

[New Series—No. 39]

And for sale at this Office.

100











...of studies, temperance societies and revival of religion in our own church have gone hand in hand. That a field has been contemplated by the American Temperance Society for the support of an angel, is not a fact, but it is equally true, so far as we are acquainted, that no permanent consideration is made of membership. If anything is given to this fund, it is not as a member of a temperance society that any one gives, but because he chooses to give; and there seems no reason why any should refrain from joining these societies, when no money is required, because some men, in and out of these societies, give money to support an agent. This fund none of us approve of. We think it injudicious and unnecessary. But all that choose to contribute to such a fund will do it without our join temperance societies or not. It ought indeed to be distinguished, and practice, with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors. And the effect thus far has been great. The last annual report of the American Temperance Society announces that "the consumption of ardent spirits has diminished one half in New-England, and one third throughout the remainder of the land, in the last two years." And this we believe, so far as our knowledge extends, is not saying too much; from what we ourselves see and feel, we think it is statement true. We are astonished at the effect. The whole community seems aroused, and the weight of moral power brought to bear on this point is immense. A number of the governors of the states, and a number of the state legislatures, have enlisted in this cause. Gentlemen of the bar, physicians, and medical societies, ministers of the gospel, and judges of the courts, are making common cause against the use of ardent spirits. We have the instrumental cause in all this? We hesitate not to say, it has been greatly owing to the systematic operation of temperance societies. Individuals, and individual ministers, have always done what they could, but a great part of the community were asleep, until this combination of moral power began to shed light, and excite feeling, on this subject. We have no doubt that God is in this work; and God's way is the best way, and we wish to walk therein.

3. We are in favour of these societies because they come in, very opportunely, to aid us in the execution of our own discipline. On the use of ardent spirits we have a good rule—though public sentiment had almost rendered it a dead letter. To our shame we must own, as honest men, and if we pretend any thing else the world would know to the contrary, that many, very many of our members, were in the habit of drinking; some of them drinking daily; they kept ardent spirits in their houses, gave them to their visitors and their workmen, and all under the plea that they were necessary. And this plea of necessity was considered valid; and who could ex-

ercise discipline where such exemptions prevailed? It is true, Mr. Wesley did much in this work; and we highly disapprove of all invidious comparisons that would go to rob his labours and writings into disrepute; and it is also true that the Methodist Discipline and the labours of Methodist preachers, have done much towards staying the overflowing scourge; much more, doubtless, than other denominations know of, or will be disposed to acknowledge. On this subject, however,

say as to a worthy brother of our acquaintance once said, on a similar subject, "The Lord will know where to put the stars." The record of these men is on high. But we well know how hard it is to execute the laws of church or state, against public sentiment, and hence our hands in this work had grown weak. But thanks be to God, who hath put it to the hearts of others to aid us in this work. We hail them as fellow labourers; we join hands with them, and unite in the way that God has owned, to reform public sentiment; and when this is effected, we can pluck up the thistles from our own church, without plucking up the wheat also. We know not how to be grateful enough that God hath opened this door of hope to the church. Whenever, therefore, the friends of temperance solicit us to join their societies, we will thank them for coming up to the help of the Lord, and of us, in this good work, and will, as we give them our names, give them also, like a worthy brother in the state of Maine, an accompanying certificate, that we "have proved this to be a good way, by an experience of twenty years." But it is not enough that we use of Methodists joining temperance societies, whose own church requires temperance. We answer, some of us need to join for our own sakes; for Methodists have not always been free from this evil. We have known some Methodists refuse to join temperance societies, on the plea that they belonged to one by belonging to the Methodist Church, and yet those very persons were in the habit of drinking openly. The fact was, they thought whether they were correct in the opinion or not, that a stricter pledge was required of them in joining this society, than in being a Methodist. But especially, Methodists ought to join these societies to strengthen the common cause, and help change public sentiment. It is not for their own sakes that most men join these societies, but it is to keep a good guard, in countenance, and by union to look down opposition, and by general agreement to reform public sentiment, in regard to the common use of ardent spirits. And if we withhold our names in such a cause, we fear we shall strengthen the hands of the wicked. We know, because we see it, that the lovers of rum tremble more and rage more at the late temperance movements, than at any thing that has ever been done in the cause, for the evident reason, that of nothing before has so effectually opposed their habits. The rule in the Methodist Discipline they did not fear, for it did not reach them; but temperance societies, and the influence they are exerting, are laying the axe at the root of the evil, and are breaking down all the customs, and destroying the various means by which habits of intemperance are formed; and thus too it merely in the limits of one church, or all the churches, but throughout community; and especially in those grades in society which give a tone to others. Now if the opposers to this reform find Christians, and Christian ministers, affording them specious arguments against these operations which they most dread, this will keep up their courage, and strengthen their hands. This, as we value their souls, and as we love the prosperity of our country, we dare not do.

These specious arguments, which led to the adoption, and to request the publication, of the foregoing resolutions. In behalf of the brethren, W. Fisk.

From the Christian Advocate and Zion's Herald, Views of the Methodists in respect to Temperance. Although we have yet felt free to write in a formal manner with the solemnity of societies as they are now organizing in our country, we by no means wish to throw any impediments in their way, but to the contrary to assist them, so far as we can consistently, in accom-

plishing an ardent cause. It is not, in respect to reforming the intemperate, and preventing the further part of the community from contracting habits of intemperance, there can be any doubt, as we have seen, that we should support, not only to the Christian community. In the discussion, however, of this subject, the rules and usages of the Methodist Discipline have been alluded to, some affirming that they have always considered temperance, in the strict sense of that word, a condition of church membership; while others have affirmed that the rules of the Discipline, on this subject, have been so modified, and relaxed as to render them inoperative in checking or preventing the intemperance of ardent spirits.

These considerations have led us to present to our readers what we believe to be a true statement of this business. If it have no other effect, it will at least remove in this respect, of those to whom the Discipline of their church had become either a dead letter or a useless monitor, the rules to which they are bound to yield obedience. We have already published in our 153d number the article which was inserted in the General Rules of the United Societies, published by Mr. Wesley in 1741, and which forbids "drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity." In the same rules, as they now stand in the Discipline, this article prohibits "drunkenness, or drinking spirituous liquors, unless in cases of necessity," p. 76. When this phraseology was altered, we saw, what it cannot tell; but it will be perceived, it is still forbids, in language as comprehensive and as pointed as most of the present temperance societies do, any unnecessary use of spirituous liquors, which may be used in such cases, and any other beverage, the immoderate use of which will inebriate, as well as rum and brandy. We know, indeed, that if any one will indulge in the use of ardent spirits, at the expense of his health, as many do, necessity, and of course a justification by the rule; but we do not also from any other rule which makes a like exception, as in the case with almost all general rules, but necessity makes no law.

At the conclusion of these "General Rules" is the following article:—"I use the general rules of our societies; all which are taught of God to observe, even in his written word, which is the only rule, and the sufficient rule both of our faith and practice. And all these we know his spirit to be truly revealed in his word. If there be any among us who desire them not, who voluntarily break any of them, let it be known unto them who watch over that soul, as they who must give an account. We will admonish him of his error, and if he will, we will help him for a season. But if he repent not, he hath no more place among us." We have delivered our own souls, p. 78.

Now, with these rules before us, if there be drunkards or immoderate drinkers among us, whose fault it is—Through the transgressor is responsible for his conduct, it is not his fault alone if he remain in the church, but the fault of those to whom the execution of the Discipline is committed, who are appointed to "watch over that soul, as they who must give an account." And let it be recollected, that these rules were made and rigorously enforced when the Methodists were but a handful, and when the popular voice held them in derision.

That the Discipline intended that these rules should be observed in all cases is evident, not only from the clause quoted above, but from the following under the head of "Class Meetings," p. 32: "Let each leader carefully observe, not only how each person observes the outward rules, but how he grows in the knowledge and love of God." Do the temperance societies make this diligent inquiry into the conduct of their members respecting their observance of the spirit and not of the outward rules, as well as of their "outward rules?" The rules for the "band societies," drawn up by Drs. 25, 1844, and which remain in force to the present day, are still more explicit. They say, among other things, "Take no spiritual pleasure in any of any kind, nor have a thorough investigation."

...to the schooner Lafayette which sailed on Saturday the 14th. There were 100 persons with 197 slaves on board. On Monday night (the 15th) about midnight, the vessel was taken by a fire-ship, and a passenger on board, was sitting on the deck, when three or four men jumped over the board (which was a stowed bottom up) and fired a shot, which hit the man and woman (the Captain asked what they wanted, they answered water, they stood at the stern, turned his head to the starboard side of the ship and called some persons named not recalled, the Capt. got up and walked forward, they immediately jumped over the board followed by the ship, who did not suspect them of foul play, when they seized him, threw him down and commenced firing, with handkerchiefs, knives, bullets of wood, &c.—Mr. B. immediately jumped below and awoke the mate, armed himself with a cutlass, and as soon as possible rushed to the assistance of the Capt. and as good luck would have it, just in time to save him from a death blow aimed at him with a handkerchief by one of the "mutineers" who held him. Mr. B. soon while others held him, Mr. B. saw a blow from a bill of wood which knocked him down.

The mutineers (about 30 or 40) finding a general stir in the cabin commenced a retreat by jumping into the hold, where they were secured by the crew. When they were admitted one by one and examined in order to discover the ring leaders of the affair, 45 were ring bolted to the deck, and this brought to this place. On the examination it was proved that the crew of the mutineers induced the others to join in by telling them that he had assisted to stow away one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Colour was given to his story by their being 150 small bags of pickled onions on board. It seems that they had secured the forecastle where the crew was and that they intended after taking possession of the vessel to force the crew to take them to St. Domingo or New York.

This plot originated on board the brig *Africa*, in the harbour of Norfolk from which many of these blacks were taken. The same thing was undertaken, we have been informed, on board that vessel on the passage out here, but was discovered by one of the slaves who was faithful to his master in time to save the lives of the whites by securing the leaders. But it is with painful anxiety we learn, that the slaves also disclosed their knowledge of a like transaction, which was to be attempted on board the schooner *Transport*, not yet arrived, and in which there was eight or ten Lady passengers. We were told by one of the passengers that if the attempt had been made as was contemplated, our night would, all on board the *Lafayette* must have been killed, if praise is due the passengers, particularly Mr. Batts, owing to whose integrity, principally, the life of the Captain was saved, and the mutineers forced to retreat—None of them were killed, but some of them severely wounded.

What most surprised us was that the proprietors set all the mutineers at liberty, and succeeded, in a measure, in suppressing the affair until they had dispersed them among the community after arriving here! This is but one among many of the evil consequences attended upon the system followed by our northern neighbors, of sending the most worthless and abandoned portion of their slave population to this place, where we hope the members of our Legislature will again take this subject up to consideration, and protesting by the experience already had of the insufficiency of the present regulations on this subject, will take some effectual mode of preventing us from being ever deluged by vicious and vagabond slaves. We might assign powerful reasons for wishing the discontinuance of the domestic slave trade between the different States of the Union; but we leave it to the members of those whose duty it is to protect us against the impending evil. We will only say that only those who remained here during the past season, must have been deeply felt, the necessity of having the proper steps to be taken to prevent such a serious case of this kind of lawless interference as the necessary precautions are the

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14. **Meeting.**—We have been at much pains to obtain the following account of the transaction on board the *Lafayette*, Capt. Binell, which arrived here a few days since from Norfolk. To have let it pass in silence would have been a violation of our duty to the public as independent journalists; however, it may affect a certain class of men. It is one which deeply interests every member of this community. We have only delayed publishing it until the District Attorney should have taken the proper steps to bring the offenders to justice, and we know how too well to fear that this affair will not have a thorough investigation.

...to the schooner Lafayette which sailed on Saturday the 14th. There were 100 persons with 197 slaves on board. On Monday night (the 15th) about midnight, the vessel was taken by a fire-ship, and a passenger on board, was sitting on the deck, when three or four men jumped over the board (which was a stowed bottom up) and fired a shot, which hit the man and woman (the Captain asked what they wanted, they answered water, they stood at the stern, turned his head to the starboard side of the ship and called some persons named not recalled, the Capt. got up and walked forward, they immediately jumped over the board followed by the ship, who did not suspect them of foul play, when they seized him, threw him down and commenced firing, with handkerchiefs, knives, bullets of wood, &c.—Mr. B. immediately jumped below and awoke the mate, armed himself with a cutlass, and as soon as possible rushed to the assistance of the Capt. and as good luck would have it, just in time to save him from a death blow aimed at him with a handkerchief by one of the "mutineers" who held him. Mr. B. soon while others held him, Mr. B. saw a blow from a bill of wood which knocked him down.


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# Washington News.

VOL. 3.] WASHINGTON, (GA.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1830.

New Series No 32.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY. THOMAS A. FAYEOR.

TERMS.—The Washington News is published weekly, at Four Dollars a year; or Three Dollars, if paid one half in advance, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements (except those published monthly) will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A full and complete list of the names of the subscribers to the News, will be published at the end of the year, will be considered as a new subscription.

Advertisements (except those published monthly) will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All advertisements published monthly, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Letters must be paid for, or they will be charged with the postage.

For the information of our subscribers, we publish the following Law Regulations.

By the Court of Appeals, in the case of the Bank of the United States, vs. the Merchants' Bank of New York, &c.

Between the Bank of the United States, and the Merchants' Bank of New York, &c.

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## Bank of Augusta, 14th January, 1830.

A meeting of the Board of Directors held this day—Present: THOS. CUMMING, President. JAMES GARNER, RICHARD TILMAN, JOHN MOORE, JOHN CARMICHAEL, JOHN BONES, WILLIAM CUMMING, THOMAS MCGRAW, SAMUEL CLARKE, JAMES TRASEN, H. H. COOK, JAMES HARPER, ROBERT A. REID, BENJAMIN BAIRD.

The following statement and Resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

On the 24th day of November, 1829, the Bank of Augusta, exercising the common privilege of all similar Institutions, declared receiving the bills of the Merchants' & Planters' Bank of this City.

The abusive measures which followed that measure, were received with the sentiments which they merited.

In the mean time, the Merchants' & Planters' Bank, in the spirit of apparent hostility, has been devoting itself to the collection of the bills of this Bank, and presenting them in mass for redemption.

The Bank of Augusta, therefore, Resolves, for the purpose of more conveniently repelling this attempt at annoyance again to receive the Notes of the Merchants' & Planters' Bank to such extent as may not be considered involving too great a hazard; but as a duty to the public, and itself, it declares its firm opinion of these bills entirely unimpaired, and now receives them, merely as affording a facility in the conduct which the other party has commenced.

In the present state of the affair, argument is superfluous—the event must decide.

Extract from the Minutes, AUGUSTUS MOORE, Cashier.

January 14, 1830. 31—32

The Editors of the several Newspapers in this State are requested to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to the Bank.

From the Augusta Courier.

THE war wages between the Bank of Augusta and the Merchants' & Planters' Bank, has been found to be a very profitable one to the former.

The Draymen will get all the advantage of the fight. They have been drawing the specie back, and forwards, first to one, and then to another, and back again, so often, that, if they change in proportion to the value of the specie, they should be able to change places with them while it has not been very long since \$100,000 were drawn from one of Broad street nearly to the other, three times, we believe, in the course of one day.

How often similar amounts have taken similar airings, we have not room to tell. We understand, however, that the Merchants' and Planters' Bank drew \$100,000, in specie, from the Bank of Augusta on Tuesday last, and placed them in its vault. We would not call this a water-haul. But all the chest was likely to be sent from this far-fetched warehouse, in that the rusty old fellows, which have been so long hidden from the sight of Heaven, will be rubbed into a condition to deserve more the appellation of "SHRINKERS." Our friend McINTOSH, East of the Banks, had better take care, for he is too late. Those \$100,000 are worth running North, South, East and West about. Be up and stirring.

Office Drawings and Deposits, WASHINGTON, 24th Oct. 1829.

REDUCTION OF 10 per cent is required upon all notes running in Bank to be made at the first renewal on and after the 1st February next—Those who may choose, can make their reduction at an earlier date.

By order of the Board, SAM. BARNETT, Cashier.

19—cont'd.

Blank Books

Neatly executed at this Office.

## WILLIAM KIBBER, Tailor & Woollen Draper, Basement Story U. S. Hotel, AUGUSTA, GEO.

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for past favors, and very respectfully solicits a continuation of patronage.

He has received and is receiving a fresh and handsome assortment of Super Super Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.

Also, on hand an extensive assortment of all fashionable

Ready Made Clothing,

Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Costumes, Vests, Pantaloon Coats, &c. Also a splendid assortment of Fancy articles, such as Cravats, (of the very latest style), Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

N. B. The very latest New-York, London and Philadelphia Fashions received, and his customers may depend on having their garments made in a style not to be excelled by any, and at shortest possible notice, and also on such terms as cannot fail to please.

November 23, 1829. 24—1f

A. KNOWLTON,

For the better accommodation of his customers, has removed his STOCK to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. F. A. Morgan, No. 244, Broad Street, the TRUMP Store below the UNITED STATES HOTEL, where he is opening a handsome assortment of Single and Double RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHELL COMBS, FANCY ARTICLES AND

PERFUMERY.

Augusta, Jan. 4, 1830. 33—4f

The Garment at Edgelyield, will give the above Four Insertions.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

PEGGY and Eight children, Emily, Cassio, Francis, Mary, Sarah, and Peter; levied on as the property of Nelson Powell, deceased, to satisfy twofifths, one in the name of William Turrell and A. C. Sayre, ex'rs. & one in the name of Lequel Wagon, vs. the executors of Nelson Powell, deceased.

ALSO,

One old negro man, Sam, one boy, Mary, two cows & calves, two yearlings, and one old pig and harness levied on as the property of John Dwyon, deceased, to satisfy a debt in the name of James Henderson, admt'g, dec. vs. George W. Hamilton and John Dwyon.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy sundry debts against said Scott.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Sally; levied on as the property of Nathaniel Burgamy to satisfy sundry debts, vs. said Burgamy.

ALSO,

One tract of land lying in Wilkes county, containing twenty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of L. C. Toombs, on the waters of Bearcreek creek; levied on as the property of Samuel Pommere to satisfy a debt in favor of L. C. Toombs, vs. said Pommere.

John Burks, Sh'ff.

January 2, 1830.

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

Two negroes to wit: Wally and Catu; levied on as the property of C. Stokes, to satisfy a debt in the name of William C. Stokes, vs. said Stokes, to satisfy a debt in the name of William C. Stokes, vs. said Stokes.

True copy from the Minutes, this 2nd day of August, 1829.

Francis F. Fleming, C. C. p.

## WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at Wilkes Court House between the usual sale hours, the following property to wit:

Five negroes, to wit: John, Lumpy, Sally, Austin and Matilda; levied on as the property of Cecelia Potter, by virtue of a writ in favor of William Dearing, vs. Cecelia Potter, executrix of Benjamin Potter, deceased, and sundry other filias against said Cecelia Potter.

ALSO,

One hundred and eighty-seven acres of land, more or less, where on Terry Runnels now lives, adjoining lands of George W. Johnson and others; levied on as the property of Terry Runnels by virtue of two writs from a Justice's Court, in favor of John and James Anderson vs. said Runnels—property pointed out by plaintiff & levied on by a Constable.

ALSO,

All the interest of Lesley Cook, deceased, in 128 acres of land more or less, lying in Wilkes county, and adjoining lands of Dr. Wm. H. Pope, the E. J. Joshua N. Glenn, and others; it being the dower of his deceased mother, Dorella Cook; levied on to satisfy sundry debts from a Justice's Court, in the name of William Dearing, vs. Lesley Cook; levied on and returned to me by a constable.

Also, Post Poned from January.

Three negroes, to wit: Peter, Lory and Rasha; levied on as the property of Charles C. Mills, by virtue of a writ in favor of Thomas Grant vs. Charles C. Mills & James Knudsen.

Stephen A. Johnson, D. S.

January 1, 1830.

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

One side-board, one half dozen Windsor chairs, one table, one pair brass andirons shovel and tongs, one antiquary cradle and one public scale; all levied on as the property of James Hall to satisfy a debt in the name of John D. Thompson, vs. said James Hall; property pointed out to said Hall.

John Burks, Sh'ff.

December 28, 1829.

GEORGIA—Lincoln County.

COURT OF ORDINARY.

JULY TERM, 1829.

Present their Honors: Hon. Remond, Robert Fleming, William Jones, Thos. J. H. McGraw, and Peyton Hines, Judges of said Court.

UPON the application of William C. Stokes, stating that he holds the bond of Hamilton Renshaw in the penalty of ten thousand dollars to make good and sufficient title to one half of the tract of land and improvements which the said William C. Stokes and Hamilton Renshaw purchased of the executors of Joshua Gvingo, dec. adjoining Lannar, Brunson, Lehaug and others, containing fourteen hundred acres, more or less, after he the said William C. Stokes, purchased the same, and money for the same, which has been done; and stating further that the said Hamilton Renshaw has departed this life intestate, without having executed titles according to said bond, and undertaking and paying this debt to the said Hamilton Renshaw, 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 notice be given to the administrators of said Hamilton, to be and appear before the court therein named, and show cause (if any) why titles should not be executed to the said William C. Stokes in pursuance of said bond and this application.

True copy from the Minutes, this 2nd day of August, 1829.

Francis F. Fleming, C. C. p.

## THE Journal of Health.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's ruin."

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this object, it is necessary to be acquainted with the principles of medicine, and the nature of the human body, and the influence of the various causes which operate on it.

The Journal of Health, is a work of great utility, and one which every person should possess. It contains a full and complete list of the names of the subscribers to the Journal, and a full and complete list of the names of the physicians who are associated with the Journal.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.

We approve of this Journal, and we recommend it to every person who is interested in the preservation of health, and the prevention of disease.

It is a work of great utility, and one which every person should possess.

It contains a full and complete list of the names of the subscribers to the Journal, and a full and complete list of the names of the physicians who are associated with the Journal.

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# Monthly Advertisements.

## GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

In the Superior Court,  
August Term, 1829.

The Bank of the State of Georgia,  
vs.  
The Commissioners of the Washington Academy.

Rule Nisi For Foreclosure.

On the reading and filing the position of the Bank of the State of Georgia, stating that on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, William G. Gilbert, Samuel Barnett, Adam L. Alexander, William Stone, John H. Pope and Andrew G. Semmes, Commissioners of the Washington Academy, of said County, and also William Dearing then acting as a Commissioner of said Academy, made and delivered to the said Bank, their certain note in writing dated the day and year aforesaid, subscribed with their own proper hands, and thereby, sixty-one days after the date thereof, they promised to pay the Bank of the State of Georgia, at its office of Discount and Deposit in this place, (meaning Washington), seventeen hundred & eighty-one Dollars and sixty-three cents, for value received, for the Washington Academy; and that the said William G. Gilbert, Samuel Barnett, Adam L. Alexander, William Stone, John H. Pope and Andrew G. Semmes, Commissioners of said Academy, on the eighth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for the better securing to the said Bank the payment of the principal and interest due on said note, by a certain mortgage deed bearing date on the said eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, grant bargain and sell unto the said Bank all that tract or parcel of land lying in the Town of Washington known as the Academy Lot, and embraced in two deeds, the one from Edward D. Alfriend and the other from Mark A. Lane and Benjamin D. Sims, supposed to contain one fourth of an acre be the same more or less; also all that parcel or Lot of land in the Town of Washington and known as the Female Academy Lot, and embraced in a deed to the Commissioners of said Academy, from Silly Griffin, supposed to contain one fourth of an acre be the same more or less; And the said Bank of the State of Georgia having shown that the sum of money specified in the said note has elapsed, and the said Bank having prayed that a Rule Nisi may be granted for the foreclosure of the equity of redemption of, and to the said mortgage premises, and that the same may be sold, &c.

It is therefore ordered that unless the said sum of money, specified in said note together with the interest and cost now due and to become due, be paid into the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County within twelve months from this day, the equity of redemption in and to the said mortgage premises be thenceforth forever barred and foreclosed, and that judgment for said sum of money in said note mentioned, together with interest and cost be entered up and the said mortgage premises be sold agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided:—And it is further ordered that this Rule be published in one of the public Gazettes of this State once a month for six months, or be served on the aforesaid Commissioners three months previous to the time said money is directed to be paid.

True copy from the minutes of said Court, September 5th, 1829.

John H. Dyson, Clerk.

## GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

In the Superior Court,  
August Term, 1829.

John Boren } Rule Nisi  
Thomas Wootton } For Foreclosure.

On the appearance to the Court that John Boren and Thomas Wootton, indorsed a Note for six hundred and fifty dollars, dated on the nineteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, given by William C. Boren, and made payable to the said John Boren and Thomas Wootton, and discounted in the branch bank in Washington, for six hundred and fifty dollars; that the said Note was removed from time to time, down to the fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, when a Note of the same sum, was executed and indorsed in like manner as the foregoing, and discounted for renewal, which said last mentioned Note the said William C. has failed to pay, and suffered protest thereon, to wit, the nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and the same having been paid by the indorsers as aforesaid. And that for the better indemnifying and securing the said John Boren and Thomas Wootton against their liability to indemnify, be the said William C. Boren by a certain mortgage deed, bearing date on the twenty-third day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, did mortgage and convey to the said John Boren and Thomas a certain Tract of Land on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining John Dyson James Burditt and others, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, and it further appearing to the Court, that said Note has been taken up by said indorsers, who are now in the possession thereof, they having paid the same.

It is therefore ordered, that unless the said sum of money, contained in said last mentioned Note, together with interest on the same with the

sum of three dollars cost of protest, and also cost of the proceeding, be paid into Court within twelve months; the equity of redemption in and to the aforesaid mortgage premises be forever barred and foreclosed.

It is further ordered that this order be served on said William C. Boren three months, be published in one of the Public Gazettes of this State, once a month for six months before the time at which said money is directed to be paid.

A true copy from the Minutes of said Court.

JOHN H. DYSON, CLERK.  
August, 26th 1829.

## GEORGIA, Taliaferro County.

In the Superior Court,  
September Term, 1829.

Rule Nisi.

UPON the application of Garland Wingfield, administrator of Jesse Billingsley, deceased, praying to be regularly dismissed from said office, and upon the examination of the returns of the said administrator, no cause appearing to the contrary, and letters dismisory will be granted in the terms of the law.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court this 5th day of Sept. 1829.

Henry Perkins, c. c. o.

## Citations.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Robert Haynes, administrator on the estate of Peter B. Goodale, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS George R. Gilmer, administrator on the estate of Jonathan Gee, deceased, applies for letters of dismission from said estate.

And whereas George R. Gilmer, administrator on the estate of William Wills, deceased, applies for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th September, 1829.

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Given under my hand at officia this 16th September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS George R. Gilmer, administrator on the estate of Jonathan Gee, deceased, applies for letters of dismission from said estate.

Trustee of and for Elizabeth Davis, did make and execute to Thomas Berry, his certain deed of mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, which is now to the Court shown; whereby the said Silvey, Trustee as aforesaid, did mortgage, set over, and convey unto the said Thomas Berry, all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Wilkes and State aforesaid, on the waters of Beaver dam creek, on Dry fork, adjoining lands belonging to George Willis, Mary Calloway, and others, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less upon condition, as follows:—That whereas the said Berry having paid into the hands of said Silvey, the sum of four hundred dollars, therefore, the more effectually to secure unto the said Thomas Berry the sum of four hundred dollars, which was assumed and promised by said James Silvey, Trustee as aforesaid, to be paid unto the said Berry. It was therefore by said deed, agreed and understood, that whenever the said Silvey, Trustee as aforesaid, should well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Berry of his heirs, or legal representatives, the sum of four hundred dollars, with all lawful interest accruing thereon, then the mortgage was to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force by law. And it now being shown to the Court that said Berry afterward, to wit: on the fourth of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, by writing, on the back of said mortgage, and subscribed with his own proper hand and name, and bearing date the day and year last aforesaid, did transfer and assign the said mortgage to John D. Brown, and it being now represented to the Court, that said Silvey has never complied with the conditions of said mortgage deed, by paying to said Berry or Brown the sum of money aforesaid; it is now, on motion, ordered that said Silvey, without twelve months, pay the said sum of money with interest and cost, to said Brown, or that he be forever barred and foreclosed of and from the equity of redemption of and to the tract of land mortgaged aforesaid; and further ordered, that the above and foregoing be published once a month, for six months, or be served three months before the time at which the money is directed to be paid.

True copy from the minutes of said Court, August 27th 1829.

John H. Dyson, Clerk.

## GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

In the Superior Court,  
August Term, 1829.

Rule Nisi.

UPON the application of Garland Wingfield, administrator of Jesse Billingsley, deceased, praying to be regularly dismissed from said office, and upon the examination of the returns of the said administrator, no cause appearing to the contrary, and letters dismisory will be granted in the terms of the law.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court this 5th day of Sept. 1829.

Henry Perkins, c. c. o.

## Citations.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Robert Haynes, administrator on the estate of Peter B. Goodale, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

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Given under my hand at officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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.

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Given under my hand at officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

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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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

sum of three dollars cost of protest, and also cost of the proceeding, be paid into Court within twelve months; the equity of redemption in and to the aforesaid mortgage premises be forever barred and foreclosed.

It is further ordered that this order be served on said William C. Boren three months, be published in one of the Public Gazettes of this State, once a month for six months before the time at which said money is directed to be paid.

A true copy from the Minutes of said Court.

JOHN H. DYSON, CLERK.  
August, 26th 1829.

## GEORGIA, Taliaferro County.

In the Superior Court,  
September Term, 1829.

Rule Nisi.

UPON the application of Garland Wingfield, administrator of Jesse Billingsley, deceased, praying to be regularly dismissed from said office, and upon the examination of the returns of the said administrator, no cause appearing to the contrary, and letters dismisory will be granted in the terms of the law.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court this 5th day of Sept. 1829.

Henry Perkins, c. c. o.

## Citations.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Robert Haynes, administrator on the estate of Peter B. Goodale, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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 officia this 16th day of September, 1829.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Thomas B. Pinson, administrator on the estate of Joseph Pinson, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said estate.

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.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Frederick Hudson, administrator with will annexed on the estate of Seth Ward deceased, applies to me for letters dismisory from said estate.

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 5th day of January 1830.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Oglethorpe County.

WHEREAS Robert Haynes, administrator on the estate of Robert Phelps and Overton Phelps deceased, applies to me for letters dismisory from said estate.

These are therefore to cite, summon and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of each of the 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 at office this 5th day of January 1830.

Wm. Henry Smith, c. c. o.

GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Joseph W. Cooper applies to me for letters of dismission on the estate of Augustus Cooper, 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 20th day of September, 1829.

JOHN H. DYSON, C. C. O.

GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Thomas W. Belmont applies to me for letters of dismission from the estate of Thomas W. Sims, 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 21st of October, 1829.

JOHN H. DYSON, C. C. O.

GEORGIA—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Samuel Brooks applies to me for letters dismisory from the estate of Darden Davis, 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, to show cause (if any they have) why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand at office this 3d day of November, 1829.

JOHN H. DYSON,



# Washington News

VOL. 1. WASHINGTON, (GA.) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1890.

[New Series—No. 31.]

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### WILLIAM A. PASTER, adm'r.

NOTICE is hereby given that the estate of AVERY H. HOOD, deceased, of Wilkes county, is called on to make payment and those having claims against said estate are required to hand them in, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

## NOTICE

PERSONS indebted to the estate of AVERY H. HOOD, deceased, of Wilkes county, are called on to make payment and those having claims against said estate are required to hand them in, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

Stephen W. Hood, adm'r.  
January 4, 1890. 29-31

### WILLIAM KIRKE, adm'r.

Tailor & Woollen Draper,  
Basement Story U. S. Hotel,  
Augusta, Geo.

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for past favors, and very respectfully solicits a continuation of patronage.

He has received and is receiving a fresh and handsome assortment of Super Super Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.

Also, on hand an extensive assortment of Fashionable

### Ready Made Clothing,

Consisting of Dress and Frack Coats, Coats, Vests, Pants, House Cloths, &c. Also a splendid assortment of Fancy articles, such as Cravats, (of the very latest style), Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

N. B. The very latest New-York London and Philadelphia Fashions received, and his customers may depend on having their garments made in a style not to be excelled by any, and at shortest possible notice, and also on such terms as cannot fail to please.

November 23, 1889. 24-1f

### A. KNOWLTON,

FOR the better accommodation of his customers, has removed his STOCK to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. F. A. Morgan, No. 243, Broad Street, the Third Store below the UNITED STATES HOTEL, where he is opening a handsome assortment of Staple and

### RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

### SHELL COMBS,

### FANCY ARTICLES

### AND

### PERFUMERY.

Augusta, Jan. 4, 1890. 30-1f

### Constable's Election.

Voters within the 16th District Geo. Militia.

Whereas an election not having taken place on the day appointed by law for a Constable:

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Court House in Washington, on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, for a Constable for the 16th District Georgia Militia, for the year now current.

Given under my hand in Washington, Wilkes county, this 23rd day of January, 1890.

T. A. Pasteur, J. P.

### Notice to Candidates.

A bond for One Thousand Dollars, with two sufficient securities will be required of the person elected, before he will be permitted to enter upon the performance of the office.

T. A. Pasteur, J. P.

### Justice's Election.

Voters within the 16th District Geo. Militia.

Whereas, a vacancy having occurred in the 16th District Georgia Militia by the resignation of Gayman L. Rakestraw, Esquire:

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Court House in Washington on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, for a Justice of the Peace, for the 16th District Georgia Militia to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. L. Rakestraw, Esq. of said District.

Given under our hands in Washington, Wilkes county, this 23rd day of January, 1890.

T. A. Pasteur, J. P.  
Walter H. Weems, J. P.  
Samuel Barnett, J. P.

## TICKETS,

### IN THE MILLER'S

### Masonic Hall Lottery,

FOR SALE BY

James M. Anderson, Agent.

Jan. 26th, 1890.

### Postponement.

### To Masons & Carpenters.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first Tuesday in March next, (inclusive) for the erection of an addition to the Court House, for the purpose of the Clerk's office and Jury room. A plan and specifications of which is left in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for inspection. The brick and all the wood materials furnished by the Court, and now on the public square convenient to the contemplated addition.

The undertaker to furnish Lime, Nails and Glue, and every other material necessary for the erection of the same. The work to be completed by the first of August next, in a workmanlike manner. Bond and sufficient security will be required.

Terms, one third to be paid at the commencement of the work, one third at the work is completed, and the remaining third at the completion and reception of the work.

The above addition will be about thirty feet square two stories one 11 feet the other 9 with a Basement story 9 feet high; which are described in the plan and specification to be seen on above.

Thomas Wootton, J. L. C.  
William C. Allison, J. L. C.  
Thomas Anderson, J. L. C.  
Lewis S. Brown, J. L. C.  
Charles C. Mills, J. L. C.

January 11, 1890. 29-31

### GEORGIA—Lincoln County.

### COURT OF ORDINARY.

JULY TERM, 1890.

Present their Honors: Hon. Henry Robert Fleming, William Jones, Thomas W. Murray, and P. C. Haas, Judges of said Court.

### UPON the application of William C. Stokes, stating that he holds the bond of Elizabeth Benson 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 Benson purchased of the executors of Josiah Grinnage, dec. adjoining Lunnar, Brunson, Luback and others, containing fourteen 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 administrators of the said Hamilton Benson 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 notice be served on the administrators of said Hamilton, to be and appear before the Court thereon named, and shew cause (if any) why titles should not be executed by her an administrator aforesaid, to the said William C. Stokes in pursuance of said bond, and this application.

True copy from the Minutes, this 7th day of January, 1890.

Francis F. Fleming, c. c. o.

### Administrators Sales.

WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in February next, between the lawful hours of sale, at the Court house in Wilkes county,

### Five Negroes,

to wit: Ben, Ming, Jane, Jacob and Cloudy; sold as the property of Anderson Riddle, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Samuel H. Hiddle, adm'r.

November 23, 1889. 29-31

## WILL BE SOLD,

### On the 1st

Tuesday in April next, at the Court house in Lincoln county, a lot of land containing

Hand a acres, lying in the village of Lisbon, in Lincoln county, adjoining lands of Thomas Walton and others—also ten acres of land more or less, adjoining Francis Parks, Harrison Mallory and others; it being a part of the real estate of Isaac M. London deceased.

Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Walker, adm'r.

Jan. 11, 1890. 30-31

### ON Friday the 5th of March next, will be sold at the late residence of Hill Moore, deceased, in Wilkes county, all the perishable property of said dec. consisting of

horses, cows and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, bacon, wheat and oats, and other articles too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place will be recited the PLANTATION belonging to said deceased.

John H. Moore, adm'r.

D. W. McJunkin, adm'r.

January 11, 1890. 30-31

### WILL be sold at the late residence of Moses Jones, late of Lincoln county, dec., on Tuesday the 12th day of March next, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, corn, fodder and many of his articles too numerous to mention.—The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place will be recited the Negroes belonging to said estate.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Moses Jones, adm'r.

Deliver Jones, adm'r.

January 18, 1890. 31-32

### WILL be sold on Thursday the 2nd of March next, at the late residence of Elmer M. London, dec. of Lincoln county, all the property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture.—Credit until 1st day of December.

James Boatwright, adm'r.

January 15, 1890. 31-32

### Perishable Property

belonging to the estate of AVERY H. HOOD, deceased. Sold for the benefit of all concerned.

Stephen Hood, adm'r.

Burwell Hood, adm'r.

January 18, 1890. 31-32

### WILL be sold at the Court house in Wilkes county (by order of Court) on the first Tuesday in February next within the usual sale hours, all that tract or parcel of LAND lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Ebenezer Smith and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, it being a part of the real estate of Anderson Riddle, deceased. So for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

Sarah Y. Riddle, adm'r.

December 2, 1889. 25-1f

### WILL be sold on the 1st Tuesday in March next, at the Court house door in Elbert county, two Negroes, Charity, and Anstee, according to an order of the Honorable Inferior Court, with setting for Ordinary purpose, as the property of Wm. Gibbs, dec., for the benefit of the creditors of said deceased.

Fortson Gibbs, adm'r.

Thomas F. Gibbs, adm'r.

January 16, 1890. 32-33

### JOB PRINTING

Done at the press of the

## Laws of Georgia.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

to enable parties litigant in the Superior or Inferior courts of this State, to compel the production of written testimony, where the same may be in the possession of persons not parties to the cause, and residing within the county where such cause is pending, and for other purposes.

Whereas, parties litigant in the courts of this State, frequently suffer great inconvenience, and sometimes gross injustice, by reason of the difficulty of procuring written testimony which may be necessary to the successful prosecution or defense of his cause, where the same happens to be in the possession of persons not parties to the cause, and residing within the county in which the cause is pending—For remedy thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, that from and after the passing of this act, whenever any party to a cause, whether pending in any of the Superior or Inferior courts of this State, may be in the possession of any person, not a party to said cause and not resident within the county in which said cause is pending, the clerk of the court in which said cause is pending, shall, upon the application of the party, or his attorney, desirous of procuring such testimony, issue a subpoena duces tecum, directed to the person having such document, to produce the same at the session, and requiring him to file and appear at the next term of said court, and to bring with him into said court, the paper desired to be used as testimony which said subpoena duces tecum shall be served thirty days before the court to which it is made returnable, by a sheriff, constable, or some private person, and the return of the sheriff, or constable, or of such private person shall be sufficient evidence that the subpoena was duly served.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when a subpoena shall be issued and served in the terms of the first section of this act, and the person whose attendance is thereby required, shall fail to comply with the requisitions thereof, it shall be the duty of the court, on motion, to issue an attachment against such defaulting witness, returnable to the next term of said court, and shall fine such witness in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, unless he or she shall make a sufficient excuse for such failure, which shall be judged of by the court, but shall nevertheless be subject to the action of the person at whose suit such witness shall have been summoned, for any damage which he, she or they may have sustained by reason of such failure: Provided nevertheless, That if the person so summoned shall within ten days after the service of such subpoena, deliver to the party at whose instance the subpoena was issued, or his attorney, or file in the office of the clerk of the court from which such subpoena issued, the paper, the production of which is required by such subpoena, or shall deliver to the said party, or his attorney, or shall file in the said office his affidavit that the said paper be in his power, custody, possession, or control, not was it in the time of serving said subpoena; then and in that case such delivery or filing of the paper sought as aforesaid, or of such affidavit, shall be considered a full and complete compliance with the requisitions of such subpoena due and exacted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in any cause now pending, or which may hereafter be pending in the Superior or Inferior courts of this State, where any party shall person

## NEGROES!!

The subscriber will give CASH for a few more able bodied negro men, from eighteen to thirty-five years of age.

SAMUEL BARNETT.

January 16, 1890. 31-32

## NOTICE

All persons having Watches in the hands of the subscriber, are informed that if not called for within six months from this date, they will be sold to defray the expenses for the repairs of the same—and all Watches lying in the shop six months after the repairs are completed, will also be sold to satisfy the same. L. B. KING.

January 21, 1890. 32-33

## 100 Pair Coarse SHOES.

50 lbs. Shoe Thread,

20 Pieces super and low price Sattins,

Extra rich Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,

Ladies Fancy Baskets,

Leighorn Bonnets, superior quality unusually cheap,

Ditto Cottage Bonnets,

Band Boxes extra large,

ALSO,

Sperm Candles, Window Glass,

Fresh Garden Seed &c. &c.

For sale by

URIAN P. CASE.

Jan'y. 26, 1890. 32-1f

## NOTICE

PERSONS to whom the estate of Osborn Stone, deceased, is indebted, are required to hand in their demands within the time prescribed by law; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment.

John W. Butler, ex'r.

January 22, 1890. 32-31

## NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor Felix G. Hay, by note or account, are required to make immediate payment, those respecting so to do, will find that positive steps will be taken to ensure an early settlement.

Thomas Wootton, J. P.

Lewis S. Brown, J. P.

January 4, 1890. 29-31

## NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles L. Hay, dec. of Wilkes county, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

James T. Hay, adm'r.

January 4, 1890. 30-31

## BLANK DEEDS.

Ready for sale at this Office.

















OUR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 21, 1830.

It has been intimated by our Representatives in Congress that the Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the Creek Indians prior to the year 1824, pursuant to a resolution of the 4th article of a treaty entered into between the United States and the Creek Indians in 1821. The report is in favor of the claims and we have no doubt it will be passed, containing satisfactory provisions to those interested. Interest is recommended to be paid upon all claims found for property destroyed, by the terms of the treaty they would have been paid, but for the mistake of the Commissioner who rejected them.

AY MILES.—We have received from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer two pieces upon the subject of Summy Hall, and the petition to the State to the same, which has been forwarded to us from the City of New York, for we are referred to our second page. We are as 'delirious' as the Sabbath school, and as those who value so great a claim upon the subject, but we cannot do otherwise than protest against the means assumed by some to effect it. We are opposed to any thing that has the appearance of leading to civil discord. We are not, however, before expressed ourselves, and as we are of opinion that the proposed arrangement of shipping the United States mail to New York by way of Congress would tend to a degree to accomplish the same, or at least set a precedent which in a future day may be brought forward as sufficient authority to establish such a measure, we feel in conscience bound, as a Christian, and a friend to Civil and Religious Liberty, to sign our vote against the late measure of Congress upon the subject. We are told by those who are supposed to be the mail stage, that upon Sunday, that it is not their intention or wish, to have Church and State united, and that the object of their petition is not designed to have that effect. Here we differ materially, for although it may not be their intention, yet we believe it to be any thing else, in effect than can step towards an established religion, which we earnestly pray may never be effected in our happy country. We profess to be, and hope we are a Christian, but God forbid that we should ever ally, much more ever have a legislative authority to enforce our belief on others by legislation, or in any other way, than by persuasion, and cool and unpassioned reasoning. Whenever we feel we have a disposition to compel others by force, (either legislative or judicial,) to think and believe as we do, that we cannot but suspect ourselves of selfishness, and that we have departed from the character and example of our Christian.

We give, the others, fallible, and may be in error, if so, woe be it, we are satisfied of the fact, we will acknowledge it, but we will not contribute our feeble might in defense of our Liberty and our Religion. We did intend never again to say one word upon the subject, but have been induced to do so by the consideration of the vigorous efforts made by those who differ with us, to endeavor to influence Congress, and call upon them to favor our side, and all we intend to do, is to call on every Christian, both Jew and Gentile, to stand firm at his post, and forewarn any measure which tends to destroy the foundation of our country, and to encourage in scenes of blood. Why call upon Congress to interfere at all? Religion is of that nature that it does not stand in need of such aid. We subscribe peace, and we believe that the scriptural means sufficient to effect any thing that is necessary for the salvation of mankind, and we recommend to our countrymen, that they attend more strictly to their clerical department, and let heretics alone, for what they were the desired change take place, for when they speak over nations. To attempt to establish a religious party in politics, as has been recommended from the sacred desk, is a death blow to the cause of Christianity, so far as the feeble arm of man is capable of inflicting it, and the author, with all others who in earnest desire to effect such a party, cannot, in our estimation, be Christian, and deserve the execration of every true friend to his country.

We recommend the reader to peruse the piece on our second page, over the signature of "J. G.," (John G. Johnson,) with attention, and act as his better judgment may dictate.

Now for the Commissioners of our town would promote the public interest, by a strict adherence to the following recommendations, we leave for every reader to judge.

Extract from the proceedings of the Grand Jury for Blau County—January Term, 1830.

The Grand Jury considering that great evils arise from the practice of retailing spirits to Negroes, recommended to the Commissioners of the town of Blau, to prevent such sale, by a heavy fine on such as shall transgress their ordinance for that purpose, but that they should not call on the Sheriff, the jury against their Representatives in the State Legislature, to use their influence to have passed such a law. They also recommended to the Commissioners to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the sale of spirits to the colored people.

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The Grand Jury considering that great evils arise from the practice of retailing spirits to Negroes, recommended to the Commissioners of the town of Blau, to prevent such sale, by a heavy fine on such as shall transgress their ordinance for that purpose, but that they should not call on the Sheriff, the jury against their Representatives in the State Legislature, to use their influence to have passed such a law. They also recommended to the Commissioners to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the sale of spirits to the colored people.

Public Affairs from the President of the Grand Jury of Blau County.

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We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in a succeeding column relative to the STEAMERS FACTORY. We have not the slightest objection to a specimen of the same manufacturer, and of course cannot say we know anything about it. The following upon the subject, we copy from the following.

It is a fact that the steamers factory is a new and most important addition to the city of New York, and one which will be of great service to the public. It is situated in the city of New York, and is a most important addition to the city of New York, and one which will be of great service to the public.

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General Harris is too well understood, and too firmly established as the capital and fundamental distinction between the parties of this country, to be shaken by the counterbalancing influence of the Government of limited powers, which is in the hands of a government of unlimited powers in its time of power.

Official information has been received at the Department of State from Mr. D. T. Tison, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the subject of the Claims of the United States against Brazil, has been referred to the Commission by the authority of that Government, and has been brought to a final conclusion, and that both the United States and Brazil, have agreed to the same in their mutual interests. The first on the 28th February, the second on the 28th August, 1830, and the third on the 28th February, 1831.

Commodore Jesse D. Elliot in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject of the late mounted loss of the Hornet, and her unfortunate Captain and crew, observes—

"I judge from our late experience of the Hornet, that the loss of the Hornet, and her unfortunate Captain and crew, is a most unfortunate event, and one which will be of great service to the public. It is situated in the city of New York, and is a most important addition to the city of New York, and one which will be of great service to the public."

Most atrocious and daring attempt was made to assassinate the Vice Consul of the United States at Baltimore, for this city. A little before dark, the State was visited, and the Vice Consul was attacked by a party of men, who were attempting to shoot the Vice Consul. The Vice Consul was wounded, and the party were arrested. The Vice Consul was wounded, and the party were arrested. The Vice Consul was wounded, and the party were arrested.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of the 26th, we learn that the Vice Consul of the United States at Baltimore, for this city. A little before dark, the State was visited, and the Vice Consul was attacked by a party of men, who were attempting to shoot the Vice Consul. The Vice Consul was wounded, and the party were arrested. The Vice Consul was wounded, and the party were arrested.

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Salt, and some other articles. It is proposed to publish, from and after the passing of the act, all duties on the importation of salt, iron, in bulk, prepared for Railways; and, from and after the 30th day of June, 1832, to admit, free of duty, Wines of all kinds, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, various Fruits, Silks, Chinas, Laces, Tin, Salt, Canton Crapes, Lard, Candles, Lard, Candles, and a variety of other articles.

This bill proposes measures of the deepest consequence, and if successfully acted upon, will lead to great debates. Whenever it shall be entered upon, and perhaps before, we shall publish the bill in large.

[National Intelligence.]

The U. S. ship Erie, Master Comdr. Connor, arrived at Passaic on the 13th inst., from Vera Cruz. The following intelligence we copy from the Gazette of that place—

The U. S. ship Falmouth, Com. Elliott, and the Peacock, M'Cull, were at Vera Cruz on the 9th December, the latter to sail for Tampico the next day. Com. Elliott was waiting for the arrival of Mr. Poinsett, from Mexico and would bring him to the mouth of the Mississippi by this place—Mr. Poinsett was expected to be in Vera Cruz the first week in the present month.

While the Erie was at Vera Cruz, it was suddenly ordered for the officer in command during a temporary absence of Gen. St. Anna, at his country residence to keep the troops from declaring for the revolt of Puebla. At the same time the officers of the Erie understood that Guerrero had left the city of Mexico with 1500 men to march on Puebla and had ordered St. Anna to proceed from Vera Cruz with 500 men to meet him, having Puebla between them. Gen. St. Anna's brother-in-law declared his opinion, that the result would be the junction and cooperation of St. Anna's troops and those of Puebla and the immediate and total overthrow of Guerrero's government.

There is no doubt, that a bloody civil war is now raging in Mexico.

ABRIDGED.

In East Weymouth, Com. Mr. Owen Drake to the Erie, was a short stay.

ABRIDGED.

ABRIDGED.

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ABRIDGED.

ABRIDGED.

plint of Lemuel Wootton, in an action of debt, and not against them, without leave of said court, that then the above claimants be allowed, else to remain in full force and virtue.

John M. Keogh, (L. S.)  
Thos L. Wootton, (L. S.)  
Wm. C. Allison, (L. S.)  
A. Montgomery,  
Robert B. Williams,  
Shadrach Pickett,  
Parnell Truitt,  
Luke Turner,  
J. N. Mathews,  
Thomas A. Carter,  
William Rieck,  
Henry Cunningham,  
John Scott,  
H. P. Montgomery,  
M. L. Dent,  
Clement Shanks,  
Wiley P. Burns,  
Stephen G. Allen,  
Charles H. Green,  
William B. Anderson,  
John D. Brown,  
James M. Anderson,  
James Walker,  
R. J. Willis,  
John B. Leonard,  
G. H. Watkins,  
William Watkins,  
Robert Smith,  
T. Staphard,  
John Burks,  
Stephen A. Johnson,  
Mark Hittingworth,  
John M. Keogh.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged before me, this second day of February, 1830.

WM. C. ALLISON, J. C. T. A. PASTER, J. P.

Athens Factory.

This establishment is now in operation, and offers for sale yards of any number, and of the best quality, at the following prices, viz No. 5, at twenty cents per pound; No. 6, at twenty-one; No. 7, at twenty-two; No. 8, at twenty-three; and all other Nos. over that and up to sixteen, at 24 to 28 cents. The Company expect, in a short time, to have on hand, plain white cloths of every description, which will be sold very low for cash or cotton. Cotton will be received for yarns in any quantity, at the Augusta price, with the freight and freighter's charges, and bring to the Factory the same amount in yarns. The Nos. newly correspond with the hundreds used by domestic weavers, so that five pounds of No. 6, will make some thing like thirty yards of warp, which will be only one dollar and five cents. All orders will be promptly attended to by the subscriber at the Factory, of Mr. Seaborn J. Davis, Athens.

John Johnson.

February 2, 1830.

February 2, 1830.

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**Missing Issue(s)**

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