

The Washington News.

VOLUME XI.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA). SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1825.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY PHILIP C. CHIEF.

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

TENDER you my grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support you have given me at the last January election; and I feel conscious that the trust reposed in me has been faithfully attended to. I now announce to you myself as candidate again at the next election, for Receiver of Tax Returns.

William Watkins.

Oct. 15, 1824.

The subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to the contributors of Wilkes for their liberal support to him as Tax Collector, at the late county election; and informs them he is a candidate for the same office, on the first Monday in January next.

JOSIAH B. HOLMES.

Oct. 4, 1824.

We are requested to announce BEN. JAMIN WOOTTEN, Esq. as a candidate at the next election, for Tax Collector.

We are requested to announce DRURY CUNNINGHAM, Esq. as a candidate at the next election, for Receiver of Tax Returns.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL BROOKS, Esq. as a candidate at the ensuing election, for Receiver of Tax Returns.

We have been requested by some friends of RICHARD HINDSPITT, Esq. to announce him as a candidate at the next election, for Justice of the Inferior Court.

The Livingston Code.—We have pleasure in saying before our readers the following Letter, from a gentleman whose name is familiar to the Public, and whose discourse on the Common Law has lately attracted so much of its attention. The undertaking of which the letter speaks is of such interest, that, if it succeeds, as is hoped, the name of the author well deserves to be identified with his Work, which we therefore take the liberty to call the *Livingston Code*.—*Yut. Int.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1824.

Dear Sir: In the last conversation we had, you seemed to desire my opinion of Mr. Livingston's project for a Criminal Code for Louisiana. but there was not time for a considered answer, nor had I then perused the works with which he favored me, with sufficient care; and the unlucky accident which consumed the product of so much mind, will, for a time, but only for a time, deprive the public of the advantage which will certainly result from his labors. He is not discouraged nor dismayed; and, as his energetic mind is now revived and disciplined to the work, I have no doubt he will, like the industrious ant, rebuild his heap, or, like the honey bee, restore and renovate his treasure.—The same elements are within his reach still. The same range will bring him to the same flowers from which he culled his former stock. The same book of nature, the same productions of science, and the same flights of reason and judgment, remain. It is but a renovated labor, which habit must have rendered familiar, and what was at first will be unexciting hereafter. The simile, however, fails in this, that the bees and the ants are many, and he is but one. The substituting generalisation, else, definition, definition

The era of the common law is not now ascribed to Alfred, or Edward the Confessor, but to those days of revolution and reformation, when letters and commerce burst the chains of ignorance, at farthest in the 17th century. Some, wiser still, refer our common law to our own Revolution; and some, perhaps, wiser still, wish to hear of it no more; to have no more traditional law; to have it, as far as it is good, reduced to writing, as other things are that are meant to bind; & where any unforeseen exigence arises, to let common sense apply the plain principles which the code itself and its general principles will furnish. Messrs. Livingston, Lislet, and Debigny, in their report to the legislature on the projected amendment to their Civil Code, recommend that all such cases shall be reported, and, at stated times, laid before the General Assembly; and, if the Judge's decision be approved, that it be inserted under the proper head as an amendment, without deranging the order of the whole, but never till then be cited as law. This meets the objection made by some, and much insisted on by Mr. Daponcau, in his late work on jurisprudence, that a Code or written text would become antiquated in its turn, and, in the mean time, would want that plasticity or malleability that the Common Law has, which, being delivered out of the Judge's mouth, may be modified gradually to suit the times.

At present there is no positive law amongst us except statutes, and they are in borrowed phrase, and that the worst that ever was used, and doubtless such perversion of language as would not be tolerated in any ordinary composition. And, as to the common law, the only evidence of it is, in reports of cases now become so numerous as to bid defiance to all certainty or precision; and, like suspicious and suspected witnesses, called and examined to contradict and confront each other. Of which kind of jurisprudence come these evils—the loss of time, the ensnabling of the faculties, the uncertainty of judgment, the discredit of the law, the tediousness of arguments, the delay of justice, the encouragement of chicanery, and the ignorance which must result from too many, as well as too few books, for, if there was a day when men were ignorant for want of books, so there is one when ignorance proceeds from having need of too many. I have not mentioned the expense which, though a great discouragement to all who have not fortune's gifts, is of smaller importance to the public than the consideration that the client may be ruined by a book imported, perhaps, from abroad, altering the evidence of the Common Law, as supposed to be derived from the Saxons, at the critical moment of his judgment.

It is just a year since I ventured to express these ideas, in a discourse before the Historical Society of New York, and, as might be expected, was visited with heavy censure and even acrimonious reproaches by some journalists; but I considered these cries as diagnostics of the mental malady, and was pleased that the subject met notice and discussion

and dangerous to tear up landmarks; that our laws are already the wisest and the best; that the feudal remains, if any, are innocent, and that they are still progressively improving; and that, if a textual code were established, as in France, the same accumulation of reports, commentaries, and treatises, would follow as, they say, it has in France. Some of these arguments are mere prattle, and disowned by the more thinking and informed of the opposers. Such men as our Kents, and Storrs, and Daponcaus, are incapable. I have authority to say so, although they have been cited for my condemnation, of such prejudices. They give up the first twenty centuries of this supposed Common Law, and the multitude of bad books now worse than useless. They know that much reform is yet wanted, but they think it may be accomplished by the liberal infusion of the civil and foreign laws wherever they excel our own. I have great deference for the opinions of such men, but I have also an opinion of my own. I think the present generation is entitled to the benefit of the improvements, and that they should not resemble Jacob's ladder, as I have sometimes said to them, with one end in this world and the other in the next—and that Judges should still be Judges; and Legislators, Legislators. I think we should not refuse to sweep our house because more dust may comp, or weed our garden because other weeds may grow, and, because we cannot do every thing, do nothing.

But I fear I have been too long for your precious time, and will only farther subscribe myself, yours, very sincerely,

WILLIAM SAMPSON.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.
The Creek Indians have evinced, in the following article, their determined purpose not to dispose of their land. The state of Georgia, if her Governor speaks the language of its people, is as determined in its purpose to take possession of those lands. The Indians, so far, have certainly the advantage of sense and argument. On this subject we have received the communication that follows, headed "Georgia Claims."

GEORGIA CLAIMS.

One of the great evils to be dreaded in the event of Mr. Crawford's election, would be his indulgence of the claims, and his acquiescence in the felonious designs, of the Georgians upon the Indians inhabiting their own lands within the territorial limits of Georgia. The present president of the United States has the confidence and love of those Indians, and they look to him as their father; and he has not only acknowledged to them and to the nation the full extent, the nature, and the soundness of the rights they lay claim to, but he has also indicated to the executive of Georgia, that the United States were bound to, and would protect those men of the forest in their pursuit of happiness, the security of their lives, and the possession of their property.

It is easy to foresee that Mr. Crawford would be carried by the

to inform the world that she will, as the next resource—what, ye heavens! what is it she threatens! what, but to butcher, burn, and exterminate a remnant of men who have no crime but their existence, & no ambition but to live in quiet, & in peace lay their bones with the bones of their fathers. Let the following paper, conceived by Indians and written by an Indian, testify to their intelligence, their feeling and their just apprehension of right, and let him who cannot feel for their cause, blush for his humanity and rank himself with demons.

Pole-Cat Spring, Creek Nation,
October 29, 1824.

The Chiefs and head men of the said Nation, in council convened, pursuant to previous appointment, having received of the U. S. Agent a request to assemble at Broken Arrow on the first day of Dec. next, there to meet commissioners of the part of the United States, to demand of us a new cession of land; therefore, we the undersigned, chiefs, head men, and warriors present, being aware of a considerable increase in the population of the Creek Nation during the last few years, and being already confined in too small bounds, taking into consideration the vast quantity of barren soil which is within the limits we occupy—for there are of their reasons equally important, we deem it impolitic and contrary to the true interests of this Nation to dispose of any more of our territory; and any authority heretofore given to any individual, either written or verbal, hath long since been revoked and done away. Therefore, it is resolved by the Chiefs in Council, that a copy of this be transmitted to some editor of a public newspaper in the U. States for publication. Confiding in the unanimous disposition of the citizens of the United States, to render justice to those of their fellow-creatures who have not the full means within themselves of communicating their resolves, or of defending their just rights against the malevolent designs of those who seek to entrap them to ruin and destruction; it is confidently hoped, that this publication will become general through the press, so that it may be known to the world that the Creek people are not disposed to sell one foot more of their lands. That we are fast progressing in the arts of civilization cannot be doubted.

Take, for instance, a correct estimate of the quantities of homespun manufactured by the Upper Creeks, i. e. only those inhabiting the waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which has been kept from the January of 1823 to that of 1824. This amounts to upwards of thirty thousand yards. And we are happy to say that agriculture and other arts of civilization are equally fast improving. The benevolent societies now in operation in our country, by whose care a number of our children are now under tuition, promise to do well; and under their system of education, we hope to see the hill of science, where happiness and virtue are to be found; and in the attainment of these blessings we are determined to remain on the

way, to a land where there would be great to love the plough, the loom, and bridle, to the unfortunate hunting.

Therefore, we again say we have no desire to dispute lands. And being perfect that our feelings are drawn proper source, we have expect justice from our Christian brethren, and more do we ask or require.

Election of

The following before the House. Though it originates individual, yet its to the whole social statements which if we were not or that agreeably to as the letter of the Electors of the to be elected by They may direct should appoint—ther. We would Brent, that the Co be so amended, as people directly to Chief Magistrate (and by a majority of with this proviso, that it goes to any individual. The Electors to be simultaneously by the people, should frequently meet in one college, at the President out of the highest numbers.—Rich. Eng.

The Petition of William Jr. of Stafford county, and of Virginia, respectfully representing to the Speaker, and Delegates of General Assembly of Virginia.

That the right of the People of the United States to prefer to their Legislative bodies of petition of remonstrance, and of the wrongs done to of the grievous and the foundations which ken. The right of the Colony of Virginia their requests and thrones and the petitioned to the Citizens monwealth of Virginia Declaration of made at Williams day of May, 1776, be remembered in the course of "The nation of the America on the the first signal that was uttered Princes and all declaration, We United States, each other, and our sacred firm reliance on, "having declaration, the family of be felt in error.

To this we rise of the test and most best human Genes, the fit of Targum to be a Invention intended to to that spirit of Des darkness to be has,

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NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1823.
Dear Sir: In the last conversation we had, you seemed to desire my opinion of Mr. Livingston's project for a Criminal Code for Louisiana, but there was not time for a considered answer, nor had I then perused the works with which he favored me, with sufficient care; and the untimely accident which consumed the product of so much mind, will, for a time, but only for a time, deprive the public of the advantage which will certainly result from his labors. He is not discouraged nor dismayed; and, as his energetic mind is now restored and disciplined to the work, I have no doubt he will, like the industrious ant, rebuild his heap, or, like the honey bee, restore and renovate his treasure.—The same elements are within his reach still. The same range will bring him to the same flowers from which he culled his former stock. The same book of nature, the same productions of science, and the same lights of reason and judgment, remain. It is but a renovated labor, which habit must have rendered familiar, and what was at first will be amusement hereafter. The simile, however, fails in this, that the bees and the ants are many, and he is but one. The substituting generalization, classification, definitions, and simple forms, in the place of copious instances and particular consideration, is so obvious and so conformable to the universal principle of science, that it is wonderful to think that it should meet with opposition from any enlightened quarter. But custom is a mighty tyrant, and he must be bold and faithful who dares to invade his ancient empire. I will not say that Mr. Livingston's Code will be perfect. He is far from pretending to that. But I think it will go so far as to be a great benefit to his own state, and, by consequence, to us all.

Opinion is growing rapidly upon the subject. The superstitious reverence, for barbarous and often heathen antiquity, is vanishing before the light of day. None, except the very weak and blind, now look to the Saxon times for principles of jurisprudence suited to our times. That day-dream has passed away.

all such cases shall be reported, and, at stated times, laid before the General Assembly; and, if the Judge's decision be approved, that it be inserted under its proper head as an amendment, without deranging the order of the whole, but never till then be cited as law. This meets the objection made by some, and much insisted on by Mr. Pappeau, in his late work on jurisprudence, that a Code or written text would become antiquated in its turn, and, in the mean time, would want that plasticity or malleability that the Common law has, which, being delivered out of the Judge's mouth, may be modified gradually to suit the times.

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It is just a year since I ventured to express these ideas, in a discourse before the Historical Society of New York, and, as might be expected, was visited with heavy censure and even acrimonious reproaches by some journalists; but I considered these cries as diagnostics of the mental malady, and was pleased that the subject met notice and discussion in any shape. Since that time, the North American Review, and some other journals of high character, and some daily papers, as the Columbia Telegraph, the New York American, and Commercial Advertiser, have opened their columns upon the enemy, some more, some less decidedly. The celebrated Doctor Cooper, President of Columbia College, South Carolina, has given his name with his vigorous arguments; and what is more important still, the Governor of that state has recommended it to the Legislature, as a measure that will endear them to posterity, to appoint a Committee to prepare a Civil Code; and this in a message full of manly sense and energetic wisdom.

The objections generally urged are these: That the laws we use, and the forms in which they are administered, are sanctioned by time and experience, and should not be rashly innovated upon; that it is rash

now worse than useless. They know that much reform is yet wanted, but they think it may be accomplished by the liberal infusion of the civil and foreign laws wherever they excel our own. I have great deference for the opinions of such men, but I have also an opinion of my own. I think the present generation is entitled to the benefit of the improvements, and that they should not resemble Jacob's ladder, as I have sometimes said to them, with one end in this world and the other in the next—and that Judges should still be Judges; and Legislators, Legislators. I think we should not refuse to sweep our house because more dust may come, or weed our garden because other weeds may grow, and, because we cannot do every thing, do nothing.

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It is easy to foresee that Mr. Crawford would be carried by the tide of feeling in his own state of Georgia. Those designs, sanguinary, unjust, and murderous, as they are, have nevertheless been distinctly avowed and deliberately determined upon. Georgia calls upon the government of the United States to extinguish the Indian title to lands within their territory. The United States replies that they have done all they could to effect that object, and to the extent of the obligation resting upon them; their contract with Georgia only binding them to the extinguishing of the Indian title when it could be done peaceably, and at a reasonable cost. Georgia reiterates her demand, and threatens a resort to arms for the security of her claim; she plainly points her murderous dagger at the very existence of the peaceable, the Christianized, the well-informed Indians, calmly pursuing their own avocations on their own lands, and has the hardihood

pursuant to previous appointment, having received of the U. S. Agent a request to assemble at Broken Arrow on the first day of Dec. next; there to meet commissioners on the part of the United States, to demand of us a new cession of land; therefore, we the undersigned, chiefs, head men, and warriors present, being aware of a considerable increase in the population of the Creek Nation during the last few years, and being already confined in too small bounds, taking into consideration the vast quantity of barren soil which is within the limits we occupy—for there are other reasons equally important, we deem it impolitic and contrary to the true interests of this Nation to dispose of any more of our country; and any authority heretofore given to any individual, either written or verbal, hath long since been revoked and done away. Therefore, it is resolved by the Chiefs in Council, that a copy of this be transmitted to some editor of a public newspaper in the U. States for publication. Confiding in the unanimous disposition of the citizens of the United States, to render justice to those of their fellow-creatures who have not the full means within themselves of communicating their resolves, or of defending their just rights against the malevolent designs of those who seek to entrap them to ruin and destruction; it is confidently hoped, that this publication will become general through the press, so that it may be known to the world that the Creek people are not disposed to sell one foot more of their lands. That we are fast progressing in the arts of civilization cannot be doubted. Take, for instance, a correct estimate of the quantities of homepun manufactured by the Upper Creeks, i. e. only those inhabiting the waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which has been kept from the annals of 1823 to that of 1824. This amounts to upwards of thirty thousand yards. And we are happy to say that agriculture and other arts of civilization are equally fast improving. The benevolent societies now in operation in our country, by whose care a number of our children are now under tuition, promise to do well; and under their system of education, we hope to see the bill of science, where happiness and virtue are to be found; and in the attainment of these blessings we are determined to remain on the soil which gave us birth, and in our own native land, where rests the remains of our ancestors; there also shall our bones moulder with the dust of our forefathers: and there shall our children rise in prosperity and happiness, or sink in adversity. We acknowledge we are weak, and reduced to a handful; and we know that our white brothers are strong and numerous, as the trees of our forest; yet may we not hope to receive that justice which our importance requires? Our father the President loves us, and is now doing much to improve the condition of his hired children. Under his fostering hand we hope we have nothing to fear. He views with delight our rapid improvement in civilization; and we now leave it to our Christian brothers, the white people, to say, if it would not be hard and painful to see us driven from our houses, our fields, our country, and from the privileges we now en-

To this we return the best testament and most precious legacy of human genius, the gift of Truth to benighted man. An invention intended to be that spirit of darkness which has circumvented all human, and keeps in bondage whole human race. And which if successful here, necessarily be adopted elsewhere; that pleasure is preferred to that Truth shall triumph over falsehood.

The struggle between of Light and Darkness, Falsehood, Liberty and has continued from the earliest periods of its existence. Its duty will remain. "The night that never finds the day."

We, the People of the Creek Nation, in order to secure the Liberty to ourselves, firmly resolved, in this our ordinary Legislative Conventions in our reign of capacity. Having between each other a

pointment of electors
and Vice President of
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It stands on facts
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That on
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It was moved by Mr. Ellsworth
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proposition, namely
To be chosen by electors ap-
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lowing proportion:—
On the question to agree to the
following clause, namely,
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The Legislatures of the
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Reference to page 200 of
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That on
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appointment, and eligibility of
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seconded, to agree to the follow-
proposition, namely
To be chosen by electors ap-
pointed for that purpose, by the Le-
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lowing proportion:—
On the question to agree to the
following clause, namely,
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Each State
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presentatives to
which the State
is entitled in the
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The Representative,
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The question to
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clause, was finally
taken from the
Legislatures of
the States; and
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Constitution, just
quoted, was
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In this case, means
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W. T. BRENT, Jr. (Seal.)
Richland, Stafford county, Va.

Eighteenth Congress.
SECOND SESSION.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
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The Book of Revelation Un- scaled.

After remaining hidden during
many centuries, the meaning of the
Apocalypse has been revealed.

I certify, on honor, that I have
discovered the meaning of the A-
pocalypse, which (except that of some
passages in the second and third
chapters) has never been approach-
ed by any expositor.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

An Essay, explaining this won-
derful book, will be put to press so
soon as a moderate edition shall be
subscribed for.

The laconic paragraph of Mr. A-
lexander Smyth, of Syke, of the
H. R. has, as might be expected,
excited much sensation here as well
as elsewhere. Curiosity, of course,
is the predominant feeling. The
subscription paper is rapidly filling;
and if Mr. S. does not make coun-
terts, it will not assuredly be for
the want of readers.

The unique notification of the
Book is, however, better calculated
to gain attention, at first, than to
support its future reputation. A
more modest announcement might
perhaps have suited better. The
work must be uncommonly able,
which can redeem the promises that
are given.

Some writers have already ridi-
culed the pretensions of the writer.
The Eastern papers in particular
have prejudged him with unsparring
severity. But this is rash at all
times, and unjust towards Mr. S.
He is an able man, and for twenty
years has been devoting his research-
es to the scriptures. That he
should make good all his promises
—that he should redeem his honour,
which he has probably pledged with
more zeal than discretion; that he
should do that which so many other
men have failed to do before him,
to break the seals & open thorough-
ly the mysterious Book of the A-
pocalypse, we should be wanting in
candor to avow. But, that he will
write a Book that is worth reading;
that it will be marked by originality
as well as by ability, we have not
only the assurance which his char-
acter as a man of talents gives up,
but the opinion of one gentleman at
least who has seen the manuscript.

Richmond Enquirer.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature convened on the
15th ult.—Mr. Geyer, elected Spea-
ker of the House of Representa-
tives—and Mr. Biggs, President pro
tem. of the Senate.—On the follow-
ing day, Mr. Reeves the Lieut. Go-
vernor elect, took the oath prescrib-

Fellow-Citizens—The *Alm* ghty
has vouchsafed to preserve the Greek
origin, during another campaign,
from the fangs of a ruthless and
sanguinary foe. The undersigned
offer to receive donations from every
part of the United States, for the
purchase of the steam ship *Fal-*
ton, which vessel will be sent to the
Greeks, as soon as a sufficient sum
is collected. All donations will be
received by Charles Wilkes, Esq.,
at the Bank of New York, in Wall
street.

**WILLIAM BAYARD,
CHARLES WILKES,
CHARLES KING,
JONA. GOODUE.**

New York, Dec. 6, 1824.
[Signatures throughout the United
States are desired to receive
this notice under their patronage.

Etiquette.—The Count D'Avauz
was named on the part of France,
minister plenipotentiary to the Con-
gress of Munster, for the peace of
Westphalia. Affairs had begun to
take a favorable turn, when a visit,
received in a manner not quite cor-
rect, deranged the whole, and pro-
longed the war six months longer.
Mr. Countini, ambassador from Ven-
ice, having made his official visit
to the Count D'Avauz, was recon-
ducted by the ambassador of France
only to the staircase, without the
Count's descending one single step.
The proud Venetian was so indig-
nant at this want of respect, that he
immediately took post, and set off to
lay his complaint before his govern-
ment. Venice, however, fallen, was
still proud and haughty; and she
declared, that she would not again
send her ambassador to the con-
gress, till it was agreed that he
should receive the honours to which
he was entitled. France became at
length tired of the war, and after
long negotiations, during which
many men were slain, and many vil-
lages were burned, the French Re-
gent ordered the Count D'Avauz to
satisfy the punctilious vanity of Mr.
Countini the fop. This minister
then returned triumphant, made a
visit to the Count, who reconducted
him to the threshold of the great gate,
there remained till the Venetian
was seated in his carriage, and fi-
nally made him a low bow, after
the carriage had turned, and another
after Mr. Countini had returned
the bow—for all these ceremonies
were stipulated in the ultimatum of
Venice.

So much for *Diplomacy* and
Etiquette.

NINE months after date application
will be made to the honorable Inferi-
or Court of Elbert county, while sit-
ting for ordinary purposes, for leave
to sell the real estate of Joseph Chit-
tler, deceased, for the benefit of the
heirs. JOHN A. HEARD,
SINGLETON W. ALLEN
Administrators.

July 20, 1824.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1825.

GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

Consent to explanations of the Commissioners of the United States have failed in the object of negotiation. No treaty has been concluded with the Creek Indians for the extinguishment of their title to lands within the limits of Georgia. Another attempt is contemplated, next spring, when success is confidently anticipated. That the people of Georgia have to regret the failure of a treaty, yet some things have been brought to light which probably would not have been known, and which have developed the principal causes which have prevented to this day an amicable settlement of the claims of Georgia upon the general government, and the purchase of land from the Indians. The people of the state will hardly believe that a moral religious community has been found guilty of such an offence, by certain individuals to frustrate the good intentions of the President of the United States respecting the claims of Georgia, to divide the general government, and to prevent a division of land from being made by the Indians for the benefit of this state. The most dishonourable means were employed by these individuals to accomplish their object: bankruptcy to fame and fortune in all likelihood, they had to resort to every means to obtain a fortune, when once lost, can be retrieved by the acquisition of wealth, but by preying on the public treasure, and by a non-polishing trade with the Indians. To corruption, treachery, and profusion, must now be added the crime of perjury, in witnessing the title to lands within the limits of Georgia, and the differences which have unhappily sprung up between this state and the government of the United States. Though slow coming, the day of retribution is at last arrived, and we have not a single doubt that the President, apprized of all the particulars of this criminal transaction, will render justice to whom it appertains, and that those individuals, who have committed such a crime, will be removed from the theatre of their iniquitous and treacherous actions, and prevented hereafter from embroiling the state of Georgia in difficulties with the general government.

Some time in May last we ascribed the failure of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians to some citizens high in office, who, to accomplish political designs, were urging clandestinely some Indians to remove from their natural abode, their land for the benefit of Georgia. We obtained our information at the time from an undoubted source; and we would have been more explicit had we not then harboured the idea, that the President of the United States would have been acquainted with all the facts connected with the negotiation for a treaty, which must have been transmitted to the proper department of the national executive by the Commissioners, and that the President, in his intelligence, he would have adopted speedy measures to bring to a happy conclusion the existing differences between Georgia and the general government. Our information has been confirmed since by the publication of certain public and private papers connected with the Indians, the state of Georgia, and the national government, with which the people will be made acquainted in due time. We can only say at this time, that the good intentions of certain individuals to keep the President in ignorance respecting the Indians' political designs, had not yet been accomplished, nor enough money made; which objects would not have been reached had the President been fully cognizant of the actual condition of the Cherokees, and of the means employed to make them adopt a policy entirely contrary to their best interest. But treacherous transactions cannot long remain concealed; the disclosure of certain facts concerning the Cherokees, will hasten the complete disclosure of other matters concerning the Cherokees. The general government should know all—the people of Georgia should know all—the people of the North also should know all what relates to Indian affairs in this section of the country, for the time they may cease their abuse and great calamities against us in the South. With respect to the Creek Indians, we have been informed from a correct source, not however from any one belonging to the U. S. Mission to the Creeks, that the opposition of the Indians to give up more land to Georgia, originated with persons high in the Creek Agency. A Mr. Walker, who it appears is Sub Agent, and who has married the daughter of an Indian chief, has been the principal manager among the Indians of the late negotiations, and by them the conclusion of a treaty. It has been ascertained too, that he is the author of several pieces published in almost all the newspapers of the North, and even of his own, and signed by several chiefs of the Creek Indians, which pieces were not published, though requested, having been informed that they had been written at the Agency, and published without the participation of the whole Creek Nation. It is not a declaration of his duties as a United States Agent, for Mr. Walker to become a party with the Indians against the state of Georgia and the general government. It is not highly censurable to hearten those who are so indiscreet as to give the President in regard to the Indians, that it not to treat to excite contentions and broils

the benevolent views of the President, as expressed in his last message to Congress, and better will it be for their peace, comfort, and the undisturbed enjoyment of their mode of life. These motives may be ascribed to some other passions of the human heart: to envy, to avarice, which cannot be acquired by any entirely depraved, to hatred for such, whose wily, patriotic, and noble actions, they cannot imitate; and to interest, this primary motive of almost all human actions. With the Indians this is carried on to a considerable extent, and the profits are sometimes pretty large: should the Indians be induced to cede their lands on this side of the Mississippi, in order to go to the other side of that river, as recommended by the President, the difficulties in this section of the country, hence the clamours of those engaged in it, against any cessation of host by the Indians.

Our readers will find in this paper an article under the title of "Georgia Claims," taken from a New York paper. The piece following it, and purporting to be from the Indians, was written by Mr. Walker. His feelings must be excited in the breast of every Georgian, when such palpable calumnies and vulgar epithets are promulgated to the world. We do not a spirit of resentment to be raised against the men who for sometime past, under the sanction of a false name, have deceived the people of North Carolina, and the Indians residing within their limits, by demonstrating through the country false statements of the actual condition, feelings, and intentions of those Indians. To those men the Georgia press is indebted for a series of articles which has been headed upon them as some time past from all quarters: their names being given, the execution of all good citizens—those can they alone for the mischief they have occasioned, and the agony which they have created in the breasts of the North and South, respecting the Indians and the just claims of Georgia upon the general government.

The defects in our system of jurisprudence has attracted the attention of the most eminent jurists of the country. Among them Mr. Sampson, of New York, is considered one of the ablest. The letter published in the 12th paper, on the subject of Mr. Livingston's case, in the Georgia courts, will doubtless be read with attention. Mr. Sampson has a high and well merited command to that part of Governor Wadsworth's message to the legislature of South Carolina, which relates to the subject of his letter. Governor Truitt, in his message, recommends the same subject to the attention of the legislature of Georgia, as will be seen by the following extract from his state paper. "The time is not far distant when every citizen of the Union, having acquired a more perfect knowledge of its true interests, will be governed by a just and liberal spirit, and not upon confused tradition and custom; and that only upon a well digested system of laws, which will be the accomplishment of this desirable object, it will be the duty of those citizens who are entrusted with high offices, and those who are discharged for talent and science, to place before the people the benefits which must result to the community, by the adoption of a regular and written system of jurisprudence."

Extract from Governor Truitt's Message. "The compilation and digest of the Statute Law of England, in force in this country, has been formed since by the publication of certain public and private papers connected with the Indians, the state of Georgia, and the national government, with which the people will be made acquainted in due time. We can only say at this time, that the good intentions of certain individuals to keep the President in ignorance respecting the Indians' political designs, had not yet been accomplished, nor enough money made; which objects would not have been reached had the President been fully cognizant of the actual condition of the Cherokees, and of the means employed to make them adopt a policy entirely contrary to their best interest. But treacherous transactions cannot long remain concealed; the disclosure of certain facts concerning the Cherokees, will hasten the complete disclosure of other matters concerning the Cherokees. The general government should know all—the people of Georgia should know all—the people of the North also should know all what relates to Indian affairs in this section of the country, for the time they may cease their abuse and great calamities against us in the South. With respect to the Creek Indians, we have been informed from a correct source, not however from any one belonging to the U. S. Mission to the Creeks, that the opposition of the Indians to give up more land to Georgia, originated with persons high in the Creek Agency. A Mr. Walker, who it appears is Sub Agent, and who has married the daughter of an Indian chief, has been the principal manager among the Indians of the late negotiations, and by them the conclusion of a treaty. It has been ascertained too, that he is the author of several pieces published in almost all the newspapers of the North, and even of his own, and signed by several chiefs of the Creek Indians, which pieces were not published, though requested, having been informed that they had been written at the Agency, and published without the participation of the whole Creek Nation. It is not a declaration of his duties as a United States Agent, for Mr. Walker to become a party with the Indians against the state of Georgia and the general government. It is not highly censurable to hearten those who are so indiscreet as to give the President in regard to the Indians, that it not to treat to excite contentions and broils

Mr. Guise.—Please publish the following ticket for Justices of the Inferior Court, and oblige, MARY.

THOMAS WOOTEN, JOHN B. LEECH, CHARLES C. NILES, LEWIS S. BROWN, WM. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Guise.—By giving place to the following ticket for Justices of the Inferior Court of this county, you will meet the views of all the Republican voters. DEMOCRATICUS.

JOHN T. GRAVES, SAMUEL H. GOOD, J. H. ROBERTSON, JOHN W. COOPER, JAMES CHIVERS.

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

One tract of Land containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Kenne creek, adjoining Acton Nash and others, in the occupancy of Micajah W. Davis; and a negro woman named Sue and her child Moses; all levied on as the property of the said Micajah W. Davis, to satisfy an execution in favor of Smith and Wright. ALSO.

All George W. Dodson's interest in his father's (Ignatius Dodson's) estate both real and personal, and also all his interest in his mother's (Chloe Dodson's) estate, both real and personal; levied on by virtue of an execution in the name of Asa Dearing, vs. George W. Dodson, together with sundry others, vs. said George W. Dodson; a part of said personal estates will be present at the sale, to-wit: the negroes, perhaps three or four in number; the particular negroes are not as yet known, as there has been no division of said estates among the legatees, but will be previous to the day of sale. ALSO.

Two tracts of Land lying on the little Beaverdam creek, on the waters of Dry fork, one adjoining George Willis and others, containing 243 and 3-10th acres, more or less; the other 8 1-2 acres, more or less, adjoining the first named tract and Mrs. Mary Callaway, each in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary E. Echols, and the first named tract is levied on as the property of Josephus D. Echols, to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co., vs. Josephus D. Echols and Simon Echols; property pointed out by Simon Echols; also, 250 barrels of corn, more or less, levied on as the property of Simon Echols, to satisfy sundry executions, vs. said S. Echols. ALSO.

Two Negro Men, named Ralph and Henry, one about 28 and the other 19 years of age; levied on as the property of Cecilia Porter, Esq's of Benjamin Porter, Esq's, to satisfy an execution in the name of William Dearing & Co. vs. Asa Dearing, vs. Cecilia Porter, Esq's of Benjamin Porter, Esq's, together with sundry other executions against said Executrix; property pointed out by, and left in possession of, defendant. ALSO.

Two Negroes: Titus a boy about 12 years old, and Nelly a girl about 10 years old; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley, to satisfy an execution in the name of Augustus H. Gibson, vs. Levi H. Echols, Simon Echols, and Royland Beasley, together with sundry other executions, vs. said Beasley. ALSO.

One Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter and others, and at the time of levy said to be in the occupancy of Edney Willis and Joshua Willis; levied on as the property of Paul F. Willis, to satisfy an execution in the name of James Chivers, vs. Paul F. Willis, together with one other in the name of Susannah Kendrick, vs. said Willis. ALSO.

One tract of land, and the

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 staves of fodder, one side board, three beds, steeds and farm-trail, six window 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, Hapley, & 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. R. J. Willis, R. S. W. C.

January 1, 1825

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

Seven Negroes, viz: Davy, Bob, Dogie, and her four children, Eliza, Fanny, Helen, and the other an infant; levied on as the property of Allen P. Rice to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilott Hopkins and others. ALSO.

Five Negroes, viz: Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jane a girl, Sam a boy, and Ku a child; levied on as the property of Jas. Towns, to satisfy sundry executions against said Towns, and subject to a mortgage in favour of Wm. Jones. ALSO.

Two Negroes, viz: Winney and Clara, and one tract of land containing 7 1-2 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of New Ford creek, adjoining John Slack and others; levied on as the property of Thomas B. Danforth, to satisfy an execution in favor of Stewart & Hargraves, against Allen P. Rice & Co.—Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. ALSO.

One bay Horse, age somewhat full, nine years and culver, four small steers, two heifers, four beds and furniture, steeds and cords, twenty head of hogs, one chad wagon and gear, one forty saw cotton gin, one negro man named Joe, and one negro woman named Henry; levied on as the property of John Bird, to satisfy an execution in favor of Ruper Weekland against said Bird, and to be sold subject to a mortgage property pointed out by defendant. ALSO.

Two lots in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon; one lying on Main street and fronting the public square, now in the occupancy of A. A. Cleveland, Samuel Ellis and others, and the other lot lying on Main street, opposite the lot formerly called Griffith, now in the occupancy of John B. Leonard and others; levied on as the property of John B. Leonard, to satisfy two executions, one in favor of Thomas W. B. Iron, administrator of bonds on of Thos. W. Sims, deceased, against Charles P. Sherburne, John B. Leonard, Royland Beasley and Andrew Reddell, and the other in favour of the Bank of the State of Georgia against John B. Leonard; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. John Burks, D. S.

Jan. 1, 1825

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

MUSIC. MRS. EVANS

HAVING finished her engagements as an instructor of Music in the Wrightborough Academy, and having become a resident of Washington, respectfully tenders her talents in the above art, to such of its inhabitants as may feel disposed to patronize her. Mrs. E. flatters herself that, from the success which has hitherto crowned her efforts, she will still be enabled to render satisfaction to those who may place themselves under her instruction. Mrs. E. will give private lessons to those who cannot, without inconvenience, attend her at her own house. Jan 1, 1825.

Collector's Sale.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house of Elbert county, within the usual sale hours, a part or one tract of land containing one hundred acres, lying in Elbert county, on the waters of Cold Water creek, granted to Daniel C. White, adjoining land of Archibald Newbern and Hantz; said tract of land levied on as the property of John C. Leet, to satisfy his tax for the year 1823—amount \$6 13 cents. Conditions of the purchase or paying for titles. L. McTerry, T. C. E. C. December 17th, 1824.

SIX 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 10 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'r. May 8, 1824.

Georgia, Elbert County. Court of Ordinary, November Term 1824.

The petition of George Bragg, et al. that Morris Skinner, deceased, the twenty fourth day of February 1823, made a title bond to Jonathan for a tract of land containing two hundred two and one half acres in the county of Henry 16th district No. 345, condition make titles to your petitioner should produce the same, and it appearing that the said George Bragg produced said grant according to tenor of said bond, and that Morris Skinner has since the said bond died intestate, administration has been granted to Valentine Smith: Therefore to cite and admonish said Valentine Smith, together with all other persons, to be and do the March term of this court suing, to show cause, if any they have, why an order compelling the Valentine Smith to comply with said bond, or show cause why it should be passed; and it is further ordered that publication be made of this at the law direct.

A true copy from the minutes of said court, this 27th of November, 1824. JOB WESTON, c. c. o. m3r



few so feeble a light on the page, and the book trembled in the hands of the reader, he could not distinguish one from another. The little men cried and clung to the

O. L.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Jacob Cain late of Wilkes county, deceased are notified to present them to the subscriber within the time, and authenticated as prescribed by law. All persons indebted, are required to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth L. Cain, ex'x.

Nov. 17. 1824. 43-61

Six negroes: Ailsey, Clara, Lizzy, Gracy, Lewis and Dolphus, levied on as the property of John

WAZILL be sold on the 1st Tu

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 other land 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 best

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 other land 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 best

Monthly Notices.

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 half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.
Harriet Hoff, adm'x.
July 6, 1824.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Oglethorpe county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 242 1/2 acres more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Little River, for the benefit of the heirs & creditors of Matthew Phillips, deceased.

John Harper, adm'r.
December 20, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Wm. Woods, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Jephia V. Harris, adm'r.
July 20, 1824. 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 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 29, 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 the real estate of John Langdon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.
Sept. 6, 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 Eliza Patterson, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

William Patterson, adm'r.
Sept. 22, 1824.

Two likely negro men, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Andrew Low & Co. against said Beasley, together with sundry other filias against said Beasley; property pointed out in first fi fa.

ALSO,
Ruth a negro woman, about 40 years of age, and Jackson her child, about 2 years old; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution in favour of Charles Kelsey & Co. obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, together with sundry other filias against Beasley; property pointed out in first fi fa.

R. J. Willis, D. S.
Nov. 26, 1824.

Administrators' Sales.
At the late residence of John Wellborn, deceased, will be sold on Thursday the 18th day of January next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, corn, fodder, oats, stock of all kinds, cattle, horses, and the crop of cotton; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms 12 months credit, the purchasers giving small notes with approved security, and the property not to be removed until the conditions are complied with. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Nathaniel Bailey, adm'r.
Dec. 2, 1824.

WILL be sold at the late residence of James Edwards, deceased, in Elbert county, on Milling creek, 3 miles from the Fish-Dam Ford, on the 25th day of January next, all the persons' effects of said deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, cows, corn, fodder, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Also—At the same time and place.

Will be hired for one year, the Negroes belonging to said estate, among which are boat hands, a carpenter, and valuable field and house servants. The Plantation and Mills will be rented for the ensuing year. The terms made known on that day.

Sarah B. Edwards, ad'x.
December 8, 1824 50—45.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in March next, at Lincoln Court-House, within the legal sale hours, one

Lot of Land,
in Early county, 26th district, No. 174, it being the real estate of Hannah Holmes, deceased; sold agreeably to an order of the Court while sitting for ordinary purposes in aid for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.
Dec. 25, 1824. 52—51

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 Joel Chivers, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

James Chivers, guard'n.
Nov. 9, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

All William H. Penn's right, title, and interest in and to a tract of land and improvements lying on Broad river and Long creek, adjoining Marshall Martin and others, containing nine hundred and twenty four acres, more or less; levied on as his property to satisfy an execution from Richmond Superior Court, in the name of William Egan vs. Penn & Jackson; property pointed out by John C. Talbert.

ALSO,
Two houses and lots in the village of Malloryville, one containing five acres, more or less, with a good dwelling house and out houses, and one other containing one half acre, more or less, adjoining the store house which formerly belonged to William Mallory on the east, and the public road on the south, with a good house, suitable for a store house on the same, cash in the occupancy of Dr. John Jonathan; levied on as the property of Benjamin Wooten to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Lemuel Wooten; property pointed out in said mortgage filia.

ALSO,
One negro woman named Tempy; levied on by a constable as the property of Sarah Taylor to satisfy two executions in favor of Irvin & Davis vs. Sarah Taylor and Joseph Taylor; and five others in favor of Irvin & Davis, vs. William F. Taylor and Sarah Taylor.

ALSO,
One negro woman (which is now under a levy and is advertised under a filia in favor of Isaac Ramsey, against Johnson Wellborn, deceased,) named Lizzy; levied on as the property of Elzy B. Reynolds to satisfy an execution in favor of James Holing vs. Elzy B. Reynolds, John M'Cord, and Joshua Davis; property pointed out by plaintiff's counsel.

R. J. Willis, D. S. w. c.
December 8, 1824

On the 1st Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the Court-house of Wilkes county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six negroes: Ailsley, Clary, Lizzy, Gracy, Lewis and Dolphus; levied on as the property of Johnston Wellborn, deceased, by virtue of an execution on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Isaac Ramsey, vs. Johnston Wellborn, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff, and by his direction; left in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
October 30, 1824.

On the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold, at the Court-house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

Nine negroes, viz. Daniel, Frank, Davy, Hannah, Nancy and her two children Alfred and Jones, Betty and her child; levied on as the property of William Ball to satisfy an execution in favor of David Allison vs. said Ball; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,
One tract of land containing 266 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining Robert Chivers and others; levied on as the property of John Robertson, Sen. to satisfy sun-

Among the company was a shrewd young farmer, who had from the first supposed the fiend to be nothing more than some domestic animal, but being a lover of fun and willing to see a comedy, he kept his thoughts to himself, and pretended to sympathise with the others in their fears. The new thought it time to interfere, and snatching a pitch pine knot blazing from the fire, expressed his determination to rescue the priest or perish in the attempt. A lovely young damsel laid hold of the skirts of his coat—and the cry of don't! proceeded from every part of the room.—Unheeding this kind concern for his safety he rushed into the cellar, seized the ram by one of his horns and dragged the struggling animal up stairs, calling to the astonished person, "follow me." The horned devil was led in triumph, followed by the vanquished Ecclesiastic, into the midst of the company. A momentary silence and hanging down of heads ensued. The past scene however was too ludicrous to admit of sober reflection, and loud peals of laughter burst forth from every side, during which the ram was turned out of the door, the parson absented himself without ceremony, and the sports of the evening were resumed with better spirits than before.

O. L.

THE Planters' Hotel,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
Is open and under the superintendence of Mr. CORBET DICKINSON and Mr. J. P. BENNEY, late of Savannah. The House has undergone repairs; the rooms are spacious and are refurnished. Persons can be accommodated with single rooms, and every exertion will be made to render them comfortable.

Samuel Hale, Proprietor.
Nov. 26, 1824. 49 60

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Jacob Cain late of Wilkes county, deceased, are notified to present them to the subscriber within the time, and authenticated as prescribed by law.—All persons indebted, are required to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth L. Cain, ex'x.
Nov. 17, 1824. 48-61

Executors' Sale.

On the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Hon. Inferior Court of Wilkes county, will be sold two tracts of land lying in the county of Franklin, on the waters of Tugaloo river, adjoining Hay and others, one of the tracts containing 292 acres, and the other 350 acres, more or less, and another tract of land lying in Morgan county, on the waters of Harden's creek, containing 202 1/2 acres, more or less.—The two tracts in Franklin to be sold at the Court house of that county, and the tract in Morgan to be sold at the Court house in the town of Madison. And at the Court house of Wilkes county, will be sold on the same day, by computation one half acre lot lying in the town of Washington, and adjoining Andrew Shepherd. It being the whole of the real estate of Dr. Gilbert Hay, deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Richard H. Long,
Felix G. Hay,
Nov. 27, 1824. Executors.

to the next morning. The message way, while the good man himself was busied on the opposite side of the house. An old ram, the patriarch of a large flock of sheep kept on the farm, having got taste of some of the scattered scraps of the eubages, unobserved entered the cellar and silently consumed his feast. The avenue thence which he had entered was immediately closed up, and all the necessary work and arrangements being completed, the larger boys and girls set off on foot in high glee, the dog running and barking before them apparently as well pleased with going to Grand papa's as any of the happy group.

Soon after the parent pair and their little ones having put out the fire and fastened the doors and windows, by means of many curious contrivances to keep out thieves, started on the same destination.

In the afternoon of the day following the festival, which had been kept under the paternal roof with many devout and jovial exercises, the family returned home accompanied by some of their young cousins. Some of their youthful neighbours for the two sexes were invited in, and a very thanksgiving carousal was passed. A full tide of successful operations when one of the boys, who the Legation sent into the cellar, with a tow reeked candle, which shed in the faint light enough to make the creature visible, to draw elder, ran to the room with eyes glaring, uttered a half suffocated

July 23rd—the Devil is in the bed and 'Poo," said the father, "you are frightened by your own shadow." By which he seized the candle, and purpose, the candlestick clenched the State shaking hand of the boy, who rushed to the cellar where he had descended half an hour before, the large sinner eyes and house heroes of the beast in to retreat as much terrified as his son.—"Sure enough the man in the cellar." The utmost dismay and uproar now prevailed. The good man seized the candle, and attempted to read, which he could not do, as the light on the page, and the book trembled in the hands of the reader, who could not distinguish one from another. The little boy cried and clung to their mother—the ladies nestled close to their favorite swains—and the whole house shook with the agitation of his half-demented inhabitants.—One bright thought however occurred—a messenger was despatched for the minister, "to lay the Devil."

The Parson, a man more celebrated for good nature, piety and credulity, than for talents or heroism, slipped the small bible into his pocket, put on his hand and surplice, that he might appear as formidable to his great adversary as possible, and hastened to the relief of his distressed parishioners.

On coming to the house the reverend man was hailed as a deliverer, and implored by at least a dozen voices once "to drive the devil away."—But a few moments were lost in asking questions, which no one could answer, before the Parson was pushed forward as a leader, lighted by the same penurious candle into the cellar, the most courageous of the company keeping close behind him. When he reached the foot of the stairs, the eyes of fire and the shadowy outline of enormous horns, magnified ten fold at least by the terrors of these that

Job writing

The Washington News.

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1825.

VOLUME XI.]

NEWS OFFICE.
March 10, 1825.

WE remind our subscribers, that the terms of this paper at \$1.00 per annum, are payable in advance, or \$4.00 payable at the end of the year. We request them at the same time distinctly to understand, that we had time requires the comp. of long terms, in justice to ourselves, and to those subscribers who have a constantly and effectively supported paper. Rates for advertising at \$1.00 per line. Accounts due the Office, if not paid as required, previous to May term of the Inferior Court, shall indifferently be put in suit, a measure we will be led to adopt in justice to ourselves, and to our advertising friends who have enabled us to go on with our business by punctual payment.

WE are requested to announce JOHN HALIDAY, Esq. as a candidate at the next election for Clerk of the Inferior Court. June 18, 1825.

WE are requested to announce OVERTON WINGFIELD, Esq. as a candidate at the next election for Clerk of the Inferior Court. June 28, 1825.

Washington Lodge.

THE members of this lodge are requested to be punctual at a regular meeting to be held at the Masonic Hall on the first Tuesday in August next, at business of importance will have to be transacted.

By order.

W. F. HAY, Sec'y.
July 11, 1825 29 St

From the Georgia Journal.

Official Papers.

Executive Department, Geo.
Milledgeville, 24th June, 1825.

SIR: I will thank you to inform me if in a conversation held at my request with Col. Lumpkin you stated to him that the evidence submitted to you did not furnish even probable cause to suspect the Indian Agent as guilty under the charges exhibited against him in my letter of the 31st ultimo. As I intend to communicate immediately with your government on this subject, I wish you to be very particular in the answer you may think proper to give, that the possibility of mistake or misapprehension may be avoided.

Very respectfully sir,
G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Andrews,
Special Agent, U. S.

Milledgeville, Geo.
June the 24th, 1825.

SIR: I am honored by the receipt of your note of this evening. Col. Lumpkin has misapprehended my remarks greatly. (For I feel satisfied he is incapable of misapprehending them.) If he supposed, had formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Indian Agent, or would form one, until I was placed in possession, in an official manner, of all the evidence to be obtained from every quarter, and had thoroughly examined it. The conversation I had the honor of holding with the Colonel, which, it appears, was at the request of your

(copy of a letter from the Agent of the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult.) waiting to be furnished with the documents and evidence promised in it. So soon as I shall be honored by its receipt, (if Gen. Gaines shall have arrived) I will immediately proceed to execute the intentions of the President, as made known to your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

T. P. ANDREWS,

Special Agent.
To His Ex. Gen. M. Troup
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, 24th June, 1825.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, I place you in possession of the report of a committee—the resolutions which follow—and the evidence which supports them. In the case of the Agent for Indian Affairs, whose conduct in connection with the late disturbances in the Creek Nation, has been recently a subject of investigation before that Legislature,

Very respectfully,

G. M. TROUP.

Maj. T. P. Andrews,
Special Agent.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, 24th June, 1825.

SIR: In the conversations held with yourself and Gen. Gaines in relation to the objects of your mission, you were pleased to express a desire to receive from myself, any views or suggestion which might usefully contribute to the results which were most desirable. These in passing, have been hitherto frankly given—as it is determined, that one or both of you will proceed to attend the convention of the Indians about to be held at Broken Arrow and the Indian Springs, it becomes my duty to disclose to you in a special manner, the opinions entertained of this first and most important movement; so that if misapprehension follows, the Councils of Georgia will share in no degree the responsibility of that misapprehension; it is known to be one of your objects, to elicit from the Convention the truths connected with the late and present disorders in the Nation; a development which the Councils of Georgia cannot fail to regard with very deep concern. It has been more than once asked of you therefore if preparatory to this movement, it did not seem to you as indispensable to suspend the Agent from his functions under the authority vested in you by your Government. The answers given have been received with pain and regret, because they indicated an intention to forbear the exercise of the power, at least for the present, whilst it is plainly foreseen that the present is the only moment, at which the exercise of it would be of any value to you or to us in the fulfillment of the objects of your mission, and for this very obvious reason. The Agent in virtue of his official power exercising a controlling influence on

the Agent is present to the Indians in his robes of crime, yet sustained by the Government of the United States, as if his purity were spotless, and his name unsullied—the same in authority as he always has been—the same whom they behold in prospect to be their leader through new trials, their counsellor in evil times and the Supreme Director of their destinies in all times. Can it be presumed, that under such circumstances, the Indians will speak to you without restraint? The Documents of incontestable authority placed in your possession, prove to you that they will not. No sir, the way to the accomplishment of the ends of your mission is open—suspend the Agent—make statement to the friends of McIntosh for the blood shed by the guilty instruments of white men—restore the friendly Chiefs to their political rank and power, and my word for it, you will find truth, and enough of it, for every purpose, peace, reconciliation, and union.

With great respect and esteem,
G. M. TROUP.

Maj. T. P. Andrews,
Special Agent.

Creek Agency, Fort River, June 19th, 1825.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 14th inst. accompanied by a copy of the evidence against the Indian Agent, taken before the Committee of the Georgia Legislature. I have not yet received an official copy of the documents promised in your letter of the 31st May, and take the liberty of urging your Excellency to furnish me with them as soon as possible. I avail myself of this opportunity to call the attention of your Excellency, in an especial manner to the necessity of furnishing the Agent of the General Government, as speedily as possible, with any additional testimony which you may wish to offer against the Indian Agent: I hope to get through the examination of the evidence offered and to be offered by the Agent, to rebut that with which I have already been furnished, in about three weeks: The urgency, indeed necessity, of having any additional testimony which may be offered against him, by that time, or as soon thereafter as possible, will be apparent; as a fair examination must form the wish of your Excellency as it does that of the President and of the Secretary of War.

I have to acknowledge also, the receipt of your Communication of the 14th inst. which was handed to me at the moment of my departure for this place from Milledgeville: I am perhaps, unfortunate in entertaining different opinions of the matters to which it relates, and particularly as to the importance, the justice or necessity of suspending the Agent under present circumstances. After an attentive examination of the testimony taken by the committee, and some already shown to me by the Agent, and as no specifications have been presented, I did not think that the suspension was demanded on the grounds con-

necessity of his suspension, and the manner in which that opinion is communicated, will compel me to that course, in courtesy, and to convince your Excellency and the people of Georgia, that the General Government is determined not to suffer even a supposed difficulty to be in the way, and to leave no course untried, who may elicit that free unbiased testimony of all persons, this even towards a man who has not been so far as the investigation has been pursued by the authorities of Georgia, "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation," or confronted with the witnesses against him," or had "compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor—as required by the sacred instrument which guards the rights of all."

I observed before leaving Milledgeville, that parts of the testimony taken before the Committee of the Legislature, had been published in the newspapers; and it was currently reported that the balance was to be shortly made public. The Indian Agent being an officer of the General Government I presume, (and from expressions in the report adopted by the Legislature,) that the main object of the examination was to place the General Government in possession of the evidence. If such is the fact, your Excellency will not, I feel assured, think it improper in me, as the Agent of the Government, to remark, that I trust you will consider it as due to courtesy to the General Government, and in justice to the party accused, that the evidence taken by the committee, and now in the official charge of your Excellency, now duly exparte, should not be spread before the public, and public opinion thereby forestalled before the Agent has had an opportunity of defending himself, or the General Government an opportunity of examining the evidence adduced by either party. The frankness which your Excellency has uniformly invited, emboldens me to make this suggestion for your consideration.

With the highest respect and consideration, I remain your Excellency's most obedient servant.

T. P. ANDREWS,

Special Agent.
To His Excellency George M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, 24th June, 1825.

SIR—From the course recently pursued by the Agent in procuring from the Chiefs of the hostile Indians, under the influence of his office, and from the Missionaries, their attestation to his innocence, the Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Legislature, are directed to proceed to Broken Arrow, to participate in the councils to be held there on the 25th inst. so far as they have for their objects, the collection of facts and development of truths as connected with the late disturbances in the Nation, and the charges exhibited by this government against the Agent of the United States for Indian Affairs. They are instructed specially to avoid any interference, unless solicited

testimony will, for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to the end under orders to make a dispatch.

You have widely mistaken me, you believe that any deposition extracts here to withhold from the Agent, the most ample means of justifying himself to his government, much less any desire for the persons made of an act on your part, that would savor of oppression—on the contrary, this government desires that the fairest opportunity shall be afforded the accused, of proving of every description of testimony, which may be available for his complete vindication, free from obstacles or embarrassment, which might have the power to interfere.

It was in this spirit that my instructions to the Commission were drafted, and although it was known that the Agent had disclaimed that authority of the government of Georgia to interfere, and that therefore there was little probability of his seeking the benefit of a partial investigation; nevertheless, an instruction has been given, which will admit him at his pleasure, to be present at the investigation upon part and to exercise the right of a full examination freely. Moreover, I can add with great sincerity, that it will give me pleasure at any time, to contribute aids and facilities to his defense, for whatever I may believe of the guilt or innocence of the Agent, I trust, that one and all of us, for the honor of our own human nature, would gladly see him vindicated and justified against such charges as have been preferred by this government. Whilst, however, this assurance is given, it is nevertheless true, that you have much misapprehended the sense of my message, which accords your construction of it, implicit doubt of the guilt of the Agent. No such doubt exists. It was so said that the Agent had committed crimes, because it was not intended to say so; it was enough that the Agent had been charged with the "commission of them; and having exhibited the charges, I presumed you would not have been inaccessible to the intelligence of this accuser passing sentence upon the accused. But whilst this was purposely avoided, I can very freely make known to you here, that, if instead of passing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, I had been stating my belief from the evidence even now disclosed, and exparte as it may be, I would have said without hesitation, that with respect to the one charge, I believed him guilty of that, beyond the possibility of refutation; and that with regard to the other, he was so far innocent only as he was not present at the time and place inflicting the death with his hands. Taking the different views of the subject, I therefore have yielded a reluctant but gracious assent to the suspension of the Agent, and indeed to the little the language of complicity, injury might by possibility, from it to the accused. Be persuaded Sir, that this act of suspen-

Admitted

...ing from them fairly
truth; a fact well
out, but which fact
in from thus fore-
giving you.
...self to say,
...not been so far
...has been pursu-
...of Georgia,
...nature and cause of
...you will suffer me
...that this has been no o-
...of yours, but of yours;
...part of your duty to have, no-
...the Agent, so soon as the
...of the existence
...of those charges; and with re-
...to specifications, I assure you,
...that unless for some very useful
...to the interests of Georgia,
...I would not take the trouble to sit
...down to paper to make them.
...Agent is charged with instigating
...the Indians to the commission
...of the crime of murder, and with pre-
...determined resolution to prevent the
...Indians from makingcession of the
...so long as a certain person
...the head of the government
...and these in all reason
...specifications enough. We are
...not exhibiting charges against the
...Agent as offending the martial law,
...to which a long detail of specifica-
...tions, according to custom, must be
...submitted. If your government
...wants further specification, it must
...seek it elsewhere; and this Sir, is
...obviously the mistaken bias under
...which you and your government la-
...bor. You are dilating to resolve ev-
...ery thing into prejudice against the
...Agent for his protection—whereas
...it is notorious that the prejudice
...of your government has been so far ad-
...versary to him, that it is very
...difficult to subdue it by any kind of
...evidence.

With respect to "the rights of
...confederation with the witnesses a-
...gainst him," there is abundant time
...to this, when after the finding of
...a true bill, he shall be arraigned at
...the bar of justice—and with regard
...to his "not having compulsory pro-
...cess for obtaining witnesses in his
...favor, as required by the sacred in-
...strument which regards the rights
...of man," I pledge you my word of
...honor, that whenever I shall hear
...of such gross injustice being done
...to him by any competent and authori-
...zed tribunal, before which he may
...be cited, I will consider it as an in-
...jury done to myself and if done by a
...tribunal within my jurisdiction, and
...of course punishable for offense
...committed under our Constitution
...and laws, so far as depends on me,
...the utmost efforts will be made to
...bring to punishment, all or any pub-
...lic agents concerned in so offending.
...The documents are in course of
...publication, by order of the Legis-
...lature; having previously been made
...public by that body itself in the
...most formal manner, it is not seen
...that any further publication of them
...can operate injuriously to the Agent;
...for it would seem to be better, even
...on his own account, that after so
...much had been made known of their
...contents, all should be known, and
...that nothing should be left for infer-
...ence of conjecture, especially too,
...the public understanding the
...nature of the evidence to be ex-
...posed, he will be able to estimate it at
...its true worth. It may be
...added; that by a special and
...resolution, the Governor is
...to cause them to be dis-
...tributed all the counties as
...they are printed; and you are

enter into proceedings against him
before his trial, which might sav-
of oppression. At the same time
that I take advantage of the first
possible moment to disclaim, in the
fullest manner, entertaining for a
moment, a belief as to any such
disposition or intention, yet your
Excellency will excuse me for re-
marking, that although I could not
for an instant, entertain a belief
that such intentions actuated the
authorities of Georgia, that their
acts must inevitably have that un-
just and oppressive operation on the
Agent. It is impossible that authori-
ties so exalted, could wish to act
oppressively or unjustly, towards
a humble individual under trial: But
it is equally impossible for an
unprejudiced person to withhold the
belief that their proceedings, (in
the absence of any but the fairest
intentions,) have had those effects
on the interests and feelings of the
individual referred to.

You remark—that by the power
of influence of his office, the
"hostile Chiefs have been awak-
ed, and a declaration of the in-
nocence of the Agent either extor-
ed or otherwise obtained, and this
too, just before the period at
which Gen. Gaines arrived at which Gen. Gaines
and myself were to converse the
same Indians, for the purpose of
obtaining from them false and
"honestly the truth, a fact well
known to the Agent, but which
fact did not prevent him from
thus forestalling and anticipating"
us? I am satisfied it is only neces-
sary, (to induce him to do justice
in your good opinion, in relation to
that particular transaction,) to re-
mind your Excellency that those
documents were procured by the A-
gent from the Indians, before it
was possible for the Agent to know
that Gen. Gaines, or an Agent of
the Government were ordered here;
I arrived at Milledgeville on the 31st
of May, and Gen. Gaines on the
12th or 14th of June; and the docu-
ments referred to, as procured by
the Agent from the Indians, are dated
on the 13th of May! Indeed they
were procured from the Indians,
six days before Gen. Gaines' orders
were issued at Washington,
and the same number of days before
I was appointed Special Agent for
the Government! They were seen to
me the day I reached Milledge-
ville.

In your remark that it was part
of my duty to have notified the A-
gent, so soon as the charges were
received, of the existence of those
charges, your Excellency inadvert-
ently overlooks the fact, that, in
my letter of the 31st of May, it
was made known to you that it was
expressly contemplated by my Gov-
ernment the specifications and evi-
dence should accompany the charges,
as an act of justice to the ac-
cused, to enable him "to defend him-
self before his Government with
as little delay as possible." It
was so contemplated by the General
Government, because of the inten-
tion of having a fair, and conse-
quently, a speedy trial." The ut-
ter impossibility of replying to char-
ges of crimes not dated or located,
referred to in general terms only,
and the consequent injustice to the
accused, is certainly also inadvert-
ently overlooked by your Excellency.

Your Excellency is pleased to re-
mark, in substance, that when, af-
ter the finding of a true bill, the A-
gent shall be arraigned at the Bar

have considered it as highly inde-
corous and improper to have asked
the violation of its injunctions. I
alluded solely, as my letter will
show, to the publication, (depend-
ing on the will of your Excellency,)
if the evidence, admitted by all to
be exparte, in the Newspapers.
The suggestion however was mere-
ly submitted for your consideration.
With a respectful protest against
the supposed prejudices ascribed to
the General Government, and to its
Agent, & with a free acknowledg-
ment of the high minded resolutions
and sentiments, of an opposite ten-
or, interspersed through your Ex-
cellency's letter,—the latter of
which only do justice to your great
talents and high character.
I remain with highest respect and
consideration, your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agt.
To His Excellency George M. Trump,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GOV.
Milledgeville, 27th June 1825

Sir—I have this moment receiv-
ed your letter of the 23d inst. It
gives me great pleasure to correct
without delay, an error into which
I have fallen, and in consequence of
not advertent particularly to the
date of the certificate obtained from
the Indians by the Agent, and pub-
lished as part of his defense in one
of the last papers—from a compar-
ison of dates, it does appear that
that certificate was obtained before
the Agent knew that yourself and
General Gaines would proceed to
Broken Arrow to convene a Coun-
cil, or institute an enquiry. Whilst
this correction therefore, is most
cheerfully made, you cannot but ad-
mit the utter immateriality of it to
the Agent for any objects or inter-
ests of his—for the fact still turns
out to be, that whilst the Agent in
procuring that certificate, did not
intend to forestall in particular
Gen. Gaines and yourself, in mak-
ing a certain examination, he did
well know that it would forestall
Gen. Gaines, or yourself, or any
others whom your Government
might at any time depute to make
any examination there; and thus is
the fact, and the only fact of any
consequence to the argument.

On the subject of specifications
to which you have again called my
attention, I have only to remark,
that if your Government pleases to
forbear further enquiry or investi-
gation into the conduct of the A-
gent, either because it derives no
specifications from me, or because
those specifications are not precise-
ly such in manner and form as are
agreeable to itself, it has the pow-
er to do so—but if your Govern-
ment has not found matter enough
for specifications, (if indeed they
be at all important) in the publish-
ed accredited Documents, or find-
ing it there in ample abundance
shall not choose to frame them for
itself, I assure you Sir, I would not
know where to proceed to look for
it, even if I believe it, (as I do not)
to be my duty to furnish those spec-
ifications.

When time shall have disclosed
that I was mistaken in attributing
prejudice to your Government in
behalf of its Agent, although that
belief has not been assumed upon
light ground, and is so far sustain-
ed by the occurrences of every day,
I assure you Sir, I shall proceed
without delay, to render to it the
fullest measure of justice which in-
jured honor could require from a

and demanded. I have done so, so
far as my sense of duty permitted
me; but regret to inform you that
I have not had the pleasure of a-
greeing with the Commissioners on
several points of procedure.
You may readily imagine that my
impressions of your great personal
honors were not at all weakened by
the receipt of the note of your Ex-
cellency, dated the 27th ultimo, in
which you so frankly "correct with-
out delay, an error into which you
had fallen, on one particular point,
relating to the Indian Agent; and
regret exceedingly, that a sense of
justice will not permit me to make
the admissions which you appear in
the same letter to expect of me.—
Your Excellency may rest assured,
that I did not intend to call on you
again for specifications, after you
had expressed in your letter of the
29th June, your determinations not
to furnish them. In my answer of
the 29th, to your letter last referred
to, I adverted to the circumstances
merely with a view to shew why I
had previously to the receipt of
your letter, thought I had a right to
expect them. Your declining to
present specifications, which was a
matter that you alone could deter-
mine on, settled the question; and
I should have been wanting in the
highest respect which it is my duty
to entertain, and which I sincerely
entertain for your personal charac-
ter, as well as for your exalted sta-
tion in society, if I had again re-
quested them of you.

I acknowledge the receipt of your
communication of the 29th, which
has given me pain as a man, but
which causes no uneasiness on my
part as an Agent or officer of the
General Government. It has given
me pain as a gentleman, because I
think I can perceive that you feel
compelled, (I presume from a sense
of public duty,) to transfer the
pursuit by the authorities of Geor-
gia, from the Indian Agent to the
Special Agent of the U. States Gov-
ernment. It causes no uneasiness
on my part, as an officer or agent
of the government, because I can-
not suppose for a moment, that my
Government will censure me for do-
ing an act of sacred duty to the
Indian Agent, at the same time that
I performed, in suspending him
from his functions, an act of cour-
tesy to yourself and government;
which you thought necessary to the
ascertainment of unbiased testimo-
ny. Had I entered into feelings of
denunciation against the Indian A-
gent before his trial, or suspended
him without doing him present jus-
tice by a frank expression of the
reasons which actuated me in doing
so, I should indeed have apprehend-
ed the disapprobation of my gov-
ernment, to which alone I look in
the discharge of my duties; because
that government is administered by
men pre-eminent for temperate and
reasonable councils, and who could
not be induced, by any considera-
tions, to violate the rights guaran-
teed to every citizen of our country,
however humble, by its constitution,
and by the immutable principles of
justice.

Your Excellency calls on me to
avow or disavow the letter to the
Indian Agent, of which you appear
to complain. With the exception
of a few typographical errors, I av-
ow it as my letter, I send you a
corrected copy. It is such a letter
as my sense of justice imperiously
called on me to address him, in per-
forming a harsh act towards him—
was approved of by my best judg-

discharge my duties, fearlessly, ac-
cording to the dictates of my con-
science, and to the best of my judg-
ment; and if I am to be added to
the list of the proscribed, for inter-
posing the shield of my government,
to prevent the destruction of a man,
doomed to be condemned without a
hearing at trial, I wish that suspen-
sion not only continued, but made
absolute and permanent.

As your Excellency has thought
it your duty to address me your let-
ter of the 28th June, I have felt it
my right to reply to it; and to in-
form you, that I can now see, so
far as the examinations have pro-
ceeded, and that they have been
both numerous and important, no
cause for the accusations against
the Agent, unless in his inflexible
integrity and firmness, in stemming
a torrent of coercion, disgraceful
in my opinion to the National cha-
racter. A sense of duty compels
me to say, that in using this ex-
pression, I have not allusion to your
pressure, for I sincerely believe
your Excellency, for I sincerely believe
that the same persons who have
caused this outrage against the In-
dian Agent, have abused that con-
fidence which your Excellency was
compelled to repose, in consequence
of your official station.

With high respect and considera-
tion, I remain your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. P. ANDREWS,
Special Agent.
To His Excellency George M. Trump,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

To the Editors of the Georgia Patriot
Head Quarters, Eastern Department,
Monroe, Ga. July 17th, 1825

GENTLEMEN,
Capt. Triplett will hand to you a
copy of Major Geo. Gaines' letter
to Gov. TRUMP, of the 10th inst.
which the General requests you to
insert in your paper. The object
of giving publicity to this letter, at
this time, is to counteract certain
false and infamous reports concern-
ing the adjustment of Indian diffi-
culties, calculated to deceive the
public and aggravate the misfor-
tunes of those helpless and deluded
beings, who evince a disposition to
renounce their destiny and to comply
with the wishes of the General Gov-
ernment

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. G. W. BUTLER,
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters, Eastern Department,
Faint River, July 10th, 1825

SIR—The excessive heat of the
weather, added to the many incon-
veniences and interruptions which I
have, daily encountered, in the
course of my visit to the Creek Na-
tion, has deprived me of the pleas-
ure of writing to your Excellency
as often or as fully as I have been
desirous of doing. I have now the
honor, without entering into detail,
that could afford but little interest,
to communicate to you the result of
my conferences with the Indians.
After meeting in this state the
Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and
at Broken Arrow those of the op-
posite party, and hearing their re-
spective statements, with the evi-
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of our government has been so far advanced to him, that it is very difficult to subdue it by any kind of violence.

With respect to "the rights of the witnesses," there is abundant time for that, when after the finding of a true bill, he shall be arraigned at the bar of justice, and with regard to this "not having compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor," as required by the sacred instrument which guards the rights of the people, you may well hear that whenever I shall hear of such gross injustices being done by any competent and authorized tribunal, before which he may be cited, I will consider it as an inquiry done to myself, and if done by a judicial within our jurisdiction, and of course punishable for offenses committed under our constitution and laws, so far as depends on me, the utmost efforts will be made to bring to punishment, all or any public agents concerned in so offending.

The documents are in course of publication, by order of the Legislature, having previously been made public by that body itself in the most formal manner. It is not even that any further publication of them can operate injuriously to the Agent; for it would seem to be better, even on his own account, that after so much had been made known of their contents, all should be known, and that nothing should be left for inference or conjecture, especially to the public understanding, the center of the evidence to be examined, he be able to estimate it all as he may be worth. It may be added, that by a special and express resolution, the Governor is ordered to cause them to be distributed throughout all the counties as they are printed; and you are already informed that the printing will be complete in the course of the year.

With great respect and consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

To Maj. T. P. Andrews,
Special Agent U. S. States, Creek Agency.

Creek Agency, Flint River, July 22, 1823.

SIR—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. This day received from your Aid-de-Camp, Colonel Jones, from whom I have also received a copy of the documents which accompanied your Excellency's Message of the 22d May, to the Legislature.

Your Excellency appears to entertain an impression that I had expressed a belief, in my letter of the 20th inst. that a disposition exists on the part of the authorities of Georgia, to withhold from the Agent the full and complete knowledge of the proceedings of the Legislature, and that you had expressed a belief that I should, by my letter, have been informed of the same. I am, both verbally and in writing, to suppose the Agent,

this correction therefore, is most cheerfully made, you cannot but admit the utter immateriality of it to the Agent for any objects or interests of this—for the fact still turns out to be, that whilst the Agent in procuring that certificate, did not intend to forestall in particular Gen. Gaines and yourself, in making a certain examination, he did well know that it would forestall Gen. Gaines, or yourself, or any others whom your Government might at any time depute to make any examination there, and thus—the fact and the only fact of any consequence to the argument.

On the subject of specifications to which you have again called my attention, I have only to remark, that if your Government pleases to forbear further enquiry or investigation into the conduct of the Agent, either because it derives no specifications from me, or because those specifications are not precisely such in manner and form as are agreeable to itself, it has the power to do so—but if your Government has not found matter enough for specifications, (if indeed they be at all important) in the published accredited Documents, or finding it there in ample abundance shall not choose to frame them for itself, I assure you Sir, I would not know where to proceed to look for it, even if I believe it, (as I do not) to be my duty to furnish those specifications.

When time shall have disclosed that I was mistaken in attributing prejudice to your Government in behalf of its Agent, although that belief has not been assumed upon light ground, and is so far sustained by the occurrences of every day, I assure you Sir, I shall proceed without delay, to render to it the fullest measure of justice which injured honor could require from a devoted accuser.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

G. M. TROUP.

To T. P. ANDREWS, Esq.
Special Agent—Creek Agency.

The original from which we copy the following is thus endorsed:

This letter having been written after the act of suspension was made known to the special Agent, is received as unofficial, and the publication authorized as any unofficial paper would be to subserve the purposes of the writer.

Flint River, July 4th, 1823.

SIR—I take advantage of the first possible moment from incessant and arduous duties, to do myself the honor of replying to your Excellency, your three last letters.

Your letter of the 18th June was received from the Commissioners of Georgia, on the 25th ult. It was my determination to afford the Commissioners of Georgia (of whose appointment I had been previously apprised,) all the attention which my duty to the General Government and my respect for an important member of the Union, justified

part as an agent or officer of the General Government. It has given me pain as a gentleman, because I think I can perceive that you feel compelled, (I presume from a sense of public duty,) to transfer the pursuit by the authorities of Georgia, from the Indian Agent to the Special Agent of the U. States Government. It causes no uneasiness on my part, as an officer or agent of the government, because I cannot suppose for a moment, that my government will ensure me for doing an act of sacred duty to the Indian Agent, at the same time that I performed, in suspending him from his functions, an act of courtesy to yourself and government; which you thought necessary to the ascertainment of unbiased testimony. Had I entered into feelings of denunciation against the Indian Agent, before his trial, or suspended him without doing him present justice by a frank expression of the reasons which actuated me in doing so, I should indeed have apprehended the disapprobation of my government, (to which alone I look in the discharge of my duties,) because that government is administered by men pre-eminent for temperate and reasonable counsels, and who could not be induced, by any considerations, to violate the rights guaranteed to every citizen of our country, however humble, by its constitution, and by the immutable principles of justice.

Your Excellency calls on me to avow or disavow the letter to the Indian Agent, of which you appear to complain. With the exception of a few typographical errors, I avow it as my letter. I send you a corrected copy. It is such a letter as my sense of justice imperiously called on me to address him, in performing a harsh act towards him—was approved of by my best judgment, such as it is—is approved by a man, who, for wisdom, stands inferior to few, and in honor to none;—and such an one as I confidently trust will receive the approbation of my government. It is such a letter, as, from my letters of the 31st of May, 8th, 18th, and 23d June to yourself, and our frequent verbal communications, as well as those verbal and written to your Aid-de-Camp and friend, Col. Lumpkin, you ought, in my opinion, to have anticipated; and such an one as I was convinced, for the honor of human nature, to use your own eloquent expression, you expected.

Your Excellency informs me, "that if the letter is authentic," I am to consider all intercourse between your government and myself as "suspended." Be it so. I know of no intercourse between your government and myself, which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the General Government, I can go on to

Capt. Triplett will hand to you a copy of Major Gen. Gaines' letter to Gov. TROUP, of the 10th inst. which the General requests you to insert in your paper. The object of giving publicity to this letter, at this time, is to counteract certain false and infamous reports concerning the adjustment of Indian difficulties, calculated to deceive the public and aggravate the misfortunes of those helpless and deluded beings, who evince a disposition to reunite their destiny and to comply with the wishes of the General Government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. G. W. BUTLER,
Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters, Eastern Department,
Flint River, July 10th, 1823.

SIR—The excessive heat of the weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I have daily encountered, in the course of my visit to the Creek Nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your Excellency as often or as fully as I have been desirous of doing. I have now, however, without entering into details, that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians. After meeting in this state the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and Broken Arrow those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences; to which they have actually assented.

The McIntosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen Chiefs, with the immolate restoration of property taken or destroyed: their demands were founded on the 8th article of the Treaty of February last, which promises on our part, protection to "their emigrating party" against the whites and all others; which party, they, (the followers of Gen. McIntosh) assume themselves exclusively to be. Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the Nation, were questions which I was happily not called upon to decide; as in the event of hostilities having ensued, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles, and to require the complainants as well as the opposing party to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence.

The reputed hostile party, consists of all the principal Chiefs, and of nearly forty-nine fiftieths of the whole of the Chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the Nation; among whom I recognize many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge have been for twenty years past, (and I think they

have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbours could have been known to be. I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the great Council of the Nation.

I could not therefore but view this supposed hostile party as in fact and in truth the *Creek Nation*; and altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them—I have received from them in council assembled, the most deliberate assurances of their determination to be peaceable & friendly towards their absent people as well as towards the United States.

They regretted the necessity which they contend existed for the strong measures they adopted against Gen. McIntosh and others, who they affirm forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the Nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national treasury to reimburse the same. The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late Treaty, as the offering of fraud entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the Nation, and by persons not authorised to treat.—They refuse to receive any part of the consideration money due under the Treaty, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it.—In conclusion they expressed the hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider and undo that which has been wrongfully done.—I have pursuant to my instructions from the department of war, endeavored to convince the council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the treaty; and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled: I have assured them that in all our Treaties with the power of Europe, as well as with nearly fifty Indian Nations, there has not been one instance, to my knowledge, of a Treaty having been revoked or annulled after being duly ratified: except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war. Yesterday met in council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the chiefs of the McIntosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow, to which they have acceded.—They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States' troops ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola, to the Creek Agency at Chataschochee. The chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other; and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States.—Under these circumstances it is my duty to notify your Excellency that there will be no occasion for calling in to service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside. The certificate of which I enclose herewith a copy marked A, added to the declarations of the chiefs in council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal and interpreter, prove that your Excellency has been greatly deceived in supposing that the McIntosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded territory being commenced before the time set forth in the Treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction on my mind that the attempt to make the survey would be

solemnity of an oath to serve them honestly and faithfully.

(Signed)

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Adj. Gen. Confd.

A true copy,

E. C. W. BUTLER,

Adj. de Camp.

To his Excellency G. M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 22, 1825.

We publish the whole correspondence of Major Andrews with Gen. McIntosh. Comment is unnecessary.

The letter of General Gaines to Gov. Troup will be found in this day's paper. A gentleman from the United States brought with him the Georgia Patriot of last Tuesday, from which we have copied the letter. Comments hereafter.

We have been charged with publishing in our paper articles favorable only to our party, and refusing to publish any thing on the other side of the question. In selecting for our paper, and in our own remarks, we exercise a privilege which is uncontrollable, and ensured to us by the laws of the country. We shall continue to exercise it fearlessly, ready to meet all consequences, if any are to be encountered. We deny the charge of having refused to publish communications from our opponents, or answers to communications inserted in our paper. We have refused communications from writers of both parties, commencing the discussion of a subject. But when commenced, it has been an honorable rule with us to admit answers and replications. In consequence of this rule, as we have said, proper to publish some communications in this day's paper, answers to mine will be admitted into our columns, provided they are legibly written, properly punctuated, neatly and short, and not more secret. The names of the writers must be left with us, otherwise the papers shall not be published.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

In the present state of things in Georgia was not intimately connected with the political principles of parties in the United States, we should be willing to meet the adversaries of Governor Troup on their own grounds, and take the trouble to prove to them, that the measures he has adopted in regard to the Indians were founded on the soundest policy, and calculated to promote the welfare of the state. But as the opposition to the Governor, and his policy, has an origin quite different from that which has been declared by his adversaries, we are under the impression that it is best to go at once to the root, and laying it there, enable those who have not reflected upon the subject, to form some correct opinion of the views of the party to which the democrats in this state are opposed. A few words respecting this subject will suffice to explain our ideas.

It is unnecessary to bring to the recollection of our readers, the hard struggle, in former times, for ascendancy, between the federalists and democrats; the triumph of the latter, the discomfiture of the former; the exertions and firm support of Georgia in the struggle in favor of the democratic party, and her consistency ever since in democratic principles. It is now well known by the people of Georgia, that the federalists and many apostates from the republican party have, for a few years past, used all the federalists to destroy the distinctions of all officers in the army, and the moderate party should have the ascendancy, those men would remain in the army, and their principles be despised. They have in part succeeded by the election of Mr. Adams to the presidency. Their triumph, however, cannot be complete unless they succeed in getting the ascendancy in the democratic states, and in despoiling the reputation and popularity of the most distinguished citizens of the republican party. Georgia is one of those democratic states distinguished alike for her adherence to the principles of the Jeffersonian school, and opposition to federalism and ultraism in any shape and under any circumstance. Consequently Georgia must be the theatre, where on the federalists and apostates determined first to act, in order to obliterate party distinctions, and lessen the

the adoption of that measure. Georgia being a democratic state, opposed to the principles of federalism and ultraism, and the people being firm in the principles of '76, success could not be obtained unless the feelings of the majority of the people were changed, and the citizens must distinguish for virtue, talents and popularity, were put out of the way, and their reputation lessened in the estimation of their fellow-citizens. The differences between Georgia and the general government, and the Indians, and the proper and dignified conduct of Gov. Troup and of the majority of the legislature, were eagerly seized by the federalists and ultraists to hasten, if possible, the accomplishment of their views. By destroying the republican party in the state, one step would be gained in the southern states, which would almost ensure the downfall of the whole party in the United States. The federalists and ultraists have partly succeeded in the northern states; the southern states are still in their way; it will therefore depend on the people of the south to give us a really show in a party which ever since the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, has ended with steady and able hands the vessel of state, promoted the welfare of the country, and maintained the public institutions in their original purity. Will the republican party be destroyed in Georgia? We cannot believe it.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

IN commenting on that moral phenomenon, the letter of Timothy P. Andrews to Col. John Crowell, and after requiring the writer as clerk in the postmaster-general's department, your observance, *Major Andrews has been distinguished for something else, we will gladly receive any information on the subject.* I will, sir, communicate to you a fact which seems to be unknown to the people of Georgia, though notorious at the City.—This famous Special Agent contributed liberally to the columns of the Washington Republican, a paper set up by Mr. Calhoun upon mature consultation with his partisans throughout the Union, for the avowed purpose of defeating the citizens of our state in their choice of a President. He was the author of a series of essays, having for their object the depreciation of the character and well earned fame of our favorite candidate, and for this special service, he is deputed to protect the interest, and to preserve unsullied the honor of Georgia!

PLAIN-DEALING.

TO DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

That *corrupt hiring*," the Editor of the Georgia Patriot, in his paper of the 5th inst. over the signature of A District Surveyor, seems anxious to be informed, why you are not called out. I will tell you. Governor Troup and the United States' Commissioners having, through much tribulation, effected a treaty with the Creeks, the most beneficial and at the same time the most honorable to all the parties concerned as any ever negotiated with any tribe of Indians, it was loudly hoped, "that the long agony was over," and that the citizens of our state would no longer be kept back from the fruition of their rights and the settlement of their long withheld territory. But no! the same restless and unwholesome spirit was abroad which prompted the infamous agent, and his deputies, to avow that Georgia should have no more lands during the administration of Troup, and which influenced him to advise Col. Campbell basely to relinquish the interest of his country by resigning his appointment as commissioner.

General Clark and his friends, confederating with Crowell, the enemies of Georgia in other states, and the hostile Creeks, those very savages who during the late war

bosoms of these humble servants of the people are grieved with the worm that never dies, and parched with the fire of ambition which cannot be quenched.

No Friends to the Lower Creeks.

By last received on Mr. Bartlett by Col. B. G. Campbell, and forwarded to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

MR. GIBBS.—Is reading the "News" of the 9th inst., my attention was arrested by the cannonading boasts of one John Burch. I hope the author will not take offence at the word cannonading, because in common parlance it is a technical, belonging to a certain species of gaming. "Adopt" says Lord Chesterfield your language to the character, capacity and circumstances of the person whom you address. Under this authority and prescription, I feel myself sheltered on this occasion, in employing any phraseology, however low or improper it might be considered on other subjects.

I must ingenuously confess my own obscurity by avowing, that I barely know the man. Yet his sentiments proclaim him to the world, a federalist and a yankee, his kick against the Hartford Convention notwithstanding. Permit me then, through your valuable press, in the name of the "Select Committee" to remind Mr. Burch that there are some reproaches which form a commendation—that there are some persons whose censure is praise, and whose praise is infamy. More I will not add, as I sed to pelt a scavenger with mud.

A Georgian and a slaveholder.

BOSTON NOTIONS.

We find the amalgamators of the east running a tilt upon poor Gov. Troup—finding that they cannot enjoin the old democrats of New-England into a union of parties, for the purpose of giving a new birth to federalism; they play off at long shot, and threaten Georgia to let loose the poor negroes! This scandalous levity towards Georgia upon the subject of slavery—this taunting brag of a superiority of power, is alike disgraceful to the true northern character as it is a libel upon the democracy of that section of the Union. Georgia and every other southern state may rest assured that the old phalanx of true republicans in the north will never suffer the amalgamators or the federalists to do any thing more than to threaten and swaggle.

Snowden's Nat. Advocate.

In the late war with England, no man took a more active part, than did Col. M. Troup, to have the frontier of Georgia protected from the incursions of the British marauders that hovered on the coast: So conspicuous was his zeal to attain this object, that Paul Hamilton, then Secretary of the Navy, in compliment to Col. Troup, ordered the vessel that had been purchased and equipped as a Sloop of War, for the protection of Savannah, to be named the Troup, although she had previously been named the Georgia. "Change her name and call her the Troup," were the words of the Hon. Secretary, to the Naval Commander on that station.

Darien Gazette.

A committee of the Darien Bank is said to be at present in Savannah, and that arrangements are making which will soon restore the bills of that Bank to their former credit.

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We have been inquired to announce

DAVID OWEN, Esq. as a candidate for

the representative branch of the legislature

of Georgia, at the next election.

He is a native of

Georgia, and has been

in the military service

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In consequence of this rule, as we have thought proper to publish some communications in this day's paper, answers to them will be admitted into our columns; provided they are legibly written, properly punctuated, nearly as short, and not more severe. The names of the writers must be left with us; others as the answers shall not be published.

SPRIT OF THE TIMES

In the present state of things in Georgia was not intimately connected with the political principles of parties in the United States, he should be willing to meet the adversaries of Governor Trilock on their own grounds, and take the trouble to prove to them that the measures he has adopted in regard to the Indians were founded on the wisest policy, and calculated to promote the welfare of the state. But as the opposition to the Governor, and to his policy, has an origin quite different from that which has been described by his adversaries, he was under the impression that it is best to go at once to the root, and lay it there, enable those who have not reflected upon the subject, to form some correct opinion of the views of the party to which the democrats in this state are opposed. A few words respecting this subject will suffice to explain our design.

It is unnecessary to bring to the recollection of our readers, the hard struggle, in former times, for ascendancy, between the federalists and democrats; the triumph of the latter, the discomfiture of the former; the exertions, and firm support of Georgia in the struggle in favor of the democratic party, and her consistency ever since in democratic principles. It is now well known by the people of Georgia, that the federalists and many apostates from the republican party have, for a few years past, used all endeavours to destroy the distinctions of the federalists and democrats, for the purpose of rising in political fame, and monopolizing all offices; for as long as the democratic party should have the ascendancy, those men would remain in the dust, and their principles be despised. They have in part succeeded by the election of Mr. Adams to the presidency. Their triumph, however, will be complete unless they succeed in getting the ascendancy in the democratic states, and in also raising the reputation and popularity of the now declining set of citizens of the republican party. One of those democratic states, distinguished alike for her adherence to the principles of Jeffersonian school, and opposition to federalism and ultraism in any shape and under any circumstance. Consequently, Georgia must be the theatre, where on the federalists and apostates determined first to act, in order to obliterate party distinction, and lessen the veneration of the people for the republican principles of '93.

To have good openly would have defeated the views of the federalists and ultras, for the people are too enlightened not to discriminate between right and wrong, and between genuine republican principles and federal doctrine of the Adams reign of four years, when clearly placed before them. Other means were resorted to. A combination was formed from Maine to Georgia, of federalists and ultras, to accomplish the objects they had in view. Correspondences were established between the several states, and a system of attack and defence was adopted by the party, and strictly followed. The political destruction of all the so-called republicans was determined as the first and most important object, and the means to achieve the accomplishment of their plan. Virtue, public services, ardent patriotism, were all spurned. Insults, falsehoods, and misstatements, were employed to deceive the general mass of the people, who, taken unawares, were of course placed in a state of doubt and suspense. Every measure adopted by the authorities of a state opposed to federalism and ultranism, was seized with avidity to attain the ends of those partisans, by giving other motives, other objects to be accomplished, and

you a race which seems to be unknown to the people of Georgia, though notorious at the City.—This famous Special Agent contributes liberally to the columns of the Washington Republican, a press set up by Mr. Calhoun upon manne consultation with his partizans throughout the Union, for the avowed purpose of defeating the citizens of our state in their choice of a President. He was the author of a series of essays, having for their object the depreciation of the character and well earned fame of our favorite candidates, and for this special service, he is deputed to protect the interest, and to preserve unsullied the honor of Georgia!

PLAIN-DEALING

TO DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

THAT "corrupt hireling," the Editor of the Georgia Patriot, in his paper of the 5th inst. over the signature of A District Surveyor, seems anxious to be informed, why you are not called out. I will tell you. Governor Troup and the United States Commissioners having, through much tribulation, effected a treaty with the Creeks, the most honorable and at the same time the most honorable to all the parties concerned as any ever negotiated with any tribe of Indians, it was fondly hoped, that the long agonies over, and that the citizens of our state would no longer be kept back from the fruition of their rights and the settlement of their long withheld territory. But not the same restless and unbalanced spirit was abroad which prompted the infamous agent, and his deputies, to avow that Georgia should have no more lands during the administration of Troup, and which influenced him to advise Col. Campbell barely to relinquish the interest of his country by resigning his appointment as commissioner.

General Clark and his friends, confederating with Crowell, the enemies of Georgia in other states, and the hostile Creeks, those very savages who during the late war, swarmed on her borders in midnight confederations, and barbarously tomahawked our women and children, interfered their united efforts, and the Executive is not only forbidden to survey the territory, but if they succeed in their hellish purpose, the treaty itself is to be annulled as fraudulent. I would advise this editor, who seems to have so much gall in his heart and so many lies in his mouth, in the language of the French proverb, Not to wake a sleeping cat—not to stir a sleeping mischief—not to bring into question a dormant secret.

And I would call on these bewildered men to quit these detestable purposes, since their secret counsils are as clear as noon day, for Georgia will ere long arise in the pride of her unshorn strength, tear the mask from these whited sepulchres, and expose the hollowness and corruption that reign within. She will convince the world that the

persons whose censure is praise,
and whose praise is infamy. More
I will not add, as I scorn to pelt a
scavenger with mud.

A Georgian and a Slaveholder

BOSTON NOTIONS.

We find the amalgamators of the east running a tilt upon poor Gov. Trroup—finding that they cannot cajole the old democrats of New-England into a union of parties, for the purpose of giving a new birth to federalism; they play off at long shot, and threaten Georgia to let loose the poor negroes! This scandalous levity towards Georgia upon the subject of slavery—this taunting brag of a superiority of power, as alike disgraceful to the true northern character as it is a libel upon the democracy of that section of the Union, Georgia and every other southern state may rest assured that the old platons of true republicans in the north will never suffer the amalgamators or the federalists to do any thing more than to threaten and swagger.

Snowden's Nat. Advocate

In the late war with England, no man took a more active part, than did Col. G. M. Troup, to have the frontier of Georgia protected from the incursions of the British marauders that hovered on the coast: So conspicuous was his zeal to attain this object, that Paul Hamilton, then Secretary of the Navy, in compliment to Col. Troup, ordered the vessel that had been purchased and equipped as a Sloop of War, for the protection of Savannah, to be named the Troup, although she had previously been named the Georgia: "Change her name and call her the Troup," were the words of the Hon. Secretary, to the Naval Commander on the station.

Barren Geyser

A committee of the Darien Bank is said to be at present in Savannah, and that arrangements are making which will soon restore the Bills of that Bank to their former credit. We earnestly hope that this may be done, for the true reason at once given why these Bills have so much depreciated in our commercial cities. There has been a mystery hanging about this matter which ought to be cleared up.

Aug. Constitutionalist.

On Monday last a man by the name of Randolph Alexander, of Union District, was detained by one of our police officers, in passing counterfeit bills of the Bank of Augusta, Geo. he was brought up before the Intendant and underwent an examination. He had in his possession about eighty dollars in five and two dollar bills of the Bank of Augusta, which was evidently forgeries—the execution was badly done and easily detected by those acquainted with the genuine bills of that Bank, and the paper was much inferior to the paper used by that institution. He confessed that he

the company.
By the order of Capt Rembert.
Lewis S. Brown, o. s.
July 20, 1825.

Groceries for Sale,

FOR Cash only, at the Augustus prices, *Coffee* in barrels, *long* and *brown Sugar*, *N. Gin*, *N. E. Rum*, *Cognac Brandy*, *Molasses*, *Whiskey*, *Cider*, *Window glass* 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, and *Salt* in sacks. Apply at the subscriber's, between Capt. Head's tavern and Daggett & Whiting's shop.

John O'Meara.
July 22, 1825. 11.

A Card

THE commanding officer of the 164th company of Georgia Militia, informs those persons whom such information may concern, that the regulations of the law, touching army and equipments, sobriety, decorum, and prompt attention to discipline while on parade, is indispensable to the dignity of the soldier, and to the utility of the muster, will be most rigidly enforced on all future occasions.

The Commanding Officer of the 16th company, exceedingly regrets that it so becomes his duty to observe, that according to the muster roll furnished by his predecessor, a large number of privates of the 164th that in the late conflict has joined the ranks of the Washington Volunteer Infantry" company. Did such a matter rest alone with the feelings and discretion of the commanding officer of the 164th, he would most cheerfully yield his assent to it, confident that in doing so, he would be benefiting the service of the country but in such a case the law is imperative and the commanding officer of the 164th is but a servant of the law.

July 22, 1875.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday the 24th of August next, will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, a quantity of Beaver and other skins, dressed deer skins and mocassins, 36 Windsor chairs, and a grey horse, with the bridle and saddle, belonging to the estate of John B. Nelson, deceased, for the benefit of the heir, and creditors. Terms, 12 months credit, the purchasers giving small notes with approved security.

John G. Roberts, adm'r.
July 18, 1825, 30--ids

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July 19, 1825.

patients would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider and "undo that which has been wrongfully done."—I have, pursuant to my instructions from the department of war, endeavored to convince the council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the treaty; and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled: I have assured them that in all our Treaties with the power of Europe, as well as with nearly fifty Indian Nations, there has not been one instance, to my knowledge, of a Treaty having been revoked or annulled after being duly ratified: except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war. Yesterday met in council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the chiefs of the McIntosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow to which they have acceded.—They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States' troops ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola, to the Creek Agency at Chantaboochee. The chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other, and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States.—Under these circumstances it is my duty to notify your Excellency that there will be no occasion for calling in to service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside. The certificate of which I enclose herewith a copy marked A, added to the declarations of the chiefs in council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal and interpreter, prove that your Excellency has been greatly deceived in supposing that the McIntosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded territory being commenced before the time set forth in the Treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction on my mind that the attempt to make the survey would be a positive violation of the Treaty, and will under existing causes of excitement be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of unoffending Indians, who we are bound to protect, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the survey, being commenced until the Indians have removed agreeably to the Treaty. I cannot doubt that the facts disclosed by the accompanying certificate, with the concurrent testimony of the chiefs in council, will induce your Excellency without hesitation to abandon the project of surveying the land before the month of September, 1826.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting not in concert with the venerable authorities of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States, to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honor, and under the

in consequence of this rule, as we have not proper to publish some communications in this day's paper, answers to them will be admitted in our columns, provided they are legibly written, properly punctuated, nearly as short, and not more severe. The names of the writers must be left with us; others as the publishers shall not be published.

SPRINT OF THE TIMES.

In the present state of things in Georgia was not intimately connected with the political principles of parties in the United States, we should be willing to meet the adversaries of Governor Troup on their own grounds, and take the trouble to prove to them, that the measures he has adopted in regard to the Indians were founded on the soundest policy, and calculated to promote the welfare of the state. But as the opposition to the Governor, and to his policy, has an origin quite different from that which has been declared by his adversaries, we are under the impression that it is best to go at once to the root, and laying it bare, enable those who have not reflected upon the subject, to form some correct opinion of the views of the party to which the democrats in this state are opposed. A few words respecting this subject will suffice to explain our intent.

It is unnecessary to bring to the recollection of our readers, the hard struggle, in former times, for ascendancy, between the federalists and democrats; the triumph of the latter, the discomfiture of the former; the exertions and firm support of Georgia in the struggle in favor of the democratic party, and her consistent adherence to its democratic principles. It is well known by the people of Georgia, that the federalists and many apostates from the republican party have, for a few years past, used, in endeavoring to destroy the distinctions of the federalists and democrats, for the purpose of rising in political fame, and monopolizing all offices; for as long as the democratic party should have the ascendancy, those men would remain in the dust, and their principles be despised. They have in part succeeded by the election of Mr. Adams to the presidency. Their triumph, however, cannot be complete unless they succeed in getting the ascendancy in the democratic states, and in disavowing the reputation and popularity of the most distinguished citizens of the republican party. Georgia is one of those democratic states distinguished alike for her adherence to the principles of the Jeffersonian school, and opposition to federalism and ultraism in any shape and under any circumstances. Consequently Georgia must be the theatre where on the federalists and apostates determined first to act, in order to obliterate party distinction, and lessen the veneration of the people for the republican principles of '23.

To have acted openly would have defeated the views of the federalists and ultraists, for the people are too enlightened not to discriminate between right and wrong, and between genuine republican principles and federal ultraism of the Adams reign of four years, when clearly placed before them. Other means were resorted to. A combination was formed from Maine to Georgia, of federalists and ultraists, to accomplish the objects they had in view. Correspondence was established between the several states; and a system of attack and defence was adopted by the party, and strictly followed. The political destruction of all distinguished republicans was determined as the first step towards the accomplishment of their plan. Virtue, public services, ardent patriotism, were not spared. Insinuations, falsehoods, and misrepresentations, were employed to deceive the general mass of the people, who, taken unaware, were of course placed in a state of doubt and suspense. Every measure adopted by the authorities of a state opposed to federalism and ultraism, was seized with avidity to attain the ends of those partisans, by giving other motives, other objects to be accomplished, in

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PLAIN DEALING.

TO DISTRICT SURVEYORS. That "corrupt hiring!" the Editor of the Georgia Patriot, in his paper of the 5th inst. over the signature of A District Surveyor, seems anxious to be informed, why you are not called out. I will tell you. Governor Troup and the United States' Commissioners having, through much tribulation, effected a treaty with the Creeks, the most beneficial and at the same time the most honorable to all the parties concerned as any ever negotiated with any tribe of Indians, it was fondly hoped, "that the long agony was over," and that the citizens of our state would no longer be kept back from the fruition of their rights and the settlement of their long withheld territory. But no! the same restless and unwholesome spirit was abroad which prompted the infamous agent, and his deputies, to avow that Georgia should have no more lands during the administration of Troup, and which influenced him to advise Col. Campbell basely to relinquish the interests of his country by resigning his appointment as commissioner.

General Clark and his friends, confederating with Crowell, the enemies of Georgia in other states, and the hostile Creeks, those very savages who during the late war wrapped our homes in midnight conflagrations, and barbarously tomahawked our women and children, interfered their united efforts, and the Executive is not only forbidden to survey the territory, but if they succeed in their belated purpose, the treaty itself is to be annulled as fraudulent. I would advise this editor, who seems to have so much gall in his heart and so many lies in his mouth, in the language of the French proverb, Not to wake a sleeping cat—not to stir a sleeping mischief—not to bring into question a dormant secret.

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persons whose censures are praised, and whose praise is infamous. More I will not add, as I scorn to pelt a scavenger with mud.
A Georgian and a slaveholder.
—XXX—

BOSTON NOTIONS.

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Darien Gazette.

A committee of the Darien Bank is said to be at present in Savannah, and that arrangements are making which will soon restore the bills of that Bank to their former credit. We earnestly hope that this may be done, as the true reason at once given, why these bills have so much depreciated in our commercial cities. There has been a mystery hanging about this matter which ought to be cleared up.

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the company.
By the order of Capt Rembert.
Lewis S. Brown, o. s.
July 20, 1825.

Groceries for Sale,

ON CONSIGNMENT.
FOR Cash only, at the Augusta prices, Coffee in barrels, loaf and brown Sugar, M. Gin, M. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Atlases, Whiskey, Cider, Window Glass 8 by 10 and to by 12, and Salt in sacks. Apply at the subscriber's, between Capt. Head's tavern and Daggett & Whiting's ship.
John O'Meara.
July 22, 1825.

A Card

THE commanding officer of the 164th company of George Militia, informs those persons whom such information may concern, that the regulations of the law, touching army and equipments, sobriety, decorum, and prompt attention to discipline while on parade, is indispensable to the dignity of the soldier, and to the utility of the muster, will be most rigidly enforced on all future occasions.

The Commanding Officer of the 164th company, exceedingly regrets that it so becomes his duty to observe, that according to the muster roll furnished by his predecessor, a large number of privates of the 164th (that is the late 104th), has joined the ranks of the "Washington Volunteer Infantry" company. Did such a matter rest alone with the feelings of discretion of the commanding officer of the 164th, he would most cheerfully fly his assent to it, confident that in doing so, he would be benefiting the service of the country; but in such a case the law is imperative, and the commanding officer is the 164th i. but a servant of the law.
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John G. Roberts, admr.
July 18, 1825. 30—ids

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John R. Anderson, administrator.
July 19, 1825. m9m

Ga. Messenger.

have been able to...
of the present...
proceedings at...
the whole af...
such a confused...
it is difficult to form...
a correct idea of it.
Commissioners appointed to...
with Maj. Andrews in...
testimony relative to the...
of Milledgeville, passed thro'
place on Friday last on their...
way home, in consequence of the...
intercourse between the state and...
the Agents; and Mr. Rockwell, who...
had been in Broken Arrow, we be...
lieve in character of Attorney for...
Crowell, staid in town on Monday...
night last on his way home.

We learn that peace has been...
made between the two parties in...
Missouri; and yet it appears that about...
4200 regular soldiers have been or...
dered from Fort Barrenas and New...
Orleans, which we understand will...
be stationed on the frontier of Geor...
gia. It is intimated that one of the...
objects of this movement, is to pre...
vent, by physical force, any survey...
of the land lately acquired. We...
know not how far Gen. Gaines may...
conceive his powers to extend, but...
if we are not misinformed, the last...
communication received by Govern...
or Troup from the President, leaves...
the survey of the land entirely at his...
discretion; and if, in defiance of...
that, it is to be prevented by a mili...
tary force under command of Gen...
Gaines, ours is indeed a despoti...
c government. What seems to streng...
then this suggestion is, that when...
Gov. Troup received this communi...
cation from the General Govern...
ment, he sent an express to Broken...
Arrow, instructing the Commission...
ers on the part of the state to in...
form the Indians that the land would...
be immediately surveyed, and Gen...
Gaines refused to communicate that in...
formation to them. Indeed it seems...
that he evinced the greatest want of...
courtesy to the authorities. For Geor...
gia throughout the whole transac...
tion. He will be at Milledgeville...
in a few days, and it is reported...
that he has gone so far as to say...
that he will show Gov. Troup that...
he shall not have the land surveyed!

We do not profess a thorough ac...
quaintance with the relative and...
comparative powers of a U. States...
General Officer and a Governor &...
Legislature of a state; but we ven...
ture a prediction that governor...
Troup will not suffer himself to be...
intimidated by the threats of ge...
neral Gaines from carrying a law...
of the state into effect, when that...
law is founded upon a treaty duly...
made, signed and sealed, and so...
lemnly ratified by the U. States.

We must now turn our attention...
moment to the "highly respectable"...
Maj. Andrews; whose conduct, to...
say the least of it, is the most ex...
traordinary we have ever heard of...
in the United States. He came...
here to collect testimony and deter...
mine whether the conduct of the...
Creek Agent has been such as to re...
quire his suspension till the pleasure...
of the President be known; & seems...
to us that we neither know nor...
are concerned about. It is sufficient...
that the case was determined before...
the evidence was heard, and of this...
we are sure.

land of his fitness for the office. — A...
gentleman from Milledgeville, on...
his way to Alabama, on business,...
stopped at Broken Arrow, having...
been informed that the person he...
wished to see, was expected there.
It is supposed the idea was sugges...
ted by the Agent or some of his...
satellites that this gentleman was...
waiting to obtain information for the...
governor of Georgia. Gen. Gaines...
was applied to for an order to send...
him out of the Nation, but declined...
granting it, saying he had no such...
authority. Triplett, the Agent pro...
tem, then issued a mandate, requir...
ing him to depart before the expir...
ation of four hours. The gentle...
man wishing to avoid disturbance,...
complied. We might inquire what...
authority Mr. Triplett had to order...
an unoffending citizen out of the...
Nation. We never understood that...
the investigation, or any other pro...
ceedings were intended to be con...
ducted secretly. — But inquiry on our...
part is unnecessary; the eleven foot...
needs no unmasking.

We also understand that our...
Commissioners were unable to pro...
cure Indian guides when they were...
necessary, and that after engaging...
and paying one, he declined to com...
ply and returned the money. Is not...
this the first time that Indian guides...
could not be procured by the citi...
zens of Georgia for hire? Why is...
it so now?

It is a matter of congratulation...
to the friends of Georgia that Maj...
Andrews has so fully exposed him...
self, and to the President we shall...
undoubtedly look for justice, not...
only to Maj. Andrews, but all th...
others interested in this very singu...
lar and unpleasant affair.

Coroner's Sale.
H. B. sold at Wilkes Court...
house, on the first Tuesday...
in August next, between the usual...
hours of sale, the following prop...
erty, to wit:
One road wagon, two yoke...
of oxen, and four head of horses;
levied on as the property of William...
Smith to satisfy two executions a...
gainst said Smith in favor of Aus...
tin Edwards and William Gray; prop...
erty pointed out by W. Smith.

S. Kirkland, Coroner.
July 2, 1825.

Admiral's Sales.
The first Tuesday in Septem...
ber next will be sold at the...
Court house of Wilkes County,
One tract of Land
containing three hundred and sixty...
two and an half acres, more or less,
lying in said county on Clark's...
creek, adjoining Wylie Hill and o...
thers, belonging to the estate of Ig...
natus Dodson, deceased, and sold...
for the benefit of the heirs and ere...
ditors. Terms, twelve months cre...
dit, the purchaser giving small...
notes and approved security.

Charles Dodson, adm'r.
With the Will annexed.
July 5, 1825.

Encourage Domestic Enterprizes!

\$30,000 for \$10!
May be procured by a prompt application at the Office of the

AUGUSTA MASONIC HALL LOTTERY,
AUTHORIZED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The first drawing of this highly approved Lottery will positively take place on the 15th of August next.

SAMUEL HALE,	WILLIAM W. HOIT,
ROBERT R. RIED,	JOHN W. WILDL,
THOMAS L. WEA,	B. D. THOMPSON,
AUGUSTIN SLAUGHTER,	

Less than two and a half Blanks to a Prize.

The prizes only to be drawn, and to be all floating from the commencement except the lowest, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz.

On the 1st drawing	1 prize of \$10,000 and 1 of \$500
On the 2d do	5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and of \$500
On the 3d do	10,000 and 1 of 500
On the 4th do	5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 5th do	10,000 and 1 of 500
On the 6th do	5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 7th do	10,000 and 1 of 500
On the 8th do	20,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 9th do	10,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500

equal if not ex

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On the 4th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 5th do 1 prize of 10,000 and 1 of 500
On the 6th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 7th do 1 prize of 10,000 and 1 of 500
On the 8th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 9th do 1 prize of 10,000 and 1 of 500
The Scheme is splendid, and for richness and safety of investment, offers equal if not supe...
rior inducements to any of the Northern Lotteries.
The whole Lottery to be completed in Nine Drawings only
Prizes payable in Thirty Days after the completion of the Drawing, if applied for within...
three months.
Prize Tickets will be received in payment for any Tickets that may remain unsold in the...
course of the Drawing.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets \$10 Quarters, \$2 50
Halves, \$5 Eighth, 1 25
For sale in the great variety of numbers at the Commissioners' Office, in Broad Street, a few...
doors below the Bank.
Orders for Tickets and Shares from any part of the United States, POST PAID, and...
enclosing the Cash, addressed to the Secretary, will meet with prompt attention.
J. S. BEERS, Secretary to the Commissioners.

Augusta, March 16, 1825.
TICKETS in the above Lottery to be had at the store of J. & J. Anderson, Washington, Wilkes County.

Augusta Masonic Hall LOTTERY.
THE Board of Commissioners have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that from the large sales of tickets up to this time, and the increasing demand for them they are enabled definitely to fix a day for the commencement of the Lottery — and to give the most positive assurances of its being carried fully into effect. The first drawing will positively take place on the

15th of August next
Persons wishing to adventure, are advised to purchase without delay, as an advance in the price of tickets, is highly probable.
Dealers in Lottery tickets, in this and other States, will be supplied on advantageous terms by making application to the Board of Commissioners, through their Secretary.

J. S. Beers,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.
June 18, 1825.

Now in Wilkes Jail:
A NEGRO man who calls his name Osborne, and says he belongs to Thomas Gaston, residing in Jasper county, near Monticello. — The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
S. Kirkland, Jailor.

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

Five feather beds and furniture, 4 bedsteads and cords, 1 sofa, 4 sofa chair, 1 mahogany side board, 2 do, tables, 1 walnut table, 2 small mahogany do., 1 walnut cupboard, 1 elegant clock, 1 elegant pair of looking glasses, 1 spy glass, 1 pair of plated candlesticks, one brass do., 1 thermometer & barometer, 10 Windsor chairs, 1 desk of drawers and book case, 1 lot of valuable books, 2 trunks, 5 silver table spoons, 8 do, tea do., 1 canteen, four cows, 3 yearlings, 1 yoke of oxen and waggon, 1 old road waggon, 2 old phaetons, 4 mules, and 7 head of horses; all taken as the property of Cecilia Porter to satisfy an execution in the name of Rebecca Piggot vs. Cecilia Porter, Executrix of Benjamin Porter, deceased, together with sundry others, against said Cecilia: property pointed out by, and left in the possession of, defendant.

R. J. Willis, D. S.
July 1, 1825.

Notice.
OFFICE OF DISCOUNT & DEPOSITE,
Washington 9th July, 1825.
RESOLVED: by the board of Director, that on all paper running in this office, a reduction of Thirty per cent, be required at the first renewal after the first day of January next, provided, however, that any paper which may be reduced thirty per cent previous to the first day of January next, be considered as having complied with the rule, and provided also, that the above requisition shall not be considered as relating to business notes payable on the first day of next year, upon which no renewal will be allowed.
Extract from the minutes.
Sam'l. Barnett, Cashier.

Lost out of my Pocket,
A GREEN morocco pocket book, containing the following: a note on Austin Webb, jun. for \$15, made payable to Martin Deadwyler, one day after date, bearing date March 17, 1824: a note on Matthew J. Black for \$5, made payable to Martin Deadwyler, one day after date, date not recollected; a bond for titles to two tracts of land lying in Appling county, No. 352 and 357, which bond was given to Jesse Moon by Philip Prior.
Jesse Moon.
Elbert county, July 3, 1825. m3t

Georgia — Wilkes County. SUPERIOR COURT,
February Term, 1825.
James Boothwright and Wife Nancys,
vs.
Robert Killgore, adm'r. &c.
Injunction.
Appearing to the Court from the sheriff's return on the above case, that said Robert Killgore is not to be found in the county of Wilke. — On motion, it is therefore ordered, that service be perfected on said Killgore, by publication of this order according to law.
A true copy from the Minutes of said court, this 7th day of March, 1825.

JOHN DYSON, C'K.
Monthly Notices.
NINE months after date, application will be made to the honourable Inferior Court of this County, while sitting for

conceive his powers to extend, but if we are not misinformed, the late communication received by Governor Troup from the President, leaves the survey of the land entirely at his discretion; and if, in defiance of that, it is to be prevented by a military force under command of Gen. Gaines, ourly is indeed a despotic government. What seems to strengthen this suggestion is, that when Gov. Troup received this communication from the General Government, he sent an express to Brecken Arrow, instructing the Commissioners on the part of the state to inform the Indians that the land would be immediately surveyed, and Gen. Gaines refused to permit the commissioners to communicate that information to them. Indeed it seems that he evinced the greatest want of courtesy to the authorities of Georgia throughout the whole transaction. He will be at Milledgeville in a few days, and it is reported that he has gone so far as to say that he will show Gov. Troup that he shall not have the land surveyed! We do not profess a thorough acquaintance with the relations and comparative powers of a U. States' General Officer and a Governor & Legislature of a state; but we venture a prediction that governor Troup will not suffer himself to be intimidated by the threats of General Gaines from carrying a law of the state into effect, when that law is founded upon a treaty duly made, signed and sealed, and solemnly ratified by the U. States.

We must now turn our attention to a moment to the "highly respectable" Maj. Andrews, whose conduct, to say the least of it, is the most extraordinary we have ever heard of in the United States. He came here to collect testimony and determine whether the conduct of the Creek Agent has been such as to require his suspension till the pleasure of the President be known; and seems to expect the duties of his mission withers mind fully made up on the subject. Whether he determined in his own mind before he left the city of Washington or before he left Milledgeville for Broken Arrow, is matter that we neither know nor are concerned about. It is sufficient that the case was determined before the evidence was heard, and of this no further proof is wanting than the Special Agent's extraordinary letter to Col. Crowell, published in our paper of last week. But if that evidence wanted strength, we would advert to the zeal he has evinced for the interest of the Creek Agent through the whole course of the investigation, which we are informed amounted to as complete an espousal of his cause as is usual with attorneys, in important cases between their clients—even to the denouncing of every man who gave in testimony against Crowell, as a liar and a perjured villain. What is the chance for justice when men of this stamp are sent to us to investigate important matters?

One fact we will mention, which took place at Broken Arrow during the investigation, which we think deserves notice: The public may then judge of the high and lawless hand with which the Indian Agent pro tem. has exercised his power,

it as now.

It is a matter of congratulation to the friends of Georgia that Maj. Andrews has so fully expiated himself, and to the P said we shall confidently look for justice, not only to Maj. Andrews, but all others interested in this very singular and unpleasant affair.

Coroner's Sale.
WILL be sold at Wilkes Court house, on the first Tuesday in August next, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One road wagon, two yoke of oxen, and four head of horses; levied on as the property of William Smith to satisfy two executions against said Smith in favor of Austin Edwards and William Gray; property pointed out by W. Smith.

S. Kirkland, Coroner.

July 2, 1825.

Administrator's Sales.
ON the first Tuesday in September next will be sold at the Court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land
containing three hundred and sixty-two and an half acres, more or less, lying in said county on Clark's creek, adjoining Wylie Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, and sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms, twelve months credit, the purchaser giving small notes and approved security.

Charles Dodson, adm'r.
With the Will annexed.

July 5, 1825. 28—tds.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in September next, at the Court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,
containing two hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, lying in said county on Little River, and adjoining Francis Billingslea and others, belonging to the estate of John Langdon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms, twelve months credit, the purchaser giving small notes and approved security.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.
July 5, 1825. 28—tds.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, at the Court house of Houston county,

One tract of Land
containing two hundred two and an half acres, lying in said county, in the 13th district, No. 306, belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of Greene county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.
July 6, 1825. 29—tds.

R. W. Worsban,
HAS located himself at Judge Graves', where he will attend to any professional call in the practice of Medicine.

March 28, 1825. 29—td

On the 1st Drawing 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 2d do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 3d do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 4th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 5th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 6th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 7th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 8th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 9th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 10th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 11th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 12th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 13th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 14th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 15th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 16th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 17th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 18th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 19th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 20th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 21st do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 22nd do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 23rd do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 24th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 25th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
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On the 27th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 28th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 29th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 30th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 31st do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 32nd do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
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On the 89th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 90th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 91st do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 92nd do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 93rd do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 94th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 95th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 96th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 97th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 98th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 99th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500
On the 100th do 1 prize of 5,000 and 1 of 1,000 and 1 of 500

The Scheme is splendid, and for richness and safety of investment, offers equal if not superior inducements to any of the Northern Lotteries.

The whole Lottery to be completed in Nine Drawings only.
Prizes payable in Thirty Days after the completion of the Drawing, if applied for within the month.

Prize Tickets will be received in payment for any Tickets that may remain unsold in the course of the Drawing.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50
Halves, 5 | Eighths, 1 25

For sale in a great variety of numbers at the Commissioners' Office, in Broad Street, a few doors below the Bank.

Orders for Tickets and Shares from any part of the United States, POST PAID, and enclosing the Cash, addressed to the Secretary, will meet with prompt attention.

J. S. BEERS, Secretary to the Commissioners.

Augusta, March 16, 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery to be had at the store of J. & J. Anderson, Washington, Wilkes County.

Augusta Masonic Hall LOTTERY.
THE Board of Commissioners have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that from the large sales of tickets up to this time, and the increasing demand for them they are enabled definitively to fix a day for the commencement of the Lottery—and to give the most positive assurances of its being carried fully into effect. The first drawing will positively take place on the

15th of August next

Persons wishing to adventure, are advised to purchase without delay, as an advance in the price of tickets, is highly probable.

Dealers in Lottery tickets, in this and other States, will be supplied on advantageous terms by making application to the Board of Commissioners, through their Secretary.

J. S. Beers,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners,
June 18, 1825. 26—td

Now in Wilkes Jail:
A NEGRO man who calls his name Osborne, and says he belongs to Thomas Gaston, residing in Jasper county, near Monticello.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, Jailer.
July 8, 1825.

NINE months after date application will be made to honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 50 acres, more or less, adjoining William Simpson and others, lying on Little River, being the whole of the real estate of Wm. C. Wingfield, deceased; sold for the benefit of the heirs of said estate.
A. S. Wingfield, adm'r.
April 7, 1825.

Sheriff's Titles, AND OTHER BLANKS
NEATLY PRINTED
And for sale at this office

Director of the Lottery, in this office, a reduction of Thirty per cent. be required at the first renewal after the first day of January next, provided, however, that any paper which may be reduced thirty per cent previous to the first day of January next, be considered as having complied with the rule, and provided also, that the above requisition shall not be considered as relating to business notes payable on the first day of next year, upon which no renewal will be allowed;

Extract from the minutes.
Sam'l Barnett, Cashier.
29—cowlj. June

Lost out of my Pocket,
A GREEN morocco pocket book, containing the following: a note on Austin Webb, jun. for \$15, made payable to Martin Deadwyler, one day after date, bearing date March 17, 1824; a note on Matthew J. Black for \$5, made payable to Martin Deadwyler, one day after date, date not recollected; a bond for titles to two tracts of land lying in Appling county, No. 352, and 357, which bond was given to Jesse Moon by Philip Prior.

Jesse Moon.
Elbert county, July 3, 1825. mst

GEORGIA—Wilkes County. SUPERIOR COURT, February Term, 1825.
James Boatwright and Wife Nance, vs. Robert Kilgore, adm'r. &c. Injunction.

Appearing to the Court from the sheriff's return on the above case, that said Robert Kilgore is not to be found in the county of Wilkes.—On motion, it is therefore ordered, that service be perfected on said Kilgore, by publication of this order according to law.

A true copy from the Minutes of said court, this 7th day of March, 1825.

JOHN DYSON, Clk.

Monthly Notices.
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 John Wingfield, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Charles Wingfield. } Adm'rs.
John W. Butler }
May 8, 1825.

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 all the real estate of Nathaniel Barnett, deceased, in said county, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

Daniel McDowell,
Adm'r. de bonis m.
January 10, 1825. m9m

Job Printing
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME XI.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1825.

[No. 39. 9]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILIP C. GUIRE.

NEWS OFFICE, } March 10, 1825. }

We remind our subscribers, that the terms of this paper are \$2, payable in advance, or \$4 payable at the end of the year. We request them at the same time distinctly to understand, that we shall require the compliance of those terms, in justice to ourselves, and to those subscribers who have generously and effectually supported the paper. Rates for advertising as heretofore—Accounts due the Office, if not paid or liquidated previous to May term of the Inferior Court, shall indelibly be put in suit, a notice we will be led to adopt in justice to ourselves, and to our advertising friends who have enabled us to go on with our business by punctual payment.

OCTOBER ELECTION-CANDIDATES

Governor—John Clark—George M. Troup.
Senators—Bolling Anthony—Thomas Watson.
Representatives—D. G. Campbell—James Oliver—Fitz G. Hay—G. C. Mills—Daniel Queen—Henry Pope—James Rebert—James Rebert.

WE are requested to announce JOHN HALIDAY, Esq., as a candidate at the next election for Clerk of the Inferior Court, June 18, 1825.

WE are requested to announce OVERTON WINGFIELD, Esq., as a candidate at the next election for Clerk of the Inferior Court, June 21, 1825.

DANIEL BRUCKNER, Esq., is a candidate for Clerk of the Inferior Court, at the election in January next. Sept. 16, 1825.

WE are requested to announce BENJAMIN WOOTTEN, Esq., as a candidate at the election in January next, for Tax Collector. July 28, 1825.

WE are requested to announce JOHN D. HINTON, Esq., as a candidate for Receiver of Tax Returns, at the election in January next. July 28, 1825.

We have been requested to announce HENRY F. ELLINGTON, Esq., as a candidate for SHERIFF at the election in January next. Sept. 6, 1825.

R. W. Worsha, HAS located himself at Judge Graves's, where he will attend to any professional call in the practice of Medicine. March 28, 1825 14—ff

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Grant, late of Wilkes county, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same are requested to render them in duly attested within the time prescribed by law.

Daniel Grant, } Ex'rs.
Thomas Grant, }
Keturah C. Grant, Ex'z.
September 7, 1825. 37—31.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Scott, deceased are requested to present

Splendid Scheme

OF THE
AUGUSTA
Masonic Hall Lottery.

30,000 Dollars,
HIGHEST PRIZE

Now Drawing in the City of Augusta

THE SECOND DRAWING

Will take place on the 12th of October next.

All the Capital Prizes are still undrawn, and consequently the Wheel is very rich.

S C H E M E.

1 Prize of 30,000 Dollars,

1 of 20,000 Dollars,

4 of 10,000 Dollars,

4 of 5,000 Dollars,

5 of 1,000 Dollars,

Per Cent.

Lot less than two and a half Blanks in a Prize.

The Prizes only to be Drawn.

All PRIZES payable thirty days

after the completion of the drawing,

subject to a deduction of 45

per cent.

Tickets and Shares may yet be

had, in a great variety of numbers,

at the original price, at the Store of

J. & J. ANDERSON.

August 29, 1825. 36—

The undersigned having associated

themselves in the

WARE-HOUSE

AND

General Commission Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Wm. Sims, Williams, & Co.

To commence the first of October

next, will be thankful for a share of

the public patronage.

Their store are the same as now in

the occupancy of William Sims and

Williams, and will be ready, in every

respect for the receipt of produce and

merchandise. They will be prepared

to make liberal advances to their

customers when required—and their

undivided attention will be devoted to

all business entrusted to their care.

William Sims,

Charles D. Williams,

Abraham M. Woolsey

Augusta, Aug. 15, 1825. 2m

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the a-

bove business at their Ware-

House upper end North side of Broad

Street and will be thankful for the

continuance of the case as they have

heretofore been favored with. Strict

attention will be given to the interest

of those who may favor them with

business, and liberal advances made

on Cottons stored with them if de-

sired.

Robert Malone & Co.

Augusta, Sep. 1, 1825 6—11500

Globe Tavern,

AND

Midwayville, Washington and Charleston

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING FORMED
A CONNECTION UNDER THE
FIRM OF

Stovall & Ford,

RESPECTFULLY tender their

services to the public, in the

transaction of a Ware House & Com-

mission business in the city of Au-

gusta.

The Ware Houses & Close Stores,

situate on Jackson Street, opposite

Messa. Sim & Williams' and near

the Steam Boat wharf, have been e-

rected this Spring and are safe, com-

modious and well arranged for the

Storage of Cotton and receiving and

forwarding goods.

Their charges shall be at the low-

est customary rates.

Liberal advances made on Cotton

consigned to them.

They promise a prompt and faith-

ful attention to all business confided

to them.

PLEASANT TOVALL,

of Augusta.

WILLIAM P. FORD,

of Monticello.

REFERRENCES.

BOLLING ANTHONY, Esq., of

WILLIAM JONES, Wilkes

MARK A. LANE, Esq., of

P. Stovall returns his sincere thanks

to those who have patronized him

heretofore.

Augusta, June 1, 1825—21500

Administrator's Sales.

AGREEABLE to an order of the

Honorable Inferior Court of

Wilkes county, when sitting for Ord-

inary purposes, will be sold on the

first Tuesday in October next, at the

court house in the town of Eberton,

in said county all the real estate of

Eliza Patterson deceased, sold for

the benefit of the heirs and creditors

of said deceased. Terms made

known in the day of sale.

William Patterson, adm'r.

August 3, 1825. 33—104

WILL be sold at the court house

of Wilkes county on the first

Tuesday in October next, agreeably

to an order of the Court of Ordinary

of said county,

Two tracts of Land

one containing three hundred and 30

acres and the other two hundred and

fifty acres, lying on the waters of

Chickasaw Creek, adjoining John

McGehe and A. B. Leigh, for the

benefit of the heirs and creditors of

Ludwell Fullilove, deceased. Terms

twelve months credit, the purchaser

giving bond and approved security.

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.

Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x.

August 2, 1825. 32—104

At the court house in Warren

county will be sold on the first

Tuesday in November next, within

the usual hours of sale, a certain

Tract of Land

scheme prosecuted with vigor and intelligence, let them continue 'till in the office he now holds.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TENN }
Murfreesborough, June 6, 1825 }

Sir: I am directed by an act of the Legislature of this state, passed at their session of 1823, to commence a written correspondence with the Governor of the State of Alabama and Georgia on the subject of connecting the waters of Hiwassee with the waters of Coosa, by means of a canal, as well as the practicability of a canal around the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee, and through what is called the Tennessee Valley on the South side of said river.

The object to which our Legislature expected that the attention of Georgia would be most particularly drawn was that of a canal from Hiwassee to Coosa; allow me therefore to request, that you will be pleased to communicate any information you may have on the following points.

1st. Is it probable that Georgia would co-operate with Tennessee in making the canal spoken of?

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Upon the foregoing points as well as others touching the matter, I shall be happy to hear from you as early as convenient; it being important that the subject with all its ligaments, should be laid before our Legislature at its fall session.

Be give assurances of the respect, with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. L. CARROL

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA }
Milledgeville, 22d June, 1825 }

Sir: I had the pleasure to receive

your Excellency's letter this morn-

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fully unite with that of the State of

Tennessee in devising and carrying

into effect measures for uniting the

waters of Tennessee with those of

Georgia which empty into the Atlan-

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see, if not already, will before long

be intimately united by common in-

terests and common feelings. On

proposed arguments to sustain an acquisition of de la Harpe, have been looked upon from the General. Neither has yet appeared. A note has been published in the Patriot of the 18th inst. it appears that he has declined the undertaking at present, alleging as an excuse that he does not wish to influence the vote, or the political opinion of any man in the state, and therefore was suspended his promised expedition until after the election; intimating, however, that if he was to make public his expedition before the election, it might be thereby changed. What superstitious vanity. The writer of this article does not believe that Gen. Gaines will ever make an attempt, publicly to do what he has promised for from what the writer knows of the transactions alluded to, the General never can make good his promise. Even should he make the attempt there is no doubt but what there will be a complete failure, placing out of view his assertions. Who is there that believes that if he could have rendered any, the least, service to a certain party in Georgia, by publishing any exposition that he could make, he would not have done so most willingly. No doubt but what General Gaines believed that his purpose was a sacred one when he made public the promise of his exposition, that the people would greedily swallow any statement made by him, and to give full credence. That it was only necessary for him to pronounce any Georgia a perfidious wretch, and the fact was established. As ignorant as Gen. Gaines supposes the people of Georgia to be, they are not yet ripe for a tame acquiescence in all his dogmas; nor are they exactly prepared to bow with humble submission to him as their Dictator.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
Milledgeville, 19th Sept 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that none of the Commissioners have been at this place, except the writer of the above, since Gen. Gaines' suspension note, made its appearance.

Bank of the United States.

We understand that the exhibition made at the regular meeting of the Stockholders, the President occupied upwards of an hour in a detailed statement of the concerns of the Bank, displaying, as respects himself personally, a most accurate, comprehensive, and masterly familiarity with the subject. From the whole account, we gathered the following important particulars respecting the funds:

Capital of the U. S. Bank, \$26,566,000
12000 is on hand of

Forfeited in London, 3,133,000

Forfeited in London, 3,133,000

Notes of State Banks, 1,294,000

Due from S. & C. Banks, 392,000

Smith & Buchanan, Williams

and McCulloch, 903,000

Real estate, 1,436,000

Banking houses, 1,011,000

Specie, 4,300,000

Total, 64,262,000

Liabilities of all kinds, including

capital, & the whole circulation, 39,991,000

Lawyer—George H. Thompson, Esq.,—Baldwin, Bailey, & Thomas, Barristers.
Representatives—D. C. Campbell—James
Chambers—Felix G. Hay—G. C. Mills—Daniel
Quinn—Henry Pope—James Rembert—James
Rehder.

WE are requested, to announce JOHN HALDADY, Esq., as a candidate at the next election for Clerk of the Inferior Court, June 18, 1825.

We are requested to announce OVERTON WINGFIELD, Esq., as a candidate at the next election for Clerk of the Inferior Court, June 21, 1825.

DANIEL BRUCKNER, esq., is a candidate for Clerk of the Inferior Court, at the election 1st January next. Sept. 16, 1825.

We are requested to announce B. N. JAMIN WOOTEN, Esq., as a candidate at the election in January next, for Tax Collector. July 28, 1825.

We are requested to announce JOHN D. HINTON, as a candidate for Receiver of Tax Returns, at the election in January next. July 28, 1825.

We have been requested to announce HENRY F. ELLINGTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff at the election in January next. Sept. 6, 1825.

R. W. Worshan, HAS located himself at Judge Graves's, where he will attend to any professional call in the practice of medicine. March 28, 1825 14—1f

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Grant, late of Wilkes county, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same are requested to render them in duly attested within the time prescribed by law.

Daniel Grant, Ex'rs.
Thomas Grant, Ex'rs.
Keturah C. Grant, Ex'z.
September 7, 1825. 37—31.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Scott, deceased are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all those who may be indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

Joshua Morgan, Adm'r.
Sept. 6, 1825. 37—6c

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert W. Tarver, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against the said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, to Robert Griener, who is authorized to act for me.

Andrew Tarver, Adm'r.
Sept. 5, 1825. 37—6c

LAW.

EDWARD H. LONG & JOHN R. RAY having associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Wilkes, and the Northern Circuit in general.

All letters addressed to them, in relation to professional business, will be promptly attended to. Washington, Wilkes county, April 1, 1825. 38—1f

of 5,000 Dollars,
of 1,000 Dollars,
Etc. Etc.

Less than two and a half Blanks in a Print.
The PRIZES only to be Drawn.
All PRIZES payable thirty days after the completion of the drawings, subject to a deduction of 45 per cent.

Tickets and Shares may yet be had, in a great variety of numbers, at the original price, at the Store of J. & J. ANDERSON.
August 29, 1825. 36—

The undersigned having associated themselves in the
WARE-HOUSE

General Commission Business, UNDER THE FIRM OF
W. M. Sims, Williams, & Co.

To commence the first of October next, will be thankful for a share of the public patronage.

Their store are the same as now in the occupancy of William Sims and Williams, and will be ready in every respect to receive the receipt of produce and merchandise. They will be prepared to make liberal advances to their customers when required—and their undivided attention will be devoted to all business entrusted to their care.

William Sims,
Charles D. Williams,
Abraham M. Wadley
Augusta, Aug. 15, 1825. 2m

WARE-HOUSE

AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the above business at their Warehouse over bend North side of Broad Street and will be thankful for the continuance of the custom they have heretofore been favored with. Strict attention will be given to the interest of those who may favor them with business, and liberal advances made on Cottons stored with them if desired.

Robert Malone & Co.
Augusta, Sep. 1, 1825. 6—1300—

Globe Tavern,

AND
Milledgeville, Washington and Charleston
STAGE OFFICE.

H. M. SHANNON

SPECIFICALLY acquaint his friend and the public that he has purchased Mr. P. O. Paris' interest in the above well known establishment—that his house has undergone a thorough repair, and that it will afford Board and Traveller, a reception as comfortable as any other establishment of the kind in the Southern States.

The Globe is situated on Broad St. in the very centre of the city, and offers peculiar advantages to the Travellers and men of business.

His table are furnished with the best of provender, and with faithful and attentive hostlers. He only solicits from his friends and the public, that proportion of patronage to which his attention to business and to the comfort of his customers, may entitle him.

Augusta, Ga. Aug. 6, 1825. 33 Am

Blank Deeds,
For sale at this Office.

The object to which our Legislature expected that the attention of Georgia would be most particularly drawn was that of a canal from Hiwassee to Chocoma; allow me therefore to request, that you will be pleased to communicate any information you may have on the following points.

1st. Is it probable that Georgia would co-operate with Tennessee in making the canal spoken of?

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Upon the foregoing points as well as others touching the matter, I shall be happy to hear from you as early as convenient; it being important that the subject with all its lights, should be laid before our Legislature at its fall session.

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W. M. CARROLL

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA.
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SIR: I had the pleasure to receive your Excellency's letter this morning. This government will cheerfully unite with that of the State of Tennessee in devising and carrying into effect measures for uniting the waters of Tennessee with those of Georgia which empty into the Atlantic.

It is not presumed that Tennessee would choose to pass into the Gulf of Mexico if a way could be opened for her to the Atlantic. Of the practicability of this, there is not the least doubt. You will see by the enclosed copy of instructions that I only wait the arrival of our civil engineer to set him to work in your quarter. It is very gratifying to me to believe that Georgia and Tennessee, if not already, will before long be intimately united by common interests and common feelings.

On reference to the letter books of your office you will probably find a letter on the subject addressed by Governor Sevier of your State, to the Governor of Georgia, which may be useful to you. You cannot say any thing definite on the subject of practicability or expense until the country has been explored and surveyed. You will find some difficulty in commanding the services of a competent engineer; this species of mental acquirement being in great demand at present, and the supply of it limited. The one recently in the service of North Carolina may be unemployed at present.

With great consideration and respect,
G. M. TROUP.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In a Letter written by General Gaines, bearing date the 29th ult. addressed to Gov. Troup and published in the Georgia Patriot, the General thought proper to state that the Report of the Georgia Commissioners was "tainted with misrepresentation and perjury," and that he would proceed to prove it. The

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Milledgeville, 19th Sept. 1825.

NOTE.—It is proper to state that none of the Commissioners have been at this place, except the writer of the above, since Gen. Gaines' suspension note made its appearance.

Bank of the United States.

We understand that the prohibition under at the recent meeting of the Stockholders, the President disapproved upwards of an hour in a detailed statement of the concerns of the Bank, displaying, as respects himself personally, a most accurate, comprehensive, and masterly familiarity with the subject. From the whole amount, we gathered the following important particulars respecting the funds:

Capital of the U. S. Bank, \$35,550,000

Disbursements on bills of exchange, 31,155,000

Forces in London, 872,000

Forces in Paris, 203,000

Notes of State Banks, 1,254,000

Due from State Banks, 580,000

Smith & Buchanan, Williams & McCallister, 953,000

Real estate, 1,415,000

Banking charges, 1,011,000

Specie, 4,300,000

Total, 64,282,000

Liabilities of all kinds, including capital, & the whole circulation, 59,991,000

Leave a balance of 4,271,000

It appears that, within the last three years, the investments in funded debt, have increased by a fund of \$9,543,000.

The discount on notes and domestic bills has increased between two and three millions; besides which, there has been a large addition to the real estate.

The debt of 1,292,000 dollars, due in Europe, has been paid off, and the European correspondents of the bank, have now in hand a considerable sum, as above stated, to the credit of the Bank.

The circulation, during the three years, has more than doubled, being now upwards of nine millions and a half.

A corresponding and large increase has taken place in the private deposits, amounting to between two and three millions.

The surplus profit, amount now to 553,000 dollars.

On this encouraging view of the flourishing situation of this important public institution, there appeared to be among the Stockholders, a sentiment of strong and universal satisfaction.—(Democratic Press.)