directing also to whom the goods shall be consigned, at Augusta and Hamburg.

Goods not consigned to *Mackenzie & Vance* at Augusta, shall be held subject *to their order*, until the freight from New York, the wharfage, drayage, and other incidental charges in Savannah, are paid

Ponce & McKenzie.

Savannah, 5th April, 1824.—17

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

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1824. [No. 22.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILIP C. GUIEU.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

experience has discovered to us the little tion paid to printing debts, and the great ility and expense in collecting such debts, a few who can be called liberal in paying ually what they owe lastly, to the printer, ave, after due consideration come to this usion, viz. We must not to give credit re compelled, therefore, to adopt a new In consequence of this determination, erms shall in future be, for the paper three s per annum, if paid in advance—four s, if paid within six months—and five s if paid only at the end of the year dvertisements, they are to be paid in ad- sheriff sales excepted, which are to be quarterly. The above rules shall be ly observed, and no one need apply who ready to comply with them rms of Advertising, 75 cents per square he first insertion, and 62 1-2 cents for continuation

We are authorized to announce Doct. S. G. HAY as a candidate to the House presentatives of this State. r 8, 1824

WE are requested to announce ES REMBERT, Esq as a candidate to en. W. Kes County in the lower house Georgia Assembly. 4 1824

the Electors of Wilkes County.

AVING been absent from the county most of the time since eturn from the legislature, and ding a journey to the state of ama (where I shall probably be ied until about the first of July) e thought it proper to communi to you through this medium, that again a candidate to represent ounty in the House of Represen es of this state. Should my pub- nduct meet your approbation, I invite investigation) flatter my- ou will again extend the same nity which has been bestowed me heretofore.

I am respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
W. C. Lyman.
ay 14, 1824. 20—tf

ATTENTION!
Wilkes Dragoons.

OU will appear at your usual pa- rade ground in Washington on day the 12th of June next, at clock A M fully armed and e- ed with six rounds blank cart- s. By order.
Wm. Q Anderson, o. s.
ay 12, 1824 20-4t

Powelton Stage.

TWO HORSE STAGE is now running twice a week from iron via Greenesborough to on.

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aves Madison every Monday edne day morning and arrives welton on the evening of the day.

C. W. Callier.
welton Hancock Co 3, 1824. 20—2am3m

Meigs & J. M. Hand,

those he represented, and that he would speak and do the will of his constituents; and being now informed that you are a candidate for the honor of representing the citizens of the State of Tennessee in the representative branch of the federal legislature—believing, as I do, that any citizen who does obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character, the composition of which is *virtue talents*, and the THUE WHIG PRINCIPLES OF SEVENTY-SIX; in short, sir, that he must be a *republican*. *and, in politics, like Cæsar's wife. not only chaste, but* UNSUSPECTED.

"The first two component parts of this character I know you possess; the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But, sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe, that your political sentiments are doubtful, and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories: First, are you, and have you always been, a true admirer of the *wag principle of seventy six?* Have you always been an admirer of the state authorities? Are you now, and have you always been, an admirer of the constitution of the United States—friendly to its administration, agreeable to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication? Have you always been, and are you now, opposed to standing armies in time of peace? Are you now, and have you always been, inimical, to a standing naval armament? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to foreign political connections? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to the extension of Executive patronage? Have you always been, and are you now, an advocate for freedom of religion and freedom of the press? Are you now, and have you always been, friendly to economy in the public disbursements, and an enemy to the system of loans? And lastly, are you a real Republican in principle, and will you be a Republican in practice?

"The above questions are put to you by a sincere friend in private life, and one who is very much disposed to extend to you his little political support. He expects, however, that these questions will be answered with your usual candor on other subjects. This letter is not confidential, nor will your answer be viewed as such—it is as well for the gratification of enquiring friends as myself. Accept, sir, of my respects, and believe me to be, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. WILLIAM DICKSON."

Extracts from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated Nashville, October 25, 1816.

Having learnt from Gen. David Merriwether, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced, as a friend to you and the government, to bring all my views to peace and war, as you will know, to have this office well filled at present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the North, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character, and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. I write you confidentially. It is said here * * * * * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest assured this will not do—when I say this I wish you to understand me, that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability, or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it

Extracts from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated Nashville, November 12, 1816.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself, as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted, once more, to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the Heads of Departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in the Northern army. To fill the Department of War with a character who has taken a part in these feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations, induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best calculated to fill that Department; it has resulted on the selection of Colonel William Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was then named, General Ripley has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion, that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends upon the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, called party, and

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinions on all subjects on which you will have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve. I agree with you, decidedly, in the principle that the Chief Magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am also of opinion, that the members of the Federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as, on a proper estimate of them, much may depend of the success of that Administration, and even of the Republican cause. We have, therefore been divided into two great parties That some of the leaders of the Federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of Congress, under the Confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present constitution; and, afterwards, of the Senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former, I served three years, and in the latter rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men were most likely to unfold themselves, as, if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time. The movement in France tended, also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which was disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind of what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced to work, in regard to him, underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted, to serve their purposes. The opposition, which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in society, and therefore find no place in any public document. I am satisfied, however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which became public, to justify that which I had formed.

organize the Administration, so far as dependent on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially to their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the Eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in the other states, I might perhaps, say, of all, who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still Southern and Eastern federalists have been connected as a party, have acted together heretofore, and, although their conduct has been different, of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the Southern, and Middle, and Western States, has not been fully done away—To give effect to free government, and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents in the administration itself wound their feeling, or, at least, of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered, by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lessen the ignominy due to the councils which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest, strongly, on the republican party, indulging toward the other a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quietly as possible. Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion, that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks: that is, that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient republics were always divided into parties, that the English government is maintained by an opposition, that is, by the existence of a party in opposition to the ministry—I well know. But, I think that the cause of these divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature; and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is, to save the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it only, and, of course, by keeping them together, or, in other words, by not disgusting them, by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby breaking the generous spirit of the republican party, and keeping alive that of the federal. The second is, to prevent the re-organization and revival of the federal party, which,

...ctors of Wilkes County.

AVING been absent from the county most of the time since return from the legislature, and ding a journey to the state of ama, (where I shall probably be ed until about the first of July) e thought it proper to communi to you through this medium, that again a candidate to represent unty in the House of Represen s of this state. Should my pub- on meet your approbation, I invite investigation. I flatter my- ou will again extend the same nity which has been bestowed me heretofore.

I am respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
W. C. Lyman.

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welton Hancock Co
3, 1824. 20—2am3m

Meigs & J. M. Hand,

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Warehouse

l Commission Business,

RESPECTFULLY solicit the patronage of their friends and blic. Their Ware House is ed opposite that of Messrs. R. ne & Co's. upper end of Broad , and is new, spacious and con- nt, and from its situation, af great security from fire. The ribers will also attend to rece- d forwarding any produce or handise, confided to their care.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 24, 1801.

ar Sir: Through life I have it a sacred duty I owed to my ry and myself, never to give ffrage to a candidate for a seat Congress of the United States, s I was convinced that his po- *l sentiments were congenial with*

...ministration by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it

Extracts from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated Nashville, November 12, 1816.

"Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself, as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted, once more, to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the Heads of Departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in the Northern army. To fill the Department of War with a character who has taken a part in these feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations, induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best calculated to fill that Department; it has resulted in the selection of Colonel William Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was then named, General Ripley has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion, that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends upon the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and, perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting the people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long, and so often benefitted our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot.

Extracts from Mr. Monroe's letter to Gen. Jackson, dated Washington, Dec. 14, 1816.

"Your letter of the 12th ult. was duly received, and I thank you for the sentiments it contains. I am happy to find that you concur with me in the importance of selecting characters for the Executive Departments, who are most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, and who will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and, perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting the people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long, and so often benefitted our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot.

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Of the gentleman of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the Department of War, by placing him in the Board of Officers for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the Army; and, afterwards, by other tokens of confidence; and I add, with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity, at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and high respect for him.

In the formation of an administration, it appears to me that the representative principle ought to be respected, in a certain degree, at least, and that the Head of a Department, [there being four,] should be taken from the four great sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South, and the West. This principle should not be always adhered to. Great emergencies & transcendant talents would always justify a departure from it.—But it would produce a good effect to attend to it, when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it; and the knowledge of local details, and means, which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromitted in respect to any one, but free to act, should I have to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, and particularly for yours.

Extracts from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated Nashville, January 6, 1817.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you. The importance of the station you were about to fill, to our country and yourself, the injury in reputation that the chief magistrate may sustain, from the acts of a weak minister, the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate, and, from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our national character by wickedness or weakness, induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive enquiry in my power, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, combining *virtue, honor,* and *energy,* with *talents,* and all united in the individual named.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern—the Executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read, with much satisfaction, that part of your letter on the rise, progress and policy, of the Federalists. It is, in my opinion, a just exposition. I am free to declare, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have hung every one of them on the first tree I could reach. Afterwards, I would have taken the trial. Secession from the Union, in time of war, by men who had been entrusted by the people, was treason of the highest grade; and, had they been arrested, and proper proofs obtained, they would have met the fate they deserved. Their object was to dismember the Union, and form a military government for themselves. Had they succeeded, they would have deserved the fate of Napoleon. Their offence was worse than his. He was a military chieftain, and conquered his country. They were chosen by the people, and betrayed their country. Their treason was of the blackest dye; and, had they succeeded, they would have deserved the gibbet. Their New England confederacy would have been a military government, worse than that of Napoleon. Their principles were worse than those of the Jacobins of France. They were for dismembering the Union, and establishing a government founded on the principles of the British constitution, with a view to a monarchy. Their principles were high toned, and anti-republican. They were for taking all power from the people, and placing it in the hands of the few. They were for taking the militia from the command of the President, and placing it under the governors of states. They were for taking the power of declaring war from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of raising armies from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of regulating commerce from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of coining money from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of establishing post offices and post roads from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of establishing courts inferior to the Supreme Court from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of making all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of making treaties from the President, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of appointing ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, from the President, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of making all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers from Congress, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of making treaties from the President, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states. They were for taking the power of appointing ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, from the President, and placing it in the hands of the governors of states.

jority, protecting the eagles of his country, meeting every privation and danger for a love of country, and the security of its independent rights, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American, worthy the confidence of his country, and of every good man. Such a character will never do an act injurious to his country. Such is the character given to me of Col. D. Believing in the recommendation, I was, and still am, confident he is well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself, and benefit to his country, and to aid you in the arduous station a grateful country has called you to fill. Permit me to add, that names, of themselves, are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance. I have, once upon a time, been denounced as a federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason that, in the event of war, which was then probable, you would steer the vessel of state with more energy, &c. &c.; that Mr. M. was one of the best of men, and a great civilian, I always thought; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure, of course that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet Federalist, and you also. But I trust, when compared with the good old adage, of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius's, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry, by which you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself, and benefit to your country. This was my motive; this the first wish of my heart; to see you when I am in retirement, endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, matured judgment.

Extracts from Mr. Monroe's letter to Gen. Jackson, dated Washington, March 1, 1817.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the Department of War to Mr. Clay, who thendecided it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow-citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army to the South, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment, our friend Mr. Campbell, called and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state, I have resolved to nominate * * * * * * though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over younger men, in that state.

I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams's claims, by long service, in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that subject.

I have no hesitation in saying you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State that could be made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction.

No person stands higher in my estimation than * * * * * * He is a well-tried patriot, and, if he accepts, will, with a virtuous zeal, discharge the duties of the office as far as his abilities will enable him. I cannot disguise to you my opinion on this occasion; my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare requires of me candor on all occasions: and I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this Department. I, therefore, hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well-earned standing as a public character. Should he accept, rest assured that, as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure in obeying your orders through him, and rendering his situation and duty easy and pleasant as far as circumstances will place it in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet. But the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations yield to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the salutations and applause of all the virtuous, wise, and good, and, should you be properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe. To this end, you can calculate with confidence on my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may permit me to be useful. I have looked forward to that happy period when, under your guidance, our government would be in the "full tide of successful experiment"—when I would retire from public life, and endeavor to regain a much-enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, this period will arrive, as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier are carried into effect, by completing those fortifications that have and may be selected for its defence, by erecting foundries and armories, and organizing and classing the militia. Then, *we will have peace;* for then we will be prepared for war. Every man having a gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us. Then, all the world will be anxious to be at peace with us: because all will see we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who may attempt to infringe our national rights.

WASHINGTON CITY,

Tennison's Hotel, pril. 1825.

MESSRS GALES & SEATON:

Gentlemen: We have read, in the Georgia Journal, of the 6th instant, a letter from the Georgia delegation in Congress to his Excellency Geo. M. Troup, the Governor of Georgia, and also some remarks of the Editor of that paper. However great our surprise has heretofore been at the course of proceeding of this Administration, we feel that in this case we cannot, in justice, allow it to pass, upon the other, *without a flat contradiction.* That letter, and every other letter, was not only *written,* but dictated by an Indian. We are not so fortunate as to have such help. The white man seldom comes forward in our defence. Our rights are in our own keeping; and the proofs of our loneliness, and the prejudiced eye with which every thing is looked upon which relates to us, by such a vast majority of those who should be our guardians and friends, have put us upon our resources, and we do thank God, sincerely, and our benevolent white brothers, for there are some Christian hearts which regard us, who, seeing our bereaved and helpless state, come into our help with letters and the lights of civilization and christianity. We felt the necessity of our case, and we have endeavored to improve it. Our letters are our own; and if they are thought too refined for "Savages," let the white man take it for proof, that, with proper assistance, Indians can think and write for themselves. We refer the Georgia Delegation, and the Editor of the Georgia Journal, to our correspondence with their own Commissioners in our own country. They can tell whether the head of a white man conceived, or his pen dictated, the negotiations, on our part; or whether they were the lonely and unassisted efforts of the poor Indian—whose home, now that it begins to blossom; and the seed time and the harvest are greeted, and the chase abandoned, and churches are rising, and the Great Spirit is felt in his influence upon our hearts and our gratitude, and our little ones are learning to read his blessed word, and sing anthems in his praise for the gift of the Redeemer—yes, they can tell—whether they, from whom it is attempted to force all these blessings, and drive them into barbarity and savageism as cruel and as dark as ever—did, or did not, conduct their own correspondence. *We say we did—and we love the truth.* It is not for us to vindicate, or attempt to vindicate, our Great Father, the President of the United States; he does not need an Indian's aid, nor an Indian's eulogy; but, however, we are bound to love him, yet, it is due to justice to state, that we have been often pained, and especially of late, at the earnestness with which he has *pressed upon us* the subject of ceding our lands. Why he has acted thus, we were at a loss to conceive. We were not ignorant of the nature of the Convention of 1802. We know every one of its promises. If, however, these are to be violated, and the fell war whoop should ever be raised against us to dispossess us of our lands, we will gratify the Delegation of Georgia, in their present earnestness to see us removed or *destroyed,* by adding additional fertility to our land, by a deposite of our body and our bones; *for we are resolved never to leave them, but by a parting from them and our lives together.* How the Christians of America, and of the world, will view their attempt upon our rights; this effort to force a kind and just President to violate the faith of treaties, and dip his fingers in our blood, it is not for us Indians to say; but our cause is with God, and good men, and there we are willing to leave it.

We mean nothing disrespectful

right of *taking* and carrying them into port for adjudication.

The United States and Great Britain by proscribing the African Slave Trade, as piracy, have declared their citizens and subjects, engaged in this traffic, enemies of all mankind. If the crime were recognized as piracy by the law of nations, the right of searching for the pirates, incidental to that of seizing and carrying them in for trial, would belong, without any treaty or convention, to the naval commanders of all nations.

The object of the Convention is, to authorize naval officers of either nation, specially instructed for carrying into execution their respective laws, for suppressing the piracy of the African Slave Trade, to seize the vessels bearing the flag of, or belonging to, the other, engaged in the traffic, and deliver them over to the tribunals, not of the captor, but of the captured party, for trial. It secures, even to pirates of this description, a trial exclusively by the courts and the laws of *their own country.*

The right of visitation and of search, is conceded only as incidental to that of seizure and delivery for adjudication; and, considering the slave trade as piracy, the object of the Convention is rather to restrain and regulate the right of search, already given by the character of the crime, than to concede it.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Messrs. Lowrie & Jackson.

If there were a man in this nation, who would not "turn on his heel to save his life," we supposed Gen. Jackson was that man. Fiery, we knew him to be—impetuous, domineering, ungovernable, he has long appeared to us—but withal, bold, independent, direct in all his courses; one who "would not flatter Neptune for his trident." What then is our astonishment, to see him resorting to the shifting, temporising, quibbling and equivocating expedients which he has recently pursued! We are deeply disappointed in his course—and we are deeply mistaken in the man.

Had General Jackson been the man that we supposed, what course would he have taken, when the report about his letters first broke out in Pennsylvania? He might have looked down with scorn upon those reports. He might have acted with the manly independence of William H. Crawford, and left his enemies to work out their worst against him. He might have kept himself aloof from the Presidential election; and left it to the people to select the man, whom they deemed best calculated to fill their own high office. Or, if he chose to mingle in the strife; if he thought it expedient to notice the reports which were circulated about him, he would have come out with no partial statements, but with the whole truth. He would have divulged every thing; faced every consequence; defied every enemy. Did he take this course? He authorised an editor of Philadelphia to deny that his letter contained a recommendation to the President to bring into his cabinet two federalists and two republicans. Why did he not go farther? When he knew the substantial charge against him in Pennsylvania was, that he was disposed to employ the federalists, and that he was not that sound "democrat" which he had been cried

would be useful. I am no wise compromitted in respect to any one, but free to act, should I have to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, and particularly for yours.

Extracts from Gen Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated Nashville, January 6, 1817.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the pure friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country that dictated the liberty I took in writing you. The importance of the station you were about to fill, to our country and yourself, the injury in reputation that the chief magistrate may sustain, from the acts of a weak minister, the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate, and, from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our national character by wickedness or weakness, induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry in my power, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, combining *virtue, honor,* and *energy,* with *talents,* and all united in the individual named.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern—the Executive be incontitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read, with much satisfaction, that part of your letter on the rise, progress, and policy, of the Federalists. It is, in my opinion, a just exposition. I am free to declare, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind of men, although called federalists, are really monarchists, and traitors to the constituted government. But, I am of opinion that there are men called federalists that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our government, and, although they differ in many respects and opinions with the republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is therefore, a favorite adage with me, that the "tree is known by its fruit." Experience in the late war taught me to know, that it is not those who cry patriotism loudest who are the greatest friends to their country, or will risk most in its defence. The Senate of Rome had a Sempronius; America has hers. When, therefore, I see a character, with manly firmness, give his opinion, but when over ruled by a majority, fly to support that measure and carnage with any composure, of course that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet Federalist, and you also. But I trust, when compared with the good old adage, of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius's, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry, by which you would slide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself, and benefit to your country. This was my motive; this the first wish of my heart; to see you when I am in retirement, endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, matured judgment.

Extracts from Mr. Monroe's letter to Gen. Jackson, dated Washington, March 1, 1817.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the Department of War to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow-citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army to the South, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment, our friend Mr. Campbell, called and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state, I have resolved to nominate * * * * * though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over younger men, in that state.

I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams's claims, by long service, in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought that I should put the administration more on national grounds, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the South, or West. By this arrangement, there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people respect us all, according to our conduct. To each, I will act impartially, and of each expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one.

Extracts from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated Nashville, March 8, 1817.

My friend Judge Campbell was instructed, and fully authorized, to make the communication to you that he did, and, I hope, gave you easy and pleasant as far as circumstances will place it in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet. But the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations yield to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the salutations and applause of all the virtuous, wise, and good, and, should you be properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe. To this end, you can calculate with confidence on my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may permit me to be useful. I have looked forward to that happy period when, under your guidance, our government would be in the "full tide of successful experiment"—when I would retire from public life, and endeavor to regain a much-enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, this period will arrive, as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier are carried into effect, by completing those fortifications that have and may be selected for its defence, by erecting foundries and armories, and organizing and classing the militia. Then, *we will have peace:* for then we will be prepared for war. Every man having a gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us. Then, all the world will be anxious to be at peace with us: because all will see we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who may attempt to infringe our national rights.

WASHINGTON CITY,

Tennison's Hotel, pril. 1824.

MESSRS GALES & SEATON:

Gentlemen: We have read, in the Georgia Journal, of the 6th instant, a letter from the Georgia delegation in Congress to his Excellency Geo. M. Troup, the Governor of Georgia, and also some remarks of the Editor of that paper. However great our surprise has heretofore been at the course of proceeding of this delegation, as set forth in their letter to the President of the United States, and which the Georgia delegation consider "*respectful,*" but which, if it be, is different in its style and temper from what we are accustomed to observe in our intercourse with *our* chiefs; yet this surprize has been much heightened at a new attempt to deprive us of another portion of our blessings. Not satisfied with wishing the Executive of the United States violently to rupture the solemn bond of our rights to our lands, and to put at defiance the pledges which existing treaties contain, *guarantying* to us our lands, it is attempted to take from us the intellect which has directed us in conducting the several negociations with commissioners appointed to treat with us for our lands, and with the Executive government, by the unfounded charge, that "*the last letter of the Cherokees to the Secretary of War contains internal evidence that it was never written or dictated by an Indian.*" Whilst we profess to be complimented on the one hand, by this blow at our intelligence, we the head of a white man conceived, or his pen dictated, the negociations, on our part; or whether they were the lonely and unassisted efforts of the poor Indian—whose home, now that it begins to blossom; and the seed time and the harvest are greeted, and the chase abandoned, and churches are rising, and the Great Spirit is felt in his influence upon our hearts and our gratitude, and our little ones are learning to read his blessed word, and sing anthems in his praise for the gift of the Redeemer—yes, they can tell—whether they, from whom it is attempted to force all these blessings, and drive them into barbarity and savagism as cruel and as dark as ever—did, or did not, conduct their own correspondence. *We say we did—and we do the truth.* It is not for us to vindicate, or attempt to vindicate, our Great Father, the President of the United States; he does not need an Indian's aid, nor an Indian's eulogy; but, however, we are bound to love him, yet, it is due to justice to state, that we have been often pained, and especially of late, at the earnestness with which he has *pressed upon us* the subject of ceding our lands. Why he has acted thus, we were at a loss to conceive. We were not ignorant of the nature of the Convention of 1802. We know every one of its promises. If, however, these are to be violated, and the fell war whoop should ever be raised against us to dispossess us of our lands, we will gratify the Delegation of Georgia, in their present earnestness to see us removed or *destroyed,* by adding additional fertility to our land, by a deposite of our body and our bones; *for we are resolved never to leave them, but by a parting from them and our lives together.* How the Christians of America, and of the world, will view their attempt upon our rights; this effort to force a kind and just President to violate the faith of treaties, and dip his fingers in our blood, it is not for us Indians to say; but our cause is with God, and good men, and there we are willing to leave it.

We mean nothing disrespectful to any one; but justice and truth require that we should say this much, on the occasion to which we have referred.

We are, sirs, respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. ROSS,
GEO. LOWREY,
MAJOR RIDGE, his X mark.
ELIJAH HICKS.

The Convention with Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, now under consideration of the Senate, has been somewhat inaccurately represented in the newspapers, as having for its object, the mutual concession of the *right of search.* It is a Convention for the suppression of *piracy,* committed by the African slave traders of either of the two nations.

By the existing laws of nations, the right of search is a right of *war;* and pirates being at war with all mankind, *hostes humani generis,* the right of searching upon the high seas any vessel reasonably suspected of piracy, always belongs to the armed vessels of all nations—it being necessarily incidental to the

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and regulate the right of search, already given by the character of the crime, than to concede it.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Messrs. Lowrie & Jackson.

If there were a man in this nation, who would not "turn on his heel to save his life," we supposed Gen. Jackson was that man. Fiery, we knew him to be—impetuous, domineering, ungovernable, he has long appeared to us—but withal, bold, independent, direct in all his courses; one who "would not flatter Neptune for his trident." What then is our astonishment, to see him resorting to the shifting, temporising, quibbling and equivocating expedients which he has recently pursued! We are deeply disappointed in his course—and we are deeply mistaken in the man.

Had General Jackson been the man that we supposed, what course would he have taken, when the report about his letters first broke out in Pennsylvania? He might have looked down with scorn upon those reports. He might have acted with the manly independence of William H. Crawford, and left his enemies to work out their worst against him. He might have kept himself aloof from the Presidential election; and left it to the people to select the man, whom they deemed best calculated to fill their own high office. Or, if he chose to mingle in the strife; if he thought it expedient to notice the reports which were circulated about him, he would have come out with no partial statement, but with the whole truth. He would have divulged every thing; faced every consequence; defied every enemy. Did he take this course? He authorised an editor of Philadelphia to deny that his letter contained a recommendation to the President to bring into his cabinet two federalists and two republicans. Why did he not go farther? When he knew the substantial charge against him in Pennsylvania was, that he was disposed to employ the federalists, and that he was not that sound "democrat" which he had been cried up to be, why did he suppress that portion of his letter which, he must have seen, would have supported the charge? Why not boldly come out, and announce to the citizens of Pennsylvania: I did not advise the cabinet to be equally poised. I did not wish to see two federalists and two republicans in power—so far, the report is not strictly correct, but I did advise your president to amalgamate the parties, and select his officers "without regard to party?"—Why did he shrink from this frank and manly mode of proceeding?

When recently he found that Mr. Lowrie was tearing away the veil which covered his correspondence—that the public voice began loudly to call for the original papers, why does Gen. J. deign to quibble about it,—to shelter himself under miserable forms; stick to words, and overlook the very essence of things? Was this the course which became Gen. J? the man, whom a grateful country had hailed as the first of her heroes? Was this consistent with the spirit of the man, who boasts that he has "no disposition

either to disguise or to suppress his sentiments"—that his "opinions and sentiments, such as they have been spoken or written at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to"—?

It may be yet necessary for the people to avail themselves farther of his frankness. Perhaps they may desire to see the Presidential Bureau ransacked for further dispatches from General Jackson. In this way they may have a better insight into his *temper*—of his *political* principles they cannot ask for more. He has given us his own speech and if the democrats of Pennsylvania like it, why let them take it with its author into their affections.

As to Mr. Lowrie, he had fearful odds to encounter. His veracity was attacked—and he had at once to contend with the declarations of the President, of General Jackson, and of his own colleague. The facts have at last come out, and they mainly support his proposition throughout the whole of this mysterious and complicated affair, he has conducted himself with a discretion and a dignity, which command our respect.

Richmond Enquirer.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Committee of Investigation, to his friend in Richmond.

"Mr. Crawford's answer to the charges of Edwards is the most passionless, calm and dignified paper of the sort that ever was penned. He completely exonerates himself of all that E. has raked up against him, and without naming the word perjury or insinuating any charge of the kind he presents *facts*.

"C. has also proved incontestibly, that it was to relieve these very people (and of their own prayer too) who are now endeavouring to hunt him down that with the President's full approbation and under the sanction of the law of the land, he entered upon the system, but for which these Pacificos of us would have been utterly ruined or driven to open revolt. But our veteran has trod upon the ungrateful hounds who have shewed their teeth but dare not bite. They are about to slink off with their tails between their legs, and the recoil of this unprincipled base conspiracy will so confound and disperse his enemies as to ensure Mr. Crawford's election, which until yesterday I deemed more than doubtful.

"Mr. C. has even exculpated himself from any shadow of suspicion that he had indulged a disposition to attack E. in his absence. From E's conduct in this affair I am led to form opinions which I will not *now* express; but if he is not instantly cashiered as minister to the representative of this country, the first sample of our character exhibited in New Spain, Mr. Crawford cannot, in my judgement, continue to hold the Treasury with honor to himself. Under his circumstances (I do not allude to his ill health, but to the cabals against him in the Cabinet,) I think any other man would long ago have thrown up the office."

European Intelligence.

submitted to with reverence and obedience.

The rebellious spirit of that old Caitiff, Ali Pasha of Janina, communicated itself to Mehemed Ali of Egypt. He is a very extraordinary man. With a powerful army, and as much devoted to him as Janizaries and Mamelukes can be—that is, as long as he pays them; he has greatly added to the security and prosperity of that country. Extremely avaricious, he dabbles in all kinds of merchandise and traffic, caravans, foreign goods, and manufactories, and has realized a princely fortune. He has taken several scientific Europeans into his service, and has made vast improvements in the face of the country; he has opened the old canals, revived the improvements of the ancients, and will finally complete the canal from Suez.

The Sultan has had his eye upon him, and has several times attempted to have his head cut off, but Mehemed Ali has always intercepted the messenger with the firman, and made way with him before the people could be apprised of it; but as he could not always escape the power and will of the Porte, he has seized the present opportunity to declare himself independent, and has refused 10,000 men, a conscription for the Greek war, and will follow [illegible] to pay tribute, or permit the barges or pilgrims from passing through his territory to Mecca and Medina.

He has a strong fleet, and intends to possess himself of the Island of Cyprus if he can. Extraordinary as Mehemed Ali, a soldier of fortune may be considered, he is not equal to the Grand Seignor Sidi Mahmoud, and for many centuries no Sultan of equal talent and address has wielded the Turkish power;—he has a vigorous mind, great courage and address—a system of management and government which has extricated him from innumerable difficulties. Look at the perplexing difficulties he has had with his constant and never failing enemy the Muscovites the rebellion and success of the Greeks, the war waged by Persia against him, the turbulence and rebellion of the Janisaries, and yet he has got over them all excepting the Greek war, and has established a rigid police by which the utmost order and tranquility are produced at Constantinople. A less able man at the head of affairs would have led to a different state of things. If the defection of Egypt passes off well, the regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, will follow suit.

National Advocate.

Another one embracing an important principle connected with the power of Congress to appropriate money for the purposes of Internal Improvement, was yesterday passed to its third reading, in the House of Representatives, by a large majority. It proposes to appropriate money for experiments towards facilitating the navigation of the Rivers of the West—an object of great interest to the Western country, whose wishes and feelings the House has thus evinced a decided disposition to consoult and propitiate. The principle of this bill has been, heretofore, recognized in part, if not to

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29, 1824.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish in this day's paper, such extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Monroe with Gen Jackson which relate to the subject for which a publication became indispensable for settling the controversy between a few distinguished characters of the country. It is a misfortune deeply to be lamented, that the reputation of Mr. Lowrie could not have been vindicated, without involving that of the meritorious officer who occupies the presidential chair. We have at entirely read the correspondence now published; and though we have formed of it many respectable opinions, altogether derogatory to the character of a democratic republican, respecting the policy the administration of the general government ought to pursue, yet we are assured, that Mr. Monroe and Gen Jackson would not have suffered so much in their reputation as members of the democratic party, if the correspondence published last week had not taken place. A frank avowal on the part of the President of the correspondence, and its publication alone without the explanatory letters in question, would have indeed sacrificed the democratic party of a change in the policy of the executive, but it would not have placed the President in the disagreeable situation into which he has been led by a want of firmness. In regard to Mr. Monroe, we hope this matter will not be any more the subject of newspaper remarks, so far at least as respects the correspondence between him and Mr. Lowrie.—Great men have their foibles; and no one who has rendered so many services to the country, the democratic party should show some indulgence for an error which is more to be ascribed to unconsideration than to wilfulness. As respects a change of policy, it is otherwise: Mr. Monroe is accountable to the democratic party for its consequences; and he is by that party only to be judged accordingly.—The federalists have nothing to do in his affairs; their approbation of Mr. Monroe's policy is of little consequence to us.

Before we quit the unpleasant subject we have had under consideration for two or three weeks past, we must say a few words on the political opinions of Gen Jackson, as expressed at different times, and which our readers will find contained in the letters addressed to Mr. Monroe in 1816 and 1817, and in a letter addressed to D. W. Dickson in 1801.

In the letter of 1801, feelings truly democratic prevail throughout, and expressed in the strongest language.—The democratic party could not recede from its most distinguished members, the display of more fervency in the good cause. Gen Jackson in 1801, has expressed what the democrats of 1824 contend for: *They are opposed to foreign connections and to the extension of executive patronage—they are advocates for freedom of religion and freedom of the press—they are friends to economy in the public disbursements, and enemies to the system of banks—they are admirers of the constitution of the United States friendly to its administration, agreeably to the true literal meaning of that instrument and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication.* Gen Jackson in his letter says, that a man to obtain his vote, must not only possess talents and be virtuous, but must be a follower of the whig principles of '76, a republican, and in politics, like Cæsar's wife, not only chaste, but unsuspected. What does Gen Jackson say in 1815, 1817, and 1824? In subs ance, that *names are mere bubbles—political distinctions mere nonsense; that Mr. Monroe should form his cabinet with men of all parties whether federalists or democrats; that federalists with their principles, are as good politicians as the democrats with theirs.* In short, Gen Jackson recommends the making of an *olla podrida* by the President of such heterogenous ingredients which by their nature cannot be mixed together. Can federalism and republicanism come in contact without producing a concussion? Can federal doctrine be incorporated into our public institutions without destroying their foundation? The inconsistency of Gen Jackson's premises are so apparent that it is unnecessary to point out all the parts at variance; our readers will easily find them out. But can any thing be more absurd than recommending the employment of federalists, while in the same breath he says, that if he had had the command of the division in which Connecticut was included, he would have shot a few of the principal leaders of the Hartford Convention! He recommends the President to employ men he would have shot without mercy, and whom he believed to be guilty of treason!

MR. CRAWFORD'S ANSWER.

It appears that the answer of Mr. Crawford to the memorial of Mr. Edwards, has thrown confusion among the A. B. plotters. Their

would still further increase the receipts into the treasury, during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of 37 1-2 per cent on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.

"That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public land, who shall avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equa instalments, without interest; provided the such payments shall be punctually made, upon the several days in each successive years, upon which the purchases were respectively made: any failure in making such payments, to revive the original terms and conditions of the sale."

At the same session of Congress to which these recommendations were submitted, an act was passed for the relief of the purchasers of public land. This act had the desired effect. Mr. Crawford, in his report of December 10, 1821, says, that the result of the act in question, was the receipt into the treasury, to 30th September, of $ 940,000, proceeding from the sale of the public land, instead of $ 800,000, as estimated by the committee of ways & means, for the year 1821, and that the receipts for the whole year would amount to $ 1,300,000. He then adds, "This result in relation to the public lands, and the improvement which has taken place in the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, indicate a favorable change in the condition of the nation; from which a progressive increase of the public revenue may be confidently anticipated."

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

By an article from the National Intelligencer, we are informed that a convention, concluded between the British government and the American minister, Mr. Rush, was before the Senate of the U. S. for consideration. We will have the treaty only after its ratification or rejection by the Senate, consequently, it would be preposterous to speak of it at present without knowing its conditions. We will observe however, that the right of search is liable to so many abuses, and productive of so many evil consequences, that on no account ought this country to grant it to such a naval power as Great Britain. Let other means be resorted to, to suppress the slave trade by punishing capitally the traders, that object may be accomplished; but no concession in regard to this pretended right of search. Every American vessel on the ocean would be subjected to an inquisitorial examination by foreign cruisers. In the East Indian seas, vessels would be searched, for it will be implied that vessels found on or near about the coast extending from the Cape of Good Hope to the Persian golph, could be traders for slaves in Mozamb que, &c. On all the coast of South America, in the West Indian seas, on the coast of Africa particularly, vessels would be visited. In fact, in every sea, except the Mediterranean, the Northern seas, and some parts of the Pacific ocean, American vessels will be liable to this visitation. It is true the right will be mutual, but what of it, when for a few American vessels of war, the British will have hundreds. Will our sailors cheerfully submit, when on a lawful voyage, to the condition of being detained and overhauled by a British cruiser, commanded frequently by arrogant officers? As we have said, before we can form a correct opinion of this treaty, we must know its conditions; by the next mail, it is probable we shall receive it, either ratified or rejected by the Senate.

Cherokees—We publish to-day a very extraordinary communication to the editors of the National Intelligencer, from the Cherokee delegation now at Washington City: It must be considered as the *ultimatum* of the Cherokee nation concerning the and in their possession within the limits of Georgia

COMMUNICATED.

Married, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Webster, Mr. JOSEPH MOSELEY, to Miss SARAH T. LOBDELL, all of this place.

"*Hail! wedded love.*"—[Milton

"*Our maker bids increase: who bids abstain*

But our destroyer, foe to God and man!" [Ibid

It must be so—Milton, thou reason'st well,
Else whence this pleasing, this proud desire,
This longing after matrimony:
Or whence this secret dread, this inward horror,
Of dying unespous'd! Why shrinks the soul
Back on itself, and startles at celibacy!
'Tis instinct—faithfull instinct stirs within us—

'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance,
And intimates a husband to our sex.—
Marriage! thou pleasing, yet anxious tho't—
Thro' what new scenes and trials must we pass—
Th' unchanging state in prospect lies before me,
But shadows, clouds, & darkness rest upon it.

English Grammar

Taught IN THIRTY LESSONS

J. RAY, respectfully informs the citizens of Washington that he will, on Tue day evening, the 1st of June, give a public Lecture, at the Meeting house explanatory of his mode of teaching *English Grammar*. The Lecture will commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who feel an interest in the acquisition of this important branch of learning so essential to all who would figure with ease or distinction in refined society—and which, in particular, distinguishes the man of education—and parents who would save the time of their children, and render the attainment of this tedious branch of education a pleasure to them, are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. RAY proposes to give a good practical knowledge of Grammar in thirty lessons, three hours each, or *to receive no compensation.*

May 28, 1824.

Mr. Colmesnil,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, that he has opened a Dancing School at Mr. Rice's Long Room. Parents and Guardian who wish to give that polite accomplishment to their children are assured, that he will give all his attention and care to the progress of his scholars: He hopes to meet public approbation by the improvement of his pupils.

A subscription is left open at Mr. Rice's Bar Room for those who wish to subscribe, in which the terms are specified.

The days of tuition are every Friday, from 3 o'clock P M. till sunset, and every Saturday morning, from 8 till 12 o'clock; and every Saturday evening there will be practising parties for the scholars soon a there will be a sufficient number to form them. Parents will be admitted to these parties.

May 29. 1824. 2t—tf

Washington Lodge, No. 15,

THE members of this lodge are requested to be punctual in attending a regular meeting on Tuesday next, and to come prepared to pay the dues in arrears.

By order,

P. C. GUIEU, Sec'y.

May 28, 1824. 1t

Now in Wilkes Jail,

A NEGRO man who says his name is Isaac, and that he belongs to Richard Smith, of Twigg county, on the Ocmulgee river. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, J. W. C.

May 27, 1824. 2

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county

"Mr. Crawford's answer to the charges of Edwards is the most passionless, calm and dignified paper of the sort that ever was penned. He completely exonerates himself of all that E. has raked up against him, and without naming the word perjury or insinuating any charge of the kind he presents *facts*.

"He has also proved incontestibly, that it was to relieve these very people (and of their own prayer too) who are now endeavouring to hunt him down that with the President's full approbation and under the sanction of the law of the land, he entered upon the system, but for which these Pacifiers of us would have been utterly ruined or driven to open revolt. But one veteran has turned upon the ungrateful hounds who have shewed their teeth but dare not bite. They are about to slink off with their tails between their legs, and the recoil of this unmanly and base conspiracy will so confound and disperse his enemies as to ensure Mr. Crawford's election, which until yesterday I deemed more than doubtful.

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European Intelligence.

TURKEY, EGYPT, &c.

There seems to be considerable bustle in Europe, but nothing of importance doing; great movements, yet no important results. One of the most singular events is, *Mehemed Ali Pacha*, of Lower Egypt, declaring himself independent of the Sublime Porte. What effect this strange declaration may produce, time only can show; but it appears to us, that the Turkish dynasty is rapidly declining, and were it not for the jealousy of the European powers, in the division and subdivision of territory, that once great and even now potent empire would dwindle into insignificance. In ordinary times, a declaration of independence, a dismemberment of government, are matters of no surprise, and are accounted for by the spirit of the times; but in the defection of Mehemed Ali, there is a blow struck against the religion of the Musselmen, that great and sole foundation of their existence. The Grand Sultan, like the Sovereign Pontiff, is considered head of the church; the representative of their prophet Mahomet, & invested with all his sacred prerogatives; and so steraly are the orders of the Sultan obeyed, that a firman to a distant Pacha to have his head taken off, is [illegible] to pay tribute, or permit too large a [illegible] pilgrims from passing through his territory to Mecca and Medina.

He has a strong fleet, and intends to possess himself of the Island of Cyprus if he can. Extraordinary as Mehemed Ali, a soldier of fortune may be considered, he is not equal to the Grand Seignor Sidi Mahmoud, and for many centuries no Sultan of equal talent and address has wielded the Turkish power;—he has a vigorous mind, great courage and address—a system of management and government which has extricated him from innumerable difficulties. Look at the perplexing difficulties he has had with his constant and never failing enemy the Muscovites the rebellion and success of the Greeks, the war waged by Persia against him, the turbulence and rebellion of the Janissaries, and yet he has got over them all excepting the Greek war, and has established a rigid police by which the utmost order and tranquility are produced at Constantinople. A less able man at the head of affairs would have led to a different state of things. If the defection of Egypt passes off well, the regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, will follow suit.

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The Bogota Gazette, of March 15th gives us the address of Col. Hamilton, the Chief Commissioner to the British Commission to the Government of Colombia. In this address we find the following passage:

"It is said, sir, that France wishes to assist Spain in reconquering these countries. *Let not the people of Colom ia entertain the least apprehension of such an invasion, be cause in Great Britain, they will find a constant and firm friend.*—Ibid.

For Sale.

A NEAT new GIG and HARNESS. on accommodating terms.—Apply to

Lane & Sims.

May 28, 1824. 22—2t

of policy, it is otherwise: *Mr. Monroe* is accountable to the democratic party for its consequences; and he is by that party only to be judged accordingly.—The Federals have nothing do in his affair; their approbation of *Mr. Monroe's* policy is of little consequence to us.

Before we quit the unpleasant subject we have had under consideration for two or three weeks past, we must say a few words on the political opinions of Gen Jackson, as expressed at different times, and which our readers will find contained in the letters addressed to *Mr. Monroe* in 1816 and 1817, and in a letter addressed to D. W. Dickson in 1801.

In the letter of 1801, feelings truly democratic prevail throughout, and expressed in the strongest language.—The democratic party could not require from its most distinguished members, the display of more fervency in the good cause. Gen Jackson in 1801, has expressed what the democrats of 1824 contend for: *They are opposed to foreign connexions—and to the extension of executive patronage—they are advocates for the freedom of religion and freedom of the press—they are friends to economy in the public disbursements, and enemies to the system of loans—they are admirers of the constitution of the United States friendly to its administration, agreeably to the true literal meaning of that instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication.* Gen Jackson in his letter says, that a man to obtain his vote, must not only possess talents and be virtuous, but must be a follower of the whig principles of '76, a republican, and in politics, like Cæsar's wife, not only chaste, but unsuspected. What does Gen Jackson say in 1815, 1817, and 1824? In substance, *that names are mere bubbles—political distinctions mere nonsense; that Mr. Monroe should form his cabinet with men of all parties whether federalists or democrats; that federalists with their principles are as good politicians as the democrats with theirs.* In short, Gen Jackson recommends the making of an *olla podrida* by the President of such heterogenous ingredients which by their nature cannot be mixed together. Can federalism and republicanism come in contact without producing a concussion? Can federal doctrine be incorporated into our public institutions without destroying their foundation? The inconsistency of Gen Jackson's premises is so apparent, that it is unnecessary to point out all the parts at variance. our readers will easily find them out. But can any thing be more absurd than recommending the employment of federalists, while in the same breath he says, that if he had had the command of the division in which Connecticut was included, he would have shot a few of the principal leaders of the Hartford Convention! He recommends the President to employ men he would have shot without mercy, and whom he believed to be guilty of treason!

MR CRAWFORD'S ANSWER.

It appears that the answer of Mr. Crawford to the memorial of Mr. Edwards, has thrown confusion among the A. B plotters. Their consternation is at its height, judging from the vague remarks of the Washington Republican, and other papers of this description. They do not know what to say; they are bewildered; they cannot even find a straw to take hold in their sinking condition. The Washington Republican acknowleges that the West was in 1819 and 1821, in great distress, and relieved and saved from ruin, not by the secretary of the treasury, for he is accused of having occasioned the distresses of the West, but by Congress. Mark, reader, this is another specimen of the equivocating language so fashionable now-a-days. To be sure the West was relieved by acts of Congress; this no one can deny; but is it not the secretary of the treasury, in his communications to Congress, who recommended the adoption of the relieving measures? Here are proofs: In the annual treasury report of December 1, 1820, Mr. Crawford, after giving his views on the distresses of the purchasers of public land, recommends:

1st. "That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th September, 1821, to abandon any legal subdivision of his purchase, and that the payments made upon the parts abandoned be applied to the discharge of the instalment due upon the remainder; the right to abandon, in no case to involve any payment by the government to any purchaser. In all cases the part retained to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will admit."

2d. "The difference between the former and the present minimum price for cash payments being equal to 23 78 on the former, it is respectfully proposed that on payment of the whole purchase money for any tract of land, on or before the 30th September next, a deduction of 25 per cent shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States in such cases, shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which

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COMMUNICATED.

Married, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Webster, Mr JOSEPH MOSELEY, to Miss SARAH T. LOBDELL, all of this place.

"*Hail! wedded love.*"—[Milton

"*Our maker bids increase: who bids abstain*

But our destroyer, foe to God and man!" [Ibid

It must be so—Milton, thou reason'st well,
Else whence this pleasing, this proud desire,
This longing after matrimony:
Or whence this secret dread, this inward horror,
Of dying unespous'd! Why shrinks the soul
Back on itself, and startles at celibacy!
'Tis instinct—faithfull instinct stirs within us—
'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance,
And intimates a husband to our sex.—
Marriage! thou pleasing, yet anxious tho't—
Thro' what new scenes and trials must we pass—
Th' unchanging state in prospect lies before me,
But shadows, clouds, & darkness rest upon it.
Here will I hold—If nature prompts the wish,
(And that she does is plain from all her works)
Our duty and our interest bids indulge it,
For the great end of nature's law is bliss:
But yet, in wedlock, woman must obey—
I'm weary of these doubts—the Priest shall end'em:
Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain,
Bondage and pleasure meet my thoughts at once—
I wed—my liberty is gone forever—
But happiness from time itself secur'd:
Love first shall recompense my loss of freedom,
And when my charms shall fall away, my eyes
Themselves grow dim—my nature bend with years,
Then, virtuous friendship shall succeed to love,
Then plead'd, I'll scorn infirmities and death,
Renew'd immortal in a filial race.

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS Nancy J Brantly and William Dooly, apply to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of Joseph M. Brantly, late of said county, deceased.

And, whereas Chiles T. Key, applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of William Jamison, late of this county, deceased.

And whereas Frances Mobley, applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of Isaac Mobley, late of said county deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 22d day of May, 1824. JOB WESTON, c. c. o.

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Given under my hand as Clerk of the Court of Ordinary of said county, this 22d day of May, 1824. JOB WESTON, c. c. o.

Rice's Long Room. Parents and Guardian who wish to give that polite accomplishment to their children are assured, that he will give all his attention and care to the progress of his scholars: He hopes to meet public approbation by the improvement of his pupils.

A subscription is left open at Mr. Rice's Bar Room for those who wish to subscribe. in which the terms are specified.

The days of tuition are every Friday, from 9 o'clock P. M. till sunset, and every Saturday morning, from 8 till 12 o'clock; and every Saturday evening there will be practising parties for the scholars as soon a there will be a sufficient number to form them. Parents will be admitted to these parties.

May 29. 1824. 21—tf

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THE members of this lodge are requested to be punctual in attending a regular meeting on Tuesday next, and to come prepared to pay the dues in arrears.

By order.

P. C. GUIEU, Sec'y.

May 28, 1824. 1c

Now in Wilkes Jail;

A NEGRO man who says his name is Isaac. and that he belongs to Richard Smith, of Twiggs county, on the Ocmulgee river. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, J. W. C.

May 27, 1824. 22

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1-2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,

Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson, dec'd.

May 28, 1824. m9m

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS John Ridley, jun. applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of John Ridley, sen'r deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office, this 26th day of May, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

One of the best authenticated ghost stories in circulation is given in Beaumont's World of Spirits.

"It is dated in the year 1662, and it relates to an apparition seen by the daughter of Sir Charles Lee, immediately preceeding her death. No reasonable doubt can be placed on the authenticity of the narrative, as it was drawn up by the Bishop of Gloucester, from the recital of the young lady's father.

"Sir Charles Lee, by his first lady, had only one daughter, of which she died in child birth; and when she was dead, her sister, the Lady Everard, desired to have the education of the child, and she was by her very well educated, till she was marriageable, and a match was concluded for her with Sir William Perkins, but was then prevented in an extraordinary manner. Upon a Thursday night she, thinking she saw a light in her chamber after she was in bed, knocked for her maid, who presently came for her and she asked, why she left a candle burning in her chamber?' The maid said she left none; and there was none but what she had brought with her at that time; then she said it was the fire, but that her maid told her, was quite out; and said she believed it was only a dream; whereupon she said it might be so, and composed herself again to sleep. But about two o'clock she was awakened again, and saw the apparition of a little woman between her curtain and her pillow, who told her that she was her mother and that she was happy, and that by 12 of the clock that day she should be with her. Whereupon she knocked again for her maid, called for her clothes, and when she was dressed, went into her closet, and came not out again till nine, and then brought out with her a letter sealed to her father; and brought it to her aunt, the Lady Everard, told her what had happened, and declared that as soon as she was dead, it might be sent to him. The lady thought she was suddenly fallen mad, and thereupon sent presently away to Chelmsford for a physician and surgeon, who both came immediately; but the physician could discern no indication of what the lady imagined, or of any indisposition of her body; notwithstanding the lady would needs have her let blood, which was done accordingly. And when the young woman had patiently let them do what they would with her, she desired that the chaplain might be called to read prayers; and when prayers were ended, she took her guitar and psalm book, and set down upon a chair without arms, and played and sung so melodiously and admirably, that her music-master, who was then there, admired at it. At near the stroke of twelve, she rose and sate herself down in a great chair with arms, and presently fetched a strong breathing or two, immediately expired, and was so suddenly cold, as was much wondered at by the physician and surgeon. —She died in Waltham, in Essex, three miles from Chelmsford, and the letter was sent to Sir Charles, at his house in Warwickshire, but he was so afflicted with the death of his daughter, that he came not till she was buried; but when he came, he caused her to be taken up, and to be buried with her mother at Edmonton, as she desired in her letter.

ably home, with bouyant spirits and improved health; her frame strengthened by exercise, and her sleep sound and refreshing.

Nothing presents a more noble, gallant appearance than a lady on horseback, particularly if she rides well, and riding well is the result of a few lessons and practice. The construction of a lady's saddle is such as to give great security to the person, when firmly seated; and the reins held in a strong grasp, the security is greater than a male, because no violent motion of the horse is as easily calculated to shake a lady off as a gentleman. We would, in recommending the general practice of ladies riding on horseback, rather favor a good sized, gentle horse than a pony, which by its diminutive appearance, is just the figure of the rider. The easiest gait is a kind of rack, or pacing, and a horse is soon broke into this shuffling, ambling gait, which ought to be preferred to a hard trotting horse, or a horse that springs and leaps high in a gallop. There should be a distinction in styles of riding. Thus, an Amazon would prefer a tall and fiery courser, with long tail & mane; one who embraces 20 yards at a spring, and from whose fiery nostrils the smoke issues in a stream. Such a rider may "watch the world with horsemanship," but it is foreign to the easy, natural, agreeable, and gentle carriage of a lady, who rides for exercise and recreation, and not to fatigue herself for effect.

There is an improvement to be made in riding dresses. It is generally supposed by ladies that a special dress is necessary to make an appearance on horseback, and they cumber themselves with thick folds of cloth called a riding habit, which gives them a masculine air instead of a soft feminine and graceful appearance. For a long journey and exposed to all weathers such a riding habit may be necessary, but for an hour's recreation it is hot and ungraceful. Velvet or silk spencers, black or blue, with white under dresses, need bootees of nankin or prunelle. Leghorn hat with narrow brim and high ruff, form a neat riding dress, showy and light. The best hour to ride is between one and three if the sun is not too warm, or from six to seven in the afternoon or later. We trust that this graceful exercise will be more generally encouraged by the ladies, and we have every facility, good horses, good instructors and pleasant rides.

Macon Advocate.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvement thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax —amount due $13.75: property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, *shff.*
May 1, 1824. 19—td

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the

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

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Mariah; levied on as the property of John Hill by Wm Richardson, constable, and returned to me to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Wootten, with sundry others.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winnefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the levy returned to me by a constable

William Smith, Shff.
May 1 1824.

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

One negro woman named Charity, about 1 year old; levied on as the property of Andrew Peden to satisfy an execution in favor of John and James Anderson vs said Peden.

Richard F. Willis, D. S.
May 1 1824

Administrators sales

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,
Adm'r in right of his wife.
May 8. 1824. 19—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilke county,

One Negro Boy

named Benedict, belonging to the estate of Allen R. Wootten, deceased. Credit till 25th December next; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.
May 22. 1824

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of James Rutledge deceased are requested to present them to the executors of said deceased lawfully attested within the time prescribed by law: and all those indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward and make payment.

James Rutledge,
Joseph Rutledge,
William O. Rutledge. } ex'rs.
May 3, 1824. 19—6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Claybrook Williamson, deceased, are requested to make im

Monthly Notices.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the court of Ordinary of Lincoln county, for leave to sell the real estate of William Best, deceased, of said county, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ethelred Ross, adm'r.
December 1, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Lincoln County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.
Feb. 3, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of William Walker, deceased, being one tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Guy Smith and others, containing 265 acres for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r
April 3 1824 9—

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe, known by number 64, in the second district of said county it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased.

Ann Buffington ex'rx.
Feb 11. 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.
January 30th 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Ball, late of Chatham county, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Eliza Ball, adm'x.
Nov. 20, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Frances W. Butler, adm'x.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Samuel Slaton, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

William Robertson, } ex'rs
William Slaton, } ex'rs
Nov. 3, 1823. 14—tf

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack on county, on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres, more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed.
March 3, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.
March 15, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Elbert county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for eave to sell one tract of land lying on the waters of Warhatche creek, in said county, it being a part of the real estate of Patrick Jack, deceased.

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.
January 10, 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate belonging to Mount M. Mercer, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

HENRY MERCER, adm'r.
March 1, 1824

Executive Department, Ga.
Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823.

ORDERED, That the subjoined resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes of this state, until the next general election. Attest:

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires

her that she was her mother and that she was happy, and that by 12 of the clock that day she should be with her. Whereupon she knocked again for her maid, called for her clothes, and when she was dressed, went into her closet, and came not out again till nine, and then brought out with her a letter sealed to her father; and brought it to her aunt, the Lady Everard, told her what had happened, and declared that as soon as she was dead, it might be sent to him. The lady thought she was suddenly fallen mad, and thereupon sent presently away to Chelmsford for a physician and surgeon, who both came immediately; but the physician could discern no indication of what the lady imagined, or of any indisposition of her body; notwithstanding the lady would needs have her let blood, which was done accordingly. And when the young woman had patiently let them do what they would with her, she desired that the chaplain might be called to read prayers; and when prayers were ended, she took her guitar and psalm book, and set down upon a chair without arms, and played and sung so melodiously and admirably, that her music-master, who was then there, admired at it. At near the stroke of twelve, she rose and sate herself down in a great chair with arms, and presently fetched a strong breathing or two, immediately expired, and was so suddenly cold, as was much wondered at by the physician and surgeon. —She died in Waltham, in Essex, three miles from Chelmsford, and the letter was sent to Sir Charles, at his house in Warwickshire, but he was so afflicted with the death of his daughter, that he came not till she was buried; but when he came, he caused her to be taken up, and to be buried with her mother at Edmonton, as she desired in her letter.

Riding on Horseback.

If you rise very early in the morning, that is, just as the sun tips the spires with its golden light, to speak poetically, you may perchance see some of our fashionable young ladies, attended by relations, friends or lovers, taking up airing on horseback; and then, at seven o'clock, if you are near the spot, you may see them alight in the rear of their houses: or, if the moon shines bright, and you are up as late as 10 o'clock at night, you may likewise see a solitary lady or two, with a servant behind her, pacing up Broadway. Now, we have never been able to discover why our young ladies avail themselves of a loose some hour to ride, and why, in partaking of this elegant exercise, they shun the gay jocund throng.

It is a common thing, within a few miles of the city, and in the country generally, to see a young lady spring upon her horse, and canter a half dozen miles to breakfast; or, in the cool of the afternoon, visit a neighbor a league off, take tea, and pass the evening delightfully, and return slowly and agreeably. There is an improvement to be made in riding dresses. It is generally supposed by ladies that a special dress is necessary to make an appearance on horseback, and they cumber themselves with thick folds of cloth called a riding habit, which gives them a masculine air instead of a soft feminine and graceful appearance. For a long journey and exposed to all weathers such a riding habit may be necessary, but for an hour's recreation it is hot and ungraceful. Velvet or silk spencers, black or white, with white under dresses, neat bootees of nankin or prunelle, Leghorn hat with narrow brim and high ruff, form a neat riding dress, showy and light. The best hour to ride is between one and three if the sun is not too warm, or from six to seven in the afternoon or later. We trust that this graceful exercise will be more generally encouraged by the ladies, and we have every facility, good horses, good instructors and pleasant rides.

Nation l Advocate.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Washington with the improvement thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax —amount due $13 75; property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Sh'ff.*

May 1, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in June next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, on the waters of Little river adjoining John Bird and others, and three negroes, to wit: a woman by the name of Fanny and her two children Nelson and Emily; levied on as the property of Joshua Willis to satisfy an execution in the name of Henry B. Thompson *vs* Joshua and John W. Willis: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Ninety five acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Hardin's creek, adjoining James Gassaway and others; levied on by virtue of three fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of the administrators of James Langdon, deceased. *vs* John Hundley and William Lowe, as the property of John Hundley; said levy returned to me by Benj. Chapman, constable.

John Burks, D. S.

May 1, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,
Ad'mr in right of his wife.
May 8, 1824. 19—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilke county,

One Negro Boy

named Benedict, belonging to the estate of Allen R. Wootten, deceased. Credit till 25th December next; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.
May 22, 1824

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of James Rutledge deceased are requested to present them to the executors of said deceased lawfully attested within the time prescribed by law: and all those indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward and make payment.

James Rutledge,
Joseph Rutledge,
William O. Rutledge. } ex'rs.

May 3, 1824. 19—6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Claybrook Williamson, deceased are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate are requested to render them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.

Enoch Callaway,
Josiah Chatham, } Ex'rs.

May 4 1824 19—4t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Arnall, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate are requested to call with their accounts legally attested and receive their money.

☞ The legatees of said estate are requested to take notice, that application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary of the county of Wilkes, on the first Monday in July next, for an order to divide the said estate.

J. P. Leverett, Attorney
for Wm. Arnall, Ex'r.
March 26 1824. 13—m3t

Blank Deeds,
For sale at this Office.

ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r

April 1 1824 9—

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe, known by number 64, in the second district of said county it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased.

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb 11, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.

January 30th 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Frederick Ball, late of Chatham county, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

Nov. 20, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell part of the real estate of David Butler, late of Wilkes county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Frances W. Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg, 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 date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } ex'rs.

March 2, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior court of Elbert county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell one tract of land lying on the waters of Warhatche creek, in said county, it being a part of the real estate of Patrick Jack, deceased.

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate belonging to Mount M Mercer, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

HUMPHREY MERCER, adm'r.

March 1, 1824

Executive Department, Ga.
Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1823.

ORDERED, That the subjoined resolution be published once a month in each of the gazettes of this state, until the next general election.

Attest:
ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election by them so transmitted to the Executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next Legislature by his excellency the Governor.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to cause this resolution to be published without delay in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication once a month until the next general election.

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 14, 1823.
Read and concurred in.
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 18, 1823
G. M. TROUP, Governor.
Nov. 25. m11m