

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

## THOMAS A. JEFFERSON.

THE THOMAS A. JEFFERSON, is published weekly, at Four Dollars a year, or Three Dollars a half, in advance, at the office of the publisher, at the corner of the market.

For the subscription price, a letter from the subscriber, or a letter from the publisher, will be considered, but no subscription can be continued, but at the option of the publisher.

A letter to the publisher, or a letter to the subscriber, will be considered, but no subscription can be continued, but at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements (except those published monthly) will be inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. (The number of insertions is not specified, but will be continued until the advertiser is charged accordingly.)

All advertisements published monthly, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Letters must be paid for, or they will be charged to the subscriber.

For the information of our advertising friends, we publish the following: The Register, of the 1st of January, 1829, is published, by law, do be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court-House of the county, in which the property is situated. Notice of these sales must be given to a grantee SIXTY days previous to the day of sale.

Notice of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner, FORTY days previous to the day of sale.

Notice in the debtors and creditors of an estate, must be published for FORTY days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell land, must be published for FOUR MONTHS.

THE JACKSON WREATH.  
OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

"Glory, Gratitude, and Patriotism."  
IN preparation, a splendid national tribute, in commemoration of the great civil victory achieved by the people through the Hero of New Orleans.

It will contain a portrait of Andrew Jackson, President Elect of the United States. Engraved in a superior style on copper, and intended to present a faithful and beautiful likeness of the illustrious individual to the American People.

A splendid title page, containing the United States Coat of Arms.

The Life of Andrew Jackson, as written by Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq.: presenting a true character of the soldier and patriot, who has been recommended to the people of the U. S. by his stern integrity, long experience, and transcendent services to his country.

A copperplate engraving of the Battle of New Orleans, a noble charger bearing Gen. Jackson in the foreground, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating over the field of battle.

A copperplate engraving of the Farmer of Tennessee, seated on a rich cultivated farm, with a distant view of General Jackson's residence, the Hermitage. These engravings will be copied, with some alterations, from the paintings displayed in Philadelphia and New York, representing a group of 60,000, and splendidly illuminated, and presented to the nation, in honor of the nation's hero.

The work will be published in a handsome and durable binding, and will be sent to the subscribers, free of postage.

No. 1. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 2. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 3. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 4. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 5. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 6. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 7. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 8. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 9. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 10. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 11. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 12. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 13. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 14. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 15. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 16. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

No. 17. A view of the city of Washington, as it appeared in 1800, and as it is at present.

The whole work will be executed with uncommon neatness.

It will be published on MONDAY the 28th day of February next, and immediately forwarded to distant subscribers.

For further information respecting the nature and character of the work, see the Prospectus.

JACOB MAAS,  
Franklin Engraving Office,  
ARCADE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1828.

The Prospectus to the above work will be found on our fourth page.—Subscriptions received at this Office.

The New-York  
MEDICAL ACADEMY.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favour, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded: and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and with our happiness. Mercury, the Lancel, and the Knife, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an Institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country.

The course of treatment adopted by this Institution was principally the result of the long and extensive experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been growing with singular success, and proved to a demonstration, that without mercury, that baneful element of disease, could be cured by those mere acid and vegetable means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrefragable desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of this object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble & important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an Institution has been erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in Nov. next, for the reception of Students.

The course is large and comprehensive, embracing the Elements of Medicine, Botany, and Anatomy, and the present U. S. Infirmary, a healthy and pleasant part of the city.

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who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in less than half the time, and with half the expense, that is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education, will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

## REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School, will be—

1. A certification of a good moral character.

2. A good English Education.

## TERMS.

The price of qualifying a person for practice will be \$250, one half payable in advance; board (being an extra charge) will be \$2 50 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the U. S. Infirmary, on the subject of this Circular, (Post Paid) will receive attention.

## THE IRISHMAN.

A WEEKLY Paper, with the above title, is proposed to be issued every Wednesday in this city, the object of which is, to collect and embody all the principal events relating to CARBOLIC EXTRACTIONS, in Ireland, not only to give a passing history, but to excite the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, in the United States, to aid all parts of the globe in breaking the shackles of oppression. The Protestants of Portugal and Spain are represented as well as the Jews, the Deists, and the Catholics of Great Britain, and it becomes us as men, enjoying so large a portion of mental and civil liberty, as we do in this country, to aid them in their arduous struggle for the same privileges we enjoy.

"THE IRISHMAN" will be printed on the medium paper, and delivered to Subscribers every Wednesday, at \$3 a year, payable in advance.

WILLIAM BLAIN,  
A. F. GUNNINGHAM.

Charleston, S. C. Dec. 17, 1828.

Editor, kindly to the object, will confer an obligation, by inserting the above.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Bell, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

JOHN BULL, adm'r.

Dec. 23, 1828.

## Administrator's Sales.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Henry Hunt, of Wilkes county deceased, on Thursday the 26th of February next, the perishable property of said deceased consisting of



horses, cows, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, & oats, and other articles too tedious to mention, sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Benben Sanders, adm'r.  
Lucinda Hunt, adm'x.

Jan. 23, 1829. 31—tds

## POSTPONED SALE.

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

## A Negro Man,

by the name of Anthony; being part of the personal estate of William F. Hay, late of Wilkes county deceased. Sold for the benefit of those concerned. Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. G. Hay, adm'r.  
January 18, 1829. 31—tds.

## WILL be sold

on the first Tuesday in March next, at the court house in Wilkes county, pursuant to an order of the Inferior court of said county,

while sitting for ordinary purposes, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Monroe, and known by No. 230, in the 12th dist.

ALSO

One other tract or parcel of land, lying in Pike county, and known by No. 231, in the 8th dist.

ALSO

One negro man by the name of Allen—All belonging to the estate of Joseph Bell, deceased, late of Wilkes county. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

B. W. Stark, adm'r.  
Mary H. Bell, adm'x.

January 6, 1829. 29—tds

The court house in Wilkes county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, that valuable

## Tract of Land

lying on Beaverdam creek, three miles from Washington, known as the property of William F. Hay, deceased—this tract contains about 950 acres, most of which

950 is good woodland.

Sold on a credit of twelve months.

Felix G. Hay, adm'r.

Nov. 28, 1828. 24—tds

## ON the first Tuesday in March

next, agreeably to an order of the Honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for Ordinary purposes, will be sold at the Court house in Elberton, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Jesse Fortson, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said estate.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Richard Fortson, adm'r.  
January 9, 1829. 30—tds

## WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, one tract of land No. 230, in the 12th District, and 2d Section of said county; it being the property of Mary Brinson, deceased. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased—terms made known

on the day of sale.

January 9, 1829. 30—tds

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the court house in Wilkes county, one tract of land No. 230, in the 12th District, and 2d Section of said county; it being the property of Mary Brinson, deceased. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the said deceased—terms made known

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on the day of sale.

January 9, 1829. 30—tds

[illegible]

7. Physicians should not visit their patients too frequently, lest seeing them oftener than necessary might produce untidiness in the treatment.

8. Theoretical discussions should not be too freely indulged in consultations, as they frequently give rise to much perplexity, without any use.

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Mark A. Lane,

Will act as my  
not and Attorney  
ing my temporary  
abandonment from the  
business

William Dearing.

1820. 30—two.

The subscri-  
ber has removed  
from the County af-  
ter having (as he be-  
just demand a  
any should have  
to be good e-  
their account to  
whom speedily ar-  
will be made for their

William A. Terrell.

1829. 31—2t

SALE OF  
44

lots within the town

of

omibus.

with an act of the  
assembly of the State  
on the 24th day  
entitled "An act  
to divide the town  
and to dis-  
reserved for the use  
the Coweta Falls  
Columbia river, and to  
The Commission-  
der provisions of said  
sale at public out-  
of Columbus, com-

Day of March

in said Town Co-

and Forty-four.

the from day to day

purchases money

in advance, the bal-

annual instal-

BEALL.

DEGRAFFENIED.

ESTON.

US A FEW.

laying off the town

and the reserve at

May 10, 1829.

of the Charleston

Chronicle.

ettes in Geor-

go advertisement

days, and for-

me at Colum-

25

ARD!!!

of the 25th instant,

hours of 12 and 3

erbers Store was

away the under-

moving the hearth-

William Russell,

Mark Russell,

James G. Russell,

Jesse Russell,

John Combs and

my Milly Combs,

Gabriel Jones and

my Betty Jones,

74.

Nathan Blackburn

adm'r of John Rus-

sell, deceased.

It appearing to the court that

Nimrod Stone and wife Sally

Stone, George Moreland, and wife

Hannah Moreland, & William Rus-

sell, by agreement, have been made

parties to the above bill; and it also

appearing by the affidavit of John

Combs, one of the complainants that

they reside out of this State: It is

therefore ordered, that they the said

Nimrod, Sally, George, Hannah

and William, appear and answer

said bill, or that the same be taken

pro confesso. Further ordered that

the above order be published.

William H. Crawford,

Judge Superior Court North. Green.

Jan. 17, 1829. 31—1f

IRELAND.

"Non me affligit in curia"

Wake! Wake! Wake! Wake!

Fair land of the lofty in mind!

Of the lovely, the gallant, the brave!

Break the chains that are round the nation!

Once more let thy flag be hoisted!

In cloisters, in towers, and fairs!

Once more let thy trumpet sound thro' the

world!

Whirl the wings of the eagle of the brave;

And the eagle of the freedom fly over the

land! Let its beacons guide thee to victory yet!

The night of oppression shall end!

The dawn of the glory shall end!

And the star of the hope shall end!

To the north again in the sky!

Thy hands shall awaken the lion,

"The Emerald Isle is free!"

The heaves of heaven shall all along

BILL

for amount of

Distribution, in

Wilkes Super-

or Court.

A provincial editor says "do, for

heaven's sake, divide the state of New

York, and take the west part the State

of Morgan." "Call it," says the Itha-

ca Journal, "the State of Sia and

Misery." "No," said a crusty old bar-

ber, "call it the State of Matrimony

and that includes sin, misery and

Morgue." Such a varnisher as this

bachelor ought to be driven out of

all society.—N. Y. Eng.

Turning dollars into patacens.—A

Latin student at one of our Academies

had somehow or other taken it

into his head that hard study was not

easy, and was therefore in the habit

of applying to his fellow students to

help him out with his lessons. It was

on one of these occasions, that com-

ing to the passage of Virgil, whose

Aeneas, about to relate his adventures

and sufferings at the earnest desire

of Queen Dido, tells her that she com-

mends him to remove unutterable

grief; the idle student got as far as

removing, and there he stuck fast. It

was almost the hour of vespertine

and not having a minute to lose, he

applied to the person nearest at hand

for assistance. The latter, happen-

ing to be of rather a wishy-tan, told

him to translate the passage thus:—

"Regina, O Queen—jubes, tu or-

der me—reducere tu turn—ducere in

dollars—in dollars, into patacens!"

The idle fellow swallowed the book

and hastened to his recitation, flatter-

ing himself that he was well pre-

pared to give a good account of his

lesson—and coming to the knotty

passage, he read in a full voice, and

with more than usual confidence, pre-

cisely in the words of his wishyish

comrade—and at the same time as-

sume

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# Account Returns for March Term 1829

## RULE NISI.

of Thomas And-  
eth, that James  
ance, heretofore  
February, eight-  
twenty-two, made,  
every day, until  
to your petitioner  
day and year afore-  
ed copy of which is  
been, which said  
e, conveyed a cer-  
tificate, lying and  
the county of Wilkes,  
Georgia, (now Talia-  
the waters of Harden's  
ing lands of James Du-  
B. Thompson, and oth-  
ing one thousand one  
fourteen acres and two  
acre, which said tract  
mortgaged for the better  
your petitioner, the pay-  
to promissory notes, made  
to Rosignol, one bearing  
fifteen, eighteen hun-  
dred and seventy-  
one, one third to be paid on  
of February, eighteen  
twenty-three, and one  
first day of February,  
and twenty-four, and  
the first day of Febru-  
and twenty-  
from the first day  
fifteen hundred and  
other bearing date  
February, eighteen  
twenty-two, for the sum  
of one hundred and fifty-three dol-  
lars, one third to be  
paid on the first day of February,  
and twenty-three,  
and the first day of Feb-  
and twenty-  
one third on the first  
day of February, and twen-  
ty-one third on the first  
day of February, bearing interest  
thereon, and your petitioner  
wishes, that there is now  
due, the whole of the  
interest that is now  
become due, together  
with that have accrued or  
within twelve months  
hereof, that the equi-  
ty in and to said mort-  
gage be thence forever  
released.

on motion of Walter  
C. Andrews for petitioner,  
the amount of  
said costs now due  
to said notes, and  
to the Clerk's  
office within the time  
of said equity of re-  
lease, to pay over  
forth, to have  
And it is fur-  
ther ordered, that a  
copy of this  
Gazette in  
of his special  
the expi-

rior Court,  
1828.  
from the minutes  
25th July, 1828.  
ANDREWS, Clk.  
after date, appli-  
made to the hon-  
court of Wilkes  
to sell a piece of  
as Lot No. 44  
and second Sec-

FOUR months after date applica-  
tion will be made to the Hon-  
orable the Inferior court of Wilkes  
county, while sitting for ordinary  
purposes, for leave to sell a certain  
piece or parcel of



Land,  
lying in this county, containing six  
acres, be the same more or less,  
whereon are several houses, and is  
commonly known by the name of  
Newtown, it being the property of  
Christopher Rendor, deceased.  
JAMES RENDOR, adm'r.  
October 2, 1828.

FOUR 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 William Hulme, late of  
said county deceased; sold for the  
benefit of the heirs and creditors of  
said deceased.

Joseph R. Hulme, adm'r.  
Nov. 3, 1828.

## GEORGIA—Wilkes county.

WHEREAS Archibald S. Wing-  
field applies to me for letters  
dismissory from the estate of William  
C. Wingfield, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, sum-  
mon and admonish, all and singular  
the kindred and creditors of said de-  
ceased, to be and appear at my of-  
fice, within the time prescribed by  
law, to shew cause (if any they have)  
why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office  
this 1st day of September, 1828.  
JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

## GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Stephen G. Pet-  
tus and Jonathan Fouché,  
applicants to me for letters dismissory  
on the estate of Daniel Fouché, de-  
ceased.

These are therefore to cite, sum-  
mon and admonish all and singular  
the kindred and creditors of said de-  
ceased, to be and appear at my of-  
fice, within the time prescribed by  
law to shew cause, (if any they have)  
why said letters should not be granted.  
Given under my hand this 11th  
December, 1828.

JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

## GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS William Shaton  
applies for letters dismissory  
from the estate of George Fouché,  
deceased.

These are therefore to cite, sum-  
mon, and admonish, all and singular  
the kindred and creditors of said  
deceased, to be and appear at my of-  
fice within the time prescribed by  
law, to shew cause (if any they have)  
why said letters should not be granted.  
Given under my hand this 15th  
day of September 1828.

JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

## GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS John R. Ander-  
son applies to me for letters  
dismissory from the estate of Fran-  
cis R. Corbett, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, sum-  
mon and admonish all and singular,  
the kindred and creditors of said de-  
ceased, to be and appear at my office within  
the time prescribed by law, to shew  
cause (if any they have) why said  
letters should not be granted.  
Given under my hand at office this  
30th day of December 1828.

JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

## Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court  
house of Wilkes county, on  
the first Tuesday in February next,  
between the usual sale hours, the fol-  
lowing property to wit:

753 acres of land, more or  
less, now in the possession of James  
Huling, on the waters of Newford  
creek, adjoining Hartwell Jackson,  
and others; levied on as the prop-  
erty of Wythe Pope, dec'd. to sat-  
isfy an execution in favour of John  
Thurmond, against Lemuel Woot-  
ten, executor of said dec'd.

## ALSO,

One hundred acres of land,  
lying on the waters of Dryfork creek  
adjoining Irby Phillips and others,  
now in the occupancy of George  
Eates; levied on as the property of  
John Eates by virtue of two Justices'  
court executions, in the name of  
Osburn Ely for the use of Richard  
Thornon vs. John Eates, levied on  
by a constable.

## ALSO,

All Drury Cunningham's in-  
terest in the estate of Stephen W.  
Johnson deceased; levied on as his  
property to satisfy sundry executions  
from a Justices' court in favor of  
Christopher Orr and others vs. Drury  
Cunningham, levied on by a constable.

## ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or  
less, whereon Abraham Whitaker  
now lives, on the waters of Kettle  
creek, adjoining Ephraim Jackson  
and others, and one negro woman  
by the name of Abe; levied on as  
the property of said Whitaker, to  
satisfy sundry executions from a Just-  
ices' court in favor of Peter Luns-  
ford and others: levy made by a con-  
stable.

## ALSO,

All John Short's interest in  
ninety acres of land, more or less,  
whereon Preston Brook now resides  
adjoining Joshua Jackson and oth-  
ers, on the waters of Dryfork creek,  
also all said Short's interest in the  
following negroes, to wit: Amy &  
Charity, woman, Jacob and Gran-  
ville boys, all levied on as the prop-  
erty of said Short, to satisfy ap-  
prentice executions from a Justices' court  
in favor of Smith and Wright, vs.  
John Short: levied on by a constable.

## ALSO,

One house and lot in the  
Town of Washington, whereon Lem-  
uel Wootten now lives (the quantity  
of land not known) adjoining J. D.  
Thompson and others: 142 acres of  
land, more or less, lying in and ad-  
joining to the Village of Malloryville  
and lands of John S. McGehee and  
others including the Store and Ginn  
houses now in the possession of John  
Duglass, and the shop recently occu-  
pied by Dr. James F. Watkins, on  
the waters of Clarks creek, eight  
negroes to wit: Ammy, Grig, Eliza,  
Mary, Lewis, Patience, Becky and  
her child Washington; levied on as  
the property of Lemuel Wootten to  
satisfy an execution in the name of  
John Thurmond and sundry others  
against said Wootten.

## ALSO,

One house and lot in the Vil-  
lage of Malloryville (the quantity  
of land not known) whereon William  
Thurmond now resides, adjoining  
lands of Bedford Cude and others;  
levied on as the property of Reuben  
Scott (subject to a mortgage in favor  
of James Kender) by virtue of an ex-  
ecution in favor of Alexander Torry  
and sundry others, vs. said Scott.

## ALSO,

Postponed from January to February.  
Three negroes; to wit: Am-  
anda, Peter and Eliza, two horses &  
one wagon: levied on as the prop-  
erty of Charles Dodson to satisfy an  
execution in favor of Walter H.  
Wooms; and sundry others.  
Stephen A. Johnson, D. S.  
January 3, 1829.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tues-  
day in February next, at  
the Court house in Wilkes county, be-  
tween the usual sale hours, the fol-  
lowing property, to wit:

Two negroes, to wit: Ra-  
phael a man, and Jane a girl; lev-  
ied on as the property of John Sher-  
man, to satisfy two fisas from the  
Superior court of said county, one  
in favor of Lane & Sims, and one  
in the name of William Dearing a-  
gainst said Sherman, property point-  
ed out by and left in possession of  
defendant.

## ALSO,

One gold watch; levied on  
as the property of Thomas J. Wheel-  
er to satisfy a fisa in the name of  
Anderson Riddle bearer, against  
Thomas J. Wheeler and John Dy-  
son, pointed out by plaintiff's at-  
torney.

## ALSO,

One tract of land, containing  
sixty-three acres more or less, on  
the waters of Newford Creek, ad-  
joining James Hinton and others;  
levied on as the property of William  
Young to satisfy a fisa in the name  
of Thomas Anderson vs. said Young.

## ALSO,

All the interest of Richard G.  
Walker, in the estate of John Wal-  
ker, deceased, both real and per-  
sonal; levied on by virtue of a fisa,  
in the name of Benjamin M. Canty,  
for Jesse Hinton vs. said Walker  
and John E. Smith, and sundry oth-  
er fisas vs. said Walker.

## ALSO,

All Simpson Mcendon's in-  
terest in the estate of Isaac McLen-  
don, deceased, both real and per-  
sonal; levied on by virtue of a fisa in  
the name of William G. Gilbert, a-  
gainst said Mcendon and James  
Walker Security on appeal, and oth-  
er fisas against said Mcendon.

## ALSO,

One negro man named Peter,  
and one bay named Sidney, Abram  
a boy, Wianey a woman and Aggy  
a woman, one Road wagon and hind  
gear, three horses, eight head of  
cattle, one spinning machine, one  
loom, one iron pot, one desk and  
cupboard, one walnut table, one pine  
do, six chairs one pine slab, two  
feather beds & furniture stands and  
cords, one grind stone, plantation  
tools, stock of hogs, three hundred  
and sixty acres of land, more or less,  
adjoining James Burdett and others;  
levied on as the property of John  
Cooper, by virtue of a fisa facias in  
the name of the administrators of  
John Walker, and sundry other fi-  
sas including a mortgage fisa in the  
name Joseph W. Cooper and Eliza-  
beth McMeekin against said John  
Cooper.

## ALSO,

One tract of land, containing  
four hundred and seven acres, more  
or less, on the waters of Fishing  
creek, adjoining Thomas Eidsen &  
others, and one tract of land con-  
taining one hundred acres, more or  
less, adjoining James Burdett and  
others, one negro man named Sam,  
and a negro woman named Sarah,  
one black horse, 2 mares, one mare  
colt, one yoke of oxen and 16  
head of cattle and thirteen head of hogs.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tues-  
day in February next, with-  
in the usual hours of sale, at the  
Court House in Elbert county, the  
following property to wit:

One new Road wagon and  
the woodwork of a Road wagon; lev-  
ied on as the property of Thomas  
Knott to satisfy a fisa in favor of  
Joseph V. Harris, vs. said Thomas  
Knott; property pointed out by de-  
fendant.

## ALSO,

Two hundred and eighty ac-  
res of land, more or less, whereon  
John M. Saxon now lives on the wa-  
ters of Savannah river adjoining of  
William Colbert, formerly Tule  
Thomas Jones and others, and one  
negro woman by the name of Saddy;  
all levied on as the property of John  
M. Saxon to satisfy a fisa in favor of  
Alfred Hammond for the use of Sam-  
uel J. Hammond, vs. John M. Saxon  
and Blackman Burton, property  
pointed out by John M. Saxon.

## ALSO,

All Richard D. Hudson's in-  
terest in two negroes, it being one  
third part of said negroes Nelson a  
fellow and Charles a fellow, levied  
on as the property of Richard D.  
Hudson to satisfy a fisa in favor of  
the executors of Zimri Thit, dec'd,  
vs. Richard D. Hudson and land  
Deinard, property pointed out by  
said Richard D. Hudson.

## ALSO,

Five head of cattle; levied on  
as the property of William P. Chris-  
tian to satisfy a fisa in favor of Je-  
seph V. Harris, adm'r, of William  
Woods, dec'd, vs. William P. Chris-  
tian, property pointed out by said  
Christian.

Martin Deadwyler, St. E. C.  
December 26, 1828.

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

Two hundred and ninety ac-  
res of land, more or less, on the  
waters of Felling creek, adjoining  
James Bell and others, whereon  
Chiles T. Key now lives; levied on  
on the property of Eliza Mobley, by  
James Ham, constable, to satisfy  
three executions from a Justices'  
court in favor of James Thompson  
vs. said Mobley, and returned to  
Samuel C. Wyche, D. S.  
Jan. 15, 1829.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tues-  
day in February next, at the  
Court house in Wilkes county with-  
in the usual hours of sale, the follow-  
ing property, to wit:

Four negroes, William a man,  
Milly a woman, Jane and Margaret  
girls, levied on as the property of  
Bernard Moore, deceased, by virtue  
of an execution obtained on enforce-  
ment of a mortgage in favor of Wil-  
liam Dearing, vs. Bernard Moore  
Stephen A. Johnson, D. S.  
December 1, 1828.

## Jailor's Notice.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tues-  
day in February next, at the  
Court house in Wilkes county, with-  
out reserve, except the master takes  
him out before the time—within the  
usual sale hours, the following prop-  
erty, to wit:

A negro man by the name of  
Daniel, and says he belongs to Wil-  
liam C. Andrews, prisoner at the  
Gaol, being sold for his fees and expenses,  
being liable and owing to the tax.

acres, which said tract mortgaged for the better of said county, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Joseph R. Helme, adm'r.  
Nov. 3, 1828.

#### GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

**W**HEREAS Archibald S. Wingfield applies to me for letters of dismission from the estate of William C. Wingfield, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office this 1st day of September, 1828.  
JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

#### GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

**W**HEREAS Stephen G. Pettus and Jonathan Foeche, applies to me for letters of dismission on the estate of Daniel Foeche, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, summon and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office, within the time prescribed by law to show cause, (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand this 11th December, 1828.

JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

#### GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

**W**HEREAS William Slator applies for letters of dismission from the estate of George Foeche, deceased.

These are therefore to cite, summon and admonish, all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand this 15th day of September 1828.

JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

#### GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

**W**HEREAS John R. Anderson applies to me for letters of dismission from the estate of Francis R. Corbett, deceased.

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

Given under my hand at office this 30th day of December 1828.

JOHN H. DYSON, c. c. o.

#### Law Notice.

**T**HE undersigned has opened an office in Washington, Wilkes county, and will practice LAW in most of the counties comprising the Northern circuit. He intends to devote his whole time to the business of his profession, and assures those who may favor him with their patronage, that an execution on his part to merit it, shall be waiting.

W. C. Lyman.  
Washington, August 1, 1828.

#### BAPTISM.

Just received and For Sale, a few copies of

**Samuel Danwody's  
SERMON.  
On Baptism.**

T. A. PASTEUR.  
November 28th, 1828.

Administrators Bonds  
Printed and for sale at this Office.

of said county, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased, for the use of Osburn Ely for the use of Osburn Thornton vs. John Eates, levied on by a constable.

#### ALSO,

All Drury Cunningham's interest in the estate of Stephen W. Johnson deceased; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions from a Justices' court in favor of Christopher Orr and others vs. Drury Cunningham, levied on by a constable.

#### ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less, whereon Abraham Whitaker now lives, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Ephraim Jackson and others, and one negro woman by the name of Abs; levied on as the property of said Whitaker, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justices' court in favor of Peter Lunsford and others; levy made by a constable.

#### ALSO,

All John Short's interest in ninety acres of land, more or less, whereon Preston Brook now resides adjoining Joshua Jackson and others, on the waters of Dyfok creek, also all said Short's interest in the following negroes, to wit: Amy & Charity, woman, Jacob and Granville boys, all levied on as the property of said Short, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justices' court in favor of Smith and Wright, vs. John Short; levied on by a constable.

#### ALSO,

One house and lot in the Town of Washington, whereon Lemuel Wootton now lives (the quantity of land not known) adjoining J. D. Thompson and others 142 acres of land, more or less, lying in and adjoining to the Village of Malloryville and lands of John S. McGehee and others including the Store and Ginn houses now in the possession of John Douglass, and the shop recently occupied by Dr. James F. Watkins, on the waters of Clarks creek, eight negroes to wit: Annaky, Grig, Eliza, Mary, Lewis, Patience, Becky and her child Washington; levied on as the property of Lemuel Wootton to satisfy an execution in the name of John Thurmond and sundry others against said Wootton.

#### ALSO,

One house and lot in the Village of Malloryville (the Quantity of land not known) whereon William Thurmond now resides, adjoining lands of Bedford Cude and others; levied on as the property of Keuben Scott (subject to a mortgage in favor of James Kender) by virtue of an execution in favor of Alexander Torry and sundry others, vs. said Scott.

#### ALSO,

Four hundred and seventy four acres of land, more or less, lying on Little River adjoining Mary Porter and others, and in the occupancy at the time of levy, of Solan W. Porter; levied on to satisfy an execution in favor of Vincent E. Roiviere, vs. William Procter, Thomas Cooksey and Joseph Ford.

#### ALSO,

One negro man by the name of Battis; levied on as the property of Charles R. Carter to satisfy sundry executions including a mortgage execution in favor of Thomas Barry vs. said Carter.

#### ALSO,

34 acres of land, whereon William Gartrell and Mrs. Sarah Wilborn now live, founded by funds of Carlton Wilborn and Joseph Gartrell, on the waters of Camp creek; levied on to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Peter Lunn, administrator of Francis Gartrell, deceased, vs. William Gartrell and Jordan Kumbrey.

property pointed out by and left in possession of defendant.

#### ALSO,

One gold watch; levied on as the property of Thomas J. Wheeler to satisfy a fine in the name of Anderson Riddle bouncer, against Thomas J. Wheeler and John Dyson, pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

#### ALSO,

One tract of land, containing sixty-three acres more or less, on the waters of Newford Creek, adjoining James Hinton and others; levied on as the property of William Young to satisfy a fine in the name of Thomas Anderson vs. said Young.

#### ALSO,

All the interest of Richard G. Walker, in the estate of John Walker, deceased, both real and personal; levied on by virtue of a fine, in the name of Benjamin M. Canty, for Jesse Hutton vs. said Walker and John E. Smith, and sundry other fines vs. said Walker.

#### ALSO,

All Simpson Mcendon's interest in the estate of Isaac Mcendon, deceased, both real and personal; levied on by virtue of a fine in the name of William G. Gilbert, against said Mcendon and James Walker security on appeal, and other fines against said Mcendon.

#### ALSO,

One negro man named Peter, and one boy named Sidney, Abraham boy, Winney a woman and Aggy a woman, one Road wagon and hind gear, three horses, eight head of cattle, one spinning machine, one loom, one iron pot, one desk and cupboard, one walnut table, one pine do. six chairs one pine slab, two feather beds & furniture stands and cords, one grind stone, plantation tools, stock of hogs, three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, adjoining James Burdett and others; levied on as the property of John Cooper, by virtue of a fieri facias in the name of the administrators of John Walker, and sundry other fines including a mortgage fine in the name Joseph W. Cooper and Elizabeth McMeekin against said John Cooper.

#### ALSO,

One tract of land, containing four hundred and seven acres, more or less, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Thomas Eidsen & others, and one tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, adjoining James Burdett and others, and one negro man named Supp, and a negro woman named Sarah, one black horse, 2 mares, one mare colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, 16 head of cattle, thirteen head of hogs, seven sows and pigs, four stacks of fodder, thirty barrels of corn, more or less, 6000 pounds seed cotton; more or less; levied on as the property of John Dyson, deceased, to satisfy a fieri facias issuing from the Superior court of said county in the name of John Cooper, esqr. for Joseph W. Cooper, guardian vs. Allen T. Rice and John Dyson.

#### ALSO,

All George W. Wheeler's interest in the estate of John Crain, deceased; levied on by virtue of a fine in the name of Barry Statham, against said Wheeler.

#### ALSO,

Hamilton a man and William a boy, levied on as the property of Overton Wingfield to satisfy a fine from the Justices court in the name of Stephen Maynard for the use of F. G. Hay against said Wingfield, and sundry other fines; levied on and returned to be by a constable; property pointed out by and left in possession of defendant.

John Burks, Sh'f.

January 3, 1829.

property pointed out by John M. Saxon.

#### ALSO,

All Richard D. Hudson's interest in two negroes, it being one third part of said negroes Nelson a fellow and Charles a fellow; levied on as the property of Richard D. Hudson to satisfy a fine in favor of the executors of Zimri Tait, dec'd, vs. Richard D. Hudson and Isaac Deamard, property pointed out by said Richard D. Hudson.

#### ALSO,

Five head of cattle; levied on as the property of William P. Christian to satisfy a fine in favor of Joseph V. Harris, adm'r. of William Woods, dec'd, vs. William P. Christian, property pointed out by said Christian.

Martin Deadwyler, Sh'f. E.C.  
December 26, 1828.

**W**ILL be sold at Elbert court house on the first Tuesday in March next, within the usual hours of sale the following property to wit:

Two hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Felling creek, adjoining James Bell and others, whereon Chiles T. Key now lives; levied on as the property of Isaac Mobley, by James Ham, constable, to satisfy three executions from a Justices' court in favor of James Thompson vs. said Mobley, and returned to Samuel C. Wyche, D. S.  
Jan. 15, 1829.

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

Four negroes, William a man, Milly a woman, Jane and Margaret girls levied on as the property of Bernard Moore, deceased, by virtue of an execution obtained on foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William Deering, vs. Bernard Moore; Stephen A. Johnson, D. S.  
December 1, 1828.

#### Jailor's Notice.

**W**ILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, without reserve, except his master takes him out before that time—within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

A negro man by the name of Daniel, and says he belongs to William V. Smith of Pitt county, Geo. being sold for his fees and expenses being liable and accountable for. S. Kirkland, Jailor, W. C.  
January 1, 1828.

#### Collector's Sale.

[Postponed from January.]  
**W**ILL be sold at the Court house of Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in February next, between the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, in Early county, 20th district, No. 509, one other tract in Union county, containing 250 acres, more or less, 12th dist. No. 32, granted to F. Freeman, and one other tract in Gwinnett county, containing 250 acres, more or less, all levied on as the property of William Smith, trustee the tax due for the year 1827—Tax due \$50 due cents.

Lemuel Wootton, T. C.  
January 2, 1829.

**Blank Books**  
And many other Blanks.  
NEATLY PRINTED.  
And for sale at this Office.





24. A new piece of music, entitled "Jackson's Grand March and Quick Step," composed expressly for this occasion, by one of the great professors of music in the United States.

25. Cover embellishments. In addition to six new

Richard Fortson, adm'r.  
January 2, 1892. 80—p 2

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The right edge is a dark, textured binding. The main area is light-colored but heavily stained and discolored, with a dark, irregular shape near the bottom left corner.





...have found out the illegality  
the low taxes.















Cordially yours,  
From the Columbian Star.  
**PRIDE.**  
There is no passion on earth stronger or more prevalent, than pride. In some cases, it is not





likely should the growth of every friendly feeling be equalled. So many instances have fallen under my observation, that the truth of the subject appears as clear to me as the noon-day sun. It also gives rise to the most gratifying results, for wherever these people choose to reside, the persons who are the receivers of the smile, soon give the gift to the old companion, become as dear to them, who from intimate converse, have acquired into their circle, while a corresponding contempt for former times companions, also finds a place in the bosom of the apostate. Alas! how many are the persons who have themselves, in fact, a case exactly in point, which I think it may not be amiss to relate.

John Underwood was the son of an honest Dutch farmer, in Bloomsbury, and was from his boyhood counted one of the most sagaciously bold and one of the greatest fools in the country round. The ladies noticed, and the young men laughed at him. He was generally known by the name of *promising John*. Besides being exceedingly silly, he had the knack of being insolent and disagreeable. I remember well the period when we attended school together. He had studied him in his drawing recitations by wretched promptings, more than once or twice. I have observed him deceive the teacher, by marking down the declaration of nouns in the palm of his hand. I wrote all his compositions, which he was obliged to read out, and brought from one year to another, and for which I received ample payment. How he subsequently came in the world, I do not mean, I am even now, conversant at a loss to derive; but it must be solely owing to the supremacy of cash. His honest father was one of those men, who think that learning is of little consequence, and that at the most an superficial display is of sufficient at any rate, to justify to be fashionable. Between him and his wife, I have celebrated for nothing but her daisies, and her skill in making cheese. It was great that their hopeful John should go to college and there come to Philadelphia, and read law. The old man could not bear the expense; for he had risen to be the richest of his townsmen, by a wholesale speculation, with a flour merchant in the City.

The metamorphosis of their son has been accomplished. The other day I met that hopeful youth in Clement street. He was arrayed in the indurated fashion of the great day—his sugar-loaf hat, a blue coat, a buff waistcoat, and a pair of hose, his huge whiskers curled delightfully over his round countenance, his protruded chest with white gloves, a ruff, a top-knot, and a white chain—all indicating his adoption of the whole code of the laws of Dandyism. He was walking with another lady, apparently of the same calibre, and I came full upon him, with a confusion, who as well as myself was once his acquaintance, though never his almost or his friend.

"How are you John," was our almost simultaneous inquiry.

"The best started,"

"Do you not know us?" we asked;—and then, to strengthen his bad memory, we mentioned Dukes county, and the school house.

"No," said John; "I forget your faces—it is a long time since I have seen you. I am something in haste gentlemen, I think you are mistaken at the person."

Touched with his pride, for he blushed as he spoke, at his faded degradation, in the presence of his companions, and promptly replied, with his confused denial, and his shamefaced retreat of technicism.

"Well—Your memory is probably as poor as I was formerly; I am lately from Bucks county, your father is building brickly about the farm yet, and your mother makes as good cheese as ever."

"I shall never forget the look of elation and satisfaction which the luckless John wore at that moment. His manner of half-angry, half-lessesting glance at me, and as if he beg him to desert; bowed in manifest confusion, and passed on."

I learned afterwards, that the promising young man was a regularly entered member of the law;—that instead of attending to his studies, he was lounging about town, betting at races, rolling nine-pins, at the shuffle-board, and crying bravo! at the theatre. A worthless thing, valued only for his ready money, and proud as it was possible for such a fool to be. Dismissing old friends, and recognizing in no case whatever, his former acquaintance in the country. Should his old father, or his remembrance meet him in the street, as they appear at none, he would, without doubt, pass them by as strangers.

Such is a fair picture of many, not only of those who have risen by some unexpected success, but by many who inherit wealth, and have as little intellect to distinguish them, as the animal we have just described. There are thousands of men, with greater ability and worth, who give way to the same servile homage, to the narrow and contemptible weakness of pride. We would wish men to generate into the nobility of character, by associating with the unworthy; but let him, under all the smiles of fortune show respect to those who deserve it; to those who he has tried and known, and never suffer himself to be estranged from old and worthy friends, because they cannot count on so much gold as himself. It is in despising such distinctions, that the true gentleman is the soundest man manifest. Look at the master-spirits who flourished in the treacherous times of the American Revolution; they were gentlemen, they were not in the acceptance of the word by many at the present day. There was by no means an equality in their fortunes; but they came in contact, they co-operated and confided with each other, in matters relative to the welfare of their country; they were a band of brothers; and polity distinctions formed no part of their creed. Why was not Roger Sherman assumed to him in Congress, that he had made shoes? Because he was a man, and knew that it was dishonourable, because he was a Christian, and knew that Providence for all-wise purposes, had meted out his portion unto him; and had given precept after precept in divine revelation, of equality of rights. Why did not he make shoes? Because he was a man, and knew that it was dishonourable, because he was a Christian, and knew that Providence for all-wise purposes, had meted out his portion unto him; and had given precept after precept in divine revelation, of equality of rights.

cause the progress of the Bill to be determined to resist attack with all his might, he could not be blind to the fact, that honorable peace would be preferable to success in war, which, however brilliant, could not but be barren.—When, therefore, the flag of truce was understood to have been sent back, it was believed to have conveyed an assurance that there was no indisposition to negotiation, but that it was desired as a preliminary that the basis should be stated.—Now, after the repeated and dignified assurances of the Emperor of Russia, that he did not desire either dismemberment or territorial aggrandizement, we cannot suppose that his Imperial Majesty would consider himself bound in honor to persist in the basis originally laid down. It follows, that though the campaign may be ended, and hostilities be renewed, negotiation for peace is far, very far from being improbable.

With respect to our foreign relations with other European Powers, they do not call for any particular observation. With France we are on the most cordial and intimate terms—and of both Powers it may be said that their anxiety and eagerness are unremittingly exerted to maintain the peace which so happily subsists between them, and to afford their aid to every power which may desire to put an end to the miseries of war. If our relations with Spain be not so intimate, they are still sufficiently friendly and pacific. With Portugal—but we forbear to speak of that unhappy country.

With the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with all the Powers of Germany, Denmark, and with Sweden, our relations cannot be more cordial and pacific.

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PORTUGAL.—Among the subjects of deep interest which engaged the British public at the date of our last advices, was a war with Portugal. England and France, it is asserted, have decided to place the young Queen on the throne of Portugal, and only await the junction of a Brazilian squadron, daily expected, with a considerable force, to make a descent in Portugal.

(Norfolk Herald.)

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, March, 1829.—As you will perceive, the "cause of Catholic Emancipation" engrosses, at this time, the almost undivided attention of the people of the United Kingdom. Petitions, both for and against, are pouring in at least six to one. The question has created a new party in Parliament, or rather, the old landmarks have been swept away, and new parties formed. I am inclined to think that, should the Catholic Emancipation bill pass—and of that, there is no doubt—the party, formerly known as the opposition, will never be reorganized. It cannot be an object with the British Ministers to prevent a reorganization. There is no strength, and but little talent, in the ranks of the party which recognises Hume and Holhouse, and Lord John Russell, as its leaders.

The administration of the Duke of Wellington seems to be one of great and increasing popularity. He has disappointed both friends and enemies, and seems likely to become as

day evening, when the Duke of Cumberland's harangue reminded me of the countryman's hint to his advocate, who, in a pig case, digressed to England's wealth and glory.—"All this is very fine," said Hodge, "but now, if you please, say something about the hog." The Duke spoke for a considerable length of time upon every subject save that under consideration, and was listened to with a more marked impatience than I had imagined could be shown, to even Royal nonsense. He has come hither, all the way from Hanover, to assist the Duke of Newcastle and Lords Eldon and Falmouth, in prostrating the last hopes of the Catholic population of the Kingdom. It is a happy thought, he counts but one—literally, he is but one. The Duke of Sussex is a warm friend to the cause of emancipation; but the bad terms on which he is with the King, have prevented him from acquiring much influence.

The Duke of Wellington has made several speeches within the week; they have all been characterised by good sense. He is most ably supported by Lords Grey, Holland, Plunket, and King, all save the last well known by reputation to Americans: the first, a lesser star in the galaxy which adorned the House of Commons in the time of Fox, (then a popular orator, now one of the sterner aristocrats in England), and the third, one of the greatest orators of the day. Lord Eldon leads the Anti-Catholics, and I with him to a man, that curse of England—I know what I am saying—that curse of England, the bench of Bishops. Still, I think, the bill will be carried. The prevailing opinion is, that the majority for it in the House of Peers, will be from twenty five to thirty five. In the meantime every exertion is being made by the Ultra Protestants out of doors, to defeat the measure.

In the House of Commons, the principal speakers have been Lord Nugent, the Marquis of Chandos, (the former a brother, the latter the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham), Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Trant, Dr. Lushington, General Gascoyne, Sir George Warrender Hart Davies, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Thomas Leithbridge, and Sir James Macintosh. Taken as a whole, it is my opinion, that that body has more talent than our house of Representatives, though it does not possess, in proportion to its number, (it consists of about 600) an equal count of men of distinguished talent. But there appear to be fewer weak men. I have heard but one weak speech since I attended the debates, and that was made by a tight laced and corsorted young Gentleman returned by Lord Lansdale from the borough of —; one of 'Lonsdale's nine pins,' as Fox called them.

With the exception of Mr. Peel, I have heard no one that may be compared with Webster, M'Duffie, or John Sergeant. Sir James Macintosh did not equal my expectations. Gentlemen assured me that they did not recollect ever to have heard so bad a speech from his lips. Dr. Lushington was extremely violent, and used language in reference to the gentleman who preceded him (Mr. Trant) which would have procured something more than a rebuke from the presiding officer of the popular branch of the American Legislature. He spoke of the "shameful ignorance of the gentleman," and used other expressions which I see the reporters have not presented to their readers *verbatim*, as they came from the member's lips. And Lord Chandos, in replying to Lord Nugent, threw out sundry insinuations, which were re-

When other subjects are discussed, perfect good humor reigns; and urbanity and politeness have characterized every other debate than those which arose upon the proposed emancipation of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, from the penalties which are entailed upon them in times when they were justly objects of suspicion which should no longer attach to them.

During all the debates Mr. Peel alone has been calm, temperate, gentlemanly, but eloquent and energetic beyond any thing I have ever before seen. And then his countenance—the effect it has on the beholder cannot be imparted. He rises with a sweet smile on his face, and in a moment the house is as hushed as death. His manner has a charm which, divorced from any thing striking in language or sentiment, would chain the attention as long as he chose to speak. He has no affectation—his gestures are never violent—he is never rhapsodical or figurative—yet (I say yet, for most parliamentary as well as forensic debaters suppose that violent action is one of the prime attributes of oratory) no other number excites an equal degree of attention, or finds his opinion treated with as much deference. He is certainly the main pillar of the present Tory administration—Tory, I say, though the Archbishop has decreed that the title does not belong to the present.

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sign in the corner, and a loss to dinner; but it must be taken into the supremacy of cash. (He thinks that learning is of little consequence; and that at the utmost a superficial display of it is sufficient for any race; but that to be fashionable, he believes him and his wife, who celebrated for nothing but her dress, and her skill in making cheese. It was agreed that their hotel should go to the law. The old man could bear the expense; for he had risen to be one of the richest of his townsmen, by a wheat speculation, with a flour merchant in the City.)

The metamorphosis of their son has been accomplished. The other day I met that hopeful youth in Chancery street. He was arrayed in the latest cross fashion of the present day—his sugar-loaf hat, a shawl, London, rested on the outer verge of his head, his huge whiskers curled delicately over his round collar, and his protruding nose with white gloves, a fatten, a spy-glass and a plated chain—all indicating his adoption of the whole code of the law of fashion. He was walking with a cane, and I came full upon him, with a companion, who was as my self was once his acquaintance, though never his admirer or his friend.

"How are you John," was our almost simultaneous inquiry.

"He bowed." "Do you not know us?" we asked;—and then, to strengthen his bad memory, we mentioned Bucks county, and asked him to recollect the name.

"No," (pon honor; I forget your faces)—"a long time since I have seen Bucks county. I am something to have forgotten, I think you are mistaken in the person."

Touched with his pride, for he blushed as he spoke, at his faded degradation, in the presence of his companions, he bowed promptly repeated his confused denial, and his almost total recognition.

"Why—Your memory is probably as poor as it was formerly. I am lately from Bucks county; your father is boasting brisibly about the farm yet, and your mother makes as good cheese as ever."

"Good morning!"

I shall never forget the look of chagrin and mortification which the luckless John wore at that moment. He turned a kind of half-crazy, but beseeching glance at my friend, as if to beg him to assist; bowed in manifest confusion, and passed on.

I learned afterwards, that the promising young man was a regularly entered member of the law;—that instead of attending to his studies, he was lounging about town, betting at races, playing nine-pins, at the shuffle-board, and crying "ho!" at the theatre. A worthless thing, valued only for his ready money, and proud as it was possible for such a fool to be. Dismissing old friends, and recognizing in no case whatever, his former acquaintance in the country. Should his old father, or his venerable mother meet him in the street, as they appear at home, he would, without doubt, pass them by as strangers.

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I have pursued this subject further than was at first my intention. It is coarsely drawn up, but I believe it contains facts; and I would that the evil complained of might find a remedy. Merit would then find its reward more speedily; brazen presumptions would be placed on its proper level; and men would be constrained to feel that "the rich and the poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

HEADLINES.

higence. She wished, therefore, to confine the negotiation to France and England, by which her pride would be less wounded—and hence her repeated invitations to the Ambassadors of both those Powers, to repair to Constantinople.

In the mean time, we can hardly think that some recent measures of the Greeks can be viewed with approbation by the Mediating Powers. Whether they have acted from some secret instigations we know not, but they who were unable to establish their own efforts, now advance the largest territorial claims and wish to extend the limits of the New States, so far as to render any long and permanent tranquillity impracticable. This injudicious conduct ought and perhaps will be rebuked and opposed—for France and England have not solely to consider the interest or ambition of Greece, but have to establish such a state of peace on those seas, and in that territory, as shall enable them not only to preserve a friendly and commercial intercourse with Greece, but to restore a cordial and commercial intercourse with Egypt, with the Levant, with their old friend Turkey, with Persia, & through the Dardanelles, & through Russian ports and establishments on the Black Sea.

If we were called upon to give an opinion, we should say, that Mr. Stratford Canning and Count Gellimont were likely soon to proceed to Constantinople, even though the Minister of the third party, Russia, may not accompany them. For it were absurd to suppose, that the presence of the two Ambassadors at Constantinople would be confined solely to discussions upon the Greeks. It would afford an opportunity, and would inevitably lead to conferences, for the settlement of the differences with Russia.

It must not, however, be supposed that such a settlement has been left entirely to that change.—France and England have been indefatigable ever since the close of the campaign, and even before it, in their endeavors to bring the minds of the Emperor and the Sultan to a pacific temperament. We believe we may say that Austria is influenced by similar principles. At Petersburg it can scarcely be necessary for us to state that we have a minister in Lord Heytesbury, who unites in an eminent degree every quality which ought to belong to the ambassador of so great a power.—That he has not neglected a single opportunity to recommend negotiation, and that the French ambassador has gone with him *pari passu*, cannot be doubted. And that they have not been unsuccessful may be inferred from the general belief that a Russian flag of truce was sent to Constantinople about the end of December, with some overture or expressions of an inclination to negotiate. Whilst these efforts were making at Petersburg, similar exertions were not neglected at Constantinople.—Though France and England had no immediate representative there, their wishes were known and ably acted upon by the ambassador from the King of the Netherlands.

Very many reports have prevailed of the obstinacy of the Sultan, and his resolution to carry on war, *coute qui coute*—we never gave credit to them. We knew that Mahmoud was not a barbarian—we knew that to a firm purpose he united a cultivated understanding—that he had gradually assimilated his institutions and his government to the European mode—that however he might

they do not call for any particular observation. With France we are on the most cordial and intimate terms—and of both Powers it may be said that their anxiety and care are unremittingly exerted to maintain the peace which so happily subsists between them, and to afford their aid to every power which may desire to put an end to the miseries of war. If our relations with Spain be not so intimate, they are still sufficiently friendly and pacific. With Portugal—but we forbear to speak of that unhappy country.

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The administration of the Duke of Wellington seems to be one of great and increasing popularity. He has disappointed both friends and enemies; and seems likely to become as distinguished for his talents in the cabinet as he was in the field. He possesses that best and only kind of sense that *years*—plain common sense; he is a practical man, and wastes no time in speech making. Depend upon it, he is more popular than any British Minister has been for the last twenty years. It is possible, however, that the adjustment of the Catholic question may raise him to powerful, as it certainly will implacable enemies, in the persons of the ultra protestant interest. But "we shall see," as Louis Le Cheminant says.

I have been attending the debates in Parliament for the last three or four days.

In the House of Lords the debate has been far more violent than in the lower House; and, withal, at times, singularly irregular and unparliamentary; especially on Thurs-

day—yet (I say yet) for most parliamentary as well as forensic debaters suppose that violent action is one of the prime attributes of oratory; no other number excites an equal degree of attention, or finds his opinion treated with as much deference. He is certainly the main pillar of the present Tory administration—Tory. I say though the Archbishops have decreed that the title does not belong to the present.

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BRAZIL.—The New York Journal of Commerce has received Rio Janeiro papers to the 10th of March. The state of the public finances was very low; occasioned by the excessive importations of goods during the war with Buenos Ayres, the exportation of gold and silver for the purchase of slaves and other causes. Formerly the number of slaves imported per annum, was only 15,000 or 20,000; in 1827, 30,000; and in 1828, 44,000. The government paper had very much depreciated; and copper was coined in great quantities. Mofa



had been coined in the last three years than in all previous times. The state of things in the Northern Province was such as to indicate that an explosion might be near; some arrests had recently taken place; and branches of the old conspiracy were constantly discovered. These circumstances, together with prospects of a war with Portugal, rendered the public mind very uneasy.

From the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce at Marseilles, March 13th:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to enclose a very full review of our market, to which I have little to add in a commercial way. Nearly all the cotton, by the arrival last week, has been landed and sold at former prices.

We have little news of a general nature. A serious affair occurred, not long since, at Mahon between the crews of the American and French men of war, and one or two French midshipmen were killed. The frigate Java has since arrived at Toulon, and it is thought the thing will cause some excitement. Commodore Crane, it is reported, has gone to the Levant in the Fairfield, to make some arrangements with the Porte.

Our Smyrna dates are to the 1st Feb.—Every thing was then quiet. A number of cargoes of columns had been allowed to pass up to Constantinople, and several vessels loaded with grain and salt-petre passed the blockade without being seen. Murke sat Smyrna dull. The American s.s. Hatti, Capt Asa Pratt, bound to Smyrna, had been wrecked near Mityline, in heavy gale.—The captain and crew, after remaining on the wreck 32 hours, were all saved by an Ionian brig, and had arrived at Smyrna.

Mr. Cooper, the Novelist, has been here a few days. He came to print a new work, probably a novel (not Travels in Europe, as has been erroneously reported,) and would have remained during the summer; but not comming to terms with the publisher, he has returned to Florence, where his family at present resides.

FROM MARANHAM.—We learn from a passenger in the Trenton, which arrived yesterday in the very short passage of 24 days from Maranhão, that the political state of the Province was not very promising. The new Governor, at his induction into office, was received with many murmurs by a portion of the citizens, and the dissimulation had not entirely subsided. This predecessor was recalled by Don Pedro, on account of being suspected to favor the views of Don Miguel. Rumors were also as to the prospect of a war with Portugal, but nothing definite was known concerning it.

FROM HAVANA.—By the brig Catharine arrived yesterday from Havana, we received our first of the "Noticos" to the 25th ult and a price current of the 20th. We do not refer to this arrival, that there was any thing new at Havana respecting pirates.

In one of our Havana papers, is the following letter from Mexico, which though it appears to have been written by a Mexican, carries internal evidence of its author being a Spaniard. Our Ministry, Mr. Poinsett, it will be observed, is much inclined in very harsh terms. The majority of the writer to have his letter published in the United States, and in Europe, indicated strongly a wish to render our Ministry odious in the eyes of Europe; and, if possible, to increase the jealousy and exist a schism among the dignitary at Mexico. The writer, Mr. Poinsett's interference with the domestic affairs of Mexico, has been so often repeated, that it now needs no formal contradiction. We publish the letter, to show the extent and nature of the violence that prevails in that unstable government.—*Charleston Courier.*

[From the Havana Herald, April 22.]  
By a vessel arrived here lately from Jamaica, we have received a letter from Mexico, dated 15th March, which we insert beneath. Its contents do not require explanation.

Members of the United States and particularly in the Republic of New York, in order that we and all Europe may see the oppression which we Mexican suffer by a faction under the control of Polanco.

"According to a rumor now about there will be a mob in the street to night; cannons are in readiness, and matches lighted in the Alameda, and in front of the Palace; the troops have taken possession of the church steeples."

"I am with my family full of confusion and know not what will be the result of this—I have not time nor disposition to say more at present, but remain, &c."



## The News.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19, 1829.

IN a short time the season of disease will come upon us, and it is the duty, and we have no doubt the inclination of every good citizen to preserve the health of our town so far as it may be in their power. Every visible cause that may be the means of creating disease should be removed forthwith. We recommend to our fellow citizens of Town to examine every part of their premises and see that every species of filth be removed, and that diligent care be taken to keep their lots cleaned throughout the season. A preventive, is much more desirable than a cure, and is certainly far more agreeable. If you wish to live even a reasonable portion of your days, avoid breathing the miasma of putrefaction, either of vegetable or animal production. It is the duty of every citizen to be vigilant in preserving the cleanliness of our town this season than he is, in consequence of the non-existence of a board of health, or of any authorized body to enforce any regulations relative thereto. We sincerely hope that nothing will be wanting in the disposition of our fellow citizens to do all that may be in their power to protect the character of our town, and to preserve the lives of each other.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for the Eastern Circuit, should, according to law, have commenced in Arlington county, on the 11th inst. but in consequence of the death of Judge Davis no court was held. It appears that the Solicitor General, during the last illness of Judge Davis, applied to Governor Forsyth, to request the judges from the up country to act as judges in the Eastern Circuit, and a favorable reply was given, but nothing further had been heard upon the subject. The appointment of a successor to Judge Davis was expected to be received in Savannah in time for the session of the Court for Chatham county.

WE present the following letter to the People of Georgia, with feelings of regret. The cause pursued by the writer, is the only one which was left for a man high minded, honorable, and independent. That he was constitutionally the Representative of the People, and that he should have sustained his seat in Congress (although another might have been appointed to that station in compliance with the Proclamation of Governor Forsyth) had not been disposed to contest the question, would, we presume, be denied by all. People are now left to exercise their own free will upon the subject. Mr. Gilmer is too honorable to serve in opposition to the decided opinion of the people, & too independent to accept an appointment of confidence from him in violation of the constitution; although, if we be permitted to use the expression a *laissez faire* may seem to justify him in doing so. That those who are ally disposed towards Mr. G. should accuse him of selfish motives in defending the rights of the People, is no more than might have been expected: but we cannot conceive how any liberal man, acquainted with his character can harbor such an opinion. Georgia is now deprived of the services of her favorite son, in the Councils of the Nation, and one among the brightest Stars in her Constellation has been withdrawn from her political firmament. In the retirement of Mr. Gilmer, we wish him all the happiness his devoted services to his State and Country justly entitle him.

### Mr. Gilmer's Resignation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

I HAVE been waiting to ascertain the state of public opinion, in order to put an end to the uncertainty in relation to my right to a seat in Congress. I am now satisfied, that the people desire another election, although the law which the Governor is enforcing may be against it.

Regarding the rights of the people in choosing their Representatives without restraint, (except from the Constitution,) I have been endeavouring to sustain myself in office. The most important power retained by the people, had been violated in my person. My situation imposed upon me the duty of resistance. I have just the same interest that every good citizen has, in preserving unimpaired the principles of our Government. If the people however, desire the enforcement of a law violative of their most invaluable constitutional privilege, I cannot oppose their wishes, especially as it is intended to operate exclusively upon myself. I accepted the office which I have now resigned, because I believed it to be the duty of every citizen to devote a portion of his time to the public service, and because others, whose opinions I was bound to respect, believed that I could be useful. I stand in no need of the aid of the public treasury for my support; and I do not consider that any office would confer an honor except from the faithful discharge of its duties. I am not conscious of having had any selfish end to answer, in any act of my public life. No office in the gift of the people or the Government was so gratifying to me as that which I have been compelled to resign, because I believed that my opinions in relation to the construction of the constitution and the policy of the Federal Government truly represented those of the people of the State; and because I had flattered myself with the opinion, that if I could be useful in any office, it was that.

I have always believed that the rights of the people and the States, the continuance of our union, and the preservation of our freedom, depended upon the uniform adherence to the principles of the Constitution by all the authorities of our country. My conduct has conformed to that belief. The very first act of my political life was the refusal to comply with an unconstitutional law of the Legislature, and my last is of the same character. I may have been mistaken; and may yet be so. There is however one thing that I cannot err, and that is in doing what I believe to be right. It is a principle of action that never varies and which I hope I shall always have the happiness to pursue.

Influenced by the desire to conform my conduct to public opinion, I should be a candidate for re-election, but from the conviction that my services would be useless. The manner in which I have been deprived of the right of representing the people, after an election duly made, will be familiar with every member of Congress, and will be considered unconstitutional by all. Were I under such circumstances to accept of a seat by virtue of another election, it would be perceived by every one, that any effort on my part to defend the constitutional rights of the people would be met with ridicule. Any case has no precedent in the history of our government and would be quoted upon me in answer to all arguments upon such subjects. My conduct has been too uniform, and decided, to admit of any doubt as to the course I ought to pursue.

charge that obligation by honest services.

Your Fellow-Citizen,  
GEORGE R. GILMER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"WAR AT THE VERY THRESHOLD."

[Wheeling Letter.]

The war has not ended with the election of Andrew Jackson. "The Signs of the Times" abundantly show that it is about to break out afresh. Before Jackson was sworn into office, H. Clay was proclaimed by one of his intemperate partisans. Scarcely had he been inaugurated, before Mr. C. himself indicates his own vindictive feelings towards Jackson, and his own anxious aspirations, in terms too intelligible to be mistaken. A devoted partisan in Rhode Island, announces his determination to make him President, "in the year of our Lord 1833."—A Kentuckian writes to Wheeling, that Clay "proclaims war at the very threshold"—& that Jackson's course has made Clay. Means are in a state of organization; the instruments are at work, for carrying on the campaign.—And we have, a remarkable proof, in the extract of a letter from "a number of friends of the late Administration," in Baltimore, expressing their determination to establish a paper at Washington, "under the editorial care of Dr. Watkins;" and stating that (ten thousand dollars had already been raised and advanced for the Journal. The Constitutionists will give us war to the knife.

Are the people ripe for a new contest? Are they ready to be agitated to pieces, for the gratification of a few daring individuals? Are the people eternally to be the tools and the victims of ambitious men? Must the Republic be again thrown into tumults, because "a bold and fearless leader" wants partisans—because Henry Clay still aspires to the Chair?—Are we never to repose in peace? Must the nation be continually distracted by the feuds and contentions of ambitious aspirants?—*Let the People answer!*

The Journal of commerce notices it as a remarkable fact, that after all the incendiary acts which have been committed within the last six months in New York, Boston, Salem, Savannah, Augusta, and other places, not one of the perpetrators has been brought to conviction. In Boston in one week twenty-eight arms were given; and six attempts were made to set fire to a single house. The number of these fires and alarms of fires, throughout the Union, caused by incendiaries, proves the existence of villany of the worst kind, widespread and dangerous—to be regretted by the philanthropist, whilst it calls imperiously upon the citizen for his most ardent exertions in its prevention, and the execution of the perpetrators.

Georgian.

Mr. Editor.—What has become of the Wrightsborough Academy Lottery?—Do they intend to draw? If they do not, will they on application return the money to the holders of Tickets?—Or will they show the example of the Brunswick Canal Lottery? Any information on this subject will be acceptable to the

### HOLDERS OF TICKETS.

\$5 REWARD.

POST on the night of the 13th inst. in the Town of Washington, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing about from 30 to 40 dollars, with sundry other papers and

## A Monster of Iniquity.

IN order, as well to guard the friends of Zion against imposition, as to bring to condign punishment an offender of the laws both human & Divine; the Church of Christ at REHOBOTH, Wilkes county, Georgia, has thought proper to give publicity to the following circumstances

### John Hopkins.

late a member of said Church, disorganizing carnal and parental constraints; and under circumstances the most aggravated, has recently eloped with his Wife's Sister!—Thereby throwing upon their friends and relatives, a wife, who has lived with us in full fellowship and two helpless children, unprovided for in any way whatever.

Said HOPKINS, is of an ordinary height; spare made, thin visage, sallow complexion, and has sustained the loss of an under front tooth. Editors, particularly to the West, who are friendly to our views, will please give the above a place in their respective columns.

Done in CONFERENCE, and signed by order of the Church, this 9th day of May, 1829.

John Fraser, Cpk.

### Now in Wilkes Jail.

COMINER, a negro man about forty years of age, who says he formerly belonged to Mr. Dabney Berry, near Augusta, but now to one Mrs. Nully, of Lexington, Ga. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

S. KIRKLAND, Jailor.  
May 18, 1829. 48-44

### Executors Sale.

WILL be sold at the late residence of John Penn, Dec. in Elbert county on the 27th day of June next, a quantity of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, one wagon and one set of Blacksmith tools, and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

William Penn, exr.  
May 4, 1829. 48-46

### THE IRISH SHIELD.

AND

### Monthly Milesian.

A HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND DOMESTIC JOURNAL.

Edited by

GEORGE PEPER.

"Whatever may be our humble lot, by force of mind—our friends forget. This is our soul—our sigh, our smile—Gaze of the Ocean—LOVELY FERRIES ILL."

### FOR APRIL, 1829.

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Literary and Biographical Notices of Irish Authors and Artists, No. VII. (Leonard M. Kelly, Esq.)  
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O'Brien and Morris O'Donnell, (A true and bold story.)  
Descriptive Sketches of Explanatory Notes, (Translated from the French.)  
Public Edifices of Dublin. (The Castle.)  
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Headed of the proposed Bill for the relief of the Catholics, Irish Affairs.  
P. to the people of Ireland dated London, Original Patch Work.—(Self Love.)  
(How to cut down the merit of an author.)

(A clear point.)  
(The merit of a Book.)  
Poetry.—(Irish Ballads.)  
(An Oath, by Lady Morgan, never fore published.)  
(Hill on Spring.)  
(Sonnet, written on the Pier of Kingston, Dunlough, near Dublin.)

nature. A serious affair occurred, not long since, at Mahon between the crews of the American and French men of war, and one of two French midshipmen were killed. The frigate Java has since arrived at Toulon, and it is thought the thing will cause some excitement. Commodore Crane, it is reported, has gone to the Levant in the Fairfield, to make some arrangements with the Porte.

Our Smyrna dates are to the 1st Feb.—Every thing was then quiet. A number of cargoes of colonials had been allowed to pass up to Constantinople, and several vessels loaded the blockade without being seen. Marked at Smyrna dull. The American ship Hanti, Capt Asa Pratt, bound to Smyrna, had been wrecked near Mityline, in a heavy gale.—The captain and crew, after remaining on the wreck 32 hours, were all saved by an Ionian brig, and had arrived at Smyrna.

Mr. Cooper, the Norelist, has been here a few days. He came to print a new work, probably a novel, (not Travels in Europe, as has been erroneously reported,) and would have remained during the summer; but not coming to terms with the publisher, he has returned to Florence, where his family at present resides.

FROM MARANHAM.—We learn from a passenger in the Trenton, which arrived yesterday in the very short passage of 24 days from Maranhão, that the political state of the Province was not very promising. The new Governor, at his induction into office, was received with many murmurs by a portion of the citizens, and the dissatisfied had not entirely subsided. His predecessor was recalled by Don Pedro, on account of being suspected to favor the views of Don Miguel. Rumors were about as to the prospect of a war with Portugal, but nothing definite was known concerning it.

FROM HAVANA.—My wife Catherine arrived yesterday from Havana, where she had been on the "Natchez" to the 26th ult and a price current of the 26th. We do not learn by this arrival, that there was any thing new at Havana respecting pirates.

In one of our Havana papers, is the following letter from Mexico, which though it purports to have been written by a Mexican, contains no evidence of its author being a Spaniard. Our Ministers, Mr. Poinsett, it has been observed, is mentioned in very harsh terms. This fact, the anxiety of the writer to have his letter published in the United States, and in Europe, indicates very strongly, as we consider our country and our Ministers odious in the eyes of the people. It is possible, to increase the jealousy and to excite already among the diplomatists at Mexico. The story of Mr. Poinsett's interference with the domestic affairs of Mexico, has been so often repeated, that it now needs no formal contradiction. We publish the letter, to show the execrable and violent violence that prevails in that malignant government.—*Christian Courier.*

[From the Havana Advertiser, April 22.] By a vessel arrived from Mexico, we have received a letter from Mexico, dated 11th March, which we insert herewith. Its contents do not require explanation, as they sufficiently explain the state and condition in which that unhappy country is now placed, under the control of a sort of banditti, who lord it over the poor Mexicans, and all those who touch the miserable and desolate unhappy country.

MEXICO, March 18, 1829. To day the project of the Chamber of the Senate, respecting the expulsion of Spaniards, has been rejected by two-thirds of the deputies, and in the midst of the utmost uproar and confusion in the galleries, notwithstanding the Senate had been twice before forced to approve of them by two thirds of the votes, in despite of threats, injuries, and all manner of opposing and insulting the galleries to intimidate the Senators. The passing of this unjust law, so much desired by an interested and insatiable faction, has caused a general movement of indignation throughout the city, which is all in confusion, and we know not what the result will be.

"Although a Mexican, I am resolved to rise from the city, to be removed from this theatre of horror and murder of assassins.—There are some apprehensions of a riot occurring here on the 25th or 26th inst, for the purpose of compelling the Government taking possession; there is a continual alarm, and it is probable that the destruction of the city may be the termination of these disorders. The spirit of revolt is about, and every thing threatens a sudden catastrophe.

Let these remarks be republished in the pub-

IN a short time the season of disease will come upon us, and it is the duty, and we have no doubt the inclination of every good citizen to preserve the health of our town as far as may be in their power. Every visible cause that may be the means of creating disease should be removed forthwith. We recommend to our fellow citizens of the Town to examine every part of their premises and see that every species of filth be removed, and that diligent care be taken to keep their houses clean throughout the season. A preventive, is much more desirable than a cure, and is certainly far more agreeable. If you wish to live even a reasonable portion of your days, avoid contagious diseases of putrefaction, either of vegetable or animal origin. It is more the duty of every citizen to be vigilant in preserving the cleanliness of our town in this season than heretofore, in consequence of the non-existence of a Board of Commissioners or any authorized body to enforce any regulations relative thereto. We sincerely hope that nothing will be wanting in the disposition of our fellow citizens to do all that may be in their power to protect the character of our town, and to preserve the lives of each other.

THE Spring Term of the Superior Court for the Eastern Circuit, should, according to law, have commenced in Lexington county on the 11th inst. but on consequence of the death of Judge Davies, no court was understood to be held. It appears that the Solicitor General, during the illness of Judge Davies, applied to Governor Forsyth, to request one of the judges from the up country to go to Lexington, to which a favorable reply was given, but nothing further had been heard upon the subject. The appointment of a successor to Judge Davies was expected to be received in Savannah in time for the session of the Court for Chatham county.

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### Mr. Gilmer's Resignation.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

I HAVE been waiting to ascertain the state of public opinion, in order to put an end to the uncertainty in relation to my right to a seat in Congress. I am now satisfied, that the people desire another election, although the law which the Governor is enforcing may be unconstitutional. The office of Representative of the people was created for their benefit, and according to the principles of our Government, ought to be exercised in pursuance of their will. Although I have no doubt about my right to that office, I cannot consent to exercise its authority contrary to the opinion of those by whom it was conferred. It is therefore resigned into their hands. The people are thus relieved from any embarrassment in voting for a representative at the time ordered by the Governor, and the person whom they may select, may take his seat in Congress, instead of finding it constitutionally occupied by another.

Nothing has been so unpleasant to me, as the opinion I find to be entertained by many, that in defen-

ded to be the duty of every citizen to devote a portion of his time to the public service, and because others, whose opinions I was bound to respect, believed that I could be useful. I stand in no need of the aid of the public treasury for my support; and I do not consider that any office would confer an honor except from the faithful discharge of its duties. I am not conscious of having had any selfish end to answer, in any act of my public life. No office in the gift of the people or the Government was so gratifying to me as that which I have been compelled to resign, because I believed that my opinions in relation to the construction of the constitution and the policy of the Federal Government truly represented those of the people of the State; and because I had flattered myself with the opinion, that if I could be useful in any office, it was that.

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I cannot quit public life, without expressing my regret at the manner of its termination. The people have always confided in me far beyond my capacity to serve them. I have felt the strongest obligations to them for their kindness, and have to the best of my abilities, endeavored to dis-

tribute to make him President, "in the year of our Lord 1833." A Kentuckian writes to Wheeling, that Clay "proclaims war at the very threshold"—& that Jackson's course has made Clay. Means are in a state of organization; the instruments are at work, for carrying on the campaign.—And we have a remarkable proof, in the extract of a letter from "a number of friends of the late Administration," in Baltimore, expressing their determination to establish a paper at Washington, "under the editorial care of Dr. Watkins;" and stating that ten thousand dollars had already been raised and advanced for the Journal. The Coalitionists will give us war to the knife.

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HOLDERS OF TICKETS.

### \$5 REWARD.

OST on the night of the 12th inst. in the Town of Washington, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing about from 30 to 40 dollars, with sundry other papers and notes; among the money there is a ten dollar bill torn in two, and sewed together with black silk which is very noted—any person finding the same and giving me information thereof shall receive the above reward. LESLEY COATS.  
May 13, 1829. 48-21.

### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Thomas Prather, deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, for payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to

Mason Jones, ex'r.  
May 18, 1829. 48-61

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

Said HOPKINS, is of an ordinary height; spare make, thin complexion, and has sustained the loss of an under front tooth. Editors, particularly to the West, who are friendly to our views, will please give the above a place in their respective columns.

Done in CONFERENCE, and signed by order of the Church, this 9th day of May, 1829.

John Fraser, Ctk.

### Now in Wilkes Jail.

COMINER, a negro man about 30 years of age, who says he formerly belonged to Mr. Dabney Berry, near Augusta, but now to one Mrs. Nally, of Lexington, Ga. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. KIRKLAND, Jailor.  
May 18, 1829. 48-47

### Executors Sale.

WILL be sold at the late residence of John Penn, dec., in Liberty county on the 27th day of June next, a quantity of Cattle Horses, Sheep, one Wagon and one set of Blacksmith tools, and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

William Penn, ex'r.  
May 4, 1829. 48-17

### THE IRISH FIELD

#### Monthly Milesian.

A HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND DRAMATIC JOURNAL.

Edited by

GEORGE PEPPER.

"Whatever may be our humble lot, By those of our kindred friends forgot, Thine is our soul—our sigh, our smile, Gaze of the Ocean—LOVELY EMERALD ISLAND."

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Literary and Biographical Notices of Irish Authors and Artists, No. VII. *(Leonard M'Nally, Esq.)*

Essay on the Present State of Ireland, No. II.

Irish Topography, No. IV. *(The Plains of Dr. C.)*

O'Rourke and Morris O'Donnell, *(A true and correct description of the Egyptian Women, translated from the French.)*

Public Editions of Dublin, *(The Castle.)*

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Irish Affairs.—Letter from Daniel O'Connell, M. P., to the people of Ireland, dated London, Original Patch Work.—*Suffrage.*

(How to cut down the merit of an author.)

(A clear point.)

(The merit of a Book.)

(Irish Bully.)

Poetry.—*(Irish Volunteers.)*

(An Oath, by Lady Morgan, never before published.)

(The Spring.)

(Some, written on the Pier of Kingston, Dunlany, near Dublin.)

(Extensive Lines to a young Lady in William-street.)

#### TERMS.

Twelve Months, (payable in advance), \$5 00

Six " " " " 2 00

Three " " " " 1 00

### GEORGIA—Elbert County.

WHEREAS Richard L. Aycock applies to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of James J. Aycock, dec.

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

Given under my hand and office this 14th day of May, 1829.

JOB WESTON, c. c. o.

**Blank**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Neatly printed at this Office.











**We are authorized to announce**  
**Col. STEPHEN A. JOHNSON** as candidate for **SHERIFF** of the county of Wilkes, at the ensuing election.  
 October 1, 1829. 16—4

**We are authorized to announce** **THOMAS B. NELSON**, as a candidate for **Clark** of the **Inferior Court** of Wilkes county, at the ensuing election.  
 Oct. 12, 1829. 17—4

To the voters of Wilkes County.

**By the repeated** solicitations of many friends, and in hope that I have discharged the duty entrusted to me heretofore, to your satisfaction, I am induced again to offer myself as a candidate for Tax Collector at the approaching election in January next. Should you once more favour me with your confidence, I will endeavor to acquit myself to your satisfaction, and in a manner that will silence prejudice and prove that your suffrage are placed in hands entitled to receive it.  
 William Watkins.  
 September 28, 1829. 13—

**A CARD.**

**THE** undersigned takes this method of informing the **VOTERS** of Wilkes county, that he will be a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF** at the ensuing election in January next.—In doing so, he feels too sensibly the obligations he will be under for those indulgencies, which is a characteristic virtue with his fellow-citizens. Wishing those who are interested to act understandingly upon the subject, he has tho't proper to name those gentlemen who have consented to act as his deputies in the event of his election, who are **Messrs. Major HENRY POPE, and LEMUEL WOOTTEN.**

He deems it not necessary to state that in the event of his successful achievement that his best energies will be devoted to the discharge of the duties of the office.  
**C. H. NELSON.**  
 Washington, July 10, 1828. 4—4

**Regular Communication**  
 OF THE

**Grand Lodge of Georgia.**

**THE** Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of the State of Georgia, and the different Lodges under its jurisdiction, by their proper Representatives, are requested to assemble at the Grand Lodge Hall in Milledgeville, on Monday the 7th day of December next.

**Thomas F. Green,**  
 Grand Lodge G. L. S. G.  
 October 3, 1829. 17—4

**Ware-House.**

**THE WARE-HOUSE**, now erecting upon the Lot (formerly known as "McLaws") at the corner of Washington and Reynold Streets, will be ready for the reception of produce and merchandise by the 1st of October.

This establishment from its peculiar situation and structure, may be considered secure from the danger of fire. It is situated in a central part of the city, immediately upon the wharf, bounded on the north by the river, east by a brick wall, which divides it from a large vacant lot. On the South is an area of 150 feet, and on the West by Washington street and the old burying ground. In addition to the fire proof close storage, a large portion of the Cotton sheds will be built of brick and covered with slats.

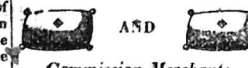
The subscriber intending to occupy his establishment as a factor and commission merchant, would be thankful for the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

Advances will be made upon property in store; and all charges confined to customary rates.

**A. CUMMINS.**

Augusta, Aug. 22, 1829. 11—14.

**Ware-House**



**Commission Merchants.**

**THE** undersigned tender their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the very liberal patronage they have received, and avail themselves of this opportunity to inform them, that extensive improvements are now making in their Ware-House establishment, so as to render property entrusted to their care more secure from

**FIRE,**

than formerly. The extent of their Ware-House lot, together with its contiguity to the river, renders property in their establishment as safe as in any other in the City.—The brick part will be completed in ample time for early fall business.

Merchants and Planters who favor them with their custom will have their business promptly attended to. They will be prepared to make liberal advances on produce in store.  
**Sims, Williams, & Woolsey.**  
 Augusta, Sept. 5, 1829. 13—2m

**NOTICE.**

**WE** have this day taken into Partnership **STERLING T. COMBS.**—The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of

**Sims, Williams, & Woolsey.**  
 Augusta, Sept. 5, 1829. 13—2m

**\$5 Reward.**  
 The Southern Recorder, Georgia Journal, Housch Advertiser, Attention, and Washington News will insert the above three months.  
 August 1, July 1, 1829. 9—2m

**\$5 Reward.**

**STRAYED** from the subscriber, living in Wilkes county, near Buttrell's bridge, about the 12th of September last, a large **ROAN HORSE**, upwards of five feet high, seven years old last Spring, he has considerable white in his face, and before, has some saddle spots on the side of his back, no other marks recollected.—Any person taking up said horse, and giving information thereof, shall receive my thanks, with the above reward.

**Isaac McCrary.**  
 Oct. 5, 1829. 10—3c

All persons to whom the estate of **Doct. Felix G. Hay** deceased, is indebted are required to present their demands within the time prescribed by law: all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. Copies of the demands are required to be handed to the administrators, or one of them.

**Thomas Wootten, adm'r.**  
**Lewis S. Brown, adm'r.**  
 September 21, 1829. 14—6c

**Coroner's Sale.**

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

One tract of land containing four hundred and ninety five acres more or less lying in Wilkes County on the waters of Newford creek, adjoining lands of Garrett Ozlesby, William Baird, and others, all lived on as the property of William Gill, to satisfy a debt on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of John Burks, and Wylie P. Burks, & said Gill, property pointed out in said file.

**Snoden Kirkland, corop'r.**  
 Sept. 29, 1829. 15 tds.

**WILL** be sold at Elberton, in Elbert county, on the first Tuesday in December next, between the usual hours of sale, agreeable to an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county, the following tracts of land, to wit: one tract of land lying on Coldwater creek, adjoining Barden Rucker and others & containing

**58** acres; it being a part of the real estate of Eliza Banks; also one other tract of land lying on Coldwater creek, adjoining Isham Tensley and others, containing

**54** acres; it being a part of the real estate of Martha Banks; both minors of Wm. Banks deceased, sold for the benefit of said minors.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

**Peter Alexander, guar n.**  
 Sept. 9, 1829. 13—4ds

known on the day of sale.  
**Joseph Henderson, ex'rs.**  
**John Boren,**  
 Oct. 6, 1829. 16—tds

**Administrators' Sales.**

**WILL** be sold on Tuesday the 24th of November next, at the late residence of Dr. Felix G. Hay, deceased, in the Town of Washington, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Hops, Horses, Cows, Calves, and



Sheep. Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of Corn, Fodder and seed Cotton on the plantation cultivated this year by the deceased, on Little River, and to be delivered at the plantation. Also, on Wednesday the 25th at the plantation of said deceased, on Kettle creek a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Oats and the remaining part of Hops, Horses, Oxen, Cows and Calves, plantation



tools, Wagons, Cart, together with a number of Articles too tedious to enumerate.

**Thomas Wootten, adm'r.**  
**Lewis S. Brown, adm'r.**  
 October 9, 1829. 17—

**AGREEABLY** to an order of the Inferior Court of Clark county while sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the court house in the town of Washington, Wilkes county.

**400** acres of land, adjoining of Gabriel Toombs and the widow Huling, about five miles above Washington, whereon Jacob Early formerly lived, and to be sold as his property to make a division among the Legatees of said deceased, agreeably to his Will.

Twelve months credit will be given, with bond and approved security.  
**George W. Moore,**  
*Ad'r de bonis non.*  
 Sept. 13, 1829. 14—tds

**PURSUANT** to an order of the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, will be sold at the court house of said county, on the first Tuesday in November next.

**TWO NEGROES.**

belonging to the estate of Isaac McLendon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

**James Walker, adm'r.**  
 August 25, 1829. 10—tds

**JOB PRINTING**  
 Neatly executed at this Office.

8 Prizes	500	200
5 Prizes	700	200
5 Prizes	600	200
5 Prizes	500	200
5 Prizes	400	200
5 Prizes	300	200
5 Prizes	200	200
25 Prizes	100	200
50 Prizes	50	200
650 Prizes	20	100
6,000 Prizes	10	100

6,776 Prizes \$180,000  
 13,234 Blanks. Less than 10 cents to a Prize.

**20,000 Tickets**  
 THE PRIZES ONLY TO BE DRAWN ON ALL THE PRIZES DRAWN ON

commencement, at the drawing, which will be held at the first period in the

Prizes	1st day drawing	2nd day drawing	3rd day drawing	4th day drawing	5th day drawing	6th day drawing	7th day drawing	8th day drawing	9th day drawing	10th day drawing
1st Prize	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2nd Prize	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
3rd Prize	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
4th Prize	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5th Prize	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
6th Prize	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
7th Prize	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8th Prize	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
9th Prize	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
10th Prize	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

The First Drawing to take place positively on the **fourteenth day of NOVEMBER** next, or at an earlier period, should the sale of Tickets justify it.—The whole of the Prizes payable in sixty days after each drawing, subject to deduction of 10 per cent. All prizes not claimed for in 12 months from each drawing, to be considered as a donation to the funds of the **Masonic Lodge**. The drawing to take place under the superintendence of

**WILLIAM Y. HANSELL,**  
**SEATON GRANTLAND,**  
**D. B. MITCHELL,**  
**E. K. HINES,**  
**E. H. PIERCE,**  
**WILLIAM J. DAVIS,**  
**FRANCIS V. DE ARY,**  
**BENJAMIN F. WEAVER,**  
**THOMAS RAGLAND,**  
**JOHN MANNING,**  
**G. W. MURRAY.**

Tickets in the above lottery, just received in a variety of numbers, and for sale by the subscribers. Orders for Tickets or shares, from any place will be promptly attended to if the Cash be inclosed, with the postage paid.

Present price of Ticket \$1.00  
 Halves 50c, Quarters 25c.  
**James M. Anderson,**  
 Washington, Aug. 18, 1829.

*Handwritten signature: John P. Jones*



## Foreign.

The Russian army may be... Constantinople, or have compelled... to accede to terms of their... not be incompatible to our... possession of the views of a... print on the present course, and in... of Russia. —*Sae Republic.*

*From the Weekly Messenger, August 23.*

## COURSE OF RUSSIA.

Emperor Nicholas is undoubtedly... and inflexible course, hitherto un... the attention of the public is now pre... to foreign politics, from the... of the new French Ministry, and... of the Russians across the Balkan, we... of our last week's arti...

History of all ages are very nearly the... are told in the records of the past... at a time when neither Russia nor... yet known as leading Powers in... was a first class state, together... and the empire of the Tsar... was a greater empire controlled by France... and a juster punishment through... of the theories of freedom, than by... to be swept from the list of na... of the fairest portions of the... the most fruitful districts, and... and times, positions in the Black Sea,...

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## FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship France arrived at New York brings Paris papers to the 24th, and Havre to the 25th August inclusive. From the New York Commercial, Journal of Commerce, and the proof-sheet of the Mercantile Advertiser, we copy the following items.

The Russians were advancing towards Adrianople, the inhabitants of which place were flying into the interior. One thing appears certain, that the Sultan was determined to resist last, and that no concessions for peace would emanate from him. It is reported that he, on the recent occasion, made the following remark to the grandees of the empire:—"My resolution is taken; we will resist this unjust attack as long as possible; I will defend myself even to the gates of the Church of Saint Sophia, and I will then perish gloriously, if the fate have so ordered it."

We learn from a passenger, that it was the general impression in Paris, on the 24th of August, that Constantinople had by that time fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The French Ministry was still the subject of violent attacks in the Paris journals, and without any effect or reply on its part.

The John Bull, of 23d, has a story of a letter from Mexico, which represents, that the American Minister, in that country, has offered, on behalf of the United States, to loan that Government, between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 for a term of years, taking Texas and the peninsula of California as security; and in case the money is not repaid at the expiration of that period, "the possession of those rich and extensive countries is to vest in the United States."

"The proposition of America," adds the John Bull "must not be quietly listened to, or tamely permitted; while we are earnest in our endeavors to put a stop to the power of Russia, we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggression of America; and we repeat, we can conceive no ground more strong for co-operating with Spain in the present struggle, than that of stopping the union of Northern and Southern America, which must be the inevitable result of the scheme now negotiated by the Cabinet of the United States."

The Journal des Debats of the 23d, still notices the news of the Russian successes in Europe, and Asiatic Turkey:—"We have his day received from Petersburg and Berlin, the confirmation of the important conquest of Erzeroum, the capital of Asia Minor, by the army of Gen. Paskewich. Thus Constantinople will soon be herself besieged by the invasion of the two grand victorious armies. Europe and Asia will be lost at one and the same time to the Sultan. Accounts from Munich, continued in the Augsburg Gazette of the 17th, announce that a decisive battle had taken place at Kirkkissan, (the forty churches), and that Gen. Diebitsch, after having effected a junction with the Russian division which was landed at Burgas, had completely routed the Turks. The Russian head quarters is no more than 40 leagues from Constantinople, and nothing can prevent the triumphant march of the conquerors to the Capital of the Ottoman Empire."

Under a Bucharest date August 4, it is said that no resistance is expected at Adrianople, though the population amounts to 100,000. The inhabitants already begin to abandon the town, to take refuge in the interior, and the Turkish troops are everywhere fleeing at the approach of

in the interior. This will necessarily be unfavorable to the Turks in the military operations in Europe.

The Sultan in reply to the urgent solicitations of the ambassadors, had sent them a written declaration of his refusal to accept any of the propositions made by them, and had also refused their request to postpone his definitive answer for eight days.—Sir R. Gordon, in consequence, ordered the English vessels to hold themselves in readiness to assist the English in Pera, in case of necessity.

The plague was extending in Moldavia and Wallachia in the beginning of August. A part of the town of Bradlow had been burned in consequence, after which the inhabitants withdrew to barracks in the plain or within the dordon snaitaire.

PARIS, Aug. 24. The funds have experienced a decided improvement here, which some persons on change attempt to explain by telling of an arrangement between the Turks and Russians, the substance of which is, that the Sultan is to pay a large indemnity, and leave in the hands of Russia as a guarantee, all the places actually occupied by her troops.

## RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Nuremberg Correspondent, in a letter from Constantinople, announces that Admiral Malcom was at Vouria near Smyrna, with the greater part of the English fleet, and that he had received orders from M. Gordon to proceed to the Dardanelles. It is added that the Russian squadron had abandoned the blockade of the Dardanelles and retired to Poros.

PARIS, Aug. 24. The report is circulated on change, that Admiral Malcomb, after having rallied all the maritime forces, which the English possess in the Mediterranean, had entered the Dardanelles, with the consent of the Sultan.

## PARIS, Aug. 23d.

Kirk-Kissan, or the Four Churches, where the Russians have gained a decided victory, is a town of Roumania in the interior of the country, on the reverse Southwest of Stranjee, at equal distance from the small rivers Salkdere and Take-dere, 12 leagues East of Adrianople, and 40 North West of Constantinople. This place is without walls, and has none of the ancient Christian churches from which it derives its name. The inhabitants are Turks, Armenians and Jews; the latter were transplanted from Sodohe, speak a jargon German, and furnish Constantinople with butter and cheese. It is the chief town of Sandjak situated along the Black Sea, between Midah and the Gulf of Burgas, and which is bounded by the Sandjaks of Visa Tchimra, and Gildidoh, as well as the territory of Adrianople.

FRANCE. A letter from a French officer, dated Algiers, Aug. 8th, gives an account of two interviews between M. La Bretonniere, commander of the blockading forces, and Dey, in which the former found it hopeless to expect that any conditions of peace would be accepted which he was authorized to propose. According to the Dey's expression, the admiral, his interpreter and the officers who accompanied him, were bound to esteem themselves happy in being allowed freely to return on board." On the third day of August, finding an arrangement impracticable, M. de La Bretonniere, departing from the port had not proceeded further than seven or eight hundred toises, when his vessel, the

ed to pass the narrow defiles of the Balkan, without any thing like a serious opposition. Their supplies in Roumelia must come from the Black Sea, and should those supplies be cut off by a kind of *Nocturno* affair, they must either possess the capital, starve to death, or force their retreat through the passes of the Balkan. A few weeks may give a different aspect to affairs, or realize the anticipations of the friends of Russia. For ourselves, we continue to entertain a lively interest in the fate of the Sultan, who has proved himself to be possessed of no ordinary abilities, and we are unwilling to admit the probability of his total defeat.

N. Y. Courier.

## From the Baltimore American 30th ult.

## FIRST BATTLE BETWEEN THE MEXICANS AND SPANIARDS.

The editors of the American have been favored with the annexed extract of a letter, dated

"Brig Matilda of TAMPICO, September 1, 1829.

The Spanish force which Barradas had left in possession of Tampico during his march into the interior, was attacked on the 22d ultimo by the Mexican General, Santa Anna, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and fought in the streets and on the houses until 10 o'clock, when they (the Spaniards) surrendered. But the arrival of General Barradas from Alameira, with the main body of his army, changed the fortune of the day, and a compromise took place. Santa Anna re-surrendered the town, and was permitted to retire with his troops, amounting to about 1400, to his former position on the opposite side of the river where he still remains increasing his forces.

On Monday of last week, Santa Anna made known to the consuls in Tampico his intention of attacking the town again, and advised them to place their citizens and property in the best security they could within six days. Most of the foreigners have gone with their goods up the river. Rather than witness the scenes of the 22d acted again upon a larger scale, I have taken refuge on board of my vessel, but as he is ordered to sail to-day for Baltimore, I shall go on board of the *Hornet*, or some other vessel lying here, until I see the result of a second attack, which is generally thought will eventuate in a total overthrow of the Spaniards, and that we may soon return to our business again."

Respecting the action on the night of the 22d ult. we find the following account in a letter published in the Gazette.

## "TAMPICO; Sept. 1st.

"On the night of the 21st ult. Gen. Santa Anna brought over his troops—about 1400—from the old town of Tampico, and attacked that part of the Spanish army remaining here. Gen. Barradas having gone as far as Alameira to surprise Gen. La Garza who was there with part of the Mexican force, expecting to capture the old General and all under his command without any loss on his part. At two o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult. the fight commenced here in the streets and from the tops of the houses until ten o'clock, when the Spaniards fell a parley and agreed to surrender to Santa Anna, but Gen. Barradas who was glad to get back from his visit to Alameira, arriving here at the time with his forces, changed the fortune of the day. A compromise took place, St. Anna re-surrendered the town and was permitted to retire unmolested to his former position at the

people from the interior flocking to join them, all inspired with the utmost hatred of the invaders, every one of whom will leave their bones here."—*Gazette.*

## From Buenos Ayres.—We learn by the schr. Virginia, capt. Southcomb, arrived at this port in 44 days from Buenos Ayres, that Gen. Lavalle still remained at the head of the government, and that things were settling down tranquilly, and remained in the same situation as reported by the Two Marys, arrived at this port on the 20th. There had been no material alteration in the market.

Baltimore American 30th ult.

## Domestic.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

## CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

The Convention met yesterday, in the Capitol of Virginia, agreeably to the law of the Legislature of Virginia.—It was duly organized, by the election of a President, Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Door-keepers. Out of the 96 members elected, there were but 6 absentees.

An intense interest was excited—the Gallery, the Lobby and a part of the Hall were crowded with anxious Spectators.—The spectacle of so many distinguished men convened together for so solemn and important a purpose, produced a reclusion, which baffles description. When James Madison rose to nominate his friend; when upon the election of James Monroe to the Chair, he was escorted to it by Mr. Madison and by Mr. Marshall; and when James Monroe delivered his feeling and impressive Address, the scene was peculiarly touching. There was many a wet eye in the Hall.—We record this morning, their first day's Proceedings.

Members, Madison and Ma-shall conducted Mr. Monroe to the chair, after he was appointed President, when he addressed the Convention nearly in the following terms:—

Having served my country from very early life, in all its highest trusts and most difficult emergencies, in the most important of which trusts I have lately retired, I cannot otherwise than feel with great sensibility, the proof of the high confidence of this very enlightened and respectable Assembly.—It was my earnest hope and desire, that a very distinguished citizen and friend, who has preceded me in several of these high trusts, and who had just claim to that precedence, should have taken this station, and I deeply regret the considerations which have induced him to decline it.—The proofs of his very important services, and the purity of his life, will go down to our latest posterity; and his example, aided by that of others, whom I need not mention, will give a strong prop to our free system of government.

I regret my appointment from another consideration: a fear that I shall not be able to discharge the duties of the trust, with advantage to my Country.—I have never before held such a station, and am ignorant of the rules of the House. I have also been afflicted of late, with infirmity, which still exists to a degree, to form a serious obstacle.—Being placed, however, here, I will exert my best faculties, physical and mental, such as they are, at every hazard, to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of this Assembly, and of my Country.

This assembly is called for the

All other republics have failed—those of Rome and Greece exist only in history. In the territories which they ruled, we see the ruins of ancient buildings only—the governments have perished, and the laws











**COLUMBIAN STAR,**

AND  
A WEEKLY INDEX.

Printed at Philadelphia, and  
sent by mail.

**W. L. BRANTLY,**

TERMS.

1. The paper will not contain 10 large pages

each, making in a year a volume of 382 pa-

ges, with a volume index.

2. By the decision of the Post Master General

the postage will be the same as for the street

paper. With a view to having a volume a year, after

the expiration of the present, we shall con-

tinued the first volume with the end of this year.

3. The first volume will contain only half the size

of the second.

4. A list of receipts will be sent to each subscriber

in the manner of the present.

5. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

6. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

7. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

8. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

9. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

10. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

11. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

12. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

13. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

14. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

15. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

16. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

17. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

18. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

19. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

20. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

21. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

22. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

23. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

24. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

25. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

26. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

27. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

28. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

29. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

30. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

31. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

32. The paper is published in the manner of the present.

**The New-York  
MEDICAL ACADEMY.**

**THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice,**

especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as to constitute a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is daily increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with the laws of nature, and without happiness. Mercury, the Lancet, and the Blood, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of those deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city, in the year 1816, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the *United States Medical Academy*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial resources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of nearly forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer, which course we are happy to state, has been growing with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without Mercury, that boasted champion of the *MATERIA MEDICA*, &c. other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means, which the God of nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Anticipated by the past success, and the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the prudent and successful method of instructing medical students in a school, it has been deemed expedient to establish a *MEDICAL SCHOOL*, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution will be erected, and (by Divine permission) will be opened in November next, for the reception of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Edgely Street, between Grand and Broom, and adjoining the present United States Infirmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and has been completed to a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1. *Anatomy.*

2. *Surgery.*

3. *Theory and Practice of Puerperia.*

4. *Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.*

5. *Materia Medica and Practical Botany.*

6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be fully appreciated by every student who wishes to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and the consequence of his residing in the institution, in pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in less than one half the time, and with half the expense, than is required at other Medical Institutions.

There being no influence connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education, will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable the possessor to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.

**REQUISITIONS.**

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certificate of a good, moral character.

2. A good English Education.

**TERMS.**

The price of qualifying a person for practice will be \$250, one half payable in advance, board (being an extra charge) will be \$2 per week. Some provision is made for young men in indigent circumstances.

All communications addressed to the Superintendent of the U. S. Infirmary, on the subject of this Circular, (Post Paid) will receive attention.

W. BRANTLY, M.D.  
U. S. States Infirmary.

October 3d, 1829. 22—w 12m

**THE FLEADEX.**

A Weekly Literary Gazette to be published in CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**WE** have long thought, that a weekly publication entirely devoted to light and miscellaneous literature, this community would meet with a liberal patronage in this community.

Our editors have hitherto confined their attention very exclusively to the wants and requirements of their own city, leaving unnoticed that larger portion of creation, to the amusement and instruction of which, as well as that of our own order, our labors shall in future be equally directed. To

**THE IRISH SHIELD**  
AND  
**Monthly Milesian.**

A HISTORIC, LITERARY, AND ROMANTIC JOURNAL.

Edited by  
**GEORGE PEPPER.**

"Whatever may be our humble lot,  
By foes denounced, or by friends forgot—  
Thine is our soul—oh! high, our smile—  
GLEN OF THE OCEAN!—LOVELY EMERALD ISLE!"

**FOR AUGUST, 1829**

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Cursey Light, (*Audition*).  
The Thirtieth of Shabbath.  
Geraldine of Desmond,  
Irish Topography, No. VI. (*The Giant's Cause way*).  
Ossian.  
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(*Boileau*).  
(*Hope*).  
(*Dr. Hutton*).  
(*Sir James Neuton*).  
(*Origin of Music*).  
Original Poetry—(*Erin's Dying Bard*).  
(*Sacred and Secular*).  
(*An Italian Sonnet*).  
(*The Blush of Simplicity*).  
**TERMS.**  
Twelve Months, (*payable in advance*). \$3 50  
Six do. " " " 2 00  
Three do. " " " 1 00

**Subscriptions to the above will be received by the Editor of the News.**

**List of Letters,**

Remitting in the Office at Washington, Geo., Quarter ending 30th September, 1829.

Champion Allen. Sebron J. Arnett.

John W. Butler, 2. Larkin Barton.

John Bolton. Francis Billingslee.

John Benson, or Samuel Brooks.

John T. Brew. Cyrus Billingslee.

Mrs. Sarah A. Brown. Richard Bealford.

John Billingslee. H. W. Brewer.

Mrs. Mildred Carlton. Hugh Craft.

Mrs. Francis Chaiton. Mrs. Mary Combs.

James Coleman. Robert Clifton.

Thos. H. Conny. Luke J. Callaway.

Valentine J. Cherry. Clerk Superior Court.

Thomas Dyer. John Douglas.

Joseph M. Vent. John Duke.

Edmond Dwyer. Edwin F. DeLore, S.

John Duzer. Charles Duke.

John Fraser, Jr. 2. Isaac Floker.

Samuel Flournoy. Hiram Fuller.

John Felpe. William Florence.

James Fairweather. Dr. Jeremiah Pickling.

Jeremiah Finley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin. Jeremiah Griffin.

Charles W. Gresham. Francis Gideon.

Robert M. Gavin. John Gales.

James Goodwin. William G. Gilbert.

Stephen Harris. Mrs. Elizabeth Huling.

Miss Lydia Hall. Thomas Holidy.

Archibald Holman. Elizabeth Hulyer.

Richard M. Head. Geo. Edward Haden.

William P. Jones. Miss Elizabeth Jackson.

John C. Jordan. John B. Johns.

Kinchen King. Thomas Kough.

Guilford Laws. James Lindsey.

John Littleton. Col. Lyman.

John Lee. Edmund Little.

Henry Moulter. John B. McGee.

Matthews, or Matthews. F. D. M. Laughlin.

William J. McGee. William J. McGee.

Neal Matthews. Lewis M. McGee.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

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

Two old negroes a man named Dick and a woman named Fanny; levied on as the property of Thomas F. Booker to satisfy one execution in the name of William Cornelison, vs said Booker; levy made and returned to me by a Constable.

**ALSO**

**Postponed from May.**

Four negroes, to wit: Abram, Ned, Betsey and Phoebe, one tract of land, containing seventy acres, more or less, well improved, known by the name of Danburg, adjoining lands of John Slack and others; one other tract of land well improved, lying on Newford creek, containing three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Hinton and others, one Road wagon and gear, one Pedlars wagon and Harness, one ox cart, seven head of horses, two yoke of oxen, seven cows and yearlings, forty head of hogs, one fifty saw cotton gin, all levied on as the property of Samuel Danforth to satisfy sundry files, one in the name of Smith and Robbins, one in the name of E. T. Hoyt & Co. one in the name of William S. Miller & Co. and sundry others against Samuel Danforth and Thomas B. Danforth, property pointed out by Samuel Danforth.

**John Burks, Sh'f.**

October, 3d, 1829.

**WILL** be sold on the 1st Tuesday in November next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land, containing three hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, whereon Nathan Eckles, Jr. now lives, on the waters of the Dryfork of Long creek, adjoining lands of Joshua Jackson and others; levied on as the property of John M. Hanson to satisfy a file obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of the executors of Richard Peacock, vs. said Hanson.

**ALSO,**

**All Susannah Stinson's interest in the estate (both real and personal) of Dudley Stinson, deceased; levied on the property of the said Susannah to satisfy a file in favor of Abner P. Robertson vs. Susannah Stinson.**

**ALSO,**

**Postponed from October Sale.**

Three negroes, to wit: Peter, Lucy and Rasha; levied on as the property of Charles C. Mills, by virtue of a file in favor of Thomas Grant vs. Charles C. Mills & Jones Kendrick.

**Stephen A. Johnson, D. S.**

October 3, 1829.

**WILL** be sold on the 1st Tuesday in November next, at Elbert Court House between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One bureau, one turned curtain bedstead, bed and furniture, one pine curtain bedstead, bed and furniture, one folding table, one pine slab, ten Windsor chairs, six split bottom chairs, two trunks, one dressing glass, one lot of china ware 16 pieces, one lot of glass ware, two glass decanters, one glass pitcher; three earthen plates, one cythe and cradle, one cot, one coffee mill, one oven, and one lot of land, well improved, whereon Thomas F. Gith-

**GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.**  
**Inferior Court.**

**SITTING FOR ORDINARY PURPOSES:**

**F. M. Brady,**  
vs.  
**Jas. McCoy.**

**RULE NISI.**

**UPON** the petition of F. M. Brady executor of the last will and testament of John A. Brady deceased, it appearing to the Court that the said John A. had in his lifetime purchased a tract of land lying in Coweta county, of the administrator on the estate of Lemuel Black, deceased, to which he failed to receive Titles, and that the said administrator was dead and a new administration granted to the said Jas. McCoy and all the circumstances fairly stated; ordered that said Jas. McCoy do proceed to make title deeds to the said F. M. Brady executor on the estate of the said John A. Brady, deceased, according to the requirements of the law in such cases made and provided, and the law requiring that said order should be published in one of the Gazettes in the State for three months that any and all persons might interpose objections if any there are. If none be made application will be made for a rule absolute at the expiration of that time.

*A true extract from the minutes of this Court, this 16th September, 1829.*

**Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.**

**GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.**  
**COURT OF ORDINARY,**

**SEPTEMBER TERM, 1829.**

**PRESENT** their Honors, Lewis L. Deupree, John Townsend and John H. Gresham.

**The** petition of Thomas B. Pinson, Guardian of Elizabeth, Sarah, Mildred and Joseph J. Pinson, minors of Joseph Pinson, dec., sheweth that he has discharged the duties required of him by law as guardian and therefore he prays this Court that he may be discharged from said guardianship.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that after forty days publication of this rule in the Washington News the said Thomas B. Pinson be dismissed and that the Clerk grant letters to that effect, unless cause to the contrary be shewn.

*A true extract from the minutes of the Court, this 16th day of Sept. 1829.*

**Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.**

**GEORGIA—Lincoln County.**  
**Court of Ordinary,**

**JULY TERM, 1829.**

**Present** their Honors Rem Remon, Robert Fleming, William Jones, Thomas W. Murray, and Peyton Hays, Judges of said Court.

**UPON** the application of William C. Stokes, stating that he holds the bond of Hamilton Remson in the penalty of ten thousand dollars to make good and sufficient titles to one half of the tract of land and improvements which the said William C. Stokes and Hamilton Remson purchased of the executors of Joshua Grinage, dec., adjoining Lamar, Branson, Eubank and others, containing fourteen hundred acres, more or less, after he the said William C. Stokes, paid the purchase money for the same, which has been done; and stating further that the said Hamilton has departed this life intestate, without having executed titles according to said bond, and undertaking and praying this Court to cause the administratrix of the said Hamilton Remson deceased, to execute titles to said William C. Stokes, according to the said bond, so made as aforesaid, and the law in such case made and provided.

...and they cried about:  
...they tried to Heaven for

at thou, sister? hast ought to

...should not post hold up thy hand,  
...thy rebellious face.

...I dare not! I'm too vile and base  
...the earth, much more to lift

...of the heaven; I need no other shift  
...policy conscience; Lord, I must confess

...France and Spain dust, and no whit less  
...Europe, we have styles me; ah! If thou

...world's eyes only with too severe a brow,  
...hadst had had of I have transgressed thy

...read a frontier  
...vengeance; not my cause

...Strike the blow! Jes—Hold  
...and has cost

...more popular! hast thou more to say?  
...get mostly to be of myself abhorred

...fallen to the thy creature, Lord,  
...the earth grazing thou image, and at first,

...every of the land; now a poor, accursed,  
...in course of events degenerate creature,

...banded with one why bar. Just—Thy fault's  
...by, noting

...the rising in  
...of the blow! Jes—Hold, Jus

...same time, hast thou nothing else to say?  
...before thy, but mercy, mercy, Lord; my state

...mine, your and desperate;  
...once myself, the world and thee

...to Jesus, cons thyself to thee  
...thy vain hopes; my angry God has

...have blood for blood.  
...the blow! Jes—Blay Justice,

...my fainting blood grows cold,  
...in the priest's eye

...world. Jes—Then turn thy thirde  
...at there, the wound be made:

...at; redeem thy life with mine;  
...spart my heart shall bleed for

...how deep! O love beyond degree  
...to the offender free.

...Columbian Star,  
...AND  
...IAN INDEX.

...Printed at Philadelphia, and  
...EDITED BY  
...W. T. BRANTLY.

...TERMS.

1. The paper will contain 10 large pages  
...each, making in the year a volume of 802 pa-

...By the decision of the Post Master General  
...the postage will be the same as for the sheet.

III. With a view to bring a volume a year, at  
...the expiration of the present, we shall con-

...the first volume with the end of this year  
...This will make the first volume only half the size

...of the second.

IV. To order to the weekly list of receipts we shall  
...be sent a weekly list, and enclose it in each pa-

...per as a supplement, in the manner of the pre-

...press.

V. As the price of the paper is unaltered, pay-

...ment in advance will entitle sub-

...scribers to receive the paper in its new form dur-

...ing the season, for which they would have had

...the paper had it not been changed.

VI. As the volume contains with July and  
...will end with December, embracing six

...months, we begin for the first time to take

...the publication for six months, will be ex-

...changed to \$1.00. To order to the weekly list of receipts we shall

...be sent a weekly list, and enclose it in each pa-

...per as a supplement, in the manner of the pre-

...press.

VII. As the price of the paper is unaltered, pay-

...ment in advance will entitle sub-

...scribers to receive the paper in its new form dur-

...ing the season, for which they would have had

...the paper had it not been changed.

...and they generally were cured by the use of  
...the medicine, which the most of

...of nature has so liberally scattered abroad us.

Animated by the most success, and with the  
...hope of benefiting future generations, an irre-

...pressible desire has been felt, that measures com-

...memensurate with the importance of the ob-  
...ject should be taken, to promulgate this valuable sys-

...tem of practice, and thereby improve and re-

...form the noble and important science of medi-

...cine.

After reflecting for years upon the prudent and  
...successful method of collecting a desirable ob-  
...ject, it has been deemed expedient to establish a

...MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers,  
...where students may receive board and instruc-

...tion until they are fully qualified to practice in  
...the various branches of the healing art upon the

...reformed system. We are now happy to an-  
...nounce, that a building for such an institution

...has been erected, and (by Divine permission)  
...will be opened in November next, for the recep-

...tion of Students.

The building is large and commodious, situated  
...in Eldridge-Street, between Grand and Brown

...streets, and adjoining the present United States In-  
...firmary. It is in a healthy and pleasant part of the

...city, and has been completed at great expense.

The following branches will be taught—

1. Anatomy.

2. Surgery.

3. Theory and Practice of Pnig.

4. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and  
...Children.

5. Materia Medica and Practical Botany.

6. Chemistry and Pharmacology.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at  
...this institution, will, we trust, be duly appre-

...tiated by those who wish to acquire a correct know-

...ledge of the healing art. Here the student will  
...be taught all the modern practice which is de-

...manded by nature, in the treatment of the human  
...body, and in consequence of his residing in the institution,

...and pursuing a systematic course of studies, com-

...prising each of these departments, he may ac-

...quire a knowledge of both in less than one half

...the time, and with half the expense, that is re-

...quired at other Medical Institutions.

There being a Infirmary connected with the  
...Academy, the students will have the benefit of

...Clinical practice, by which the experimental part  
...of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is,  
...that all those who conform to the rules and regu-

...lations of the school, and who finish their edu-

...cation, will have employment, with a generous

...compensation, secured them by the institution, to

...disseminate the practice of medicine in different

...sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a  
...course of study; but whenever the student is

...qualified to pass an examination he will receive a

...Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided

...advantage over every other, as it will enable the

...possessor to practice in every State in the Union

...without molestation.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School

will be:—

Original Paper. (Erasmus's Dying Day.)  
(Sung by D. M. D.)

(An Italian Song.)  
(The Black of Simplicity.)

TERMS.

Six Months, (payable in advance.) \$3 50  
Three do. " " 2 00  
Three do. " " 1 00

Subscriptions to the  
...above will be received by the Editor  
...of the News.

List of Letters,  
...Remains in the Office at Wash-

ington, Geo., Quarter ending 30th Sep-

tember, 1829.

Champion Allen,  
...Sebron J. Arnett.

John W. Butler,  
...Larkin Barton.

John B. Jones,  
...Francis Billingsale,

John T. Dent,  
...Samuel Brooks,

Mr. Sarah A. Brown,  
...Cyros Billingsale,

John Billingsale,  
...Richard Bradford,

Mr. Mildred Carlton,  
...H. W. Brewer.

Mr. Charles Charlton,  
...Hugh Craft,

James Coleman,  
...Mrs. Mary Conner,

Thos. H. Looney,  
...Robert Collins,

Valentine J. Cherry,  
...Lake L. Callaway,

Thomas Dyer,  
...Clerk Superior Court.

Joseph M. Dent,  
...John Duglass,

Edmon Davis,  
...John Drake,

John Dwyer,  
...Elwin E. Dulose, S.

John Fraser, Jr.,  
...Charles Dukes.

Samuel Fraser,  
...Jose Fisher,

John Felps,  
...Hiram Foster,

James Farnsworth,  
...William Florence,

Jeremiah Finley,  
...Dr. Jeremiah Fickling.

Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin,  
...Jeremiah Griffin,

Charles W. Gresham,  
...Francis Gideon,

Robert M. Guvlin,  
...John Gains,

James Goodwin,  
...William G. Gilbert.

Stephen Harris,  
...Mrs. Elizabeth Huling,

Miss Lydia Hall,  
...Thomas Holby, 2.

Alfred H. Hinton,  
...Elizabeth Hilyer,

Richard M. Head,  
...Geor. Edward Harden.

William P. Jones,  
...Miss Elizabeth Jackson,

John C. Jordan,  
...John C. Jones.

Kinchen King,  
...Thomas Kough

Guilford Laws,  
...James Landrey,

John Lee,  
...Col. Leman,

John Long,  
...Edmund Little,

Henry Mounget,  
...John S. McGhee,

Matthews, or Mathews,  
...J. & Marks,

W. D. Maughlin,  
...Barard Murry,

William J. McGee,  
...Donald McLean,

Neel Mathews,  
...Lewis M. Mathews.

Charles Nelson,  
...John S. Nichols,

Dempsey Portward,  
...Solon W. Porter,

Mrs. M. K. Pinkston,  
...Mrs. Elizabeth Post,

Harness, one ox cart, seven head of  
...horses, two yoke of oxen, seven cows

and yearlings, forty head of hogs,  
...one fifty saw cotton gin, all levied

on as the property of Samuel Han-

forth to satisfy sundry filis, one in  
...the name of Smith and Robbins, one

in the name of E. T. Hoyt & Co.  
...one in the name of William S. Mil-

ler & Co. and sundry others against  
...Samuel Danforth and Thomas B.

Danforth, property pointed out by  
...Samuel Danforth.

John Burks, Sh'ff.  
October, 3d 1829.

Will be sold on the 1st Tues-

day in November next, at the  
...Court house in Wilkes county, be-

tween the usual sale hours, the fol-

lowing property, to wit:

One tract of land, containing  
...three hundred and thirty eight acres,

more or less, whereon Nathan Eck-

les, jr. now lives, on the waters of the  
...Dryfork of Long creek, adjoining

lands of Joshua Jackson and others;  
...levied on as the property of John M.

Hanson to satisfy a filis obtained on  
...the foreclosure of a mortgage in fa-

vor of the executors of Richard Pe-

rect, vs. said Hanson.

ALSO,

All Susanah Stinson's inter-

est in the estate (both real and per-

sonal) of Dudley Stinson, deceased;  
...levied on the property of the said

Stinson to satisfy a filis in favor of  
...Almer P. Robertson vs. Susanah

Stinson.

ALSO,

Postponed from October Sale.

Three negroes, to wit: Peter,  
...Lucy and Rasha; levied on as the

property of Charles C. Mills, by  
...virtue of a filis in favor of Thomas

Grant vs. Charles C. Mills & Jones  
...Kendrick.

Stephen A. Johnson, D. S.  
October 3, 1829.

Will be sold on the 1st Tues-

day in November next, at El-

bert Court House between the usual  
...sale hours, the following property

to wit:

One bureau, one turned cur-

tain bedstead, bed and furniture,  
...one pine curtain bed stand, bed and

furniture, one folding table, one pine  
...slab, ten Windsor chairs, six split

bottom chairs, two trunks, one dress-

ing glass, one lot of china ware 16  
...pieces, one lot of glass ware, two

glass decanters, one glass pitcher,  
...three earthen plates, one scythe and

cradle, one cot, one coffee mill, one  
...oven, and one lot of land, well im-

proved, whereon Thomas P. Gibbs  
...now lives, adjoining Wiley Thomp-

son and others; levied on as the prop-

erty of Thomas P. Gibbs, to satisfy  
...a filis in favor of John Banks,

from the Inferior Court: property  
...pointed out by said Banks.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land,  
...more or less, on the waters of Cold

water creek, adjoining Fleming  
...Holbrooks, and others; levied on as

the property of John Roberts and  
...Stanley Roberts, to satisfy a filis in

State for three months that any and  
...all persons might interpose objections

if any there are. If none be made  
...application will be made for a rule ab-

solute at the expiration of that time.

A true extract from the minutes of  
...this Court, this 16th September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

COURT OF ORDINARY.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1829.

PRESENT their Honors, Lew-

is I. Deupree, John Townsend  
...and John H. Gresham.

The petition of Thomas B. Pin-

son, Guardian of Elizabeth, Sarah,  
...Mildred and Joseph J. Pinson, mi-

norors of Joseph Pinson, dec., sheweth  
...that he has discharged the duties re-

quired of him by law as guardian  
...and therefore he prays this Court

that he may be discharged from said  
...guardianship.

Whereupon it is ordered by the  
...Court that after forty days publica-

tion of this rule in the Washington  
...News the said Thomas B. Pinson be

dismissed and that the Clerk grant  
...letters to that effect, unless cause to

the contrary be shewn.

A true extract from the minutes of  
...the Court, this 16th day of Sept. 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Lincoln County.

Court of Ordinary,

JULY TERM, 1829.

Present their Honors Rem Remson,

Robert Fleming, William Jones,

Thomas W. Murray, and Peyton

Hawes, Judges of said Court.

UPON the application of William

C. Stokes, stating that he holds  
...the bond of Hamilton Remson in the

penalty of ten thousand dollars to  
...make good and sufficient titles to

one half of the tract of land and im-

provements which the said William  
...C. Stokes and Hamilton Remson

purchased of the executors of Josu-

ph Grinage, dec. adjoining Lamar,  
...Brunson, Eubank and others, con-

taining fourteen hundred acres, more  
...or less, after he the said William

C. Stokes, paid the purchase mo-

ney for the same, which has been  
...done; and stating further that the

said Hamilton has departed this life  
...ingestate, without having executed

titles according to said bond, and  
...understanding and praying this Court

to cause the administratrix of the  
...said Hamilton Remson deceased, to

execute titles to said William C.  
...Stokes, according to the said bond,

so made as aforesaid, and the law  
...in such case made and provided.

It is therefore ordered, that the  
...Clerk of this Court proceed to give

notice in terms of the law, of the  
...intended application, and that the

notice be served on the administratrix  
...of said Hamilton, to be and appear

before the court therein named, and  
...shew cause (if any) why titles should

not be executed by her as admini-

stratrix aforesaid, to the said Will-

iam C. Stokes in pursuance of said  
...bond and this application.

A true copy from the Minutes, this  
...7th of August, 1829.

Francis F. Fleming, c. c. o.

BLANK

Administrators Bonds, "Grap-

dians Bonds, Letters of Administra-

tion, Subpoenas, Executions, Deeds,

Marriage Licenses, Jurors Summons,

se, Attachments, Bench Warrants,

Declarations, &c. &c.—For sale at

this Office.

CARDS,

HAND-BILLS,

And Blanks

NEATLY PRINTED.

For sale at this Office.

Samuel C. Wyche, D. S.



Lab Weston

[New Series—No. 36.]

MILLEDGEVILLE

does not exceed, and probably, one hundred thousand and the hands cultivating it

driven from the market, to again  
by a monopoly of the business in  
which they are engaged.

avouring to develop the intellectual fa-

driven from the market, to again  
by a monopoly of the business in  
which they are engaged.

what deductions will be made,

avouring to develop the intellectual fa-

and the bands cultivating it exceed twenty-five and are

THE Subscriber being author-  
ised by the legatees to settle  
the business of Thomas J. Pope, late

to be held...  
between the...  
in the afternoon...  
to which the...  
these rules...  
days previous...  
property must be...  
days previous to...  
of ancestors...  
of the Court...  
of Ordinal...  
must be paid...  
FEBRUARY 1831.

**New Establishment.**  
**B. E. CANDEE,**  
**TAYLOR.**

RESPECTFULLY informs the  
inhabitants of Wilkes and the  
adjacent counties that he has taken  
the house formerly occupied by J.  
A. Groves, Esq. as a Law Office, op-  
posite the Court house, where he in-  
tends carrying on the

**Tailoring Business,**  
in all its various branches.  
The subscriber from his ex-  
perience in the business flatters him-  
self that he will be able to give sa-  
tisfaction, and will warrant all work  
done by him to be equal to that done  
in Augusta or elsewhere.—Particu-  
lar attention paid to cutting.  
Washington, Feb. 18, 1831. 35-3t.

**OILS,**  
**PAINTS, &c.**  
LAMP and Paint Oils,  
White Lead in Oil,  
Red Lead,  
Spanish Brown,  
Venetian Red, and  
Griffin's best Georgia

**FLOUR,**  
For sale at the Cheap Cash Store,  
West side Public Square, by  
**O. F. CASE.**  
February 15, 1831. 35-1t

**WANTED.**  
An apprentice to the Tinner's  
Business. A lad from 14 to  
16 years of age would be preferred.  
The strictest attention will be paid  
to his morals, and every exertion  
used to excite him to industry. Ap-  
ply to **WILLIAM VERONE.**  
Washington, Feb. 18, 1831. 35-1t

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber being author-  
ized by the legatees to settle  
the business of Thomas J. Pope, late  
of Wilkes county deceased; persons  
having demands against him will  
present them legally authenticated,  
and those indebted will please make  
immediate payment to the subscriber.  
**Stephen A. Johnson.**  
February 18, 1831. 36-

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the es-  
tate of John L. Carter, late of  
Oglethorpe county, dec. are request-  
ed to make immediate payment, and  
all those having demands against  
said estate, will render them, in the  
terms of the law, or else this notice  
will be plead in bar of their recove-  
ry.

**RYAL H. FLEMING,**  
qualified executor.  
January 4, 1831. 31-6t

**Blank**  
**NEATLY PRINTED,**  
And for sale at this Office.

Walker's Dictionary,  
With a full supply of all other  
School, Classical, Miscellaneous,  
Last and Medical

**BOOKS.**  
*They have on hand, About*  
**1,200 Reams of Foolscap, Letter,**  
**and other paper,**  
**10,000 Quills, of various qualities,**  
**200 dozen Webster's Spelling**  
**Books,**  
**50 Gross Almanacs for 1831;**  
AND A LARGE STOCK OF

**Blank Books,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Also, a good supply of Violins,  
Flutes, Clarinets, Guitars, & Pipes,  
and a good assortment of Piano and  
Guitar music.

**AND ALSO,**  
*A Large Assortment of*  
**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
warranted fresh from the Shakers.  
Country Merchants are in-  
vited to call and examine for them-  
selves. They will find their stock  
complete and good, and as cheap as  
they can be sold in the southern  
country.

All orders will be promptly  
attended to.  
Augusta, Dec. 15, 1830. 31-12  
The Washington News, Geor-  
gia Journal, Macon Messenger and  
Athenian, will publish the above  
weekly twelve times, and forward  
their accounts.

**EARTHEN WARE.**  
*China and Glass.*

THE undersigned respectfully  
invite the attention of Country  
Merchants and others, to their stock  
of Goods in the above line, which is  
now very complete, both as regards  
Variety and Patterns, and will be  
sold on terms as favourable as by any  
other house in this city, who is  
disposed to compete with them in an  
honorable way. They are not pre-  
pared to give their goods away,  
nor do they offer in the public news-  
papers leading articles, before their  
sales, to induce custom, and depend  
on making up the loss, on goods, the  
value of which may not be so well  
known.

They are also determined not to  
be driven from the market, to again  
allow a monopoly of the business in  
which they are engaged.

**P. B. TAYLOR, & Co.**  
The Georgia Courier, Wash-  
ington News, Milledgeville Journal,  
and Athenian at Athens, will please  
insert the above three times, and  
remit their accounts for settlement.  
Augusta, Feb. 2, 1831. 31-3t

**CAUTION!!**  
ALL persons are hereby for-  
warned from trading for a  
note of hand, given by the sub-  
scriber, and assigned by my brother,  
John Petecot, to Newton L. Cain,  
administrator of Elizabeth Cain,  
deceased, for FIVE HUNDRED  
& ONE DOLLARS, John Jordan  
agent. The above note having been  
fraudulently obtained, I am deter-  
mined not to pay the same without  
compelled by a due course of law.  
**Simcon Petecot.**  
February 7, 1831. 34-3t

**Guardian's Bonds,**  
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

**Gin House and Lot**  
late in the possession of John and  
James Anderson. For further par-  
ticulars apply to  
**THOMAS ANDERSON.**  
Nov. 8th, 1830. 21-4t 12mt.

**GEORGIA—Elbert County.**  
**Adjourned Term, from Nov. 1830.**  
**Court of Ordinary.**

ON reading and filing the peti-  
tion of Zachariah Bowman,  
praying that the Court now here  
sitting, will pass an order directing  
the administrators of John A. Heard  
deceased, to make and execute ti-  
tles to a certain tract or parcel of  
land mentioned in said petition and  
more fully described in the annexed  
indenture or agreement of said John  
A. Heard, deceased. It is ordered  
by the court, that Thomas J.  
Heard and Singleton W. Allen, ad-  
ministrators of John A. Heard, de-  
ceased, do make and execute titles to the  
said Zachariah Bowman, for the a-  
foresaid tract of land with the ap-  
purtenances, according to the tenor  
and effect of the said writing, obli-  
gatory now filed in this court, un-  
less cause be shown to the contrary,  
within the time prescribed by law.  
And it is further ordered, that a co-  
py of this rule be published in the  
Washington News, once a month  
for three months.

A true copy from the Minutes,  
this 15th January, 1831.  
**Job Weston, c. c. p.**

**TO MECHANICS.**

PROPOSALS will be received  
by the President Committee  
until the first Monday in April next,  
to rebuild the College Edifice lately  
burnt down, at Athens. And to the  
end that Mechanics may know what  
is required to be done, we invite them  
to an inspection of the present ruin.  
And to a further communication with  
the Committee, on any subject con-  
nected with the above object. In  
the first place it must be understood,  
that the propositions made, will not  
be binding, either to the proposer or  
the Committee, as the same will  
have to be laid before a full meeting  
of the Board of Trustees at the time  
of record, subject to their ratification  
or such alterations as they may be  
pleased to make. With this under-  
standing, it is requested that the  
proposer will state the lowest sum for  
which he will restore the Edifice to  
its former situation in all respects.

When what deductions will be made,  
1st. For omitting the mantle pieces,  
which before were of the same kind  
of those in the old College. 2d.  
For changing the panel into iron  
doors. 3d. For omitting the small  
bed rooms attached to the sitting  
rooms. 4th. For omitting one of  
the closets in the jams of the chim-  
neys, and 5th, what difference will  
be made in the ceiling or plastering  
over head. The Edifice is expected  
to be rebuilt as strong as it was be-  
fore, and in a workman-like man-  
ner, and to this end, when the build-  
ing is finally let, bond and security  
will be required. As the building is  
much wanted, the shortness of time  
in which it will be completed, will  
be a great object in deciding on propo-  
sitions. The payments required  
must also be stated.

**T. S. CLAYTON,**  
**JAMES NESBIT,**  
**A. WALKER,**  
**WM. H. JACKSON,**  
February 3, 1831. Prudential  
Committee.

or got cash partners, will do well to  
apply to the subscriber per mail,  
forwarding every necessary infor-  
mation and instruction accompanied  
with an advance retained on the  
of 5 or 10—postage in every in-  
stance to be paid.  
**Geo. W. Everitt,**  
Real Estate, Broker's, Attor-  
ney's and General Agent, No. 35,  
South Fourth Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**N. B.—The South and North-**  
**Carolina and Georgia papers will**  
**copy the above one month, and send**  
**in their bills.**  
February 5, 1831. 34-1m

**CIRCULAR.**

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY FOR  
CLAIMS, 49 WALL ST. NEW YORK, 1st. 1831.  
**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby  
given to all persons whom it  
may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheri-  
tances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this  
Agency has established, under the special au-  
thority of a large number of distinguished individuals in  
the countries to which it is directed, a regular correspondence with em-  
bassy Ministers, and the principal public and pri-  
vate law firms, and is enabled to obtain, in a summary and economical  
manner, all the documents, legal and otherwise, necessary to the suc-  
cessful prosecution of such claims as may be en-  
trusted to it, and to expedite their settlement,  
and to apply and effectively recover; when  
satisfactory for claimants, the actual legal  
proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite  
Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged  
by any Judge of a Court of Record, or other  
competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal Au-  
thority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly  
authenticated by the Governor of the State, or  
Legation in which the same may be perfected,  
and legitimated by the appropriate Foreign Consul.  
Having also established a similar correspond-  
ence throughout the United States and British  
dominions, the like claims for recovery in any part  
thereof respectively, will be received and effec-  
tually attended to in behalf of American as well as  
Foreign claimants.

Orders for the redemption of fine and Mortgage  
of Public property, or in the purchase of Public  
Securities of the United States, Canal Loans  
of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c.  
promptly and successfully executed.  
Applications and references to the Agency in cases  
respecting the redemption of claims, or the re-  
covery, or the intervention of legal proceedings,  
should be accompanied with an adequate retainer  
to defray the preliminary charges and dis-  
bursements attending the same, and all letters  
must be post paid. **AARON H. PALMER,**  
Connection of the S. C. of the U. S. Agency

**THE MENTOR,**  
AND  
**Youth's Instructive Companion.**  
**PROSPECTUS.**

WE are not aware that there  
is any work at present pub-  
lished in the United States, of that character  
to which the Mentor aspires—a Magazine for Youth,  
containing almost wholly of Original Articles,  
written carefully for the Work, and calculated  
at once to improve the heart, to expand the mind,  
and amuse the fancy of the reader.  
As the only sure ground of goodness, it will be  
our constant aim to excite in the bosom of youth  
a feeling of reverence and love towards their  
Makers and as connected and inseparable there-  
from, of love to their parents, and all man-  
kind.  
In endeavoring to develop the intellectual fa-  
culties of youth, it will be our great object to  
make our readers think; by presenting them  
with matters likely to produce reflection; and  
on which, reading is useless, and knowledge to  
the mind what undigested food is to the body.  
To amuse the fancy of our readers, our pages  
will present a constant succession of Original  
Fables, sometimes serious, as others humorous, but  
in all cases conveying some useful lesson. Our  
Fictional Articles will be numerous, and such, we  
trust, as will be acceptable to our readers, and  
the minds of our readers, a proper taste and correct  
judgment in literature as well as morals.  
Having said thus much of what we intend to do,  
we beg leave to refer our readers to what we have  
done in the contents of the present number.  
**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**—To City Subscribers,  
in handsome covers, and delivered by a carrier,  
the Mentor will be supplied at the very low price  
of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents, per annum,  
to be paid in advance.  
To Country Subscribers, without covers, at  
One Dollar per annum.  
The exceeding low price at which the Mentor  
is offered to the public, renders it imperative on  
all subscribers to be paid in advance.  
Persons desiring to be subscribers, and for-  
warding their Money, shall receive a safe Com-  
mission.  
It is requested that all Communications be post-  
paid, addressed to B. Ward, Editor and Prop-  
rietor of the New York Mentor, New York.  
December 12th, 1830.

**JOB PRINTING**  
At the Office of the Editor.

1	of	\$15,000
2	of	10,000
3	of	5,000
4	of	1,000
5	of	900
6	of	800
7	of	700
8	of	600
9	of	500
10	of	400
11	of	300
12	of	200
13	of	100
14	of	50
15	of	
35	of	

Besides Twenty's and Ten's.  
The Board of Commissioners have  
resolved to commence the 4th Day's  
Drawing with **ONE THOUSAND**  
**PRIZES,** and to continue such an  
arrangement of the subsequent  
drawings as will bring the Lottery  
to a speedy issue.

Those who have vested their  
funds in this Lottery may calculate  
on being very soon relieved from  
their suspense, and those who have  
not yet purchased Tickets must do  
what they do quickly.

**PRICE OF TICKETS**—Whole  
\$10—shares in proportion.  
Until the first day of March next  
tickets may be had at the present  
prices by applying to  
**BRADFORD MERRY,**  
James M. Anderson, Agent  
Washington, Jan. 21, 1831

**REMARKS**  
OF  
**MR. HAINES,**  
On the Parity of Subject.

But let us view this subject some-  
what more in the aggregate. If one  
thousand pounds of sugar to the ac-  
cre is a fair average, and if it varies  
from the truth, he believed it was  
below it; and if a hand can manage five  
acres, and he believed from his  
general knowledge of southern agri-  
culture in relation to articles requir-  
ing similar cultivation to the sugarcane,  
he can do so, we arrive at the  
conclusion, that the land cultivated  
in cane does not exceed, and prob-  
ably falls below, one hundred thousand  
acres, and the hands cultivating it  
cannot exceed twenty-five, and prob-  
ably do not number more than twenty  
thousand. Taking, then, the  
whole product of eighteen hundred  
and thirty, at one hundred millions  
of pounds of sugar, and the molasses  
he should not estimate, because he  
had understood it would cover the  
annual expenses of the plantation on  
which it was made—at least the ex-  
penses of cultivation—and the value  
of the sugar amounts to five millions  
and a half of dollars at New Orleans,  
and probably two millions, or two  
and a half more before it gets into  
the general consumption of the coun-  
try. If we divide the five millions  
and a half between twenty thousand  
hands, the distributive amount to  
each is two hundred and seventy-five  
dollars. If a the distributive be  
made between twenty-five thousand,  
it's two hundred and twenty dollars  
each. Then is it just, is it reason-  
able, that the whole agriculture of the  
country should be burdened by a tax  
of five millions and a half of dollars.



[illegible]

lessrs. Stanberry and Barges have been baffled in their attempt to defeat the Russian salary. The zeal of the former quickened by his apostasy and the black invectives of the latter, were of avail. The Appropriation Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 115 to 3—with the clause providing for the salary to the Minister to Russia.

Colombians—I leave you, but my  
prayers are offered up for the  
iniquity of Colombia: and if my  
death will contribute to this desira-  
ble and a discontinuance of party  
dilig., and consolidate the union, I  
shall descend with feelings of con-  
solation into the tomb, which will  
be prepared for me.

**SIMON BOLIVAR.**  
 igned at the Camp of  
 Hacienda, a league  
 from Santa Martha,  
 10th Dec'r, 1830.

The following General Order was issued at Carthage, on the 1st by the Military Commandant.

*Soldiers*.—The son of Columbia is—His bright rays has ceased to be on this part of the globe. The son of his country—the illustrious star, is no more, and a century mourning will not be sufficient to pay our love our gratitude, and

## Domestic

**MR. HAYNES'S SPEECH.**

Mr. II. said that among the motives which had urged him to bring a subject to the consideration of Congress, there was one, which although it had been omitted at the outset of the observations, it might be immaterial to mention. He spoke from a State which might be considered by some, as having no interest in the continuance of a duty. A State which, as she withdrew into the revolutionary contest in defence of principle, was reluctant to maintain it now. Yes, sir, it was for principle that Georgia made common cause with the oppressed of

*From the Savannah Republican.*

*The Next Governor.*—A few days since, at the request of a gentleman, we stated that Thomas Haynes, Esq. of Hancock County is a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of this State, at the ensuing election in October next. Intimations had reached us some time since that this was probable—but why it should be so, we are at a loss to divine. It cannot be because the feelings of this State call for a successor to our present able, honest and independent chief magistrate. It cannot be because the Governor and the People differ on the subject of the interference of the Supreme court of the U. S. with the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over the Cherokee territory within this State.—Nor can it be because there is a want of harmony of opinion between the Governor and Mr. Haynes, on this subject: Why then, we ask, is it that Mr. Haynes has been sought forward? Surely this is not time for contentions and party strife amongst ourselves. If ever there was an occasion calling for united councils and harmony of action among the citizens of Georgia, this one. In March next, the Supreme Court is to decide whether it possesses the power of controlling Georgia in the exercise of her perfect rights, and such we have heretofore been in our State enjoyed without question. Those who have paid much attention to the influence of the love of power over human nature, feel less confidence in the disinterestedness with which that decision will be made. God send it may be a disinterested one. But whatever shall its character, it belongs the people of this State not only to be united but to avoid all appearances to the contrary. We have no feelings relative to the subject.

## Foreign.

## THE DEATH OF BOLIVAR

The reader will find below, the formal announcement of the death of the distinguished patriot and soldier whose name heads this paragraph— a name that must be consecrated in the heart of every Spaniard whose bosom is inflamed with a love of rational liberty; while it will be

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PERSONS indebted to the estate of William Hudson, dec'd., of Elbert county, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate, are required to present the same, properly authenticated within the time specified.

