The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1824. [No 24.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY PHILIP C. GOOD.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

☞ We are authorized to announce Doct. FELIX G. HAY as a candidate for the House of Representatives of this State.

MAY 8, 1824.

☞ WE have been requested to announce JAMES REMBERT, Esq as a candidate to represent Wilkes County in the lower house of the General Assembly.

May 1, 1824.

To the ELECTORS of Wilkes County.

HAVING been absent from the county most of the time since my return from the legislature, and intending a journey to the state of Alabama, (where I shall probably be detained until about the first of July) I have thought it proper to communicate to you through this medium, that I am again a candidate to represent the county in the House of Representatives of this state. Should my public conduct meet your approbation, (and I invite investigation) I flatter myself you will again extend the same liberality which has been bestowed upon me heretofore.

I am respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
W. C. Lyman.

May 1, 1824. 20—tf

FOREIGN.

Latest from England.

From the National Advocate.

By the fast sailing British ship Margaret, Capt. Fisher, arrived at QUEBEC!! Lower Canada, from Liverpool, we are enabled to present to our readers the singular fact of later news received, than at this port by the last ship, the John Wells. The Margaret brings intelligence to the 15th April.

It appears that so far from peace prevailing between the British and Algerines, the Cabinet of St. James has been under the necessity of issuing a decree, declaring Algiers in a state of blockade, and, notice has been officially given to neutral powers, and of course to us always

cant to introduce, the object of which was to enable the Catholics of England to hold offices upon the same principles with those of Ireland.

Letters from Italy state that the Austrian troops in the Neapolitan territories, which, according to treaty, should be withdrawn at the end of this year, are likely to be prolonged for three years more. The anxious and agitated state of Sicily is said to have dictated to the Neapolitan Government the necessity of this arrangement.

Extract of a letter from an American at Havana, to the Editors.

"MAY 6, 1824.

"There appears to be considerable apprehension of an invasion of the Island, from Colombia, and there is a rumor that a considerable fleet of Colombian vessels have made their appearance on the south side. It is certain, that the government of Colombia have threatened that of this Island, that, if it does not cease to fit out expeditions to annoy them, they will send a force to destroy all the defenceless towns on the sea-board, which they, no doubt, can do very readily. In consequence of this threat, the militia commanders have been ordered to prepare for defence.

"The inhabitants appear better contented under the Royal than they were under the Constitutional government. A government of the people is certainly best when the good predominate; but, when the reverse is the case, as it is here, the good require a government capable of protecting them. The constitutional government suited the worst part of the community, because justice was slow and uncertain; the Royal government the better part, because justice is prompt and summary. Governments should be suited to the character of the people. A popular government is best suited to us, and a Royal government is acknowledged to be the best for the people of this Island, and even the American residents prefer living under it, because it is better able to protect them. It must undoubtedly be the best, until a radical change is made in the character of the people, for they have not virtue enough among them to govern themselves."—*Nat. Intel.*

At an hour too late yesterday, to enable us to obtain the particulars for to-day, the injunction of secrecy was removed, in the Senate from so much of the Executive Proceedings as relates to the Treaty lately concluded at London, between Mr. Rush and Mr. Stratford Canning, and signed on the 13th of March, between our Minister, RICHARD RUSH, on the part of the U. States, and, on the part of Great Britain, by the Right Honorable WILLIAM HUSKISSON, and the Right Honorable STRATFORD CANNING.

The Convention comprises ten articles.

Article 1st, authorizes commanders and other commissioned officers of the two nations, duly authorized to cruize on the Coasts of Africa, of America, and the West Indies, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, under conditions subsequently specified, to search, detain, capture, and send into the proper country of the captured vessel, any vessel, of either nation, concerned in unlawful traffic in Slaves—the vessels so carried in to be tried by the tribunals of the country to which they belong.

Article 2d, applies the same rule to vessels chartered by citizens of either nation, though not bearing the flag of that nation, nor owned by individuals belonging to it, &c.

Article 3d, requires that, in all cases, where any vessel of either party shall be boarded by any naval officer of the other party, on suspicion of being concerned in the Slave Trade, the officer shall deliver to the Captain of the vessel so boarded, a certificate in writing, signed by the naval officer, specifying his rank, &c. and the object of his visit, and makes some other provisions for the delivery of ship's papers, when captured under this convention.

Article 4, limits the right of search, recognized by this Convention, to such as shall be necessary to the ascertainment of the fact whether said vessel is, or is not, engaged in the Slave Trade.

Article 5, makes it the duty of commanders, of either nation, having captured a vessel of the other, under this Treaty, to receive into his custody the vessel captured, and send or carry it into a port of the vessel's proper country, &c. for adjudication, if required, in every which case triplicate declarations are to be signed, &c. &c.

Article 6, provides that, in cases of capture by the officers of either party, under this convention, where no national vessel of the nation of the captured vessel is cruizing, the captor shall either send or carry his prize to some convenient port of its own country, or of its own dependencies, for adjudication, &c.

Article 7, provides that the commanders and crews of these captured vessels shall be proceeded against in the countries into which they are brought, as pirates, &c. &c.

ration of the treaty to the pleasure of the parties, and another limited the right of search to the African Seas. Of these conditions, the grounds of objection to the Treaty, and the votes upon it, if not presented to the Public in an official form, we shall hereafter present a further account to our readers.

Ibid.

The reader will discover, by the Proceedings of yesterday, that the select committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the memorial of Mr. Edwards, late Senator from Illinois, impeaching the administration of the Fiscal Concerns of the Government, has made a Report, entirely exonerating the Treasury Department from the charges preferred against it. The Report is sufficiently conclusive, though, from a regard to the dignity of the House, it probably does not bestow, upon charges which it declares to be unfounded, the decided reprobation which they merit. Considering the character of the committee, however, and the unanimity of their report, it must have a decisive effect.—*Ibid.*

THE INVESTIGATION.

The report, published in the preceding columns, was yesterday taken up in the House of Representatives, and the resolution with which it concludes, was agreed to, with amendments which require the report of the committee, which is to sit during the recess, to be published. This prolongation of the duties of the committee, was recommended and agreed to, apparently, without distinction of personal feelings towards the accuser or the accused in the case. It was the result of an impression, on the one hand, that, as Mr. Edwards has been sent for, it is due to consistency, that he should, on his arrival here, be heard by the committee of the House, as the House cannot itself, with any convenience, remain in Session to await his coming; and, on the other, that no room ought to be left, to the worst enemy of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he have any, for saying that a report had been made favorable to Mr. Crawford, without affording his accuser an opportunity in person to sustain his charges. In what passed yesterday, on this subject, of which a particular account is necessarily deferred, it was gratifying to observe the absence of irritation, and the general disposition to pay entire respect to the motives as well as the acts of the Committee.—*Ib.*

Kennon's Trial.

or of that publication, or given published by your request, or by your directions?

Answer. I know the author; I fully concur with him in opinion, and am prepared to substantiate all the facts contained in that publication. I decline any further answer.

Question. Is there any "mysterious policy in keeping back the name of the author," which induces you to keep back the name of the author, or why do you decline naming the author?

Answer. I decline answering the question on the ground that I avail myself of the warning I have received from the judge advocate."

Various allusions were afterwards made to the same subject—various attempts by the Prisoner's counsel to worm out the confession from the Commodore—but he was met by the same obstinate but expressive silence.

The Defence is a bold and masterly one. Gen. T. arraigns the conduct of Commodore Porter, and asserts the right of Lieut. Kennon to defend himself in the public prints against his anonymous accuser. He asks what has the *discipline* of the navy to say to a matter altogether personal in its origin; and what justice there would be in punishing the inferior for not having respected the character and rank of a superior, which had tacked under the disguise, and behind the mask of an anonymous libeller.

"This (says he) is the case, as the world will understand it. And what does the good of the service, and the discipline of the Navy demand? It is on this matter I presume to speak.

In what consists the discipline, so much talked of, but so little defined? Does it require of the inferior unresisting obedience, absolute submission, uncomplaining acquiescence entire deference to his superior on *all* matters, in *all* situations whatever, in all the relations of life, whether connected with the service or not? Does it confer on the superior unrestrained authority, absolve him from all duties, make his will, his caprice, his passions, the rule of his own guidance, and the laws for the observance of his inferiors in all matters and under all circumstances whatever?

If this be discipline, it is certainly but a vulgar acquisition, requiring no high excellency to attain it. It makes only brutal passions in the superior, and passiveness, more than brutal, in the inferior.

If this be discipline, then I am a stranger to it. I see in it absolute despotism on one side, abject slavery on the other, but I see no thing more. Perish the navy, before this becomes the relation between superior and subordinate!"

The Court acquit the accused of all the specifications alleged against him—yet they "express their decided disapprobation of those parts of the defence, where the accused labors to point out to the Court the discipline of the navy as it is, and as it should be," and particularly of certain passages, which they designate in their opinion—declaring

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It appears that so far from peace prevailing between the British and Algerines, the Cabinet of St. James has been under the necessity of issuing a decree, declaring Algiers in a state of blockade, and, notice has been officially given to neutral powers, and of course to us; always keeping in mind that Algiers is in *Africa;* and by the late convention, the British have obtained from us the *right of search;* therefore it doubly behooves us to give that port a "wide birth." Admiral Neale was before Algiers with a line of battle ship and five frigates; the Dey had refused to treat with them, and was making preparations to sustain a bombardment—he had dismantled all his vessels—ordered the forts and batteries to be manned with troops drawn from the interior. The Phaeton frigate brought the intelligence to England. It is said that the officers of the Dey are opposed to the bombardment, and have even threatened his life. We doubt this—we know them better, and trust that the British will use every effort to negociate, and not fight, for it is a fact not generally known, that gallant and bold as the attack of Lord Exmouth is admitted to have been, the British got the worst of that affair, and a miracle only saved the whole squadron. Let it be remembered that Algiers is stronger than Gibraltar; that the town is of stone with no wooden houses, and there are 900 pieces of cannon mounted on the castle and ramparts.

The Marquis of Lansdown brot in a bill to enable the Catholics of England to vote at elections in the same manner as those of Ireland—read a first time. The Marquis then referred to another bill he

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At an hour too late yesterday, to enable us to obtain the particulars for to-day, the injunction of secrecy was removed, in the Senate from so much of the Executive Proceedings as relates to the Treaty lately concluded at London, between Mr. Rush and Mr. Stratford Canning, Representatives of the United States and Great Britain, having for its object a co-operation of measures for the further Suppression of the Slave Trade. In our next, we shall publish the particulars, as far as we can obtain them. For the present, we can only say, that the Treaty met with very serious opposition in the Senate; that it was finally ratified by that body, by a barely constitutional majority, after receiving several modifications, the most essential of which limits its duration to the pleasure of the parties, making it an experimental measure, rather than a permanent law for the government of the two nations.

Nat. Intelligencer,

We promised, in our last, that we would lay before our readers the particulars of the Proceedings of the Senate upon the Convention lately concluded, between the U. States and Great Britain, proposing certain arrangements for the further suppression of the Slave Trade. With this promise we find ourselves prevented from literally complying, by a rule of the Senate, which forbids extracts to be taken from the Journal of Executive Proceedings. The injunction of secrecy is removed as to the facts, but remains as to the form, of the Proceedings. We are able to state, therefore, only such particulars as we obtain from oral report.

The Convention was concluded

a certificate in writing, signed by the naval officers, specifying his rank, &c. and the object of his visit; and makes some other provisions for the delivery of ship's papers, when captured under this convention.

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Article 7, provides that the commanders and crews of these captured vessels shall be proceeded against in the countries into which they are brought, as pirates, &c. &c.

Article 8, confines the right of search, under this treaty, to such officers of both parties, as are specially instructed to execute the laws of their respective countries in relation to the slave trade. For every vexatious and abusive exercise of this right, officers are to be personally liable, in costs and damages, &c. and prescribes other proceedings to be had in such cases.

Article 9, provides that the Government of either nation will inquire into abuses of this Convention, and the laws of each country, by the officers thereof, respectively, and inflict on the officers complained of, adequate punishment.

Article 10, declares, that the right, reciprocally conceded by this Treaty, is wholly and exclusively founded on the two nations having, by their laws, made the slave trade piracy, and is not to be taken to affect, in any other way, the rights of the parties, &c. and engages that each power shall use its influence with all civilized powers, to procure from them the acknowledgment of the slave trade being piracy under the laws of nations.

Article 11 provides that the ratifications of the Treaty shall be exchanged at London, within twelve months, or as much sooner thereafter as possible.

The above paragraphs contain a synopsis of the Convention, as laid before the Senate. It was ratified by the Senate, with certain conditions, one of which limited the du-

preceding columns, was yesterday taken up in the House of Representatives, and the resolution with which it concludes, was agreed to, with amendments which require the report of the committee, which is to sit during the recess, to be published. This prolongation of the duties of the committee, was recommended and agreed to, apparently, without distinction of personal feelings towards the accuser or the accused in the case. It was the result of an impression, on the one hand, that, as Mr. Edwards has been sent for, it is due to consistency, that he should, on his arrival here, be heard by the committee of the House, as the House cannot itself, with any convenience, remain in Session to await his coming; and, on the other, that no room ought to be left, to the worst enemy of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he have any, for saying that a report had been made favorable to Mr. Crawford, without affording his accuser an opportunity in person to sustain his charges. In what passed yesterday, on this subject, of which a particular account is necessarily deferred, it was gratifying to observe the absence of irritation, and the general disposition to pay entire respect to the motives as well as the acts of the Committee.—*Ib.*

Kennon's Trial.

We have received from a friend at Washington a Copy of the Secretary's Report of the Proceedings of the Court Martial at Norfolk. It fills a pamphlet of 117 pages.—It sets out with a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson, and the Secretary—the former enquiring whether the proceedings of the trial were to be published; and the latter assigning his reasons for declining the publication. Among others, he says: "Should the Department publish the proceedings of the court martial, they will be calculated to continue a state of things in no way serviceable to Lieut. Kennon, Commodore Porter, or the navy generally; but would probably produce discussions, excite feelings, and create controversies, alike injurious to all. There are matters in the defence calculated to encroach strongly on discipline and good order. The peace of the service demands that the matter rest as it is, so far, at least, as this Department is concerned."

On Mr. Alexander's motion, however, the House of Representatives called for the trial, and it is accordingly published.

The evidence occupies a considerable space. The most interesting witness, of course, is Commodore Porter himself. No ingenuity of the Prisoner's Counsel (Gen. Taylor) could extract from him the confession that he was the author of the attack upon Kennon in the Savannah Georgian;

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ishing the inferior for not having respected the character and rank of a superior, which had lurked under the disguise, and behind the mask of an anonymous libeller.

"This (says he) is the case, as the world will understand it. And what does the good of the service and the discipline of the Navy demand? It is on this matter I presume to speak.

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The Court acquit the accused of all the specifications alleged against him—yet they "express their decided disapprobation of those parts of the defence, where the accused labors to point out to the court the discipline of the navy as it is, and as it should be," and particularly of certain passages, which they designate in their opinion—declaring that they cannot, by their silence, give sanction to sentiments, which, though clothed in the mantle of defence, are calculated to diffuse principles of insubordination in the navy"!—The world will not re-echo this sentiment. Even in the Navy an inferior has his rights—particularly when his superior chooses to throw off his rank or to forget its obligations.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

MORE CAUCUSING.

On Friday evening, those members of the Legislature who constitute the predominant party, convened in caucus, and organized themselves to vote for President of the United States.

On counting the ballots, it appeared that 125 had been given for J. Q. Adams—14 for Andrew Jackson—7 for Crawford, and 2 for Clay.

Now let it be soberly asked, whether this is the purpose for which these men were sent to the legislature—did they come here to choose a President of the United States, or to transact the business of the State? What is the design of this legislative vote? Is it to influence the people of this State in their choice of electors?—or is to influence the electors in their choice of President? In either case the design is unwarranted and unwarrantable; and the people of these United States have occasion to look with alarm, at the proceedings of legislative caucuses, on this subject throughout the country.—*Connecticut Journal.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12. 1824.

THE PRESIDENCY OR A PLOT DISCOVERED

We advanced the opinion some time ago, that there was a combination formed for the purpose of preventing the election of Mr. Crawford, and that all the candidates, except Mr. Clay, were privy to it, and, in fact, the prime movers of it. We also advanced the opinion, that those citizens who were brought forward as candidates, could not have so far descended on their popularity with the people of the United States, as to believe either of them had any chance of success in obtaining the highest office in the gift of the people. The movements of the friends of each candidate, acting, in appearance, separately, but really & effectually in concert, bring daily to our minds fresh proofs of the correctness of our opinions. Besides, a gentleman of our acquaintance to whom the politics and manœuvres of the combination are sometimes imparted, has, in half words, initiated us in some mysteries, which it is important the people should know. The plan to defeat the election of Mr. Crawford, deep and well laid, has partially succeeded, but when the people shall be acquainted with all the ramifications of the plot, disgrace must fall on the heads of its authors, and the contempt of an abused community must be their portion.

You well know, that for eight years past, Mr. Crawford has been considered as the most suitable person to succeed Mr. Monroe in the presidential chair; and last year, when Mr. Adams would receive a handsome support. The enemies of Mr. Crawford aware of these facts, put their heads together, and after considering the matter over and over again, adopted some plan, to prevent the election of a man they hated, because he had so much virtue, political integrity, and firmness, and to ensure that of a man who would be more pliant to their views of aggrand zement, and who would recompense them handsomely for their support. Mr. Crawford was already a candidate, so was Mr. Adams; but the plotters had ascertained the facts, that Mr. Crawford, opposed only by Mr. Adams would certainly be elected, and that he southern middle and western states, would prefer Mr. Crawford if his popularity could not be destroyed with the people of those states. How then could such an object be brought about, without which no success could be expected? After much consultation, after hearing the reports of the emissaries sent to all the states, a plan was adopted, which has been steadily pursued, and which is as follows:

That no one, or more of competent talents required, of the remaining candidates of the United States, belonging to different sections of the country, should be brought forward as candidates for the presidency. That the united strength of date an immediate war against Mr. Crawford and his friends, as enemies to the candidates. That in the southern states, where Mr. Crawford would be preferred to Mr. Adams, the greatest exertions should be used to promote the interest of those candidates, and to impair the reputation of Mr. Crawford. That the new candidates should be held up to the basest purposes, and their influence in favour of Mr. Adams, for the southern states, which would have preferred Mr. Crawford, being a southern man, and would have been opposed to Mr. Adams, being a northern man and former a federalist, would in a manner be led to vote for Mr. Adams, in preference to Mr. Crawford, who will have been rendered very unpopular with the people, by the exertions of the new candidates and their friends, and by the dissemination of the declaration that Mr. Crawford and his friends entertained a most deadly enmity to the administration of Mr. Monroe. To ensure the success of the plan, the friends of the new candidates, who must be to all intents and purposes the real friends of Mr. Adams, were to come and then attack Mr. Adams in the newspapers, but not in such manner as to injure his character in the southern states. When the day of election shall be near, the new candidates are to be dropped, and Mr. Adams alone is to be taken up. If the people of the south and part of the west have been well trained, and the reputation of Mr. Crawford injured, Mr. Adams would be certainly elected notwithstanding the objections they may take against him as a northern man and old federalist. Mr. Calhoun does not but into the plot. I would serve the plan if he remains a candidate; for Kentucky, Missouri, &c. which are opposed to Mr. Adams, would vote for Mr. Crawford, of a candidate, he votes of those states will be lost.

Has the plan been put into operation? The political movements for two years past prove the fact. Mr. Calhoun was set up as a candidate in the south and Gen Jackson in Tennessee and Pennsylvania. According to the plan, the batteries of these candidates and their friends, were opened against Mr. Crawford and his friends; abuse, falsehood accusations upon accusations, were resorted to, to destroy his standing in the estimation of the people. Mr. Calhoun has been charged with being a federalist, with having been a tool of Mr. Monroe, with having been a tool of Mr. Crawford, with having been a tool of Mr. Adams, with having been a tool of Gen. Jackson, with having been a tool of Mr. Clay, with having been a tool of Mr. Rush, with having been a tool of Mr. Gallatin, with having been a tool of Mr. Lowndes, with having been a tool of Mr. Macon, with having been a tool of Mr. Randolph, with having been a tool of Mr. Tazewell, with having been a tool of Mr. Barbour, with having been a tool of Mr. Cobbett, with having been a tool of Mr. Hunt, with having been a tool of Mr. Ritchie, with having been a tool of Mr. Gales, with having been a tool of Mr. Binns, with having been a tool of Mr. Duane, with having been a tool of Mr. Cheetham, with having been a tool of Mr. Wirt, with having been a tool of Mr. Webster, with having been a tool of Mr. Hayne, with having been a tool of Mr. Forsyth, with having been a tool of Mr. Troup, with having been a tool of Mr. Floyd, with having been a tool of Mr. Crowninshield, with having been a tool of Mr. Southard, with having been a tool of Mr. Wilkins, with having been a tool of Mr. Sergeant, with having been a tool of Mr. Ingham, with having been a tool of Mr. Dallas, with having been a tool of Mr. Meredith, with having been a tool of Mr. Hamilton, with having been a tool of Mr. Cuthbert, with having been a tool of Mr. Lowrie

who would decompose them by study for their support. Mr Crawford was already a candidate, so was Mr Adams; but the plotters had ascertained the facts, that Mr Crawford, opposed only by Mr Adams would certainly be elected, and that he southern middle and western states, would prefer Mr Crawford if his popularity could not be destroyed with the people of those states. How then should such an object be brought about, without which no success could be expected? After much consultation, after hearing the reports of the emissaries sent in all the states, a plan was adopted, which has been steadily pursued, and which was that

That one or more of the candidates requested of, by the six months meeting of the United States, Pennsylvania and five additions of the country should be brought forward as candidates for the presidency. That the friends should create an immediate war against Mr Crawford and his friends, and pour clamor on the people of the United States, that Mr. Crawford and his friends, were enemies to those candidates. That in the southern states, where Mr Crawford would be preferred to Mr Adams, the greatest exertions should be used to promote the interest of those candidates, and to impair the reputation of Mr Crawford. That the new candidates should be held up to the last moment, and then they were to decline, and employ all their influence in favour of Mr Adams, for, the southern states, which would have preferred Mr Crawford, being a southern man, and would have been opposed to Mr. Adams, being a northern man and *former* y a federalist, would in this manner be led to vote for Mr. Adams, in preference to Mr Crawford, who will have been rendered very unpopular with the people, by the enemies of the new candidates and their friends, and by the dissemination of the declaration that Mr Crawford and his friends entertained a most deadly enmity to the administration of Mr Monroe To ensure the success of the plan, the friends of the new candidates, who must be to all intents and purposes the real friends of Mr Adams, were now and then to attack Mr. Adams in the newspapers, but not in such manner as to injure his character in the southern states When the day of election shall be near, the new candidates are to be dropped, and Mr. Adams alone is to be taken up. If the people of the south and part of the west have been well trained, and the reputation of Mr Crawford injured, Mr. Adams would be certainly elected notwithstanding the objections they may have against him as a northern man and an old federalist. Mr Calhoun does not believe in the plot. I would ask, if the plan if he remains a candidate for Kentucky Missouri, &c which are opposed to Mr. Adams, would vote for Crawford if a candidate, he votes of those states will be lost

Has the plan been put into operation? The political manoeuvres for two years past prove the fact. Mr Calhoun was set up as a candidate in the south and Gen Jackson in Tennessee and Pennsylvania According to the plan the batteries of these candidates and their friends, were opened against Mr. Crawford and his friends, abuse, falsehood accusations upon accusations, were resorted to, to destroy his standing in the southern states, especially where Mr Adams had few friends, and in all these states Among the people in Congress, every where, Mr Crawford has been, and still is, the object of their malice and their hatred The plan as originally formed is all pursued, though in Pennsylvania, Mr Calhoun was dropped too soon by the combinationmen: The ostensible friends of this gentleman, on his being dropp d look up Gen. Jackson, who is to be dropped in due time, and Mr Adams taken up

Blind indeed must be the man, who cannot perceive the object the enemies of Mr. Crawford had in view, when they started Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson as candidates for the presidency! Prejudiced indeed must be the republican, who cannot fathom the reasons which prompted *Mr.* Edwards, *Mr* Calhoun, *Mr* Cook, and many other men like these—harbouring the most inveterate animosity towards *Mr.* Crawford—to bring false charges against this intrepid and valuable public officer!

But can the votes of the people be bought and sold in such manner! Can their political feelings be made the sport of a set of unprincipled and dangerous citizens, who, bankrupts in political honesty, have no other means to acquire distinction, but by rendering the people as corrupt as themselves; who desire to form an administration with which falsehood, treachery, slander, and corruption, will be the stepping stones to offices and emoluments?

In the conflict, now raging, between politica integrity and republic virtue, with a corrupt and treacherous political combination, Mr. Clay has a great part to perform. He is

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Report of the Committee of Investigation.

The limited size of our paper could no admit of the publication of the memorial of Mr. Edwards and mr. Crawford's communication to the committee of any length. The great length of the report of that committee, is again an obstacle to its appearing in our columns However, for the information of our readers, who no doubt will be gratified to see virtue & talent exculpated from the foul aspersions of wickedness, we give some extracts from the report in question, which is a complete justification of the conduct of mr. Crawford in the management of the treasury department

In regard to the transactions with the bank at Edwardsville, the committee report, that:

Without entering into a detail of all the facts connected with this subject, it seems to the committee, that there is no doubt that Mr. Edwards did make a publication in the newspapers in 1819 as he represents, and that he gave such advice as he represents, to the Receiver. But there is no evidence that the Receiver communicated it, or wrote on the subject of it, to the Secretary. Indeed, it is not very probable he would have done so. It is to be remembered, that he was President of the bank, as well as Receiver of public moneys, and he would hardly advise the Secretary that he, as Receiver, could not repose confidence in the bank, the President and head of which he was. The committee does not deem it at all material to inquire whether the Secretary received or saw a copy of Mr. Edward's publication. There is nothing in that communication which should have alarmed him for the safety of the public money in the Edwardsville Bank; for, although Mr. Edwards announces his intention would respecting such matters In his very own, at a meeting held by the most inveterate enemies of Mr. Crawford, did they urge and compel poor Van Allen to challenge him. At this meeting was said by these men of blood, that mr. Crawford ought to be put out of the way any race no Crawford to succeed to see peddle challenge he could not accept otherwise owing to circumstances with which his differences with Van Allen were connected. And now comes men regardless of reputation & peace and disdain, a man who, after having been forced to fight one Clark and another street which his opponent refused should be of ex emotions and The declaration of Mr Crawford was, the accomplishment of his desires; and if he had been a professed duellist, the object would have accomplished for there were not enough in the state who would have wished to risk their lives in the bloody attempt to take the life of one so much hated as Mr Crawford could not have been successfully against him and he was owing to cowardice that he refused to meet his enemies in single combat, according to the usages of honorable men and man, and of the opprobrium to the laws of his country, he absolved from embruing any more blackness in the blood of his fellow creatures.

ANOTHER CAUCUS.

The cry against caucusses has been for some time past very loud and clamorous. It was said, that a caucus was a violation of the laws of the land, and that the people ought to set their faces against any at empt to dictate to them by means of a caucus The caucus in Washington was declared to be unlawful, and an assumption of power which ought to be severely punished. Notwithstanding these vociferations against caucusses, they have been held in almost all the states by the friends of the candidates for the presidency The truth is, the one held in Washington would have been approved if any other man but mr Crawford had been nominated. Our readers will find in this paper, the result of a caucus held in Connecticut, the land of steady habits What will mr Rufus King, one of the leaders of the federal party the warm supporter of mr Adams and who denounced in Congress the presidential caucus as a dangerous means to concentrate power, say respecting the same measure in favour of his friend?

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The committee has no particular information of the measures which have been adopted to enforce the collection of these balances. In regard to some of them, as has already appeared, the Secretary expresses a confident hope of ultimate payment, a great portion of the amount however, may be considered as lost.

The amount of money collected on account of internal taxes, and from the sales of the public lands, mostly the latter, since 1816 is stated by the Secretary at twenty-one millions 1 dollars. If of this sum, half a million should be lost by reason of the failure of the Banks which have stopped payment, the loss would be less than two and a half per cent. on the whole sum.

Considering the great and violent shock which credit of all kinds has sustained within this period in the Western states, and comparing this amount of loss, if it should eventually happen, with that of the Bank of the United States, of other Banks, and of individuals, arising in the same part of the country, from similar causes, the committee is of opinion, that the result does not show in the Treasury Department any want either of fidelity or prudence in the management of the public funds.

In relation to the introduction of slaves into the United States, the committee report, that:

Another charge of suppression incidentally made, but which the committee deem it proper to notice, relates to a report made by the Secretary, in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 31st December, 1819, calling for such information as he possessed, in relation to the introduction of slaves into the United States. On this point the committee addressed an inquiry to the Secretary, and received from him the answer annexed to this report.

Although they are of opinion that there were papers in the Department containing information called for by the resolution, and which ought to have been communicated, yet, judging from the statement made by the Secretary, in his answer, connected with the fact, that the papers in question were communicated to the Attorney General, it is the opinion of the committee that the omission was not caused by a design to screen the person implicated from punishment or blame.

The committee report, that of the result of the facts which have appeared to the committee, thus far, in this investigation, and of their deductions from them, when applied to the recapitulation of charges, as stated at the end of the address of mr. Edwards, is:

First, That the evidence referred to, and examined, does not support the charge of having mismanaged the public funds.

Second, That the uncurrent notes, mentioned in the second charge, appear, by evidence satisfactory to the committee, to have been received and deposited by the Public Receivers, at a time when they were receivable under the resolution of Congress of 1816. That, in the

Fifth That the Secretary did omit to communicate to Congress the reasons which led him to direct the deposite of public moneys in the three local banks of Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, where the Bank of the United States had branches, but there is no reason for supposing that any concealment was intended, or that the omission was occasioned by design.

Sixth. That in some instances papers called for by resolutions of the House, have not been communicated with other papers sent in answer to such calls; but that these omissions have happened either from accident, or from a belief that the papers so omitted were immaterial or not called for; and there is no evidence that any document or information has been withheld from improper motives.

The committee conclude their report, by observing, that:

Having already expressed the opinion that this investigation ought not to be terminated, until the person prefering the charges shall have been examined, and regretting the circumstances which render such an examination impracticable during the present Session of Congress, and thinking that Mr. Edwards may be expected at Washington, within a few days, the committee feel it their duty to recommend to the House that they be required to sit after the adjournment for the purpose of taking his examination, if an opportunity shall be presented.

Accordingly, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, and adopted, authorizing the committee to sit after the adjournment of Congress.

☞ The committee of investigation consists of messrs Floyd, Webster, Livingston, Taylor and McArthur. mr Randolph is gone to Europe and mr Owens has returned to Alabama mr Edwards is now in Washington

Letter of mr. Crawford to the committee of investigation, respecting the introduction of slaves into the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
20th May. 1824.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive the letter addressed to him, on the 12th instant, by the Hon. Mr. Livingston, on behalf of a select committee of the House of Representatives.

As the correspondence with Mr. D. B. Mitchell, to which the committee refers, though relating partly to public transactions, was unofficial; it was not placed on record in the Treasury Department. And, on examination, it appears that only two of the letters included in it, have been preserved. These are Mr. Mitchell's letters of the 19th of February and 28th of April, 1818; the former of which has been found on the files of the Department, and the latter among the private papers of the Secretary. They are both transmitted herewith.

To explain the circumstance of public matters being introduced into an unofficial correspondence between two public officers, it is proper to state, that Mr. Mitchell, having been Governor of Georgia, and having for many years, taken an active part in the public affairs of that state, had long been personally well known to the Secretary; and that during the Secretary's residence at Washington, with his report on the House

ed by the committee, it appeared to have been of the same character; but, in what degree, is not now recollected.

Although it was no part of the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to have taken official cognizance of the subject of Mr. Mitchell's letter, of the 25th of December, even if the letter had been official, yet he submitted it to the President; and, as the circumstances communicated in it appeared to show a defect in the existing laws on the subject, he submitted it, also, to a Committee of the Senate which had been appointed to inquire into the expediency of making further provisions by law for preventing the introduction of slaves. Whether the letter was returned to the Secretary by that committee, or what disposition was finally made of it, he is now unable to state. He has written, however, to Mr. Roberts, who was Chairman of that Committee, for such information as he can furnish; and when the answer is received it shall be communicated to the Committee.

The additional circumstances disclosed in Mr. Mitchell's letter of the 19th of February, induced the Secretary to submit it to the Attorney General; and while it was before him, the letter of the Collector of Darien, of the 9th of March, 1818, containing his official report of the seizures of the Africans, was received, and was also submitted to the Attorney General. As the Opinion of the Attorney General recommended that the case should be left to the decision of the Courts, before which it was then supposed to be pending, the Secretary informed Mr. Mitchell of the fact; presuming that, as far as the Secretary was concerned, the affair was then terminated; as, indeed, it soon after was, by the delivery of the Africans to the executive authority of Georgia. As this letter was written in answer to unofficial letters, and, probably, contained allusions to some of the private matters noticed in those letters, it was not made official; and, consequently, was not placed on the records of the Treasury Department. Copies of unofficial letters are rarely retained by the Secretary; and, of this letter, none was taken.

The opinion of the Attorney General, however, was filed in the Department; and, it appears, that with it were filed the papers upon which the opinion was founded, viz. Mr. Mitchell's letter of the 19th of February, and the letter of the Collector of Darien of the 9th of March.

There is reason to believe that it was owing to the circumstance of these papers having been filed with the opinion of the Attorney General, that the letter of the Collector of Darien was overlooked when the papers were collected to be transmitted under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st of December, 1819. I will be seen by the endorsements made on the original resolution [which is herewith transmitted, by the Secretary and Mr. Jones, the Chief Clerk of the Department, that the duty of collecting the papers called for by

the resolution was assigned by the Secretary to the Chief Clerk, and was performed by him. And, by the interlineation in his hand-writing in the original rough draft of the Secretary's report, under that resolution [which is herewith transmitted] it will be seen that the report passed through his hands from the Secretary to the House. From the lapse of time, that gentleman is not now able to explain why the Collector's letter of the 9th of March, was not transmitted with the other letters: but the probability is, that, in collating the papers required, his examination was confined to the files of the several Collectors and officers of the customs, without recollecting that this letter of the Collector, and Mr. Mitchell's letter of the 19th of February had been put up with the Attorney General's opinion, and placed with it on the file set apart for that officer's communications. The originals, of the opinion and of those papers, with the endorsements made on them at the time, are now transmitted in the same state as that in which they were filed; and, it is believed, that their appearance affords intrinsic evidence that they were so filed.

The paper herewith transmitted, include all the correspondence in possession of the Secretary, or in the Treasury Department, having reference to the subject of the letters required by the committee, not heretofore communicated to the House of Representatives.

It has been insinuated by Mr. Edwards, that these letters were withheld by the Secretary, in violation of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st December, 1819, for the purpose of screening Mr. Mitchell. The charge, however, is contradicted by the facts; and particularly by the facts upon which it purports to be founded. The letter of the Collector of Darien, of the 19th of March, which was communicated under that resolution, and to which, as well as the other parts, communicated by the Secretary on the 11th of January, 1820, the committee is respectfully referred, begins thus:—"I had the honor to address you per last mail, and to enclose to you papers respecting forty-seven African negroes, taken by the surveyor of Darien from one Jared E. Groce, on their way to the Alabama Territory, through the Indian nation, and forty one others at the Creek agency, from the negro houses of the agent for Indian Affairs." Here, then, is a disclosure of the very fact, which, if the Secretary's design was to screen Mr. Mitchell, it was fatal to disclose, viz. that a large number of Africans, who had been illicitly introduced, had been seized, not only at Mr. Mitchell's residence, and at the seat of his authority, but in his own negro houses. It will be seen by the committee, that the collector's letter of the 9th, though it contains the details of the seizure, does not more strongly implicate Mr. Mitchell, than he is implicated by this disclosure. But, whatever may be the purport and bearing of the letter of the 9th, that letter is particularly pointed to in the letter of 19th, as containing papers respecting the seizure of those negroes. And if there had been a design to suppress the letter of the 9th, it was necessary to its success that this re-

the other side. If, on the one hand, the letters of the collector inculpate Mr. Mitchell, so, on the other hand, his own letters justify him: and, though one letter of the collector was omitted to be communicated to the House; yet, on the other hand, all the letters of Mr. Mitchell were omitted. So that, as far as Mr. Mitchell was concerned, the charge was presented without the justification.

It is believed, that, while the circumstances stated in this communication explain satisfactorily the reasons why the correspondence referred to by the committee, was not laid before the House under the resolution of the 31st of December, 1819, it is demonstrated by the communications made by the Secretary to the President, to the committee of the Senate, to the Attorney General, and to the House itself, that there has been no wish nor intention on the part of the Secretary, to withhold from the proper authorities any information, whether made known to him officially, or unofficially of the violation of the law, in the case alluded to, or of Mr. Mitchell's conduct in the transaction.

For the News.

Mr. GUIEU

Will oblige several friends and subscribers by giving the annexed form of a constitution, for an auxiliary tract society, a place in his useful paper.

CONSTITUTION.

We, the undersigned, desirous of promoting the interests of the "*Baptist General Tract Society*," Washington City, District of Columbia, and of religious and good morals in our own vicinity, form ourselves into a society auxiliary, by agreeing to the following articles.

Art. 1. This society shall be called "*The tract society of Washington, Wilkes, county, Georgia, auxiliary to the Baptist General tract society.*"

Art. 2. Any person by paying *seventy-five* cents annually may become a member

Art. 3. The society shall meet annually on the last Wednesday of October, and choose a president, a treasurer, and agent, (and directors, if thought necessary) who shall constitute a Board of Managers, a majority of whom shall be a quorum. The Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body. They shall make an annual report of all their proceedings to the society.

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Art. 7. This constitution may be altered, at any annual meeting, by the consent of two thirds of the members present.

Persons friendly to the foregoing are requested to attend at the Court house, at 1-2 past 2 o'clock on Wed-

ly justly incurred by the accidental exposure, to which he was any thing but privy, of his confidential Letters to Mr. Cunningham. When our space allows, we may hereafter present our readers with a more enlarged account of the work, which occupies nearly 400 close pages.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The first object of internal Improvement, to which, under the benefit act of the last Session, the attention of the Executive has been directed, is, we understand, a Survey of the proposed Route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to its termination on the Western waters and home to Lake Erie. We congratulate our readers that this highly important preliminary work is about to be undertaken, by a Board of Surveyors, whose capacity and experience afford the promise of almost mathematical accuracy to the results of their labors. General BERNARD, we believe, is head of the commission. Captain POUSSIN will accompany him. Mr. SHRIVER, who has so much practical knowledge of the subject, is also engaged, and has gone on to Uniontown, to make the necessary arrangements for labourers, &c. for carrying on the Survey. Col. MCREE, and Mr. WRIGHT, of New-York, have been invited to form a part of the Board, which, it is understood, will commence operations next week. We have not heard whether they will accept the invitation, but will as soon as we can, furnish our readers with the authentic particulars of this first essay towards the encouragement, by the General Government, of great national works of Internal Improvement.—*Ibid.*

The United States' frigate Constitution, Capt. Jacob Jones, arrived at New York on Thursday from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. The Constitution has been absent rather more than three years, having left Boston on the 12th of May, 1821, during which time she has sailed 35,150 miles. The U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Creighton, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, from New York via France—all well. The widow of our Consul Stith, and family, have returned home in the Constitution.—*Ibid.*

The National Gazette says, that, of "seventeen new works, which Messrs. Carey and Lea have in press and announce, *eleven* are American; which shews a remarkable increase of the number of domestic productions in literature and science. Among the publications in question, are several which we know to possess great interest and value—such as *Maj. Long's second Expedition—the Notes on Mexico*—and *the Memoirs of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia*. These Memoirs were prepared by his estimable grandson of the same name, now practising the law in Virginia, who has connected with them a considerable number of very curious and important letters written by distinguished men of our Revolution, and foreign contemporaries of rank and celebrity." *Ibid.*

Communicated for the Augusta Chronicle.

As Cotton is, in this country, an important article of agricultural and commercial interest, and the packing of it by the usual methods he etofore practiced both laborious and tedious;

in the case it gives to the motion of the carriage. A person may read while riding over pavement, with almost as much facility as while in his room.—Thus much we can say from examination and the experience of a short ride. The improvement is well worthy of the public attention, and we think carriages constructed on this plan will come into general use.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

In the autumn and winter of 1820 and 1821 an account was taken of the Horses and Mules which passed the Mountains from Tennessee and Kentucky, to North Carolina, South Carolina and Georga, for sale. From the 1st Oct. 1820 to 1st April, 1821, the whole number exceeded 10,000 In 1822, the Hogs passing thither, from and to the same states was 75,000. The number of Beeves passing in one season, has not been ascertained, but they are computed to be at least 50,000 The annual amount therefore received by two western, from three atlantic states, in the sale of Horses, Hogs, & Cattle, may be thus estimated:

10 000 Horses and Mules averaging $75 each	$750,000
73 000 Hogs at $10 each	730 00
5,000 Beeves at $20 each,	100,000
	$1 580 000

It may be asked why do North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia pay this annual sum of one million and a half of dollars to Kentucky & Tennessee for live stock? Not that the former states are unable to raise them; but because the price heretofore given for cotton, renders it more profitable for them to raise cotton, and buy Horses and meat: But in case the proposed Tariff should destroy the hopes of the cotton planter, a thing highly probable, if it should pass, the farmers of the southern atlantic states, instead of purchasing mules their own Hogs, Horse and Cattle. Tennessee and Kentucky will then be deprived of a trade in these articles of $1 50 000. And what do they expect to receive in exchange for it? Why to supply the cotton planters with their bagging. But the whole amount consumed in the U States does not exceed $600 000 per annum. Will Kentucky and Tennessee supply the whole of this, even if the foreign article prohibited? Certainly not. If the price of cotton is much depressed, the planter of it must & will raise his own hemp and make his own bagging. It was done during the late war and will be done again.

Why then should Tennessee and Kentucky desire the tariff?

S. Car. State Gaz.

Rumford Premium.—The number of the Boston Journal just published contains a notice of Count Rumford's donation to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, made in the year 1796. The donation consisted of five thousand dollars U States three per cent stock the income of which was directed to be granted every two years as a premium to the author of the most important discovery, or useful improvement on heat or light that shall be made public in any part of the continent of America. During the preceding two years, the Academy has repeatedly announced the fact, that it was ready to reward the premium to any per on who should show that he was entitled to it on the term of the donation, but no discovery or improvement of the

nence, no mortal can explain in any other sense than that it commonly presents a facility for the money of numerous *extraneous* honors. In this view it indeed bears its blushing *honors* thick about it. The *first man* in every village is the *lawyer*, the second is the *minister*, the third the *doctor*, and the fourth the *schoolmaster*. By prescription, certain titles are prefixed or appended to their several names. Pretensions alone secures these honorable appellations; they are bestowed indiscriminately on the charlatan and the adept—with this difference; the quack in each profession, being the most impudent, obtains the greatest share of practice. Unable perhaps to distinguish a homicide from a homily, a puke from a pronoun, those pretenders constitute the nobility—while the canaille are content to remain simple Simons, and Nathans, and Jonathans, and Obadiahs—The *attorney* however is always the greatest man in the parish—when any public office is to be filled, he stands ready. From all civil *honors* the parson, the physician and the pedagogue are ordinarily excluded by their respective avocations—and if a *representative* is wanted the *squire*, ambitious of notoriety and preferment, comes to *ex officio*. He know *who* makes laws—*how* they are made—and *for whom*;—a dull although ignorant perhaps of human nature, and unacquainted with the very first principles of society he can construct acts adapted to any condition of man—he can frame bills to accommodate all the exigencies of a community. In this manner only has the law become an *honorable profession*. *Abstractly considered*, it is an honorable—and so is that of a cordwainer—since, when legitimately pursued, and free from the interpolations of cobblers, both professions contribute to strengthen and improve our *understandings*. In all situations in life, we have been taught to believe that the station conferred no honor upon the man—but that on the contrary, it was the man who ennobled the station.

Throat Cutting—has become very fashionable among Physicians abroad, to *preserve life*. It used, in the olden time, to be resorted to for a very different purpose. Now, if there becomes any obstruction in the wind pipe, the Surgeon whets his knife, makes an incision, clears out all matters that ought not *lawfully* to be there, closes it up, and every thing goes on with the patient as usual. We observe in the last papers an instance of this kind. A child in Newbury, Vt. had part of a raw bean lodged in the wind-pipe, and was at the point of death—when the above operation was performed; and it is now in good health. Who would be surprised if, at some future day, we should have the *head taken off*, to put a disjointed neck in order!—*Adams Centinel.*

In this town, a short time ago, one of the wool combers employed at Hockley Mill, being found playing at cards at a public house, was seized by his brother shopmates, forced into a basket, and carried round the neighborhood; and at each public house which the procession passed, he was fined one shilling to drink. When he had been borne about in this manner for the course of half an hour, he

not hereby referred to the House of Representatives.

It has been insinuated by Mr. Edwards, that these letters were withheld by the Secretary, in violation of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st December, 1819, for the purpose of screening Mr. Mitchell. The charge, however, is contradicted by the facts; and particularly by the facts upon which it purports to be founded. The letter of the Collector of Darien, of the 13th of March, which was communicated under that resolution, and to which, as well as the other parts, communicated by the Secretary on the 11th of January, 1820, the committee is respectfully referred, begins thus:—"I had the honor to address you per last mail, and to enclose to you papers respecting forty-seven African negroes, taken by the surveyor of Darien from one Jared E. Groce, on their way to the Alabama Territory, through the Indian nation, and forty one others at the Creek agency, from the negro houses of the agent for Indian Affairs." Here, then, is a disclosure of the very fact, which, if the Secretary's design was to screen Mr. Mitchell, it was fatal to disclose, viz. that a large number of Africans, who had been illicitly introduced, had been seized, not only at Mr. Mitchell's residence, and at the seat of his authority, but in his own negro houses. It will be seen by the committee, that the collector's letter of the 9th, though it contains the details of the seizure, does not more strongly implicate Mr. Mitchell, than he is implicated by this disclosure. But, whatever may be the purport and bearing of the letter of the 9th, that letter is particularly pointed to in the letter of 14th, as containing papers respecting the seizure of those negroes. And if there had been a design to suppress the letter of the 9th, it was necessary to its success that this reference to a letter which would have defeated the design, should also have been suppressed. But, upon what principles that governs human conduct, can the design of favoring Mr. Mitchell, at the expense even of honor and of duty, be reconciled with the suppression of papers that tended to his justification? For it will be seen by the committee, that Mr. Mitchell's letters, which the Secretary has been charged with concealing and withholding, represent his conduct in the transaction referred to, as that of a vigilant, intelligent, and faithful public officer. And it is believed that, if the guilt or innocence of Mr. Mitchell were to be determined on no other grounds than those afforded by the communications made to the Secretary by the collector of Darien and himself, all of which (with the exception of the letter of the 25th of December,) are now before the committee, Mr. Mitchell would be free from suspicion. So far, then, from having been improperly influenced by any sentiment of partiality towards Mr. Mitchell, in withholding these papers, it is believed that if any error has been committed by the Secretary in relation to them, it is on

iliary tract society, a place in his useful paper.

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Persons friendly to the foregoing are requested to attend at the Court house, at 1-2 past 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning next, when an opportunity will be offered of examining the Circular, issued by the parent society, and to alter or amend the above constitution. J. A.

June 9th, 1824.

We have received a copy of a work, which has just issued from the press at Salem, Mass. entitled "A Review of the Correspondence between the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, late President of the United States, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Esq beginning in 1803, and ending in 1812; by TIMOTHY PICKERING." Such a work cannot fail to be of deep interest, and will be more extensively read than the Correspondence upon which it is a comment, because its publication is not attended with the revolting circumstances which deprived the disclosure referred to of the weight and consideration it would otherwise have had with the Public. We have not had time to run over the pages of Mr. Pickering's Review, but we find that the Editor of the National Gazette, who has read it, styles it "a severe, unsparing, public detestation upon Mr. Adams," which he agree with the Gazette, was scarce-

whether they will accept the invitation, but will as soon as we can, furnish our readers with the authentic particulars of this first essay towards the encouragement, by the General Government, of great national works of Internal Improvement.—*Ibid.*

The United States' frigate Constitution, Capt. Jacob Jones, arrived at New York on Thursday from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. The Constitution has been absent rather more than three years, having left Boston on the 12th of May, 1821, during which time she has sailed 35,150 miles. The U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Creighton, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, from New York via France—all well. The widow of our Consul Stith, and family, have returned home in the Constitution.—*Ibid.*

The National Gazette says, that, of "seventeen new works, which Messrs. Carey and Lea have in press and announce, *eleven* are American; which shews a remarkable increase of the number of domestic productions in literature and science. Among the publications in question, are several which we know to possess great interest and value—such as *Mr. Long's second Expedition—the Notes on Mexico*—and the *Memoirs of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia*. These Memoirs were prepared by his estimable grandson of the same name, now practising the law in Virginia, who has connected with them a considerable number of very curious and important letters written by distinguished men of our Revolution, and foreign contemporaries of rank and celebrity." *Ibid.*

Communicated for the Augusta Chronicle.

As Cotton is, in this country, an important article of agricultural and commercial interest, and the packing of it by the usual methods heretofore practiced both laborious and tedious; the subscriber has devoted part of his time in devising a plan for the facilitation of this laborious part of business and is enabled to state to his farming brethren of Georgia, that he has erected a Machine by which he can, with the power of three hands pack a bale of cotton in five minutes the plan is simple in the extreme, and can be carried into effect by the most ordinary mechanic. The curious may see the plan, should they pass within one mile of Walker's Bridge, on Briar creek

MOSES JOHNSON.

Improved Carriages.

We examined some days since, at Mr. Quick's manufactory in Broad street, several carriages made upon a new plan by Mr. Brewster, an ingenious mechanic of New-Haven. The improvements consist in suspending both the body of the carriage and its seats upon spiral springs, highly elastic, and in the shape of doubly inverted cones, by means of which the weight of an ordinary gig is diminished two hundred pounds, and a post coach, about four hundred. Another advantage derived from this invention consists

and a half dollar to Kentucky & Tennessee for live stock. Not that the former states are unable to raise them; but because the price heretofore given for cotton, renders it more profitable for them to raise cotton, and buy Horses and meat: But in case he proposed Tariff should destroy the hopes of the cotton planter, as it inevitably must, if it should pass, the farmers of the southern atlantic states, instead of purchasing must raise their own Hog, Horse and Cattle. Tennessee and Kentucky will then be deprived of a trade in these articles of $1 500 000. And what do they expect to receive in exchange for it? Why to supply the cotton planters with their bagging But the whole amount consumed in the U States does not exceed $600 000 per annum Will Kentucky and Tennessee supply the whole of this, even if the foreign article prohibited? Certainly not If the price of cotton is much depressed, the planter must & will raise his own hemp and make his own bagging. It was done during the late war and will be done again.

Why then should Tennessee and Kentucky desire the tariff?

S. Car. State Gaz.

Rumford Premium.—The number of the Boston Journal just published contains a notice of Count Rumford's donation to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, made in the year 1796 The donation consisted of five thousand dollars U States three per cent stock the income of which was directed to be granted every two years as a premium to the author of the most important discovery, or useful improvement, on heat or light that shall be made public in any part of the continent of America. During the preceding two years, the Academy has repeatedly announced the fact, that it was ready to reward the premium to any per on who houlo show that he was entitled to it on the terms of the donation. but no discovery or improvement of the kind described has ever been brought to the notice of the Academy, which they have considered entitled to the premium. The interest has therefore from time to time been added to the principal, which at this time consists of $7391 19 in six per cent stocks and $700 in 7 per cents. The income on the whole sum. for two years constitutes the premium now offered. A period of two years will expire at the next quarterly meeting of the Academy, which will be held on the 25th inst at which time they will be ready to award the premium to any person who shall appear to be entitled to it.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

LAW.

The *law* has been called by way of distinction "an honorable profession"—very frequently in describing certain personages, the style used is "gentlemen of *an honorable profession*;" which must always be interested "gentlemen of the law" Now we consider this profession in itself no more honorable than any other. And why it has acquired in this country an absolute *pre-emi-*

and unacquainted with the very first principles of society he can construct acts adapted to any condition of man—he can frame bills to accommodate all the exigencies of a community. In this manner only has the law become an *honorable profession. Abstractly considered*, it is as honorable—and so is that of a cordwainer—since, when legitimately pursued, and free from the interpolations of cobblers, both professions contribute to strengthen and improve our *understandings*. In all situations in life, we have been taught to believe that the station conferred no honor upon the man—but that on the contrary, it was the man who ennobled the station.

Throat Cutting—has become very fashionable among Physicians abroad, to *preserve life*. It used, in the olden time, to be resorted to for a very different purpose. Now, if there becomes any obstruction in the wind pipe, the Surgeon whets his knife, makes an incision, clears out all matters that ought not *lawfully* to be there, closes it up, and every thing goes on with the patient as usual. We observe in the last papers an instance of this kind A child in Newbury, Vt. had part of a raw bean lodged in the wind-pipe, and was at the point of death—when the above operation was performed, and it is now in good health. Who would be surprised if, at some future day, we should have the *head taken off*, to put a dislocated neck in order!—*Adams Centinel.*

In this town, a short time ago, one of the wool combers, employed at Hockley Mill, being found playing at cards at a public house, was seized by his brother shopmates, forced into a basket, and carried round the neighborhood; and at each public house which the procession passed, he was fined one shilling to drink. When he had been borne about in this manner for the course of half an hour, he was conveyed to his workshop, and there set down. To all this he submitted with a tolerably good grace, it being an old custom.

[*Nottingham (Eng.) Review.*

Washington Lodge No. 15.

THE Festival of St. John the Baptist, the 24th instant, will be celebrated by Washington Lodge Brother D. G. Campbell will deliver a discourse commemorative of the day. The members are requested to be punctual in attending at the Masonic Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M By order,

June 12, 1824.

The noted pacing Horse

HYATOGA

WILL stand in Washington the ensuing fall season Particulars hereafter. *James Clarke.*

June 9 48-3

ALL persons indebted to the late of Diddeon Winston are required to make immediate payment, and all those to whom said late may be indebted are requested to present their demands within the time prescribed by law

Thomas Wootten. Adm'r.

June 1, 1824. 23—3

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro girl named Mary, about twelve years old; levied on by a constable as the property of John Laws to satisfy an execution in favor of William Lunsford against said John Laws: property pointed out by plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Rolland Beasly to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs. said Beasly.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven and a half acres, more or less, whereon George H. Hughes now lives; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Hughes. ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and eighty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of Simeon Echols, and about two hundred and fifty barrels of corn, more or less; levied on as his property to satisfy four executions, viz: Andrew Low & Co. vs. Levi B. Echols, Simeon Echols and Rolland Beasly; Stewart & Hargraves vs. Simeon Echols; Joel Thorpe vs. Simeon Echols & Rolland Beasly, and Andrew Low & Co vs. Josephus D. Echols & Simeon Echols.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one thousand and eighty three and three tenths acres, more or less, which one Cecilia Porter now lives, and subject to the right of dower; levied on as the property of Benjamin Porter, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Winefred Carter vs. Cecilia Porter, executrix of Benjamin Porter, deceased; together with sundry other executions vs the same; property pointed out by said executrix.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-one acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William Stone, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Samuel W. Goode, and others; levied on as the property of Lesley Coats, to satisfy two executions, one in the name of Nathaniel M'Coy vs. Lesley Coats, and the other obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Alexander Pope vs. Lesley Coats; property pointed out by plaintiffs and plaintiffs' counsel.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John P. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-

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

A negro man named Harry, a negro woman named Fanny and her two children Nelson & Emily; levied on as the property of Joshua Willis to satisfy an execution in the name of Henry B. Thompson vs. Joshua and John W. Willis: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Forty head of hogs, four cows and calves, four steers, five yearlings, ten head of sheep, three walnut folding tables, two beds and furniture, two trunks, 1 pine chest, three brass candlesticks, one pair iron fire dogs, one 65 gallon still & worm, two scythes and cradles, and one cutting knife; levied on as the property of James Thompson. By virtue of an execution obtained by the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Chivers: property pointed out by defendant, and to be sold by consent of parties.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 266 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, adjoining Robert Chivers and others, and two negro girls named Louisa and Caroline; levied on as the property of John Robertson, administrating with the will annexed of John Robertson, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Andrew G. Summers: property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Eldad M. Lendon, to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of Lewis M'Lendon, deceased, for the use of Nelson P. well, guardian, &c. vs. Medad M'Lendon and Eldad M'Lendon.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Abby; levied on as the property of James Holderness, in the hands of Nelson Powell as guardian, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas W. Cobb against Nelson Powell and Francis M. Lendon, administrators of Lewis McLendon, deceased.

John Burks, D. S.

June 4, 1824.

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

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Eldad M'Lendon, to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO,

Three negroes, viz: Dolly a woman about 21 years old, and her two children, a boy about 5 years old, and another about two years old; levied on as the property of James Baird to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO,

William Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of William Moore by a constable and returned to me to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Maria; levied on as the property of Medad M. Lendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Josiah Wells, satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Wootten, with sundry others. The sale postponed from June.

ALSO,

The interest of Thomas Reeves in right of his wife in ten negroes, viz: Molly and her children Harry, Hannah, Sarah, Tobe, Salone, Sandy, July, Ann, Muriah, and Felice; levied on to satisfy an execution in favour of John Thurmond vs. Thomas Reeves and others.

ALSO,

Three beds and furniture, 1 chest, 1 trunk, 28 head of hogs, 3 cows and calves, 5 split bottom chairs, 1 grind stone, and sundry articles of kitchen furniture and plantation tools; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves to satisfy the execution above mentioned in favour of John Thurmond; and subject to a mortgage.

ALSO,

Five negroes, viz: Bess, Lize, Jacob, Lett, and Sam; levied on as the property of Bennett Reeves to satisfy the execution above mentioned in favor of John Thurmond; and all the above mentioned property pointed out by plaintiffs' attorney.

ALSO,

One negro girl six years old; levied on as the property of Simpson McLendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and others.

ALSO,

One wash stand, one sophe frame, mahogany table frames, 1 folding table, 2 pine tables, 1 arm chair, 1 mahogany sideboard unfinished, 1 frame book case, 1 pine side board, 1 cradle, 1 iron kettle, 3 jars, 1 grind stone, and 1 trundle bedstead; levied on as the property of John M'Cluskey to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of Elizabeth Swanson: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the levy returned to me by a constable.

William Smith, Shff.

June 5 1824,

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

Two feather beds and furniture, one stead and cord, one press, one trunk, six split bottom chairs, two pine tables, one dressing ditto, twelve plates, two dishes, six tumblers two decanters, one pot, one oven one spider, one water pail, one pig, in one set of tea spoons, and one looking glass; levied on as the property of David R. Janes to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Janes.

ALSO,

176 acres of land, more or less lying on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining Thomas Pledger and others, with the crop and the improvements thereon, in Elbert county one bay horse twelve year old, one grey mare five years old, eight head of cattle, one yoke of oxen and cart, twenty four head of hogs, one set of smith's tools, three feather beds, furniture and steads, and nine split bottom chairs: levied on as the property of John Dicky to satisfy two executions in favour of James Patterson vs. said Dicky: property pointed out by defendant.

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

One hundred and seventy acres of land more or less on the waters of Dove's creek adjoining land of Thomas Oliver and others; levied on as the property of Thomas Harris to satisfy a fifa in favor of Beverly C. Cook, vs. said Harris, and John Nunnellee security on an appeal.

ALSO,

One grey horse, levied on as the property of John Chiles to satisfy sundry fifa vs. said Chiles.

ALSO,

One negro girl by the name of Esther; levied on as the property of John Tait, deceased, and returned to me by a constable, to satisfy sundry fifa vs. Sarah Tait, administratrix of said deceased; sale postponed from May till July

ALSO,

Seven hundred acres of land more or less, on the waters of Pickens's creek, adjoining Richard S. Gaines and others; levied on as the property of Samuel Jinkins to satisfy sundry fifas vs said Jinkins.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

May 29, 1824.

Administrators sales

WILL be sold at the court house of Wilkes County on the first Tuesday in August next,

200 acres of Land,

more or less on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased, sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased — Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824 23—tds

Postponed from the 18th June.

ON Friday the 16th of July next, will be sold at the residence of Phœbe Tinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—credit till Christmas, the purchasers giving bond and security and interest from date if not punctually paid. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with: and in case of non compliance, said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchasers.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.

June 1, 1824 23—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilkes county,

One Negro Boy

named Benedict, belonging to the estate of Allen R. Wootten, deceased. Credit till 25th December next; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.

May 22. 1824

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred, and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice's Tavern, where he will dye all colours on silk crape, woollen, and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state. Likewise ladies Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will, also, scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c and extract spots of paint, grease ink &c. without injuring the cloth. He, also, flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business: he therefore solicits public patronage, that he may show his ability.—Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms.

William M'Neal.

June 4, 1824. 23—tf

MUSIC.

Mrs. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she will give instruction on the Piano Forte to a few young ladies, on the most reasonable terms. Application be made immediately at the store of John Evans, opposite the Court House, or at Mr. Head's Tavern.

N. B. Mr. Evans will attend to the tuning and repairing of Piano Fortes; apply as above.

June 4, 1 24 23—tf

Dancing School.

MR. COLMESNIL,

INTENDING to remain in this place till October, will receive scholars all this month for a quarter's tuition After June he will not receive scholars as he will not be able to accompli h the quarter.

June 4, 1824. 23—3t

D. Meigs & J M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31:

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ames Rutledge deceased are requested to present them to the executor of said deceased lawfully attested, within the time prescribed by law: and all those indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward and make pay-

corn, more or less; levied on as his property to satisfy four executions, viz: Andrew Low & Co. vs. Levi H. Echols, Simeon Echols and Rowland Beasly; Stewart & Hargraves vs. Simeon Echols; Joel Abbot vs. Simeon Echols & Rowland Beasly, and Andrew Low & Co vs. Josephus D. Echols & Simeon Echols.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one thousand and eighty-three and three tenths acres, more or less, which Cecilia Porter now lives, and subject to the right of dower; levied on as the property of Benjamin Porter, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Winefred Carter vs. Cecilia Porter, executrix of Benjamin Porter, deceased; together with sundry other executions vs the same; property pointed out by said executrix.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-one acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William Stone, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Samuel W. Goode, and others; levied on as the property of Lesley Coats, to satisfy two executions, one in the name of Nathaniel McCoy vs. Lesley Coats, the other obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Alexander Pope vs. Lesley Coats; property pointed out by plaintiffs and plaintiffs' counsel.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John P. Lawrence, Danie Raptye, & William R Smith, against William C. Lyman. one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty five, Davy, about eighteen, Kitty a woman about twenty five, Malinda about twenty-eight, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about one, Archy seven, Bob five, and Polly two, Jack about nine, and John two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five chop axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co, together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman: Eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda, and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

June 4, 1824.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

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

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Reuben M'Lendon, to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

Three negroes, viz: Dolly a woman about 21 years old, and her two children, a boy about 4 years old, and another about two years old; levied on as the property of James Baird to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

William Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of William Moore by a constable and returned to me to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Maria; levied on as the property of Meshack M'Lendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Josiah Wells vs. said M'Lendon and Allen P Rice, security.

ALSO,

27 acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Thomas Roberts, and others; levied on as the property of James Boatwright to satisfy an execution in favor of Stone and Lane.

ALSO,

One negro man named Mark; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions against said Hill.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Rachel; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions against said Hill, and subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage, levied on by William Richardson, constable, and returned to me.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Mariah; levied on as the property of John Hill, by William Richardson, constable, and returned to me to satisfy an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and others.

ALSO,

One wash stand, one sophia frame, mahogany table frames, 1 folding table, 2 pine tables, 1 arm chair, 1 mahogany sideboard unfinished, 1 frame book case, 1 pine side board, 1 cradle, 1 iron kettle, 4 jars, 1 grind stone, and 1 trundle bedstead; levied on as the property of John McCleskey to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of Elizabeth Simpson; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Crawford Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the levy returned to me by a constable.

William Smith, Shff.

June 5, 1824.

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

Two feather beds and furniture, one stead and cord, one press, one trunk, six split bottom chairs, two pine tables, one dressing ditto, twelve plates, two dishes, six tumblers, two decanters, one pot, one oven one spider, one water pail, one pigin, one set of tea spoons, and one looking glass; levied on as the property of David R. Janes to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Janes.

ALSO,

176 acres of land, more or less lying on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining Thomas Pedger and others, with the crop and the improvements thereon, in Elbert county one bay horse twelve year old, one grey mare five years old, eight head of cattle, one yoke of oxen and cart, twenty four head of hogs, one set of smith tools, three feather beds, furniture and steads, and nine split bottom chairs: levied on as the property of John Dicky to satisfy two executions in favour of Jame Patterson vs said Dicky: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

222 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining Gaines Thomp on and others, in the county of Elbert, and one blind bay horse; levied on as the property of Presley Christian to satisfy a fifa vs. said Christian.

Lindsay Ogles[illegible], D.S.E.C.

May 28 1824.

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

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax — amount due $13 75; property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

May 1, 1824.

GAMUTS,

Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

Administrators sales

WILL be sold at the court house of Wilkes County, on the first Tuesday in August next,

200 acres of Land,

more or less on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P. Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased, sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased — Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824 23—tds

Postponed from the 18th June.

ON Friday the 16th of July next, will be sold at the residence of Phœbe Tinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms—credit till Christmas, the purchasers giving bond and security and interest from date if not punctually paid The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with: and in case of non compliance, said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchasers.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.

June 1, 1824 23—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilkes county,

One Negro Boy

named Benedict, belonging to the estate of Allen R. Wootten, deceased. Credit till 25th December next; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.

May 22. 18-4

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,

Adm'r in right of his wife.

May 8 1824 19—tds

Powelton Stage.

A TWO HORSE STAGE is now running twice a week from Powelton, via Greenesborough to Madison.

Leaves Powelton every Saturday and Tuesday morning, and arrives at Madison on the evening of the same days.

Leaves Madison every Monday and Wednesday morning and arrives at Powelton on the evening of the same days.

C. W. Callier.

Powelton, Hancock Co
April 3, 1824. 20—2amzm

Mrs. EVANS,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she will give instruction to a few young ladies, on the Piano Forte. All application be made immediately at the store of John Evans, opposite the Court House, or at Mr. Head's tavern.

N. B. Mr. Evans will attend to the tuning and repairing of Piano Fortes; apply as above.

June 4, 1824 23—tf

Dancing School.

MR. COLMESNIL,

INTENDING to remain in this place till October, will receive scholars all this month for a quarter's tuition. After June he will not receive scholars a he will not be able to accomplish the quarter.

June 4, 1824. 23—3t

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of James Rutledge deceased are requested to present them to the executors of said deceased lawfully attested, within the time prescribed by law: and all those indebted to said deceased are requested to come forward and make payment.

James Rutledge,
Joseph Rutledge,
William O. Rutledge, } exrs.

May 3, 1824, 19—6t

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is Isaac and that he belongs to Richard Smith, of Twiggs county, on the Ocmulgee river The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away

S. Kirkland, J. W. C.

May 27, 1824. 22

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes at September term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.

May 4, 1824. mar

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1824. [No. 26.

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

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

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

☞ We are authorized to announce Doct. FELIX G. GRAY as a candidate for the House of Representatives of this State.
MAY 8, 1824.

☞ WE have been requested to announce JAMES REMBERT, Esq as a candidate to represent Wilkes County in the lower house of the General Assembly.
May 4, 1824.

To the ELECTORS of Wilkes County.

HAVING been absent from the county most of the time since my return from the legislature and intending a journey to the state of Alabama, (where I shall probably be detained until about the first of July) I have thought it proper to communicate to you through this medium, that I am again a candidate to represent the county in the House of Representatives of this state. Should my public conduct meet your approbation, (and I invite investigation) I flatter myself you will again extend the same liberality which has been bestowed upon me heretofore

I am respectfully
Your fellow citizen,
W. C. Lyman.
May 14, 1824. 20—tf

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice' Tavern where he will dye all colours on silk crape, woollen, and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state—Like wise ladies Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will, also, scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c and extract spots of paint grease, ink &c without injuring the cloth. He, also, flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business: he therefore solicits public patronage, that he may show his ability.—Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms.

William M'Neal.
June 4 1824 23—tf

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

Administrators sales

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

200 acres of Land,

more or less, on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others; belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased: sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

William Robertson, adm'r.
May 29, 1824. 23—tds

Postponed from the 18th June.

ON Friday the 16th of July next, will be sold at the residence of Phœbe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson deceased. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—credit till Christmas, the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with; and in case of non compliance, said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchasers.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.
June 1, 1824. 23—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilke county,

One Negro Boy

named Benedict belonging to the estate of Allen R. Wootten, deceased. Credit till 25th December next: the purchaser giving bond and security.
Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.
May 28 1824.

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,
Adm'r in right of his wife.
May 8 1824 19—[illegible]

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack on county on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres more or less, it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased. and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed
March 3, 1824. m6m

FOREIGN.

Later from England.

From the Savannah Georgian.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Almira, Capt. HERDING, we have been favored with the Boston Daily Advertiser, of the 10th inst. containing London dates to the 11th and Liverpool to the 13th ultimo inclusive. No prices are given.

Letters from Alexandria, dated on the 5th of April, communicate intelligence of great importance to Greece. The magazines of gunpowder, &c. which the Pacha of Egypt had for some time been preparing for his expedition to the Morea, had been destroyed by fire, in which 3000 of his soldiers perished. The loss is estimated at not less than ten millions of Spanish Dollars! The Captain Pacha had arrived at Alexandria, with a part of the Turkish Fleet; but it was the opinion that this event would cripple, if not entirely prevent the operations of the Turks, during the present campaign.

The advices from Africa, further confirm the defeat of Sir Charles M'Carthy—he had not been heard of since the battle with the Ashantees. A rocket brigade had been ordered to Cape Coast immediately. It was expected that the Ashantees would attack the English Forts, and that the friendly natives would suffer severely.

The proceedings of Parliament were without interest.

The differences with Algiers were not settled. A great number of bomb vessels were fitted out to bombard the town nightly.

A letter from Constantinople of April, mentions that the Pacha of Egypt had abandoned the idea of proceeding to the Morea, but that his son was to proceed thither with a large force.

Liverpool, May 10.—We have received advices this morning from Bayonne to the 2d inst. which state, that "letters from Madrid, of the 26th speak of a levy of 56,000 men in Spain, part of whom are to be employed in attempting the reconquest of the American possessions; but, as money is wanting, it is said that an application will be made to the Philippine Company, which has money in its coffers."

I have seen letters from Paris, of undoubted authority, in which it is stated, that the expedition from Cadiz will sail to the Havana, where it will be reinforced before going to its ultimate destination. The attack will be made upon Mexico: depend upon it that we are on the eve of great events in the New World.

FALL OF LIMA.

Captain Chaytor, of the schooner Express, arrived at Baltimore, on the 9th inst, in 14 days from Jamaica, reports, that accounts have been received at that place from the Spanish Main, bringing information that Lima and Callao, had both fallen into the hands of the Royalists. Troops were collecting along the coast, viz. Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to the south, as believed that he could march with a handful of men to the city of Mexico, with but little opposition. The country was in such an unsettled state that it was unsafe for a foreigner to venture into the interior. Great embarrassment existed about money matters; the exportation of Specie had been prohibited. The soldiery were without pay and discontented. Two fine vessels built in New York, for the service, had seized by the government could not pay for them and they continued under the American flag.

The three Agents from the British government had arrived at the city, and the Congress had appointed one of its own members, *Jose Mariano Michelena*, Minister to England, who embarked on the 9th April on board the British sloop of war Valorous. General Victoria commanded at Vera Cruz and had become very unpopular.

MR CLAY.

We chearfully give place, as requested, to the following Expose on the part of Mr. Clay's friends—which has been transmitted to us, from Washington, in the form of a printed Circular letter.

Richmond Enquirer.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Washington, May 25th 1824.

The friends of Mr. CLAY adopted him in consideration of political principle, public service, and distinguished talent. Upon a full consultation, with a perfect knowledge of the facts, and a just estimate of all the probabilities connected with the question, they now determine to *adhere* to him steadily to the end.

It is due to him, to his numerous supporters, and to the respectable States by which he has been nominated, to make this declaration.

They were prepared to make any sacrifice, the country, the cause, or the occasion, might demand. But his withdrawal now could produce no result, as his friends, in the electoral vote, would divide; their weight would be lost, and perhaps increase the doubt and uncertainty. The election must, in any and in every event that can be anticipated, come into the House of Representatives.

He is now sustained by a weight of influence equal to that of any other candidate; he has more personal and political popularity, and they believe can compete successfully with any man in the nation.

They now offer to the consideration of the People the following candid statement of the relative strength of the parties—from which they will be able to judge correctly of the views herein taken. It is useless to disguise or misrepresent the facts. It is due to the subject and the People to state the truth; and other means are disdained.

It is believed that Mr. ADAMS will have six States:—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rh de Island, Connecticut & Vermont, 51

Mr. CRAWFORD will have three States:—Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, 48

Gen. JACKSON will have four states: Pennsylvania, Ten-

Entertaining the highest respect for the other candidates, they will not indulge in any invidious comparisons of their strength. But it may perhaps be assumed, that if *from any cause*, Mr. Crawford should not receive the vote of New York—if Gen. Jackson should not receive the support of some of the doubtful states—or if Mr. Adams should not receive the vote of New York—Mr. Clay must be returned to the House, without calculating any of the contingent or probable events that may render that event certain.

If, contrary to all probability, Mr. Clay should not be returned to the House, his friends, having done their duty, will be able by concentration to control the event—they will hold in their hands the balance—they will determine between the opposing conflicting interests, and secure to the country a *republican* administration.

Under all the views taken, it is determined to recommend to his friends to *adhere to him steadily*—and to await with confidence and patience the issue now pending before the people.

Progress of the Edwards' Affair.

The course pursued by Mr Edwards in relation to his accusation of Mr. Crawford, is singular, tho' not surprising. In his Address, he made six specific charges against the Secretary of the Treasury; and now, when he has been brought here, to be confronted with the members of the Committee of Investigation, he wishes to avoid a personal examination, on the plea that, of his own knowledge, he knows nothing to the disparagement of Mr. Crawford. How does this agree with the late declaration of Mr. Edwards, in his publication in the Louisville paper, on his return to Washington, where he says he could prove more against the Secretary than he had promised? How does it agree with common sense, that an individual should bring forward a series of charges, criminating an eminent individual of official misconduct, and then represent that, of his own knowledge, he knows nothing about the matter? The Committee have, very properly, refused their assent to Mr. Edward's request to be excused. He is the informer—the accuser—the witness who is to prove the allegations in the Address—and he has already received his share of what was expected to be produced by the contemplated ruin of the character of the Secretary of the Treasury. Let him, then, be subjected to personal examination. Let him no longer be allowed to scatter calumnies on paper; to make insinuations without responsibility. Let him be brought face to face with the Committee. His physiognomy may furnish suggestions as to his guilty design, which cold ink & hypocritical expressions might conceal.

The public will not be at a loss to find out the motive of Mr. Edwards, in publishing, from time to time, pieces in the newspapers, pretending to firmness and candor, together with copies of spurious letters of the late Receiver at Edwardsville, to sustain his former statement on oath. The people will

represent Wilkes County in the lower house of the General Assembly.
May 4, 1824.

To the ELECTORS *of Wilkes County.*

HAVING been absent from the county most of the time since my return from the legislature and intending a journey to the state of Alabama, (where I shall probably be detained until about the first of July) I have thought it proper to communicate to you through this medium, that I am again a candidate to represent the county in the House of Representatives of this state. Should my public conduct meet your approbation, (and I invite investigation) I flatter myself you will again extend the same liberality which has been bestowed upon me heretofore

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William M'Neal.

June 4 1824 23—tf

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is Isaac and that he belongs to Richard Smith, of Twiggs county, on the Ocmulgee river. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, J. W. C.

May 27, 1824. 22

the heirs and creditors. Terms—credit till Christmas, the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with; and in case of non compliance, said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchasers.

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Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x w. h the will annexed

March 3, 1824. m9m

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, the contents of his pocket book consisting of a due bill, given by A. H Sneed to him for $150, and dated January 25 1822: a note of Joseph Moseley for $50 dated May 2 1823; an order from Doct Joel Abbot on Charles R. Carter, for 92 95 cts; and sundry accounts; besides a $20 bill of the bank of Augusta. All person are forwarned to trade for the above mentioned notes and order. A liberal reward will be given for any information respecting the robbery, or for the apprehension of the thief.

Geo W. Kimbrell.

June 18 1824 25—2t

The noted pacing Horse
HYA OGS

WILL stand in Washington the ensuing fall season. Particular hereafter. *James Clark.*

June 9, 1824.

Captain Pasha had arrived at Alexandria with a part of the Turkish Fleet; but it was the opinion that this event would cripple, if not entirely prevent the operations of the Turks, during the present campaign.

The advices from Africa, further confirm the defeat of Sir Charles M'Carthy—he had not been heard of since the battle with the Ashantees. A rocket brigade had been ordered to Cape Coast immediately. It was expected that the Ashantees would attack the English Forts, and that the friendly natives would suffer severely.

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MEXICO.

By an arrival at Mobile information was received that the Mexican Congress had done but little business since it met. It had declared its session perpetual and prohibited the absence of any member under a severe penalty. Its authority was not generally acknowledged by the provinces, who continue to make their own laws, levy their own taxes and duties, which are enormous. Iturbide was said to be in London, and it was feared he would return to Mexico. His friends were increasing in number, and many become very unpopular.

MR CLAY.

We cheerfully give place, as requested, to the following Expose on the part of Mr. Clay's friends—which has been transmitted to us, from Washington, in the form of a printed Circular letter:

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It is due to him, to his numerous supporters, and to the respectable States by which he has been nominated, to make this declaration.

They were prepared to make any sacrifice, the country, the cause, or the occasion, might demand. But his withdrawal now could produce no result, as his friends, in the electoral vote, would divide; their weight would be lost, and perhaps increase the doubt and uncertainty. The election must, in any and in every event that can be anticipated, come into the House of Representatives.

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Gen. JACKSON will have four states; Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama & Mississippi, 47

Mr. CLAY will have six states: Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Louisiana. 46

It is believed that New-York, N. Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, have given no decided indication, and that in these the question is entirely open. Mr. Clay is known to have numerous influential friends in each of these states. His chances are equal to any, and superior to some of the candidates.

They will not speculate upon the probable votes of those States—the changes that may happen, the combinations that may be formed, and the events that may intervene.—But, after the most dispassionate consideration of the subject, they are candidly of opinion that Mr. Clay will be returned to the House of Representatives. To the wisdom of that enlightened body, if it be unavoidable, they with confidence submit his claims.

Progress of the Edwards' Affair.

The course pursued by Mr Edwards in relation to his accusation of Mr. Crawford, is singular, but not surprising. In his Address, he made six specific charges against the Secretary of the Treasury; and now, when he has been brought here, to be confronted (with the members of the Committee of Investigation, he wishes to avoid a personal examination, on the plea that, of his own knowledge, he knows nothing to the disparagement of Mr. Crawford. How does this agree with the late declaration of Mr. Edwards, in his publication in the Louisville paper, on his return to Washington, where he says he could prove more against the Secretary than he had promised? How does it agree with common sense, that an individual should being forward a series of charges, criminating an eminent individual of official misconduct, and then represent that, of his own knowledge, he knows nothing about the matter? The Committee have, very properly, refused their assent to Mr. Edward's request to be excused. He is the informer—the accuser—the witness who is to prove the allegations in the Address—and he has already received his share of what was expected to be produced by the contemplated ruin of the character of the Secretary of the Treasury. Let him, then, be subjected to personal examination. Let him no longer be allowed to scatter calumnies on paper; to make insinuations without responsibility. Let him be brought face to face with the Committee. His physiognomy may furnish suggestions as to his guilty design, which cold ink & hypocritical expressions might conceal.

The public will not be at a loss to find out the motive of Mr. Edwards, in publishing, from time to time, pieces in the newspapers, pretending to firmness and candor, together with copies of spurious letters of the late Receiver at Edwardsville, to sustain his former statement on oath. The people will see, in those publications, as well as in the summoning so many witnesses at the instance of Mr. Edwards, an artful design *to make an impression*, apart from pertinent testimony in favor of himself, and by attracting public attention to a variety of minor objects to divert the mind from the main topic of enquiry. We predict, however, that he will not mislead by any of his wily stratagems, either the sagacity of the Committee or the understanding of his fellow-citizens. (*Wash. Gaz.*

NO PARTY, OH NO.

We hear frequently that there is no more party to this country, and Mr. Monroe has liberally extended his hand to our opponents, but probably the following from a late Boston paper will show that our liberality is not reciprocated.

"FEDERALISTS AWAKE!

Election on Monday next—when, by a proper discharge of your duty, the State will be regenerated, and preserved from Democratic violence and misrule.—[Nat. Advocate.

Deposites in Western Banks.

Letter from General Wm. H. Harrison to a Member of Congress from the State of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, 12th May, 1824.

DEAR SIR: As Mr. Crawford's conduct in relation to his causing the public money to be placed in certain Western banks is about to undergo another scrutiny, I deem it a measure of justice to that gentleman to state the circumstances which induced him to select the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of this town, as the depository of the money received in the Land Office of this District.

In the spring of 1819, whilst I was a Representative in Congress from Ohio, Col. Samuel W. Davies, the Cashier of the above named bank, arrived at the city of Washington. From this gentleman I understood that one of the objects which brought him there was, to obtain for his bank the deposite of the public money, and he requested my assistance to accomplish his object. Upon being assured by Col. Davies that the situation of the bank was such as to render the public funds, that might be committed to it, perfectly secure, I had no difficulty in promising him any assistance in my power, believing that, by effecting it, I should render an important service to the public debtors, without injury to the United States. Upon mentioning the subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the reasons upon which my application was founded, he said he was fully aware of the advantages which it would give to the Western people, who were indebted to the public for lands, in the payment of their debts, and the obligation on the part of the government to afford them every facility in their power, which was not incompatible with the public interest, and that there would be no difficulty in making the arrangement if he were assured of the stability of the bank. I informed him that I had no connexion with the bank, of any kind, never having owned a share in it in my life; but that I was intimately acquainted with the President and Cashier, and several of the Directors, and that I had no hesitation in saying that they were men entirely to be relied on. I shortly after introduced Col. Daviess to the Secretary, and, before the adjournment of Congress, I understood from the latter that the arrangement had been made. Upon the arrival of Col. Daviess at Cincinnati, he informed me that he had received a letter from the Secretary, withdrawing one of the stipulations in favor of the bank, and that the arrangement could not go on unless that could be reinstated. A correspondence took place between them, it was reinstated, and shortly afterwards the bank commenced the payment of specie for their notes, and continued to do so until all the specie in its vaults, and all that could be collected, was exhausted. Being much interested in the success of this arrangement, from the agency which I had had in making it, I frequently called at the bank to ascertain the manner in which they were progressing, and finding their paper was coming in upon them in a manner that was wholly unexpected, I exerted the little influence I possessed, as well to keep their notes in circulation, as to prevent the Bank might designate, even if they were not redeeming their notes with specie, upon condition that the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank should take upon itself the payment of those notes. This they could have done, as they had obtained from those banks an engagement that they would pay specie for all their notes which should be taken to the Receiver's office.—The advantage which the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank would derive from this arrangement, and the injury it sustained from the delay, are obvious. If the information, that the notes of other banks would be taken by the Receiver, had been promulgated simultaneously with that which announced that those of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank would be received, it is evident that a considerable number of those notes would have been paid in, and the pressure upon the banks somewhat equalized. As it was, the notes of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank were alone sought for, and the payments made in the Receiver's office for some time consisted almost exclusively of those notes.

2dly. From the frequent stopping of specie payments by the banks, the public had lost all confidence in them; and all the holders of the notes of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, who were not indebted to the United States, seized the opportunity which was offered to exchange them for specie.

3dly. The non-payment of several large sums due to the bank from individuals, one of them a draft on the War Department for $30,000.

4thly, and chiefly, The illness of both the President and Cashier, at a most critical period. The latter was taken sick some time before the bank stopped, and was never again able to attend to its duties, having been confined to his bed for upwards of a year. The persons employed to manage the bank were entirely unacquainted with its concerns, of which the Cashier had the almost exclusive management from its first going into operation. He asserts that he thinks he would have been able, if he could have continued at the bank, to have carried it through its difficulties, as he could have enforced some payments due to the bank, which would have enabled it to redeem the notes that were presented, until he could have been assisted by the increasing specie payments in the Receiver's office, as the notes of the bank became more scarce and more difficult to be procured.

Since the failure of the bank, its affairs have been sometimes in the hands of one set of agents, and sometimes of another, until, as I am informed, they have gotten into inextricable confusion. I am told, however, that the Government will recover the debt due to it by the bank, and for which it has commenced suit. But, if it should never recover it, I am convinced that the U. States have, upon the whole, gained rather than lost by the deposite of its money in the Western banks. By this measure, hundreds of persons have been enabled to pay for their lands, at two dollars per acre, who would now have been debtors for the amount, or have paid for them in lands of depreciated value.

It is not for me to assign the motives for any man's conduct, but, from the agency which I had in the transaction to which this letter refers, I do not hesitate to declare my firm conviction that no man was ever governed by more pure and patriotic motives. Particularly those who were in situations not to be informed of the fluctuations of the currency which were so common at that period. In the session of 1818—'19, I stated in my place in the House of Representatives the following circumstance:

I was in the Receiver's office in Cincinnati when a man presented himself and tendered the notes of a certain bank. The Receiver refused to take them. The man observed, when he was last in the office he had taken a note of the banks whose paper was received, and that the bank whose notes he had was one of them, and that he had been ever since collecting the notes to make his payment. The Receiver acknowledged that those notes would have been received at that time, but as the bank had declined the redeeming its paper with specie, he could no longer take it. Hundreds of persons in the Western country were in the situation of this man.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter that you may think proper. I am, with great regard, dear Sir, your humble servant.

W. H. HARRISON.

HON. BENJ. RUGGLES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MANUFACTURERS.

We are beginning to experience in this country already, some of the evils attending the large manufacturing establishments of England. Since the passage of the new *tariff bill* we may look for the constant developement of others. Avarice knows no bounds. Gratification, or even the hope of gratification, gives but new animation to its exertions. If we are not mistaken, to this principle of human action is to be ascribed the *riot* which the Manufacturers and Farmer's Journal records as having occurred at Pawtucket. The following is the account that paper gives of it:

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"The present depressed state of the cotton manufacture, on which the village principally depends for its support, has occasioned much anxiety in the minds of the manufacturers, and, the prospect being gloomy and unpromising, they concluded that something must be done to compete successfully with the country manufacturers; who, generally, by working their mills more hours in a day than has heretofore been usual in this village, and procuring weavers at lower wages combined with other advantages, have been able to manufacture at a less price. On Monday last there was a meeting of the manufacturers, which was generally attended, and an agreement made to run the mills about an hour longer, and to reduce the wages of those who worked by the piece, after the 1st of June next, about 20 per cent. When the labouring part of the community learned the result of the meeting, they very generally determined to work only the usual hours; and when the bell rung to call them to their employment, they assembled in great numbers, accompanied by many who were not interested in the affair, round the doors of the mills, apparently for the purpose of hindering or preventing the entrance of those who were disposed to go followed, was not so injurious to property and personal security, as might have been reasonably apprehended. The next day the manufacturers shut their gates and the mills have not run since—a comparative stillness now reigns—and it is to be hoped that the people will return to a sense of propriety—satisfied as they must be, on reflection, that the prosperity of a community can never be promoted by riot and tumult." *Providence Journal.*

Here is an acknowledgement of a *combination* among the *master* manufacturers, not only to reduce the wages of their workmen, but to require of them more work. What an unconscionable set of *masters* must be the Pawtucket manufacturers to impose by one decree two such hard commands! Let not the dreams of Messrs. Clay, Tod, Baldwin, & Co. be realized; let the capital of the country be enticed from the more national and honorable objects, Agriculture and Commerce; let it be embarked in extensive manufacturing establishments, under the protection of bounties and premiums, wrung from the hard earnings of the other two great interests—let the country anticipate the natural progress of things by a century, and attempt by artificial stimulants to produce every thing it wants, even at a higher price than other nations would gladly furnish us, in exchange for the surplus productions of our soil—let these things come to pass, and riots like the above will be of every day's occurrence, until the spirit of our people shall have been subdued by the tyranny of unfeeling task-masters, by poverty and wretchedness. In England the laboring part of the community have not half the intelligence, nor one-hundredth part of the ideas of liberty and of equal right, possessed by the least informed of our people. And, even in England, the miserable, half-starved workmen, are often fired with sufficient courage and indignation to risk the consequences of doing themselves justice. But the lordly capitalist rioting and fattening on the misery which his cupidity would make perpetual, is protected by the strong arm of government. A detachment of his Majesty's army is employed on such occasions, and peace is restored, and obedience enforced at the point of the bayonet.

If we should ever become a great manufacturing people, and retain our present conceptions of liberty, will it not be necessary, as in England, to employ in the bosom of our country, an army dangerous to its liberties? The manufacturers have been crying out for *protection*—protection!! They demanded that the government should protect them against foreign competition; that they should be left with the monopoly in their own hands. How long will it be now before they ask that the bayonets of our army protect them in their *exactions* upon the workmen in their employment?

We intreat the great landed interest of the country to watch the progress of this manufacturing mania. It is a monopoly founded upon avarice, and threatening evils to them of no trivial or imaginary character. If not checked in its progress, may we not fear that our forests will soon cease to bow before the industry and enterprize of the owners of the soil? Will there be any inducement to till the fields we have already opened? May they not in a great measure be abandoned by their owners, who seeking new employment, and exposed to been transmitted to the Department of State, with a complete list of all the claims allowed and the amount of each. The amount of the claims allowed as valid by the Board is 5,454,545 dollars 13 cts. and as only five millions were stipulated by the treaty, and appropriated by Congress, for the payment of those claims, an abatement of 8 13 per cent will reduce the amount of each claim allowed to $91 63 13, in the 100 dollars. The Board have recommended to the Secretary of State to publish the list, and it is probable he will do so.

By the great diligence of the Board all of the business presented for their consideration by the numerous claimants, has been disposed of, and every claim acted on within the time to which they were limited. We presume, if ever the praise of assiduity and devotion to business was due to public agents it may be conceded to the gentlemen composing this Board, in the most unqualified manner. Of the ability with which they have discharged their laborious task it falls not within our province to speak; the character of the individuals is, we doubt not, a sufficient guarantee for that; and it is admitted, we believe, by every competent judge, that the President could not have made a more judicious choice of persons to execute the arduous and responsible trust which these gentlemen have just finished.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Spanish Claims.

The course adopted by the Executive Departments, in relation to the awards of the Commissioners under the Florida Treaty, has been more prompt than we supposed the necessary arrangements for paying the claimants would permit them to be. On receiving from the Commissioners the list of claims allowed, the Secretary of State forthwith transmitted it to the Treasury Department; and, as many of the claimants were already present, in person or by attorney, funds were immediately placed, by that Department, in the Branch Bank of this city, for the payment of such of the claimants as should apply for it; the consequence of which was, the payment, in the course of yesterday, of a large amount of the claims. The only delay which will now take place, in any case, will be the short time requisite to ascertain whether the claimant applying, is in any way indebted to the government.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Milledgeville, June 12th, 1824.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Milledgeville and vicinity, met at the court house at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures, if any, are necessary to counteract the injurious effects which will result from the operation of the Tariff Bill recently passed by the Congress of the United States. JOEL CRAWFORD Esq. was called to the Chair, and HENRY W. MALONE appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be appointed to communicate with individuals of other parts of this state, and other states similarly situated, and invite them to unite with us in a determined constitutional opposition to the policy of the Tariff Bill, and that they report to a future meeting of the citizens of this county, such resolutions as they may deem most effectual to obviate the injurious effects of said bill.

Resolved, That the Chairman of

obtain for his Bank the deposite of the public money, and he requested my assistance to accomplish his object. Upon being assured by Col. Daviess that the situation of the bank was such as to render the public funds, that might be committed to it, perfectly secure, I had no difficulty in promising him any assistance in my power, believing that, by effecting it, I should render an important service to the public debtors, without injury to the United States. Upon mentioning the subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the reasons upon which my application was founded, he said he was fully aware of the advantages which it would give to the Western people, who were indebted to the public for lands, in the payment of their debts, and the obligation on the part of the government to afford them every facility in their power, which was not incompatible with the public interest, and that there would be no difficulty in making the arrangement if he were assured of the stability of the bank. I informed him that I had no connexion with the bank, of any kind, never having owned a share in it in my life; but that I was intimately acquainted with the President and Cashier, and several of the Directors, and that I had no hesitation in saying that they were men entirely to be relied on. I shortly after introduced Col. Daviess to the Secretary, and, before the adjournment of Congress, I understood from the latter that the arrangement had been made. Upon the arrival of Col. Daviess at Cincinnati, he informed me that he had received a letter from the Secretary, withdrawing one of the stipulations in favor of the bank, and that the arrangement could not go on unless that could be reinstated. A correspondence took place between them, it was reinstated, and shortly afterwards the bank commenced the payment of specie for their notes, and continued to do so until all the specie in its vaults, and all that could be collected, was exhausted. Being much interested in the success of this arrangement, from the agency which I had had in making it, I frequently called at the bank to ascertain the manner in which they were progressing, and finding their paper was coming in upon them in a manner that was wholly unexpected, I exerted the little influence I possessed, as well to keep their notes in circulation, as to procure specie for them, wh rever it could be had. I became, in one instance, their security for $7,000, which was borrowed of an individual, and endeavored to prevail on the other banks of this city to step forward to the aid. This was afforded by one, and refused by the other. After the bank stopped payment, I ascertained, to my entire satisfaction, that its failure had been unavoidable, and that their calculations of conforming to their engagement had been made on grounds which would have appeared to any one sufficiently safe. The causes of the failure were:

1st. The delay which took place in completing the arrangement, after it had been announced to the public that it had been made. The stipulation, which I have mentioned as having been suspended by the Secretary for some time, was that of allowing the Receiver to take in payment the notes of such Western banks as the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, who were not indebted to the United States, seized the opportunity which was offered to exchange them for specie.

2ndly. From the frequent stopping of specie payments by the banks, the public had lost all confidence in them; and all the holders of the notes of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, who were not indebted to the United States, seized the opportunity which was offered to exchange them for specie.

3dly. The non-payment of several large sums due to the bank from individuals, one of them a draft on the War Department for $30.000.

4thly, and chiefly, The illness of both the President and Cashier, at a most critical period. The latter was taken sick some time before the bank stopped, and was never again able to attend to its duties, having been confined to his bed for upwards of a year. The persons employed to manage the bank were entirely unacquainted with its concerns, of which the Cashier had the almost exclusive management from its first going into operation. He asserts that he thinks he would have been able, if he could have continued at the bank, to have carried it through its difficulties, as he could have enforced some payments due to the bank, which would have enabled it to redeem the notes that were presented, until he could have been assisted by the increasing specie payments in the Receiver's office, as the notes of the bank became more scarce and more difficult to be procured.

Since the failure of the bank, its affairs have been sometimes in the hands of one set of agents, and sometimes of another, until, as I am informed, they have gotten into inextricable confusion. I am told, however, that the Government will recover the debt due to it by the bank, and for which it has commenced suit. But, if it should never recover it, I am convinced that the U. States have, upon the whole, gained rather than lost by the deposite of its money in the Western banks. By this measure, hundreds of persons have been enabled to pay for their lands, at two dollars per acre, who would now have been debtors for the amount, or have paid for them in lands of depreciated value.

It is not for me to assign the motives for any man's conduct, but, from the agency which I had in the transaction to which this letter refers, I do not hesitate to declare my firm conviction that no man was ever governed by more pure and patriotic motives than was Mr. Crawford on that occasion. With regard to the unfortunate situation of the bank, if there is any blame to be attached to any one it is justly attributable to me.

It was not my business to determine whether the Executive possessed the power to make these arrangements or not, but I will say, that possessing the power, and having satisfactory evidence that the government would not be likely to suffer, they would have deserved the execration of the Western people if they had not been made. Reconsidered the claims of the people for the adoption of this course, not only founded in justice but in the principles of common honesty. The frequent change of the directions which were given to the Receivers as to the notes they were to receive, although they were justified by the frequent changes in the circumstances of the Banks, operated very injuriously to the public debtors.

I am, with great regard, dear Sir, your humble servant.

W. H. HARRISON.

Hon. Benj. Ruggles.

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"On Wednesday evening a tumultuous crowd filled the streets, led by the most unprincipled and disorderly part of the village, and made an excessive noise—they visited successively the houses of the manufacturers, shouting, exclaiming, and using every imaginable term of abuse and insult. The window in the yellow mill was broken in—but the riot, considering the characters of those who led, and the apparent want of all reflection in those that proper. I am, with great regard, dear Sir, your humble servant.

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By the last accounts, these differences are nearly settled; and most of the manufacturers have gone again to work.

The Commission appointed three years ago under the Florida treaty, for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government of Spain, expired yesterday, by the terms of the treaty, and, accordingly, the Board finally adjourned.

The report of their proceedings has not, a sufficient guarantee for that; and it is admitted, we believe, by every competent judge, that the President could not have made a more judicious choice of persons to execute the arduous and responsible trust which these gentlemen have just finished.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Spanish Claims.

The course adopted by the Executive Department, in relation to the awards of the Commissioners under the Florida Treaty, has been more prompt than we supposed the necessary arrangements for paying the claimants would permit them to be. On receiving from the Commissioners the list of claims allowed, the Secretary of State forthwith transmitted it to the Treasury Department; and, as many of the claimants were already present, in person or by attorney, funds were immediately placed, by that Department, in the Branch Bank of this city, for the payment of such of the claimants as should apply for it; the consequence of which was, the payment, in the course of yesterday, of a large amount of the claims. The only delay which will now take place, in any case, will be the short time requisite to ascertain whether the claimant applying, is in any way indebted to the government.

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On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be appointed to communicate with individuals of other parts of this state, and other states similarly situated, and invite them to unite with us in a determined constitutional opposition to the policy of the Tariff Bill, and that they report to a future meeting of the citizens of this county, such resolutions as they may deem most effectual to obviate the injurious effects of said bill.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, do call a meeting of the citizens, to receive the report of the corresponding committee, on Saturday the 3d July next at 9 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Georgia Journal, with a request that they be republished in all the papers in this state opposed to the Tariff Bill.

The committee of correspondence appointed in conformity with the first resolution, consist of the Chairman of this meeting, Mr. Camak, Mr. Malone, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Rockwell.

By order of the meeting.

J. CRAWFORD, *Chairman.*
Henry W. Malone, *Sec'ry.*

The Count La Lippe.

His taste in the fine arts was equal to his other qualities: he was a general linguist, a fine draftsman, and an admirable musician, and seems to have united as many amia-

ble with as many heroic qualities as any man in these latter days. But it must not be concealed that, like other elevated minds, he showed some occasional symptoms of oddity or wildness; and the two following anecdotes, among many which might be quoted, will, perhaps, induce the reader to think his courage rather insane than intrepid.

During one of his visits to England, a friend (Mr. Hamilton) was driving him in a phæton and four down Henley Hill; the Count happening to move, Mr. Hamilton, supposing him to be alarmed, desired him not to be afraid; upon which La Lippe quietly drew from his pocket a large knife and *cut the reins*. Whether this was to show perfect carelessness of danger, or satirically to express that he thought himself as safe after the reins were cut as before, has not been told. In his own territory, in Germany, he amused himself with military manœuvres and experiments; and one day he invited his little court and visitors to dine with him after a review. The dinner was served in a tent on the ground; and, towards the end of the repast, the Count was observed to look several times at his watch, and to put it up again, and call for another bottle: at last some one asked the reason of this? "Why," said he, "I have ordered this tent to be mined by a new method—it is to be blown up at a certain minute, and I am anxious to go out to see the explosion." The tent, it will readily be believed, was soon cleared without waiting for the other bottle.

Cardan had given us on the one he had, in his work *De Varietate Rerum*, details which it is at our option either to believe or not. He pretended that he fell at his pleasure in a kind of extacy which rendered him insensible to all species of physical pain, and placed him in a relative situation with an other order of things. "When I want to fly into an extacy," said he, "a feeling grows around my heart which produces something like a separation from my soul, and which communicates itself, as by a little door to the whole machine, but principally to the head and hind parts of the brain; then I feel that I am out of myself."

This faculty which Cardan enjoyed, resembles very much the somnambulism of *Abbé Faria*, which is nothing more than the *second-sight*, he says. I recollect that last year, in the chimney corner of an old castle, around which we were telling tales in the manner of the *good old times*, (of which may heaven preserve us!) an ex-professor of the university of Oxford, explained to me very elaborately this second-sight, the particular appendage of the highlanders of his country, and particularly of the males of his own family. I did not well comprehend the psychologic explanation he gave me of it in the language of an adept, each word of which should have required a new definition; but I recollect one of the many examples he cited to me in support of his marvellous doctrine, I shall relate it here as an oratorial precaution.

"I belong, as you know, (it is the doctor who speaks) to one of the most ancient families of old Caledonia. One of my ancestors perished on the scaffold during the civil wars, of which Scotland has been so long the bloody scene, and the papers of our house, (upon which depended the undoubted rights to a large fortune and a peerage for the head of the elder branch of our family,) had been lost for more than two centuries. All the inquiries that had been made from father to son proved fruitless; and for a long time past we had given up the hope of recovering those precious titles, when one winter's night, in the month of December, 1737, my grand-father, being alone with my father, in a small house they occupied in one of the suburbs of London, and after an attack of the gout which had already kept him many months in his arm-chair, was taken with a numbness, the inevitable harbinger of the second-sight. On recovering from this lethargy, which lasted twelve hours, my grand-father called for his son, and said to him, "Our titles are found, and with them our rank and our fortune. Sit down, Arthur, and, without interrupting me, write down the instructions I am going to give you, and which you must follow exactly as dictated." "To-morrow my son will go out at seven o'clock precisely; he will repair to Westminster-bridge; he will there find a very large man, with a woollen wig, dressed in a brown coat with ivory buttons; my son will accost this unknown individual, after picking up his hat which the wind will have carried away, and, in handing it to him with politeness, Arthur will ask him a place in his calash to repair with him to the village of Epping. Arrived at this village, the calash will stop before a large brick house, near the middle of the principal street of Epping. The owner of this house, with whom my son will have travelled, will no doubt invite him to dinner; Arthur will accept. Towards the end of the dinner, when the farmer's wife and her daughters will have quitted the table, my son will beg his host to conduct him to a large garret, above a barn attached to the stables. The farmer will appear surprised at this request; but Arthur will not answer for the present to the questions that may be put to him. The farmer will search a long time for the key of the garret; Arthur will go and take it from a shelf which will be found above the bed of the first farmer's boy. Under an immense pile of harnesses and ploughing utensils of which this garret is encumbered, Arthur will discover a chest, hooped with iron, bound with brass nails; with the consent of the owner, he will break the pad-lock which keeps it shut, and, in this chest, he will find all the papers of our house, of which he will require a schedule to be made by one of the justices of the peace of the county."

"My father," continued the doctor, "fulfilled exactly the instructions he had received from my grand father. He met on Westminster-bridge the farmer of Epping, travelled with him, and found in his house, at the hour and place specified, and in the manner indicated, the family papers, the existence of which had been revealed to my grand-father in that intuitive vision which we call second-sight."

I cannot conceal to my readers that I laughed at the story I have just told as dictated to me by my noble Scotchman, and that all the proofs with which he endeavoured to support its reality, could not conquer my incredulity; but if it is so easy to deny what another relates, how can one refuse to believe what he has seen himself?

Since my infancy I am subject to a kind of night-mare, he consequences of which, often very extraordinary, were not till now the object of any observation. I had only remarked, that the painful extacy it threw me in, was always in consequence of a strong contention of mind, of labours prolonged beyond the limits of the attention I am susceptible to give any subject, and that it participated of the nature of the objects which had occupied me for some length of time.

A recent event, of little importance by itself, but which is connected with the great political interest of the day, new social order, had insensibly led me to the examination of this question: Could the establishment of the religious orders be effected in France? And supposing it possible, would it occasion the

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26. 1824.

THE TARIFF BILL

We publish in this day's paper the proceedings of the first meeting held at Milledgeville by the citizens, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures were necessary to counteract the injurious effects which will result from the operation of the tariff bill recently passed by the Congress of the United States. We will be gratified to see the measures can be adopted by the people of the southern states, to avert the evil consequences which the tariff bill will occasion. But in the mean time we must express our inability to conceive the nature of the measures, and, much less, to ascertain whether they would be efficacious and constitutional, and could be generally adopted. The tariff bill has become a law of the land; we will have to obey its declarations until repealed by the national legislature. Should, however, means be within the power of the people of the south to counteract the ruinous effect of the law in question, they will no doubt be unanimously resorted to. It would be well for the citizens of every county—of every district, to meet and take the subject under serious consideration; and as the citizens of Milledgeville have given the example, they will communicate to their fellow citizens of the other counties of the state their views upon this important subject.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

This committee met at Washington on the 9th inst. pursuant to adjournment—all the members present except Messrs. Randolph and Owens. No business was transacted except to adopt a general plan of proceeding in the investigation. On the 8th, a letter addressed by Mr Edwards to the committee, was read, in which he objects to being examined as a witness, on the ground that he had no additional facts, or evidence, within his own knowledge, to communicate. The committee have not yielded to Mr Edward's request to be excused from an examination himself. On the 10th, the examination of witnesses, at the instance of Mr. Edwards, were continued, comprising all the clerks of the office of the secretary of the treasury, and nearly all the officers of the banks of the District of Columbia, who were not examined the preceding day. On the 11th, Messrs Cheves, Forsyth, Jennings of Indiana, &c were examined. The National Intelligencer says, that on the 12 h, Mr. Edwards was to have been examined, which would close the examination of witnesses. We may hear very soon of the result of this additional investigation. The letter of Gen Harrison throws a great light on the subject of the deposites of the public money in the western banks. We request our readers to pay particular attention to it. This gentleman is not a friend of Mr. Crawford for the presidency; but his honour and justice were appealed to, he did not hesitate. Would to God that all the public characters of the country had the feelings and virtues of Gen.

Having reached the end of this long gallery, I could distinctly hear the plaintive voices of some young girls, and, in those accents modulated by sufferance, I thought I could discover the nature of the punishment which drew them forth. In seeking for the place where they were, I discovered a window, and I succeeded in getting up as high as the broken glasses, through which I saw with as much surprise as indignation, what was passing in the interior of this wretched room. An old man, pale and look, on his knees before a little chapel, was reciting prayers with a loud voice, while six young girls, naked to the waist, the eldest of whom could not be more than sixteen years of age, were striking their bodies with the scourge with which every one of them was armed. The old man discontinued now and then his prayers for the purpose of exciting their zeal, and condemning the weakness of those with whom for his appeared to diminish. I think it proper to be silent about the mysterious things I was a witness of, and to which I put a stop in throwing, by my presence, terror in this curious assembly.

The door opened; the director of this house hastened to conceal his victims from my sight; but he could not prevent one of them from coming and throwing herself at my feet, and from revealing to me the nature, object and means of this strange association. The violent emotion the recital of this young girl made me feel, and the audacity and composure the man displayed in the explanation we had together, put me in such a passion, that it made me jump out of my bed and I awoke.

The next day I found in my recollection so fresh and so deep an impression of the objects I had had under my eyes during the night, that I could not resist the species of superstition which led me to seek for some reality of my dream. I had yet present in my imagination, the circumstances, the faces, and, even, the names of the persons I had seen in my dream. I went Monday morning in that —— street, of which before I did not suppose the existence. I recognised the house before I had seen the number, which I recollected perfectly well. What was my surprise in finding again the breach through which I had entered in my dream! I did not judge proper, as it may well be imagined, to introduce myself through the same aperture. I rang the bell; a long time elapsed before the door was opened; a woman, in the garb of a nun, and of a face which did no honour to the dress she wore, introduced me with a bad grace in the interior of this species of cloister, where I found again successively all the marks my imagination had imprinted there. As I could not obtain any information from the sister who attended upon me as a guide, I required she should conduct me to the mother superior, or at any rate, to the directress of the house.

She conducted me with great uneasiness across the long gallery I had been in during my dream. To the questions I made to her of the use of the dark room before which we were passing, the window of which struck forcibly my sight, she contented herself in replying, that it was the parlour. From this room a little girl issued out, but she was hidden quickly from my sight. I went up stairs, to the second story, and they made me enter a room in which I saw with an astonishment I could not disguise, a man, whose features made me recollect those of the old man my mind had been struck with.

It seemed again to me that my visit occasioned an emotion more lively to him as I appeared to know the circumstances of which I came to be informed; and, in the fear to leave me with the suspicions I had conceived, he determined to apprise me of what he believed was not in his power to conceal.

He had established in this place a house of education for young girls designed for a monastic life. This community of which he was the director, belonged to the order of St. Francis; and the rules were not more rigid than those of other houses of the same order. I took the liberty in my dream to observe to him, that it was very extraordinary for a man to be found at the head of a community of women, and that I did no know any method x example of the prerogative he had assumed. This man, the eyes constantly bent on the ground all the time I was with him, answered, that he was responsible for his conduct but to his superiors. I insisted to no purpose on visiting the house, on knowing its internal regulations, the authority upon which it depended, and the number and description of the inmates; he persisted in his refusal; and the ringing of a bell having been heard, he begged me to withdraw in a supplicating tone, in which the affected softness of his language could not conceal his impatience.

I have related what I have dreamed—I have said what I thought I had seen—and the result has been such a confusion of ideas, that I cannot affirm where commences truth, or where illusion ends.

[COMMUNICATED]

To the Anti-Radicals.

As you often talk of what you are pleased to term the Radical Faction," will one or more of you be kind enough to inform the public, who compose this faction? When they first sprang up? What are their views? What changes have they effected? What were the circumstances under which these changes were deemed proper? What was the state of the finances when ed that men, who are so fond of talking and writing, will back out when asked for something more than round assertions by

A REPUBLICAN.

Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone

DIED, at his residence near this town, on Thursday morning last, in the 77th year of his age, COLONEL JOHN GRAVES. He was born in Culpepper county, Virginia. He entered the army in 1776, as a lieutenant, in the 8th Virginia regiment, and when he retired from the service, he had the rank and command of a Major. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and at the siege of York. When Gen. Greene, in 1781, had to cross the Yadkin river, Col. Graves was intrusted with the command of 200 men, detached by the general, to protect the passage of the troops. This small band, headed by their gallant commander, sustained a desperate encounter with the army of Cornwallis, and succeeded in protecting the passage of the American troops, and, themselves, in crossing the Yadkin, with the loss of only 3 men killed and 5 wounded.

During the eventful and critical period of the American revolution, Col. Graves was constantly in the field, defending with all the energy and bravery of his soul, the liberties of his native country. He never for one moment despaired of the great cause of which he was so gallant a champion. Amid the distresses of the southern army after the defeat of Gates at Camden, and during the retreat of the Americans before the victorious Cornwallis, Col. Graves, with cool intrepidity, supported every privation, and with the greatest fortitude waited for a change in the gloomy prospects that were before the American army at that time. By the assistance of Divine Providence, that change was effected; and all the dangers Colonel Graves had passed through—the bravery he had displayed on all occasions, were rewarded at the capture of Yorktown, by witnessing the British army lay down their arms at the feet of the Americans.

Shortly after peace, Col. Graves settled in Georgia. In 1786 he had the command of a regiment against the Creek Indians, who had commited acts of hostility upon the inhabitants of the state. The treaty of Shoulder-Bone with the Indians soon followed, to which he was a witness. At the last presidential election he was elected by the legislature one of the electors.

We will not dwell on his private virtues. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a benevolent neighbor, and a good master. A man who carried to his grave the regrets and affections of a whole community—who was conveyed to his last earthly home with tears and lamentations, must have been, indeed, during life, good and virtuous. Col. Graves has left behind him a disconsolate widow, and a son whose filial piety towards his aged sire was as exemplary as it was sincere.

A few years more, and not a vestige of those patriot heroes who established their country's independence, will be seen upon earth. But shall not their memories live forever? Shall not their noble deeds be transmitted from generation to generation? Shall not their virtues, patriotism, and devotion to civil and political liberty, stimulate every rising generation to follow their bright examples? When the names of those patriots will be forgotten; when their names will be no more

☞ The undersigned inform their fellow citizens, that the celebration of the anniversary of our Independence, at Mallorysville, has been changed from the 5th to Saturday the 3d of July next, when the Rev. Sylvanus Gibson will perform the usual religious ceremonies, succeeded by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Col. Richard J. Willis, and an oration, commemorative of the occasion, by Col. Duncan G. Campbell.

Lemuel Wootten,
Thomas P. Mallory, } Com. of Arrs.
Bedford Cade,

Mallorysville, 9th June, 1824.

CARD.

Z. FLORANCE, Surgeon Dentist, in giving his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, for the encouragement he received last year, informs them that he has arrived again in this place, where he will remain for a few days, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen who may require his services in the several branches of his profession. He may be found at all times at the Hotel of Mr. Sneed. Persons wishing his services in private families can call and see his work, manufactured on a new principle, which he warrants. His object in visiting the up-country is to evade the sickly season in Augusta. He will from this place visit Athens and all the principal villages and towns in the up-country.

Teeth and Gums.

The diseases of the Teeth and Gums are chiefly owing to our own neglect; the parts of the aliments which lodge about them after mastication, growing acrid and corrosive, the gums are thereby first affected, as being the most tender parts, and after these corruptions are produced, commonly called the Tartar of the Teeth, which destroying both their texture and whiteness not only deprives the mouth of its principal ornaments, but brings on violent tooth aches, and renders the Gums livid and putrid, and offensive to ourselves and others.—But though people in general may prevent those inconveniences, by care and attention at first, yet, if they are once suffered to take place, it is no longer in the power of the sufferer to remove them, this being properly the province of the experienced Dentist, who has made the maladies of the Teeth & Gums, with their attendant evils, the principal object and end of his studies.

Mr. Florance, Dentist,

By long practice, a close application to business, and a thorough knowledge of the structure of the Teeth and Gums, has made all the operations in those parts quite familiar to him, insomuch that what some Dentists have judged impracticable, he hath performed with ease and safety.

He places Teeth both real and artificial, (making the latter with pure enamel) from a single one to an entire set so accurately, that they shall answer every purpose of the natural. Thus the greatest deficiencies are supplied with ornaments, which have the recommendation of utility.

Those Teeth that have fallen out of their sockets, which frequently happens, though in a perfect sound state, he, by a method peculiar to himself, replaces as firm as ever, without the least pain or uneasiness to the patient.

He clears the Teeth, if ever so discoloured, of all their foulness and tartar, without pain, and renders them white and as fair as ever in half an hour.

at his watch, and to put it up again, and call for another bottle: at last some one asked the reason of this? "Why," said he, "I have ordered this tent to be mined by a new method—it is to be blown up at a certain minute, and I am anxious to go out to see the explosion." The tent, it will scarcely be believed, was soon cleared, without waiting for the other bottle.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26. 1824.

THE TARIFF BILL.

We publish in this day's paper the proceedings of the first meeting held at Milledgeville by the citizens, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures were necessary to counteract the injurious effects which will result from the operation of the tariff bill recently passed by the Congress of the United States. We will be gratified to see the measures can be adopted by the people of the southern states, to avert the evil consequences which the tariff bill will occasion. But in the mean time we must express our inability to conceive the nature of the measures, and, much less, to ascertain whether they would be efficacious and constitutional, and could be generally adopted. The tariff bill has become a law of the land; we will have to obey its declarations until repealed by the national legislature. Should, however, means be within the power of the people of the south to counteract the ruinous effect of the law in question, they will no doubt be unanimously resorted to. It would be well for the citizens of every county,—of every district, to meet and take the subject under serious consideration; and as the citizens of Milledgeville have given the example, they will communicate to their fellow citizens of the other counties of the state their views upon this important subject.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

This committee met at Washington on the 7th inst. pursuant to adjournment—all the members present except Messrs. Randolph and Owens. No business was transacted except to adopt a general plan of proceeding in the investigation. On the 8th, a letter addressed by Mr Edwards to the committee, was read, in which he objects to being examined as a witness, on the ground that he had no additional facts, or evidence, within his own knowledge, to communicate. The committee have not yielded to Mr Edward's request to be excused from an examination himself. On the 10th, the examination of witnesses, at the instance of Mr. Edwards, were continued, comprising all the clerks of the office of the secretary of the treasury, and nearly all the officers of the banks of the District of Columbia, who were not examined the preceding day. On the 11th, Messrs Cheves, Forsyth, Jennings of Indiana, &c were examined. The National Intelligencer says, that on the 12 th, Mr. Edwards was to have been examined, which would close the examination of witnesses. We may hear very soon of the result of this additional investigation. The letter of Gen Harrison throws a great light on the subject of the deposites of the public money in the western banks. We request our readers to pay particular attention to it. This gentleman is not a friend of Mr. Crawford for the presidency; but his honour and justice were appealed to, he did not hesitate. Would to God that all the public characters of the country had the feelings and virtues of Gen. Harrison.

Translated from the French for the Washington News.

(*From Le Franc Parleur.*)

THE NIGHTMARE.

However sceptic one may be, he is compelled to acknowledge that there are things which reason cannot explain, and at which the most active imagination cannot attain by the help of the senses; it appears that something of a super-human nature is required to create within us ideas of those things, and that this knowledge can be acquired but by a species of revelation which is conveyed to our minds without passing through any material organ.

Olaus Magnus, in his scientific history of the people of the north, (*Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus*) informs us, with all the simplicity and credulity of Plutarch, that the Laplanders when they want to know what is passing far from them, send on a voyage of discovery their most familiar demon, and that after exciting their imaginations by the sound of drums and certain instruments of music, they feel a kind of intoxication, during which, things are evidently revealed to them of which, in their natural state they would have acquired no knowledge.

Socrates and Jerome Cardan, (who had nothing but this in common) had, as well as the Laplanders, a familiar demon at their orders. All the mysteries that had been made from father to son proved fruitless; and for a long time past we had given up the hope of recovering those precious titles, when one winter's night, in the month of December, 1737, my grand-father, being alone with my father, in a small house they occupied in one of the suburbs of London, and after an attack of the gout which had already kept him many months in his arm-chair, was taken with a numbness, the inevitable harbinger of the second-sight. On recovering from this lethargy, which lasted twelve hours, my grand-father called for his son, and said to him, "Our titles are found, and with them our rank and our fortune. Sit down, Arthur, and, without interrupting me, write down the instructions I am going to give you, and which you must follow exactly as dictated." "To-morrow my son will go out at seven o'clock precisely; he will repair to Westminster bridge; he will there find a very large man with a woollen wig, dressed in a brown coat with ivory buttons; my son will accost this unknown individual, after picking up his hat which the wind will have carried away, and, in handing it to him with politeness, Arthur will ask him a place in his calash to repair with him to the village of Epping. Arrived at this village, the calash will stop before a large brick house, near the middle of the principal street of Epping. The owner of this house, with whom my son will have travelled, will no doubt invite him to dinner; Arthur will accept: Towards the end of the dinner, when the farmer's wife and her daughters will have quitted the table, my son will beg his host to conduct him to a large garret, above a barn attached to the stables. The farmer will appear surprised at this request; but Arthur will not answer for the present to the questions that may be put to him. The farmer will search a long time for the key of the garret; Arthur will go and take it from a shelf which will be found above the bed of the first farmer's boy. Under an immense pile of harnesses and ploughing utensils, of which this garret is encumbered, Arthur will discover a chest, hooped with iron, bound with brass nails; with the consent of the owner, he will break the padlock which keeps it shut, and, in this chest, he will find all the papers of our house, of which he will require a schedule to be made by one of the justices of the peace of the county."

"My father," continued the doctor, "fulfilled exactly the instructions he had received from my grand father. He met on Westminster bridge the farmer of Epping, travelled with him, and found in his house, at the hour and place specified, and in the manner indicated, the family papers, the existence of which had been revealed to my grand-father in that intuitive vision which we call second-sight."

I cannot conceal to my readers that I laughed at the story I have just told as dictated to me by my noble Scotchman, and that all the proofs with which he endeavoured to support its reality, could not conquer my incredulity; but if it is so easy to deny what another relates, how can one refuse to believe what he has seen himself?

Since my infancy I am subject to a kind of nightmare, the consequences of which, often very extraordinary, were not till now the object of any observation. I had only remarked, that the painful exacy it threw me in, was always in consequence of a strong contention of mind, of labours prolonged beyond the limits of the attention I am susceptible to give any subject, and that it participated of the nature of the objects which had occupied me for some length of time.

A recent event, of little importance by itself, but which is connected with the great political interest of the new social order, had insensibly led me to the examination of this question: Could the establishment of the religious orders be effected in France? And supposing it possible, would it occasion the ruin of the constitutional monarchy? I got so warm on this idea, that phantoms sprung up before my imagination, and that I believed in the existence of a mysterious synod which is working in France for monachal regeneration. My head got exalted; a slight fever took hold of my senses; I went to bed soon; and, my eyes opened, in a state which was a medium between sleep and watching, I was taken by a violent fit of the nightmare, during which I had a vision, the details of which I have not forgotten.

I was, or as I should say, I thought I found myself towards night on the heights of Charonne. In crossing —— street, opposite a large decayed house, I heard groans, coming to my ears through the vague noise which the tumult of a large city produces afar off. I thought I could distinguish the place whence the lamentations came; I knocked at the door; it was not opened. Time had made a breach in an outer wall; with the help of the rubbish collected in one heap on the side of the street, I got over the obstacles in my way, and, guided by the plaintive sounds which had at first fixed my attention, I crossed a yard, covered almost with grass. I came, without meeting any body, to the entrance of an old building in a ruinous condition, where I entered by a long arched gallery, hardly lighted by the feeble glimmering of a lamp suspended at the other extremity.

The circumstances, the faces, and, even, the names of the persons I had seen in my dream. I went Monday morning in that —— street, of which before I did not suppose the existence. I recognised the house before I had seen the number, which I recollected perfectly well. What was my surprise in finding again the breach through which I had entered in my dream! I did not judge proper, as it may well be imagined, to introduce myself through the same aperture. I rang the bell; a long time elapsed before the door was opened; a woman, in the garb of a nun, and of a face which did no honour to the dress she wore, introduced me with a bad grace in the interior of this species of cloister, where I found again successively all the marks my imagination had imprinted there. As I could not obtain any information from the sister who attended upon me as a guide, I required she should conduct me to the mother superior, or at any rate, to the directress of the house.

She conducted me with great uneasiness across the long gallery I had been in during my dream. To the questions I made to her of the use of the dark room before which we were passing, the window of which struck forcibly my sight, she contented herself in replying, that it was the parlour. From this room a little girl issued out, but she was hidden quickly from my sight. I went up stairs, to the second story, and they made me enter a room in which I saw with an astonishment I could not disguise, a man, whose features made me recollect those of the old man my mind had been ruck with.

It seemed again to me that my visit occasioned an emotion more lively to him as I appeared to know the circumstances of which I came to be informed; and, in the fear to leave me with the suspicions I had conceived, determined to apprise me of what he believed was not in his power to conceal.

He had established in this place a house of education for young girls designed for a monastic life. This community of which he was the director, belonged to the order of St. Francis; and the rules were not more rigid than those of other houses of the same order I took the liberty in my dream to observe to him, that it was very extraordinary for a man to be found at the head of a community of women, and that I did no know any period x example of the prerogative he had assumed This man, the eyes constan ly bent on the ground all the time I was with him, answered, that he was responsible for his conduct but to his superiors. I insisted to no purpose on visiting the house, on knowing its internal regulations, the authority upon which it depended, and the number and description of the inmates; he persisted in his refusals; and the ringing of a bell having been heard, he begged me to withdraw in a supplicating tone, in which the affected softness of his language could not conceal his impatience.

I have related what I have dreamed—I have said what I thought I had seen—and the result has been such a confusion of ideas, that I cannot affirm where commences truth, or where illusion ends.

[COMMUNICATION.]

To the Anti-Radicals.

As you often talk of what you are pleased to term the Radical "Faction," will one or more of you be kind enough to inform the public, who compose this faction? When they first sprang up? What are their views? What changes have they effected? What were the circumstances under which these changes were deemed proper? What was the state of the finances when they recommended economy, and compelled its adoption? What has been annually saved to the country by their system? Is there any similarity in their conduct and that of Jefferson when he succeeded Adams? Is there any similarity in the opposition of the Anti-Radicals to retrenchment and that of the federalists to Mr. Jefferson's system of economy? Has any more harm resulted from the Radical system than from the Jeffersonian? Has not public good been the result of both?

These questions will do for the present. Before proceeding to answer them, it might be well enough to define the word "Faction." This is not however particularly desired, as the public will, no doubt, be able to apply it properly. If the answers are not given by the Anti-Radicals, they may be given by a Radical. But it is hardly suppos-

wounded.

During the eventful and critical period of the American revolution, Col. Graves was constantly in the field, defending with all the energy and bravery of his soul, the liberties of his native country. He never for one moment despaired of the great cause of which he was so gallant a champion. Amid the distresses of the southern army after the defeat of Gates at Camden, and during the retreat of the Americans before the victorious Cornwallis, Col. Graves, with cool intrepidity, supported every privation, and with the greatest fortitude waited for a change in the gloomy prospects that were before the American army at that time. By the assistance of Divine Providence, that change was effected; and all the dangers Colonel Graves had passed through—the bravery he had displayed on all occasions, were rewarded at the capture of Yorktown, by witnessing the British army lay down their arms at the feet of the Americans.

Shortly after peace, Col. Graves settled in Georgia. In 1786 he had the command of a regiment against the Creek Indians, who had committed acts of hostility upon the inhabitants of the state. The treaty of Shoulder-Bone with the Indians soon followed, to which he was a witness. At the last presidential election he was elected by the legislature one of the electors.

We will not dwell on his private virtues. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a benevolent neighbor, and a good master. A man who carried to his grave the regrets and affections of a whole community—who was conveyed to his last earthly home with tears and lamentations, must have been, indeed, during life, good and virtuous. Col. Graves has left behind him a disconsolate widow, and a son whose filial piety towards his aged sire was as exemplary as it was sincere.

A few years more, and not a vestige of those patriot heroes who established their country's independence, will be seen upon earth. But shall not their memories live forever? Shall not their noble deeds be transmitted from generation to generation? Shall not their virtues, patriotism, and devotion to civil and political liberty, stimulate every rising generation to follow their bright examples? When the names of those patriots will be forgotten; when their names will be no more themes for elogies; and when their virtues and patriotism will cease to be appreciated, then, and only then, shall the name of an American citizen be no longer the proudest title a man can acquire.

——, at his residence near this place, on the 16th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. THOMAS SEMMES, in the 71st year of his age; he was a native of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, and for the last twenty five years a resident of this county.

ATTENTION

Wilkes Dragoons!

THE orders for parade on the 5th July next, are countermanded.

By order,

Wm. Q. Anderson, O. S.

June 24, 1824.

Persons wishing his services in private families can call and see his work, manufactured on a new principle, which he warrants. His object in visiting the up-country is to evade the sickly season in Augusta. He will from this place visit Athens and all the principal villages and towns in the up-country.

Teeth and Gums.

The diseases of the Teeth and Gums are chiefly owing to our own neglect; the parts of the aliments which lodge about them after mastication, growing acrid and corrosive, the gums are thereby first affected, as being the most tender parts, and after these corruptions are produced, commonly called the Tartar of the Teeth, which destroying both their texture and whiteness not only deprives the mouth of its principal ornaments, but brings on violent tooth aches, and renders the Gums livid and putrid, and offensive to ourselves and others.—But though people in general may prevent those inconveniences, by care and attention at first, yet, if they are once suffered to take place, it is no longer in the power of the sufferer to remove them, this being properly the province of the experienced Dentist, who has made the maladies of the Teeth & Gums, with their attendant evils, the principal object and end of his studies.

Mr. Florance, Dentist,

By long practice, a close application to business; and a thorough knowledge of the structure of the Teeth and Gums, has made all the operations in those parts quite familiar to him, insomuch that what some Dentists have judged impracticable, he hath performed with ease and safety.

He places Teeth both real and artificial, (making the latter with pure enamel) from a single one to an entire set so accurately, that they shall answer every purpose of the natural. Thus the greatest deficiencies are supplied with ornaments, which have the recommendation of utility.

Those Teeth that have fallen out of their sockets, which frequently happens, though in a perfect sound state, he, by a method peculiar to himself, replaces as firm as ever, without the least pain or uneasiness to the patient.

He clears the Teeth, if ever so discoloured, of all their foulness and tartar, without pain, and renders them white and as fair as ever in half an hour.

Teeth and Stumps extracted in the easiest manner, if ever so difficult.

He assists young ladies and gentlemen in the first and second dentition, and removes the Milk Teeth at proper seasons, lest they should incommode the regular growth of the succeeding ones; and if a deformity of this kind has taken place, through the want of a Dentist, Mr. Florance undertakes to correct it, provided the subject is not more than twenty years old, and restore the Teeth to their natural, regular and beautiful order.

N. B. A Tincture and Dentrifice Paste, prepared by him only, which preserves the Teeth and changes them to a beautiful white, cures the gums of the Scurvy, and makes breath at all times sweet and agreeable, and cures the Tooth Ache immediately, with proper directions how to use it.—June 25, 1824.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro girl named Mary, about twelve years old; levied on by a constable as the property of John Laws to satisfy an execution in favor of William Lunsford against said John Laws: property pointed out by plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bub; levied on as the property of Rayland Beasly to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs. said Beasly.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one thousand and eighty-three and three tenths acres, more or less, whereon Cecilia Porter now lives, and subject to the right of dower; levied on as the property of Benjamin Porter, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Winefred Carter vs. Cecilia Porter executrix of Benjamin Porter, deceased, together with sundry other executions vs the same: property pointed out by said executrix.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and twenty one acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William Stone, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Samuel W. Wade, and others; levied on as the property of Lesley Coats, to satisfy two executions, one in the name of Nathaniel M'Coy vs. Lesley Coats, and the other obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Alexander Pope vs. Lesley Coats: property pointed out by plaintiff and plaintiffs' counsel.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Lyons, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lucas vs. Daniel Rapelye, & William R Smith, against William C. Lyman—one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans's others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy, about eighteen, Kitty a woman about twenty five, Malinda about twenty-eight, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy seven, Bob five, and Polly two, Jack about nine, and John two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman; eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Kitty, Malinda, Nancy, James, Archy and Polly, and the six head of work horses, and the cart, and gear, and the cattle, and hogs, and fifty barrels of corn, and the fodder, and the side board, and furniture, and the ploughs, and the axes, and the hoes, and the colt, and the yoke of oxen, and the stacks of fodder, and the beds, steads and furniture, and the windsor chairs

One tract of land containing one hundred and forty one acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William Stone, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Samuel Wade, and others; levied on as the property of Lesley Coats, to satisfy two executions, one in the name of Nathaniel McCoy vs. Lesley Coats, and the other obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Alexander Pope vs. Lesley Coats; property pointed out by plaintiff and plaintiffs' counsel.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R. Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy, about eighteen, Kitty a woman about twenty-five, Melinda about twenty-eight, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy seven, Bob five, and Polly two, Jack about nine, and Julia two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, stands and furniture, six windsor chairs fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman; eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Melinda, and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

June 4, 1824

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

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax—amount due $13 75: property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, Shff.

May 1, 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

nexed of John Sherman, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Andrew G. Semmes; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Mead M'Leadon to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of Lewis M'Lendon, deceased, for the use of Nelson Powell, guardian, &c. vs. Mead M'Leadon and E. Mad M'Leadon.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Amy; levied on as the property of Lucy M. Hutchens, in the hands of Nelson Powell, guardian, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas W. Cobb against Nelson Powell and Francis M'Lendon, administrators of Lewis M'Lendon, deceased.

John Burks, D. S.

June 4, 1824.

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

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Elon M'Leadon, to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO,

Three negroes, viz: Dolly a woman about 21 years old, and her two children, a boy about 4 years old, and another about two years old; levied on as the property of James Baird to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO,

William Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of William Moore by a fi fa stable and returned to me to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Maria; levied on as the property of Mead M'Leadon to satisfy an execution in favour of Josiah Wells vs. said M'Leadon and Allen P. Rice, security

ALSO,

27 acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Thomas Roberts, and others; levied on as the property of James Boarwright to satisfy an execution in favor of Stone and Lane.

ALSO,

One negro man named Mark; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions against said Hill.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Rachel; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions against said Hill, and subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage, levied on by William Richardson, constable, and returned to me.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Mariah; levied on as the property of John Hill, by William Richardson, constable, and returned to me to

One wash stand, one sopha frame, a mahogany table frames, 1 dining table, 2 pine tables, 1 small do. 1 mahogany sideboard, 1 sufa, 1 mahogany bookcase, 1 pine side board, 1 candle, 1 iron kettle & pot, 1 grid iron, and 1 trundle bedstead; levied on as the property of James M'Cleskey to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of Elizabeth Sasnett; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winfred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the same returned to me by a constable

William Smith, Shff.

June 5, 1824.

Monthly Notices.

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

Ethelderd Ross, adm'r.

December 1, 1823. m9m

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

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb 4, 1824. m9m

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

NINE months after date, application wil be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r

April 1, 1824. m9m

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

Nelson Powell, }
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.

January 30th 1824.

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fate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Peter Burg, also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District No two for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased

R. H. Long, }
A. H. Gibson, } ex'rs.
James Wingfield, }

March 2, 1824.

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

William Robertson, }
William Slaton, } adm'rs.

Nov. 3 1823. 44—tf

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824 m9m

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

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824.

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

H. RAMON MERCER, adm'r.

March 1, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes at September term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.

May 4, 1824. m4t

Ganaway Martin, adm'r.

May 3. 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing about 7 acres lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Upton creek adjoining Wm Arnett, and others for the benefit of Felix Arnett minor orphan of Edward Arnett, deceased

James W. Jack, guardian.

May 1 1824 m9m

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

Read and agreed to unanimously.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 14, 1823.
Read and concurred in.

DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 18, 1823.

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

Nov. 25. m11m

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dudley Stinson, dec'd, are required to make immediate payment, and all those to whom said estate may be indebted, are requested to present their demands within the time prescribed by law.

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

June 1, 1824. 23—4t

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] *WASHINGTON*, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1824. [No 27.

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

As experience has discovered to us the little attention paid to printing debts, and the great difficulty and expense in collecting such debts; & as a few only can be called liberal in paying punctually what they owe *justly*, to the printer, we have, *after due consideration*, come to this conclusion, that we cannot nor to give CREDIT We are compelled, therefore, to adopt a new plan in consequence of this determination, our terms shall in future be, for the paper three dollars per annum, if paid in advance four dollars, if paid within six months—and five dollars if paid only at the end of the year For advertisements, they are to be paid in advance sheriff sales excepted which are to be paid quarterly The above terms shall be strictly observed, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them

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

☞ We are authorized to announce Doct. FELIX G HAY as a candidate for the House of Representatives of this State

MAY 8, 1824

☞ WE have been requested to announce JAMES REMBERT, Esq as a candidate to represent Wilkes County in the lower house of the General Assembly.

MAY 4, 1824.

To the ELECTORS *of Wilkes County.*

HAVING been absent from the county most of the time since my return from the legislature, and intending a journey to the state of Alabama, (where I shall probably be detained until about the first of July) I have thought it proper to communicate to you through this medium, that I am again a candidate to represent the county in the House of Representatives of this state. Should my public conduct meet your approbation, (and I have investigation) I flatter myself with again obtaining the same honor any which has been bestowed upon me heretofore

I am respectfully
Your fellow citizen,
W. C. Lyman.

May 14, 1824 20—tf

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand.

Have entered into a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31: 1

A Card.

DR. FLORANCE, Surgeon Dentist, in giving his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, for the encouragement he received last year, informs them that he has arrived again in this place, where he will remain for a few days, and respectfully solicits

ers.—But though people in general may prevent those inconveniences, by care and attention at first, yet, if they are once suffered to take place, it is no longer in the power of the sufferer to remove them, this being properly the province of the experienced Dentist, who has made the maladies of the Teeth & Gums, with their attendant evils, the principal object and end of his studies.

Mr. Florance, Dentist,

By long practice, a close application to business, and a thorough knowledge of the structure of the Teeth and Gums, has made all the operations to those parts quite familiar to him, insomuch that what some Dentists have judged impracticable, he hath performed with ease and safety.

He places Teeth both real and artificial, (making the latter with pure enamel) from a single one to an entire set so accurately, that they shall answer every purpose of the natural. Thus the greatest deficiencies are supplied with ornaments, which have the recommendation of utility.

Those Teeth that have fallen out of their sockets, which frequently happens, though in a perfect sound state, he, by a method peculiar to himself, replaces as firm as ever, without the least pain or uneasiness to the patient.

He clears the Teeth if ever so discoloured, of all their foulness and tartar, without pain, and renders them white and as fair as ever in half an hour.

Teeth and Stumps extracted in the easiest manner, if ever so difficult.

He assists young ladies and gentlemen in the first and second dentition, and removes the Milk Teeth at proper seasons, lest they should incommode the regular growth of the succeeding ones; and if a deformity of this kind has taken place, through the want of a Dentist, Mr. Florance undertakes to correct it, provided the subject is not more than twenty years old, and restore the Teeth to their natural, regular and beautiful order.

N.B. A Cincture and Dentrifice Paste, prepared by him only, which preserves the Teeth and changes them to a beautiful white, cures the gums of the Scurvy, and makes breath at all times sweet and agreeable, and cures the Tooth Ache immediately, with proper directions how to use it.—June 25. 1824

The noted pacing Horse
HYAGOGA

WILL stand in Washington the ensuing fall season Particulars hereafter. *James Clark.*
June 9. 1824.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

To the People of Georgia.

You in common with the good people of the American Union are about to give your voice in support of one of your fellow citizens to fill the highest office in the gift of a free people. Integrity, capacity, experience, and firmness, are the high attributes which should characterize the man to whom you confide the destinies of this great republic. Whether he possesses these qualifications, is the subject of your present inquiry. Whether his integrity cannot be questioned, whose course is open and candid, who owes not his political standing to provocation or intrigues, and who has given the most numerous external evidences, of an unbending patriotism.

But we have a citizen of our own state, who is strenuously supported for the Presidency. Is it iniquitous to oppose him?

Is it an unpardonable sin to *think* from fair data that he ought not to be elevated to that station? If any portion of my countrymen should be so uncharitable as to wish to set a limit to my privileges, I will claim protection under that provision in our national constitution which declares that Congress shall pass no law "abridging the freedom of speech." I will think and I will express my thoughts.

In support of Mr. Crawford we are called upon to act under the influence of state pride. But fellow-citizens there is a national pride, there is a nobler spirit of patriotism which should pervade the bosom of every American, of every Georgian. It embraces our country, it is confined to no section of the Union. And few indeed must be the merits of that candidate for office, who calls to his aid the influence of local prejudice, or whose friends are driven to the miserable resort of attributing to him opinions of national policy which he does not entertain. Mr. Crawford's opinion however is seldom unequivocally expressed on any subject of national policy which he does not entertain. Mr. Crawford's opinion however is seldom unequivocally expressed on any national concern. If it becomes necessary for him to make a communication on any matter of general interest to the country, his opinions are concealed behind the most careful ambiguity. In one instance however his opinion has been extracted by a resolution of Congress I have reference to the instance where under a resolution of Congress of 1817 or '18, he has recommended specific duties in almost the very terms of the tariff as reported to Congress by Mr. Todd. His friends in this state urge in his favor his opposition to this odious bill. But who can read the following comparison of the provisions of that bill with Mr. Crawford's report, without admitting that it raises a strong presumption of his being in favor of the tariff.

Mr. Crawford's recommendation.		*The Tariff as reported by Mr. Todd.*	
Anvils	2 cts	Anvils	2 cts
Axes broad each	50	Axes broad each	50
Axes narrow	"25	Axes narrow	" 25
Hatchets	"15	Hatchets	" 15
Adzes	"25	Adzes	" 25
Hammers blacksmith's	lb 2 1-2	Hammers blacksmith	lb 2 1-2
Claw do each	5	Claw do, each	5
Hoes, broad	12	Hoes, broad	12
Do narrow	10	Other hoes	10
Knives, carriers	40	Knives, carriers	40
Do cutting	25	Do cutting	25
Do drawing	25	Do drawing	25
Scythes	25	Scythes	25
Saws, cross	$1 00	Saws, cross	$1 00
Do whip	$1 00	Do whip	$1 00
Do Hand	25	Do hand	25
Do Tenon	33	Do Tenon	33

Are we have a citizen of our own state, who is strenuously supported for the Presidency. Is it iniquitous to oppose him?

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At present I will pursue the subject no further; but a more leisure moment may be taken to urge the claims of General Jackson to the confidence of the people. Let it be recollected that he stands at least as fair as Mr. Crawford with regard to the tariff question, and if any of Mr. C's friends choose to controvert this assertion, let it be by facts and plain reasoning, not by vain declamation. SIDNEY.

Remarks by the Editors.

We have never seen the report of Mr. Crawford, which our correspondent SIDNEY refers to—Neither had we heard of it before. We, however, take it for granted, that such a report was made, for we believe that SIDNEY would not, in any case, misrepresent a fact, for all this world's wealth. He will oblige us by furnishing a copy of the report, or at least, stating to us where we will find it. We have sought it in vain.

In the mean time we will put to him certain interrogatories, which we have no doubt he will answer with that promptness, candor and honesty, which are his distinguishing characteristics.

Is there not an immense difference between a Tariff proposed for the *improvement of the revenue*, & a Tariff proposed for *the protection of manufactures*; for that the taxes imposed by the first, are paid by *all classes* of the body politic, for the support of the government, while those imposed by the second, are paid by *one particular class* of the community for the support of *another particular class* of the *same* community?

Were not the taxes proposed by Mr. Crawford, recommended *solely for the purposes of revenue?*

Is not the character of any system of taxation, determined by the purposes for which it is adopted, & the ability of the people to pay?

Did not cotton, in 1817 and 1818, sell for from 25 to 33 cents per pd. and other articles in proportion?

Is not cotton now selling for from 8 to 12 cents—and has not every thing experienced a corresponding depression?

Assuming these enquiries to be answered in the affirmative, is not Mr. Todd's system, (with regard to the ability of the people now to pay,) though *nominally* the same with that of Mr. Crawford in 1817 and 1818, in *reality three* times as oppressive;—and with regard to its object, is it not *wholly different*—Mr. Crawford's being for revenue, and of course for the support of our government—Mr. Todd's being for man of Southern feelings?—General Jackson is one of those republicans who glories in doing the will of those who placed him in the Senate of the United States, and with his constituents his vote is approved. Mr. Crawford thinking himself secure of the people of the South has abandoned their principles and interests to angle for favor in other quarters.

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Though Mr. Crawford's opinions have been regularly laid before the public as has been represented, yet we find that either from misapprehension, inattention, or forgetfulness, they are in some cases not understood—and in others not known at all. He and his friends have nothing to conceal on this point, all they wish is to be rightly understood. Hence our determination to publish *again* all that he has ever said in regard to the Tariff To enable us to do this fairly and fully, we must have the report which SIDNEY refers to. We have all the documents *except this*, that are necessary for our purpose,

Will SIDNEY pardon us for noticing one suggestion he has made, that is more ungenerous than we had any reason to expect from him. —"Mr. C. thinking himself secure of the people of the South, (says S.) has abandoned their principles and interests to angle for favor in other quarters." We are sorry to find such a sentiment spring from such a source. And perhaps it might with many be deemed a sufficient notice of it, to fling in his teeth Gen. Jackson's votes on the cotton bagging question, vacillating as they did between retaining the tax to please Kentucky on the one hand, and striking it out to please the Southern people on the other. But we disdain such weapons of defence. They shall not soil our hands. We will simply refer SIDNEY and the public to the 3d Sec. of "an act to establish the Treasury Department" Laws U. S. Vol. 2. Bioren's ed. p. 48.

"Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, *to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public expenses* and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for money to be issued from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such service relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; *to make report, and give information, to either branch of the Legislature in person, or in writing,* (as he may be required, *respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate, or House of Representatives,*

May 4, 1824.

To the ELECTORS of Wilkes County.

HAVING been absent from the county most of the time since my return from the legislature, and intending a journey to the state of Alabama, (where I shall probably be detained until about the first of July) I have thought it proper to communicate to you through this medium, that I am again a candidate to represent the county in the House of Representatives of this state. Should my public conduct meet your approbation, (and I invite investigation) I flatter myself you will again extend the same favor which has been bestowed upon me heretofore

I am respectfully

Your fellow citizen,

W. C. Lyman.

May 4, 1824. 20—tf

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having entered into a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

A Card.

FLORANCE, Surgeon Dentist, in giving his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, for the encouragement he received last year, informs them that he has arrived again in this place, where he will remain for a few days, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen who may require his services in the several branches of his profession. He may be found at all times at the Hotel of Mr. Sneed. Persons wishing his services in private families can call and see his work, manufactured on a new principle, which he warrants. His object in visiting the up-country is to evade the sickly season in Augusta. He will from this place visit Athens and all the principal villages and towns in the up-country.

Teeth and Gums.

The diseases of the Teeth and Gums are chiefly owing to our own neglect; the parts of the aliments which lodge about them after mastication, growing acrid and corrosive, the gums are thereby first affected, as being the most tender parts, and after these corruptions are produced, commonly called the Tartar of the Teeth, which destroying both their texture and whiteness not only deprives the mouth of its principal ornaments, but brings on violent tooth aches, and renders the Gums livid and putrid, and offensive to ourselves and others.

They shall answer every purpose of the natural. Thus the greatest deficiencies are supplied with ornaments, which have the recommendation of utility.

Those Teeth that have fallen out of their sockets, which frequently happens, though in a perfect sound state, he, by a method peculiar to himself, replaces as firm as ever, without the least pain or uneasiness to the patient.

He clears the Teeth if ever so discoloured, of all their foulness and tartar, without pain, and renders them white and as fair as ever in half an hour.

Teeth and Stumps extracted in the easiest manner, if ever so difficult.

He assists young ladies and gentlemen in the first and second dentition, and removes the Milk Teeth at proper seasons, lest they should incommode the regular growth of the succeeding ones; and if a deformity of this kind has taken place, through the want of a Dentist, Mr. Florance undertakes to correct it; provided the subject is not more than twenty years old, and restore the Teeth to their natural, regular and beautiful order.

N. B. A Tincture and Dentrifice Paste, prepared by him only, which preserves the Teeth and changes them to a beautiful white, cures the gums of the Scurvy, and makes breath at all times sweet and agreeable, and cures the Tooth Ache immediately, with proper directions how to use it.—June 25, 1824.

The noted pacing Horse

SARATOGA

WILL stand in Washington the ensuing fall season. Particulars hereafter. *James Clark.*

June 9, 1824.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

To the People of Georgia.

You in common with the good people of the American Union are about to give your voice in support of some man to preside over this great Republic. As a people we are now happy—We enjoy good government—The smiles of Heaven have beamed upon, and blessed us under the administration of the present Chief Magistrate. His course has been wise, his policy liberal, and his name will long be cherished by every patriot. But with regard to him the tongue of defamation has not been silent. But where have we seen exemplary virtue, or conspicuous political integrity, that detraction with its thousand fangs has not attempted to mangle? Washington himself, who is remembered with a nation's gratitude, and whose name shines brightest on the historic page, Washington, I say, strange and infamous to tell, was burned and shot in effigy by some of his designing and factious countrymen! But enough of this. Our nation is prosperous and the people happy. "Every man can sit down under his own vine and under his own fig-tree, and there is none to molest or make him afraid." How shall we secure our nation's present prosperity?—It can be done only by selecting a man for our ruler, whose political influence of state pride. But fellow-citizens there is a national pride, there is a nobler spirit of patriotism which should pervade the bosom of every American, of every Georgian. It embraces our country, it is confined to no section of the Union. And few indeed must be the merits of that candidate for office, who calls to his aid the influence of local prejudice, or whose friends are driven to the miserable resort of attributing to him opinions of national policy which he does not entertain. Mr. Crawford's opinion however is seldom unequivocally expressed on any subject of national policy which he does not entertain. Mr. Crawford's opinion however is seldom unequivocally expressed on any national concern. If it becomes necessary for him to make a communication on any matter of general interest to the country, his opinions are concealed behind the most careful ambiguity. In one instance however his opinion has been extracted by a resolution of Congress. I have reference to the instance where under a resolution of Congress of 1817 or '18, he has recommended specific duties in almost the very terms of the tariff as reported to Congress by Mr. Todd. His friends in this state urge in his favor his opposition to this odious bill. But who can read the following comparison of the provisions of that bill with Mr. Crawford's report, without admitting that it raises a strong *presumption* of his being in favor of the tariff.

Mr. Crawford's recommendation.		*The Tariff as reported by Mr. Todd.*	
Anvils	2 cts	Anvils	2 cts
Axes, broad each	50	Axes, broad each	50
Axes, narrow	"25	Axes, narrow	" 25
Hatchets	"15	Hatchets	" 15
Adzes	"25	Adzes	" 25
Hammers blacksmith's	lb 2 1-2	Hammers blacksmith	lb 2 1-2
Claw do. each	5	Claw do. each	5
Hoes, broad	12	Hoes, broad	12
Do narrow	10	Other hoes	10
Knives, carriers	40	Knives, carriers	40
Do cutting	25	Do cutting	25
Do drawing	25	Do drawing	25
Scythes	25	Scythes	25
Saws, cross	$1 00	Saws, cross	$1 00
Do whip	$1 00	Do whip	$1 00
Do Hand	25	Do hand	25
Do Tennon	20	Do Tennon	20

The above is sufficient to show that the tariff is predicated upon the report of Mr. Crawford. It is however fair to state that some specific duties are imposed by the new tariff which were not recommended by Mr. Crawford, and others were recommended by him which have not been incorporated in the bill. In the report of Mr. Crawford, of which the above is an extract, a duty of six cents per yard on cotton bagging is recommended to Congress; the very tariff laid in the bill as originally reported by Mr. Todd. A duty of twenty cents per pair on cards (for carding) is likewise advised by him. This duty however so well calculated to have an onerous operation on a class of our community so little able to sustain it has not been adopted in the new tariff.

After this I hope to be deafened no more with the reiteration of Mr. Crawford's anti-tariff principles. His friends have not spared General Jackson for the support of the new tariff. Let them transfer their language to Mr. Crawford, whose friends still urge him on us as a

We have never seen the report of Mr. Crawford, which our correspondent SIDNEY refers to—Neither had we heard of it before. We, however, take it for granted, that such a report was made, for we believe that SIDNEY would not, in any case, misrepresent a fact, for all this world's wealth. He will oblige us by furnishing a copy of the report, or at least, stating to us where we will find it. We have sought it in vain.

In the mean time we will put to him certain interrogatories, which we have no doubt he will answer with that promptness, candor and honesty, which are his distinguishing characteristics.

Is there not an immense difference between a Tariff proposed for the *improvement of the revenue*, & a Tariff proposed for *the protection of manufactures;* for that the taxes imposed by the first, are paid by *all classes* of the body politic, for the support of the government, while those imposed by the second, are paid by *one particular class* of the community for the support of *another particular class* of the *same* community?

Were not the taxes proposed by Mr. Crawford, recommended *solely for the purposes of revenue?*

Is not the character of any system of taxation, determined by the purposes for which it is adopted, & the ability of the people to pay?

Did not cotton, in 1817 and 1818, sell for from 25 to 33 cents per pd. and other articles in proportion?

Is not cotton now selling for from 8 to 12 cents—and has not every thing experienced a corresponding depression?

Assuming these enquiries to be answered in the affirmative, is not Mr. Todd's system, (with regard to the ability of the people now to pay,) though *nominally* the same with that of Mr. Crawford in 1817 and 1818, in *reality three* times as oppressive;—and with regard to its object, is it not *wholly different*—Mr. Crawford's being for revenue, and of course for the support of our government—Mr. Todd's being for the purposes of prohibition, and of course for the support of the manufacturing interest, leaving the government to look out for itself.

We repeat the request that SIDNEY, will furnish us with an answer to these interrogatories, and also with a copy of the report to which he refers. We will tell him candidly what use we wish to make of it.

When the new Tariff came before the Senate, an intense degree of curiosity was excited to know how Gen. Jackson would vote.—It became our duty to give the information required by the people. This duty we have discharged; never once denying to General Jackson the right to think, to speak, and to vote as to him should seem best; but at the same time exercising the right we claim to ourselves, of expressing our opinion as to what influence that thinking, speaking & voting, would have on the interests of the Southern states. This was rendered the more necessary by that fact that he is proposed to us as a candidate for the Presidency. A citizen of our own state is also a candidate, whose opinions on all subjects connected with the

said in regard to the Tariff. To enable us to do this fairly and fully, we must have the report which SIDNEY refers to. We have all the documents *except this*, that are necessary for our purpose.

Will SIDNEY pardon us for noticing one suggestion he has made, that is more ungenerous than we had any reason to expect from him.—"Mr. C. thinking himself secure of the people of the South, (says S.) has abandoned their principles and interests to angle for favor in other quarters." We are sorry to find such a sentiment spring from such a source. And perhaps it might with many be deemed a sufficient notice of it, to fling in his teeth Gen. Jackson's votes on the cotton bagging question, vacillating as they did between retaining the tax to please Kentucky on the one hand, and striking it out to please the Southern people on the other. But we disdain such weapons of defence. They shall not soil our hands. We will simply refer SIDNEY and the public to the 31st sec. of an act to establish the Treasury Department" Laws U. S. Vol. 2, Bioren's ed. p. 48.

"Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, *to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public expenditures*, and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for money to be issued from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such service relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; *to make report, and give information, to either branch of the Legislature in person, or in writing*, (as he may be required) *respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate, or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his offices* and, generally, to perform all such services relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform."

Now we put it to the candor of SIDNEY, whether this section does not fully meet his charge? On Sidney's own showing, the report he refers to, was made in obedience to a resolution of Congress. He must therefore, explain to us how a public officer can be *justly* charged with deserting his friends and angling for favor elsewhere, when he does nothing more than merely discharge a duty imposed on him by the law establishing his office.

SIDNEY will indulge us with another moment's trespass on his patience. Admit for the sake of argument, (nothing else,) that Mr. Crawford is a high tariff man, as is represented. He has been held up to the public view, and chiefly by the supporters of Gen. Jackson, as a man utterly destitute of moral & political integrity—without firmness—without talents—without any claims on the gratitude of this nation for public services. He has been denounced for mismanaging

the public funds—for withholding information from Congress in relation to public matters, and mutilating it in others—for making false statements, in regard to the public funds, to save himself from disgrace—for suppressing public documents to screen his friend—for murder, lust, and all uncleanness The very man who first proposed General J. to the people of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the presidency, now says, raving with horrible fluency, that Mr. Crawford's late bodily afflictions, are the *retributive justice of Providence* for his *crimes!* Such a man is Mr. Crawford in the eyes of Gen. J's friends, if we are to place any reliance on the representations of their newspapers. How can SIDNEY for a moment think of justifying Gen. J's vote on the Tariff, by referring to the recommendation of Mr. C? How can Sidney reconcile to himself the attempt to prop the popularity of his favorite, by such a reference? It has been said that Gen. J's talents and qualifications eminently fit him for the office" of President, yet Sidney, concurring honestly, as we believe he does, in this opinion, finds it necessary to reduce his favorite to a humiliating predicament indeed, when he seeks a shelter for him behind the back of another who has been called every thing but an honest man.

WASHINGTON, *June* 14.

The COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION continued in session on Saturday, with the exception of a short recess for dinner, from an early hour in the forenoon until after 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Edwards, the prosecutor, was under examination during the whole of the day, until seven o'clock in the evening, when his further examination was postponed to Monday, and the testimony of Mr. Noble, a Senator from Indiana, was received, and occupied the Committee until the hour of adjournment. The investigation will, in all probability, be brought to a close to-morrow.

In advising our readers from time to time, of the proceedings of the Committee, we have carefully abstained from saying any thing as to the character of the testimony, or the facts, disclosed by the numerous witnesses who have been examined. In fact, the depositions of the great mass of them, have amounted to nothing, and had no bearing on the points at issue. We thought, however, that, in the present stage of the investigation, a different course would have been not only improper, but that there might be some risk of misapprehension, and, consequently some danger of communicating erroneous impressions to the public mind. We could wish that other prints of the city had pursued the same course, especially as the nature and effect of some of the testimony have, in our opinion, been misrepresented. It is unnecessary to be more particular on the subject now, as the report of the Committee will soon make known its unbiassed and impartial opinion; but, to rectify the errors alluded to, we will go so far as to state, for the information of the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury at a distance, as our opinion, from all we have heard of the evidence, that the public character of that officer will suffer no injury whatever, from this third, minute, and most rigid scrutiny. Whosoever else may have cause to deplore this investigation, [illegible] confident that the honorable them to disclose any fact relevant to the investigation. Mr. *Edwards* himself, has been, within that time, much before the Committee, answering interrogatories or questioning witnesses. Amongst several other gentlemen examined within the last three days, were the Hon. Mr. *Benton*, of Missouri, Hon Mr. *Noble*, of Indiana, Hon. Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, and Mr. *Ab. Bradley*, Assistant Postmaster General. We observed also before the Committee yesterday, one or two ladies, whose attendance had been required at the instance of Mr. *Edwards*, but we did not learn the purport of their testimony The Committee completed the examination of all the witnesses yesterday, unless they shall grant the application of Mr. *Edwards* to request the attendance of the Hon. *Rufus King*, which we understand is not probable; so that the Report may be anticipated in a few days.

Expecting that all the material evidence will be officially presented to the Public, by the Committee at the close of its most laborious and fatiguing duties, we shall avoid any attempt, by partial representations, to forestal public opinion upon the subject. Such odious manœuvres we leave to those print- whose cause, or whose natural propensities lead to such a course. *Ibid.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

We understand that no persons, but witnesses, are permitted to enter the Hall where the Committee sit, from no other consideration probably than that their deliberations and investigations may not be interrupted by a crowd. This may partly account for the fact, that such meagre sketches of their proceedings have yet been furnished to the Public. The following sketch, therefore, being the most satisfactory we have seen, and communicated to us by a gentleman of character, may be particularly acceptable at this moment, when such intense anxiety prevails upon the subject:

NINIAN EDWARDS

"I have been for several days in Washington and have conversed with many of the witnesses examined before the Committee of Investigation, and a parallel for Edwards's proceeding is to be found no where, unless indeed in the annals of the Holy Inquisition. His accusations have not been founded upon evidence; but, having conjectured that where so much was done during a long period of extreme difficulty, produced chiefly by the state of the currency, something must have unavoidably been done wrong, he perverted commendable acts into acts of pretended mismanagement; and then, to make out his case, he has summoned not the persons who have misinformed or abetted him, but, all such persons as, from their peculiar situation, might perhaps know something to be revealed to the injury of the Secretary of the Treasury; or, he is influenced by prejudice, party feeling, or personal resentment, to make some trivial incident appear an act of gross impropriety.

"With this view, it would seem, he drew before the Committee a cloud of witnesses;—amongst whom were between fifteen and twenty gentlemen from the banks of the District of Columbia; and nearly all the clerks immediately connected with Mr. Crawford in his own Department:—a formidable phalanx one would think, on the part of the prosecution, even against a great man. But, what is the result? Why, that the Secretary of the Treasury has not been implicated in the slightest degree, by any one of the witnesses. Not a single fact has been elicited, which can, in the slightest degree, affect the character of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a faithful and vigilant officer. Not a single fact has been elicited, which can, in the slightest degree, affect the character of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a faithful and vigilant officer. Not a single fact has been elicited, which can, in the slightest degree, affect the character of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a faithful and vigilant officer.

"The examination of Ninian Edwards himself was commenced on Saturday and continued till 3 o'clock in the evening—with a recess from 3 to 5 His examination is not yet concluded.

"I am well informed that his appearance would have excited commiseration, if a single circumstance were known, connected with his conduct, to extenuate it. But what can be thought of this infatuated man? —He alleged that Stephenson, the Receiver, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter enclosing his (Edward's) publication, &c. The provocation given by Mr. Crawford is affected to lie in the declaration that no such letter can be found on the files of the Department, and that no reply appears to have been made to such a one. Edwards, on his recall, to divert the public attention, and to arrest the current of public opinion, throws into the press a copy of the identical letter from the Receiver to the Secretary, opportunely obtained in the land office at Edwardsville; and he assures the world he shall prove much more to the disadvantage of Mr. Crawford than he had promised to do.—Well, what now? Has he a certified copy of Stephenson's letter taken from his official letter book, with proof of the original having been written by Stephenson and transmitted? No. he has not;—Has he, then, the Secretary's answer—which, addicted as he may be to suppression, he, the Secretary, could not suppress? *No!* It turns out that *he—Edwards himself—wrote the letter for Stephenson*, and (his boasted copy is the copy of his own copy, in his own hand-writing,—and he does not know whether Stephenson copied his letter and sent it or not. Yet, on his examination before the Committee of Congress in February 1823—he says—"I saw him [Stephenson] write the letter and enclose the publication, and I have no doubt the Secretary received it."

"But one word: Edwards, in his A. B. papers, and again in his memorial, charges the Secretary of the Treasury with gross mismanagement of the public funds. To substantiate this charge, he has summoned witnesses from far and near in great numbers and at great expense. It now appears in evidence that, as recently as about the 22d February last, he declared to Gen. Noble, a Senator from Indiana, that he conceived Mr. Crawford to be an *excellent* and *honorable man*, and one who had managed the fiscal affairs of this nation, in times of extreme difficulty, in the *ablest manner* and with the *purest integrity*. He dilates too, particularly, upon the enlarged and just views of Mr. Crawford, as manifested in the measures he pursued to save the people of the western country from ruin, and upon the consequences which would have resulted from a different policy. Nor is this all—

"In his memorial he avows himself the author of the A. B. essays, and desires that certain publications shall be taken as part of his memorial;—yet it is given in evidence that, in the same conversation alluded to, with Gen. Noble, he spontaneously declared, in the most impressive manner, that he was not the author of A. B. nor did he know the author.—There is much more of this;—but he has not yet betrayed his instigators. The general sentiment is that—he is gone and must be abandoned! There is no power nor influence that can sustain him! His examination it is supposed will

loss would be less than 2 1-2 per cent on the whole sum" Mr. Cheves, in his recent testimony (a witness summoned too by Mr. E.) states the loss to the bank of the United States from its debts at 10, perhaps 15 per cent!—Mr. Cheves did not hesitate to give it as his opinion, that "the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury was that of a vigilant, zealous, faithful and intelligent officer, and *managed the public funds in an skilful a manner as could have been done.*" "This investigation (says the writer of the letter,) will place Mr. Crawford on the most dignified footing, in the opinion of every man, who loves virtue, respects integrity, or admires talent."

The examination of Mr. Edwards was continued on Monday. The farther he goes, the deeper he seems to sink. The letter states that it is impossible for Mr. Monroe to sustain him: When all the facts become known to the public, the weight and popularity of General Washington's administration could not uphold him. There are, and there have been, great efforts to uphold him, but it is impossible: Not that there is any influence opposing, but the facts are such, that the President and Mr. Calhoun must both sink in the attempt."—It is whispered, indeed, at Washington, that the President had declared his resolution, so soon as the Committee should adjourn, to give Edwards his choice, to resign, or be turned out. If this be true, among other reports, I presume (says a letter writer,) Mr. E. would find very little difficulty in deciding "*which of the two to choose*"

The Receiver's Letter.

We have already stated that Ninian Edwards has confessed, to the Committee of Investigation that he wrote the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury signed "Lucy Stephenson;" and that he also wrote the letter which he says Col. Stephenson sent to Mr. Crawford with Edwards's publication in the St. Louis Enquirer. Both letters relate to the same subject; namely the withholding of public deposites from the Bank of Edwardsville.

Now, as Edwards wrote *both* letters—the one for the wife and the other for the husband, how comes it that, in Mrs. Stephenson's letter, he assigned *one* reason for withholding the deposites, and that, in Col Stephenson's letter, he assigned *another* reason for the same thing?

In the letter signed "Lucy Stephenson," the retention of the public moneys is accounted for by the necessity of having funds in hand to meet certain Indian expenses. In Col. Stephenson's letter (now, for the first time, produced by Edwards) the uncertain condition of the Bank is alledged as the cause of withholding the moneys; and *Edwards wrote both statements!*

Col. Stephenson's absence in Kentucky could make no difference: for it was Edwards and not the Colonel and his wife, who wrote the letters to the Secretary, and who knew all the facts at the time he wrote the letter for the lady as well as he did when he wrote the letter for the Colonel. Edwards's publication in the St. Louis Enquirer was dated on the 13th September, 1819, and the letter which he wrote for Mrs Lucy Stephenson bears date the 13th of September, 1819, of course, then Edwards officiated as letter writer for the wife, he knew of his own determination to resign as a direct-

pamphlet has been begun under the editorial head in the New York Evening Post but on several accounts, we ascribe it to some other hand than that of the editor We cannot believe that he would have asserted that the pamphlet "has attracted an universal share of attention *in all parts* of the United States, and wherever it has been read has been greatly and deservedly *admired*." It has been noticed in but few of the newspapers comparatively;—there is no evidence of it having attracted much attention any where 2 and here, at least, in Philadelphia, so far from having been "greatly admired" it has been strongly reprobated by the plurality of those into whose hands it has fallen Old friend and acquaintance of the author express regret, for his sake, that it has been issued. We know, by correspondence and conversation that it has given pain to his well wishers and pleasure to his enemies. We ranked with the former and have dealt with it as much in sorrow as in anger. We sincerely wished to find in it a very different description of "Historical Memoirs"

The quarrel dates from the period of their relation as President and Secretary of state Mr Pickering's confession, in his pamphlet prove that in the capacity of Secretary he acted both as the open and secret enemy of the other that he betrayed him—that he gave the king of provocation which might well create a violent and lasting resentment in the breast of his chief. We think that he has demonstrated himself to have been the aggressor in some of the most extraordinary and the most disreputable to his official character After he was dismissed from office.—properly as we collect from he pamphlet itself he pursued an acrimonious, constant warfare both on the tongue and the pen against Mr Adams; and finally, he has taken advantage of the atrocious perfidy of the Cunninghams (attempting the vindication of it at the same time) to pour a torrent of hoarded gall upon the head of his decrepid statesman, and to lacerate his paternal heart by the defamation of his son and his deceased son in law. We declare unfeignedly that we have never had the misfortune to read a publication marked by more diffusive rancour and vindictiveness than his "Review:" we have never known a case of alleged self defence in which there was more of the spirit of malevolent aggression; or more unprovoked, collateral assault, or more impolitic supererogation.—*Nat. Gaz.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

M Berthollet, the son of the philosopher of that name, was a young man of superior talents; his friends entertained high expectations of his future success; but neither the rank to which his father had attained, his own brilliant prospects, nor the literary society and amusements of Paris, could secure him from that ennui and weariness of life which at last became insupportable. He locked himself up in a small room, and closing the apertuses and crevices, lighted a barrel of charcoal, and seated himself before a table, on which he had laid a seconds watch, with pen, ink, and paper. He then noted down with exactness, the hour when the charcoal was lighted, the first sensations produced, and the progress of the delirium, till the writing became confused, and illegible, and he was found dead upon the floor.

Nat. Intelligencer.

We understand that orders have

humiliating predicament indeed, when he seeks a shelter for him behind the back of another who has been called every thing but an honest man.

WASHINGTON, *June 14.*

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION continued in session on Saturday, with the exception of a short recess for dinner, from an early hour in the forenoon until after 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Edwards, the prosecutor, was under examination during the whole of the day, until seven o'clock in the evening, when his further examination was postponed to Monday, and the testimony of Mr. Noble, a Senator from Indiana, was received, and occupied the Committee until the hour of adjournment. The investigation will, in all probability, be brought to a close to-morrow.

In advising our readers from time to time, of the proceedings of the Committee, we have carefully abstained from saying any thing as to the character of the testimony, or the facts, disclosed by the numerous witnesses who have been examined. In fact, the depositions of the great mass of them, have amounted to nothing; and had no bearing on the points at issue. We thought, however, that, in the present stage of the investigation, a different course would have been not only improper, but that there might be some risk of misapprehension, and, consequently some danger of communicating erroneous impressions to the public mind. We could wish that other prints of the city had pursued the same course, especially as the nature and effect of some of the testimony have, in our opinion, been misrepresented. It is unnecessary to be more particular on the subject now, as the report of the Committee will soon make known its unbiassed and impartial opinion; but, to rectify the errors alluded to, we will go so far as to state, for the information of the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury at a distance, as our opinion, from all we have heard of the evidence, that the public character of that officer will suffer no injury whatever, from this third, minute, and most rigid scrutiny. Whosoever else may have cause to deplore this investigation, we are confident that the character of the accused will emerge from it with increased lustre. If this opinion should prove to be wrong, all disinterested men will lament it—if right, all good men will rejoice at it. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

JUNE, 15.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION concluded, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the examination of Mr. *Edwards*, and then received the testimony of Mr. *John Mason, Jr.* Secretary of Legation to the Government of Mexico; after which the Committee adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.—*Ibid.*

JUNE 16.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION have been engaged during the three last days in hearing the testimony of various individuals, whose connection with public affairs, with banks, with the Treasury Department, with the Post Office, or intercourse with the prosecutor, Mr. *Edwards*, was supposed to enable or whose natural propensities lead to such a course. *Ibid.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

We understand that no persons, but witnesses, are permitted to enter the Hall where the Committee sits, from no other consideration probably than that their deliberations and investigations may not be interrupted by a crowd. This may partly account for the fact, that such meagre sketches of their proceedings have yet been furnished to the Public. The following sketch, therefore, being the most satisfactory we have seen, and communicated to us by a gentleman of character, may be particularly acceptable at this moment, when such intense anxiety prevails upon the subject:

NINIAN EDWARDS

"I have been for several days in Washington and have conversed with many of the witnesses examined before the Committee of Investigation, and a parallel for Edwards's proceeding is to be found no where, unless indeed in the annals of the Holy Inquisition. His accusations have not been founded upon evidence; but, having conjectured that where so much was done during a long period of extreme difficulty, produced chiefly by the state of the currency, something must have unavoidably been done wrong, he perverted commendable acts into acts of pretended mismanagement; and then, to make out his case, he has summoned not the persons who have misinformed or abetted him, but, all such persons as, from their peculiar situation, might perhaps know something to be revealed to the injury of the Secretary of the Treasury; or, be influenced by prejudice, party feeling, or personal resentment, to make some trivial incident appear an act of gross impropriety.

"With this view, it would seem, he drew before the Committee a cloud of witnesses;—amongst whom were between fifteen and twenty gentlemen from the banks of the District of Columbia; and nearly all the clerks immediately connected with Mr. Crawford in his own Department:—a formidable phalanx one would think, on the part of the prosecution, presenting a very happy opportunity to a cunning man to convert error into crime. But Edwards is a striking example of the wicked being taken in the toil they spread for the victim they pursue. The investigation has thus far served not only to acquit, entirely, Mr. Crawford, in the respect in which it was pretended he would be most easily criminated, but to place his merits as a public man in higher relief;—and his conduct in the management of the currency and of the western banks is shewn by Mr. Cheves to evince the greatest ability and integrity. So much for the evidence adduced by the prosecutor;—and here I would take occasion to observe that, whatever may be the decision of the Committee (which is rigorous in its scrutiny) or the complexion it may impart to its final report, the impartiality and dignity of its proceedings correspond with the elevated reputation of the gentlemen who compose it.

his official letter book, with proof of the original having been written by Stephenson and transmitted? No, he has not:—Has he, then, the Secretary's answer—which, addicted as he may be to suppression, he, the Secretary, could not suppress? No! It turns out that *he—Edwards himself—wrote the letter for Stephenson*, and this boasted copy is the copy of his own copy, in his own hand-writing.—and he does not know whether Stephenson copied his letter and sent it or not. Yet, on his examination before the Committee of Congress in February 1823—he says—"I saw him (Stephenson) write the letter and enclose the publication, and I have no doubt the Secretary received it."

"But one word: Edwards, in his A. B. papers, and again in his memorial, charges the Secretary of the Treasury with gross mismanagement of the public funds. To substantiate this charge, he has summoned witnesses from far and near in great numbers and at great expense. It now appears in evidence that, as recently as about the 22d February last, he declared to Gen. Noble, a Senator from Indiana, that he conceived Mr. Crawford to be an *excellent* and *honorable man*, and one who had managed the fiscal affairs of this nation, in times of extreme difficulty, in the *ablest manner* and with the *purest integrity*. He dilates too, particularly, upon the enlarged and just views of Mr. Crawford as manifested in the measures he pursued to save the people of the western country from ruin, and upon the consequences which would have resulted from a different policy. Nor is this all—

"In his memorial he avows himself the author of the A. B. essays, and desires that certain publications shall be taken as part of his memorial;—yet it is given in evidence that, in the same conversation alluded to, with Gen. Noble, he spontaneously declared, in the most impressive manner, that he was not the author of A. B. nor did he know the author.—There is much more of this; but he has not yet betrayed his instigators. The general sentiment is that—he is gone and must be abandoned! There is no power nor influence that can sustain him! His examination it is supposed will be continued on Monday."

ADDITIONAL.

We have seen another letter (from Washington) written on the 15th, and *continued* on the 17th. It appears, that on Saturday the Committee were engaged from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening (with some intermission) on the examination of Ninian Edwards—they had not got through his testimony—but so far, it amounted to nothing against Mr. Crawford—and "every one whom he has brought to testify (near 30 witnesses) had rather tended to elevate the reputation of Mr. Crawford than otherwise."—This singular fact also came out. The Committee, in their late Report state, that "the amount of money collected on account of internal taxes, and from the sales of the public lands, mostly the latter, since 1816, is stated by the Secretary at $21,000,000. *If*, of this sum, half a million *should be lost*, by means of the failure of the Banks which have stopped payment, the President and Mr. Calhoun must both sink in the attempt."—It is whispered, indeed, at Washington, that the President had declared his resolution, so soon as the Committee should adjourn, to give Edwards his choice, to resign, or be turned out. If this be true, among other reports, I presume (says a letter writer,) Mr. E. would find very little difficulty in deciding "*which of the two to choose*"?

The Receiver's Letter.

We have already stated that Ninian Edwards has confessed, to the Committee of Investigation that he wrote the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury signed "Lucy Stephenson," and that he also wrote the letter which he says Col. Stephenson sent to Mr. Crawford with Edwards's publication in the St. Louis Enquirer. Both letters relate to the same subject; namely the withholding of public deposites from the Bank of Edwardsville.

Now, as Edwards wrote *both* letters—the one for the wife and the other for the husband, how comes it that, in Mrs. Stephenson's letter, he assigned *one* reason for withholding the deposites, and that, in Col Stephenson's letter, he assigned *another* reason for the same thing?

In the letter signed "Lucy Stephenson" the retention of the public money is accounted for by the necessity of having funds in hand to meet certain Indian expenses. In Col. Stephenson's letter (now, for the first time, produced by Edwards) the uncertain condition of the Bank is alledged as the cause of withholding the money; and *Edwards wrote both statements!*

Col. Stephenson's absence in Kentucky could make no difference: for it was Edwards and not the Colonel and his wife, who wrote the letters to the Secretary, and who knew all the facts at the time he wrote the letter for the lady as well as he did when he wrote the letter for the Colonel. Edwards's publication in the St. Louis Enquirer was dated on the 13th September, 1819, and the letter which he wrote for Mrs Lucy Stephenson bears date the 13th of September, 1819. of course, then Edwards officiated as letter writer for the wife, he knew of his own determination to resign as a director of the bank just as well as he did in October following, when he says he wrote the letter for the husband, and urged him to enclose a copy of Edwards's publication in the St. Louis Enquirer to the Secretary.

But why all this *manœuvring* on the part of Edwards? He had induced Mr. Crawford to make deposites in the bank of Edwardsville. Why did he not write, *himself*, to Mr. Crawford, if he had thought the bank unsafe? Why get Mrs. Stephenson and the Col. to subscribe his letters? If no fraud was intended by Edwards, why not, as he wrote the letters, sign his own name to them? It is impossible for him or any body else satisfactorily to explain away this chicanery: And the only method of rationally accounting for it is, that Edwards had a fraudulent design from the beginning, and used the names of Colonel and Mrs. Stephenson to prevent detection.—*Washington Gaz.*

A vindication of Mr. Pickering's

that in the capacity of Secretary he acted both a the open and secret enemy of the other that he betrayed him—that he gave the kind of provocation which might well create a violent and lasting resentment in the breast of his chief. We think that he has demonstrated himself to have been the aggressor in made the most extraordinary and the most disreputable to his official character. After he was dismissed from office,—properly as we collect from his pamphlet itself he pursued an acrimonious, constant warfare both of the tongue and the pen against Mr. Adams; and finally, he has taken advantage of the atrocious perfidy of the Cunninghams (attempting the vindication of it at the same time) to pour a torrent of hoarded gall upon the head of he decrepid statesman, and to lacerate his paternal heart by the defamation of his son and his deceased son in law. We declare unfeignedly that we have never had the misfortune to read a publication marked by more diffusive rancour and vindictiveness than his "Review:" we have never known a case of alleged self defence in which there was more of the spirit of malevolent aggression; or more unprovoked, collateral assault, or more impolitic supererogation.—*Nat. Gaz.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

M Berthollet, the son of the philosopher of that name, was a young man of superior talents; his friends entertained high expectations of his future success; but neither the rank to which his father had attained, his own brilliant prospects, nor the literary society and amusements of Paris, could relieve him from that ennui and weariness of life which at last became insupportable. He locked himself up in a small room, and closing the apertures and crevices, lighted a barrel of charcoal, and seated himself before a table, on which he had laid a seconds watch, with pen, ink, and paper. He then noted down with exactness, the hour when the charcoal was lighted, the first sensations produced, and the progress of the delirium, till the writing became confused, and illegible, and he was found dead upon the floor.

Nat. Intelligencer.

We understand that orders have been issued by the Navy Department to equip the United States ship of the line NORTH CAROLINA for immediate service, and that she will bear the Pendant of Commodore JOHN RODGERS.—*Ibid.*

At the meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of WM. H. CRAWFORD as President, and ALBERT GALLATIN, as Vice President of the United States, held on the 16th of June, at the county court house, an Address and Resolutions were adopted, and Delegates were appointed to attend a Convention which is to be held at Harrisburg, on the 9th of August, to form an Electoral Ticket.—*Ibid.*

Police.—Ephraim Smooth entered the Police Office with a slow and steady step. his jaws bound up with a handkerchief and his eyes in mourning. "I would speak to the magistrate,' said he "He is before you,' said the justice, 'therefore speak out"

I do require that thou wilt send a minister of the law, called a marshal, with me in order to arrest and bring to condign punishment two young men of mischievous tempers, who did buffet and use me thus." You shall have justice," said the magistrate—"relate the facts to me." "I will do that," said Ephraim:—"As I did walk forth from the city to take the air, I was [illegible] a considerable distance, when I came to a cherry tree on the limbs of which was a young man plucking the fruit, and at the foot stood his companion receiving it in a basket. I pray thee," said I to the young man in the tree "give me a cluster of thy cherries." He looked at me contemptuously and said to the youth his companion 'John knock the Quaker down.' 'Alright' said he, 'and I declare that true to another which you ought to do thyself.' With that he descended from the tree, and verily he did fulfil his object, for he did smite and buffet me in such a unkind manner and I crave justice at thy hands." Upon inquiry it was found that the complainant, not knowing the names of the young men, had employed two boys to watch them, and by giving the necessary information, the offenders were brought up and committed until their friends bailed them, and they will be indicted and no doubt punished for their rude and bad conduct. *National Gazette.*

SINGULAR NATURAL PHENOMENON.
By Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

Linnæan Garden, (N. Y.) May 24.

DEAR SIR: A most curious and singular natural phenomenon having occurred in this garden, I do myself the pleasure of addressing you on the subject; the more particularly, as it was from you the information was received which led to the experiment. During a walk with you in my garden, about two years since, you mentioned to me, at the moment you were passing the *dictamus rubra*, that a German writer had asserted that the *dictamus or fraxinella*, when in flower, emitted inflammable gas to such a degree, that, on a lighted match being applied to it, it would immediately explode. This assertion of the German writer appeared to me so incredible that I had not the curiosity, the first season, to test its truth; but the last summer observing some five spikes of flowers on the plant, I went, with several of my family, in the evening, to try the experiment. A match was lighted and applied to the top of the flowers, but no effect was produced; the match was then applied to the bases of the flowers, and instantly the *whole spike was enveloped in a blaze of light, attended with an explosion*, similar to what would have been produced by a tea spoonful of gunpowder, thus proving, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the assertions of the German writer alluded to were correct. The next morning, I had the curiosity to examine the flowers, to ascertain if any visible traces remained of the explosion of the gas, but found none, nor could I perceive that the flowers were in the least injured in beauty or appearance. This plant, well known in medicine, was esteemed, by the ancient Greeks, a radical cure, and Virgil quotes it in several places as remedial in wounds. As its medicinal properties are fully defined in several of our modern Materia Medica, I deemed it unnecessary to make any experiments on that head; but to you, and to any other scientific gentlemen, I will cheerfully impart any quantity of the plant they may desire for the purpose of

From the R. I. American.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn, March 30, 1824, from a highly respectable American gentlemen, resident in that city, to his friend in Rhode-Island:

The glorious struggle of the Greeks, there is a just foundation to believe, will terminate in their freedom from their late most cruel tyranny.—There is not now a Grecian in the Morea or Epirus, who is not completely armed; and their courage and their perseverance would have been honourable, in the noblest periods of their illustrious annals. The first gun they had, was forced from the hands of a Turk—They are in possession of every fortress of the Morea, except Patras, which is on the eve of surrendering. They never inquire the number of their enemies, but where they are! They advance, always, with the confidence of success, when their adversaries are themselves their own numbers, and, in many instances, still greater. They have more than 100 vessels of war from 10 to 28 guns, and in every instance, have they sought the Turkish squadron, though containing many ships of 80 guns. There is no example of their being defeated, or of their flight. They have already burnt 3 ships of 80 guns, many frigates and corvettes. Lord Byron has been made a Grecian Senator, and he now commands 800 men—the officers are English, French, and spaniards—he has clothed them at his own expense, and devotes his ample fortune in their cause. He will one day be the second Homer, and recount, in his sublime verse, the Grecian war as the former has done that of Troy. It is said the Grand Seignior is preparing his last effort; but the Greeks are ready to meet them; and when they do, the Turks will be crushed. There never was a nation unitedly determined to be free, that did not accomplish their purpose. They have every incitement which can render their hearts invincible; the example of their ancestors, and the impossibility to treat with their foes, who acknowledge no bond of treaties, to bind them, when they shall have the power to avenge themselves on rebels and enemies to their diabolical creed.—They have now raised a loan in England which will greatly aid them.

About two thirds of the Morea belonged to the Grand Seignior, or the Mesrheas.—These are now confiscated, and from the most fertile lands, in the finest and richest soil in Europe.—What they most want is a frigate or two, when they would fearlessly lay along side the largest ship of the Turks. Should the generous enthusiasm which I have learnt prevails in the United States, in their favour, produce sufficient, I should recommend it to be converted into a frigate. It would remain long a monument of our affection to their cause, and would draw from them the most grateful returns. When they are permanently freed, the Morea will offer to our commerce a great opening, infinitely superior to the Black Sea; for in the latter there is little we want, and nothing we have that they want. The Morea produces a great variety of articles which would suit our markets—oil of every quality, raw silk, medicinal drugs, currants, dried fruits, a most valuable species of acorns, about three times the size of ours, and invaluable for tanning leather, &c. &c.

ed contrivance is it, that is now about to be put to shame?

Richmond Enq.

Titles.—In the Providence, Rhode Island Inquirer, the appointment is announced of "The Hon. William Valentine, Inspector General of Beef and Pork." What would Roger Williams that truly illustrious patriot and statesman the founder of our state, who "knew not to give flattering titles to men," have said to an "*honorable* inspector of beef and pork!—*N. Y. Statesman.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 8, 1824.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The article under the signature of Sidney, and the remarks of the Georgia Journal thereon, deserve attention. Sidney positively asserts that Mr Crawford recommended the increase of duties, on the articles enumerated by him, which was proposed in the bill in reduced by Mr Tod. This is altogether an erroneous position. Mr. Crawford never recommended in his annual reports the increase of duties mentioned by Sidney. The case is this: The house of representatives, in 1817 and 1818, by resolutions, directed the secretary of the treasury to report to Congress what improvements might be practicable to make, in the tariff of duties on imports, by charging specific duties upon articles, which were charged with duties ad valorem. In obedience to these resolutions, the secretary submitted lists of articles, exhibiting the original cost, the freight, insurance and commissions, where it was practicable, the ad valorem duty, reduced to a specific form, and the specific duty which it was then conceived might be imposed upon them respectively, consistent with the public interest.

We have not the communication of the Secretary of the treasury of 1818, but in that of 1819, we find enough to show that Sidney has given a false statement, or that he did not understand or read correctly the report of Mr. Crawford. We will cite one instance: Sidney says that on cross cut saws, Mr Crawford recommended a specific duty of $1 each, which was also proposed by Mr Tod in his bill. Mr Crawford in his communication, proposes only 50 cents each, 45 cents being then the duty.

This communication of the secretary of the treasury to Congress can be seen at our office.

Respecting what Sidney says about the duty of 6 cents on cotton bagging, recommended by Mr Crawford, the following extract from the debates of the house of representatives on that article, will place the subject in a clear point of view.

Mr. TOD said, in reply to a remark respecting drawback, that this bill touched no drawback whatever. If the 1½ pence sterling allowed by the British government on bagging is a drawback, this bill has nothing to do with it, and 6 cents will be the whole duty; and this is the very amount recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury—himself a Southern man.

Mr. COBB. I dont care who recommends it, I am opposed to it. The Secretary, however, means 6 cents on the running yard—not on the square yard.

Mr. TOD. Admit this—it is only equal to the raising of the duty from 20 to 25 per cent. Yet, surely, the government would not be so short-sighted as to lay a duty on the running yard, which might at once be evaded by increasing the width of the goods.

Mr. CAMBRELENG. At the time the Secretary recommended 6 cents on the square yard, that sum differed very little from the *ad valorem* duty.

Mr. McKIM. It is a bounty, and not a drawback, that Britain allows—it is, therefore, included by the 3d section of this bill, and the duty is ten cents, and not six.

Besides, are we not to infer, from the following extract of the speech of Mr Hamilton of South Carolina, against the tariff, that Mr Crawford would not have sanctioned the bill as introduced by Mr. Tod, if his advice had been required?

Now, it was a fact, he believed, of

ciples, will not be put in question by the profligate presses of the United States.

POLITICAL MANŒUVRES.

It is really amusing to see the strange means which the enemies of Mr Crawford are obliged to employ in their endeavours to prevent his election to the presidency. Finding that the accusation of being a federalist in 1798 and the A B plot have not accomplished the ends proposed, now they say that the friends of Mr Crawford, considering his prospect doubtful with the republican party, are about forming a coalition with the federalists for the purpose of insuring his election. In bringing such an extraordinary charge, the friends of a high-toned administration expect to accomplish two objects: 1st, the throwing back upon the republican party, the accusation which has been made and substantiated against them, of being federalists in principles; and, 2dly, the widening of the breach which unfortunately separates a portion of the republicans with the whole mass of the party. As in every instance those factionists have been defeated in their nefarious attempts to injure the reputation of Mr. Crawford, this accusation must, like the others, have the same fate, for it is destitute of truth and unsupported by facts.

The republican party supports Mr Crawford as the republican candidate, against the federal party and its coadjutors. The leading federalists in the United States are against him; this is now well known and acknowledged in every state. It is true that Harrison, Gray Otis and Timothy Pickering have written pamphlets against John Adams, and, incidentally, against John Quincy Adams; but does it prove that these two thorough going federalists are in favour of Mr. Crawford? If by unexpected circumstances the private transactions of the mad administration of Mr. Adams have been brought to light—which give a full developement of a long series of political turpitude, and treacherous designs on the rights and privileges of the people—and have occasioned a deadly feud to arise among the parties concerned, can any blame be attached to the friends of Mr. Crawford? Can they compel those two federalists to support Mr Adams? If they do not support this great man, neither are they in favour of Mr. Crawford; for though at open warfare with the family of Braintree, they have not abandoned their former creed; consequently, they must yet be opposed to Mr Crawford, and in favour of another candidate whose political principles coincide with theirs. But if they were in favour of Mr Crawford, what would it prove? That out of enmity to the Adams's family, they would support a man who has better prospects to beat John Q Adams in the presidential contest.

The accusation in question comes with a bad grace from such men as the editor of the Washington Republican, an Englishman lately imported, the editors of the New York American, who were four or five years ago among the most violent federalists of the state of New York, and the editor of the National Gazette, Mr Walsh, who is still one of the principal organs of the federal party. We will ask these gentlemen if there can be any communion between the republicans, who support Mr. Crawford, and the members of a party which has steadily pursued doctrines subversive of the public institutions of the country, and which are in direct opposition to the established rights and privileges of the people? Can there be any communion between the republican party and men who, in the senatorial debate, respecting Jay's treaty, boldly asserted, and strenuously maintained the right, in the President and senate, of ceding by treaty a *whole state*, nay, any number of states, *short of a majority*—who publicly said, that the federal constitution should have had the monarchical features of that of England, which, they exclaimed with ravishment, was the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom—who recommended the presidency permanent with Gen Washington during his life, and to be hereditary in the family of Lord Washington, the General having no children? The friends of Mr Crawford do not require the assistance of federalists; the democratic party is strong enough to elect its favorite candidate. Should, however, some of the federalists be induced to support him, we will not—we cannot reject their votes, but they will not receive our thanks, for their motives for so doing will be duly appreciated.

☞ By last mail, a letter was received by a gentleman of this place from Dr. Sim, attending physician of Mr Crawford, in which it is mentioned that this gentleman is now in a state of complete convalescence, and entirely out of danger; and that his eyes are recovering their former strength. So much for the palsy, dropsy, epilepsy, and other complicated diseases, with which certain *good natured* individuals wished Mr. Crawford to be afflicted.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, on Tuesday last, ISABELLA ELIZABETH WEEMS, aged 3 years 7 months and 12 days, daughter of A. H. and Abigail Sneed, of this place. Never did the grim monster pluck a sweeter flower—her beautifully delicate frame and affectionate disposition, had rendered her a general favorite. Farewell, sweet babe, thy spirit has fled to regions more congenial to its purity.

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

One road wagon and gear, two sorrel and two bay horses; levied on as the property of John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favour of John Dyson, administrator of Raphael Wheeler, deceased, vs. John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale, and other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

July 2, 1824.

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

All George W. Dodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three hundred and sixty and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, on the waters of Clark's creek, and the eighth part of nineteen negroes; levied on to satisfy an execution in the name of Mede Lesueur vs. George W. Dodson, together with sundry other executions vs. said George W. Dodson: property pointed out by plaintiffs,

ALSO,

Postponed from July Sale.

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven and a half acres, more or less, whereon George H. Hughes now lives; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Hughes.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

Rice's Tavern,

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations* which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful in the general, to inns of the up-country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A. P. RICE.

Washington, Ga July 1st. 1824.

The editors of the Savannah Republican, Georgia Journal and Augusta Constitutionalist, are requested

Linnæan Garden. (N. Y.) May 24.

DEAR SIR: A most curious and singular natural phenomenon having occurred in this garden, I do myself the pleasure of addressing you on the subject; the more particularly, as it was from you the information was received which led to the experiment. During a walk with you in my garden, about two years since, you mentioned to me, at the moment you were passing the *dictamus rubra*, that a German writer had asserted that the *dictamus* or *fraxinella*, when in flower, emitted inflammable gas to such a degree, that, on a lighted match being applied to it, it would immediately explode. This assertion of the German writer appeared to me so incredible that I had not the curiosity, the first season, to test its truth; but the last summer observing some five spikes of flowers on the plant, I went, with several of my family, in the evening, to try the experiment. A match was lighted and applied to the top of the flowers, but no effect was produced; the match was then applied to the base of the flowers, and instantly the *whole spike was enveloped in a blaze of light, attended with an explosion*, similar to what would have been produced by a tea spoonful of gunpowder, thus proving, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the assertions of the German writer alluded to were correct. The next morning, I had the curiosity to examine the flowers, to ascertain if any visible traces remained of the explosion of the gas, but found none, nor could I perceive that the flowers were in the least injured in beauty or appearance. This plant, well known in medicine, was esteemed, by the ancient Greeks, a radical cure, and Virgil quotes it in several places as remedial in wounds. As its medicinal properties are fully defined in several of our modern Materia Medica, I deemed it unnecessary to make any experiments on that head; but to you, and to any other scientific gentlemen, I will cheerfully impart any quantity of the plant they may desire for the purpose of making experiments on its medicinal virtues.

With the highest respt, your's &c,
WM. PRINCE, Sen.

Virginia and N. Carolina Cotton.

The growth of this important staple of our country has been extended northward considerably within a year or two past In N. Carolina and Virginia, many fields have been changed from corn and tobacco, to cotton plantations. As to the possibility of raising cotton in a northern latitude, we have found it as easy in New York and Connecticut, as any other vegetable, tho' not so profitable. And the cotton market in Europe and this country, is so far overstocked by the increased cultivation in the states from S Carolina to Louisiana, that we very much doubt the advantage of augmenting the supply of an article which the planters already complain will not remunerate them for its production.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Mr. Edwards, generously sympathising in the anxieties of his friends, intreated them in his Louisville letter, "to give themselves no uneasiness about the result; that they ought to know him too well to believe, that he would rashly undertake more than he sincerely believed he can accomplish."—He even threatened, to make Mr. Crawford swallow his own words; that he would allow him "no other retreat from this scandalous attempt against me, &c. than to deny he intended to make any insinuations against me". Mr. E. as it turns out, may yet require all the sympathy and assistance which his friends can give him—"deserted at his utmost need" by those cunning politicians, who have been making a tool of him.—He "*rejoiced*" at Louisville, "in the opportunity that seems to be tendered to me of putting to shame the wicked contrivance,"&c Where is this exultation now? Whose *neck*-

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mands 800 men—the officers are English, French, and Spaniards—he has clothed them at his own expense, and devotes his ample fortune in their cause. He will one day be the second Homer, and recount, in his sublime verse, the Grecian war as the former has done that of Troy. It is said the Grand Seignior is preparing his last efforts; but the Greeks are ready to meet them; and when they do, the Turks will be crushed. There never was a nation unitedly determined to be free, that did not accomplish their purpose. They have every incitement which can render their hearts invincible; the example of their ancestors, and the impossibility to treat with their foes, who acknowledge no bond of treaties, to bind them: when they shall have the power to avenge themselves on rebels and enemies to their diabolical creed.—They have now raised a loan in England which will greatly aid them.

About two thirds of the Morea belonged to the Grand Seignior, or the Mussulmans.—These are now confiscated, and from the most fertile lands, in the finest and richest soil in Europe.—What they most want is a frigate or two, when they would fearlessly lay along side the largest ship of the Turks. Should the generous enthusiasm which I have learnt prevails in the United States, in their favour, produce sufficient, I should recommend it to be converted into a frigate. It would remain long a monument of our affection to their cause, and would draw from them the most grateful returns. When they are permanently freed, the Morea will offer to our commerce a great opening, infinitely superior to the Black Sea; for in the latter there is little we want, and nothing we have that they want. The Morea produces a great variety of articles which would suit our markets—oil of every quality, raw silk, medicinal drugs, currants, dried fruits, a most valuable species of acorns, about three times the size of ours, and invaluable for tanning leather, &c. &c.

Mr. TOD said, in reply to a remark respecting drawback, that this bill touched no drawback whatever. If the 1½ pence sterling allowed by the British government on bagging is a drawback, this bill has nothing to do with it, and 6 cents will be the whole duty; and this is the very amount recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury—himself a Southern man.

Mr. COBB. I dont care who recommends it, I am opposed to it. The Secretary, however, means 6 cents on the running yard—not on the square yard.

Mr. TOD. Admit this—it is only equal to the raising of the duty from 20 to 25 per cent. Yet, surely, the government would not be so short-sighted as to lay a duty on the running yard, which might at once be evaded by increasing the width of the goods.

Mr. CAMBRELENG. At the time the Secretary recommended 6 cents on the square yard, that sum differed very little from the *ad valorem* duty.

Mr. M'KIM. It is a bounty, and not a drawback, that Britain allows—it is, therefore, included by the 3d section of this bill, and the duty is ten cents, and not six.

Besides, are we not to infer, from the following extract of the speech of Mr Hamilton of South Carolina, against the tariff, that Mr Crawford would not have sanctioned the bill as introduced by Mr. Tod, if his advice had been required?

Now it was a fact, he believed, of universal notoriety, that the Committee on Manufactures had not officially consulted the secretary of the Treasury, and a bill, either most oppressively to increase, or injuriously to diminish our revenue, is about to be passed, without his public sanction

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THE CHEROKEES AND GEORGIA

We insert in this day's paper several articles respecting the Cherokee Indians and the state of Georgia. It will show the people how the just claims of the state on the general government are treated by certain editors of newspapers, who expect to acquire celebrity by its intestine broils and commotions, and by exciting the feelings of one section of the country against another. The people of the United States are too enlightened to be led astray by such writers; their sense of justice is too acute to condemn the steps Georgia has taken for obtaining a redress of the grievances under which she has been labouring for so many years past. The plain fact is, if a citizen of Georgia was not a candidate for the presidency, nothing would have been said against the pressing demands of the state for a settlement of its claims. The people of Georgia will look more with contempt than anger at the attempts made to irritate their feelings. The time is not far distant when justice will be rendered to Georgia; when her devotion to the Union and to republican prin-

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ciples which it was then conceived might be imposed upon them respectively, consistent with the public interest.

We have not the communication of the Secretary of the treasury of 1818, but in that of 1819, we find enough to show that Sidney has given a false statement, or that he did not understand or read correctly the report of Mr. Crawford. We will cite one instance: Sidney says that on cross cut saws, Mr. Crawford recommended a specific duty of $1 each, which was also proposed by Mr Tod in his bill; Mr Crawford in his communication, proposes only 50 cents each, 45 cents being then the duty.

This communication of the secretary of the treasury to Congress can be seen at our office.

Respecting what Sidney says about the duty of 6 cents on cotton bagging, recommended by Mr Crawford, the following extract from the debates of the house of representatives on that article, will place the subject in a clear point of view

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The attempt of Georgia to dispossess the Cherokee Indians of their lands, and the disputes that have arisen between the former and the General Government, are among the most important events of this extraordinary period. The documents upon this subject, that have been published, comprise more than one hundred pages, and such is their interest, and the growing interest and importance of the question, that we feel that we are inexcusable for not having published them ourselves. We will endeavor, however, to atone for the omission soon, by preparing an analysis of them: and in the mean time we present this evening, entire, the last document that has appeared upon the subject—and a most singular and extraordinary one it is. This document is from Governor Troup, of Georgia, addressed to the Secretary of War, in answer to a late report of his in relation to the controversy. The language of this paper will be read with surprise, and we should suppose with indignation. It is ill-tempered and inincorous; and a plea of insanity would, in our view, be the only one which the friends of the author could have the face to put in as a justification, or rather as exculpatory.

From the New York American.

The extraordinary letter of Gov. Troup, of Georgia, is given to night; and but that it treats so seriously of the unprescriptible rights of the Georgians to exterminate Indians in order to obtain possession of their lands, we should think it the most ludicrous specimen of absurd bombast, that ever issued from the pen of a public functionary. The main object of it is, to create a strong political feeling in the state, by an apparently fervent attachment to its rights and interests, of which advantage is to be taken to promote Mr. Crawford's election. In the devotion of partisans to bring about, if possible, this result, it seems that all other considerations are to be overlooked, and humanity, honor, justice, fealty to the Union, are held as dust in the balance, compared with Mr. Crawford's success. But we are getting serious, and that is not the feeling with which we can permit ourselves to view this important menace, too like that of a scolding virago, to excite the resentment of men. Our readers will judge for themselves.

From the New York Daily Advertiser

In the course of the last session of Congress, we noticed some very extraordinary documents which proceeded from the Senators and Representatives from the State of Georgia, relative to the Cherokee Indians residing upon their own lands within the limits of that state. By the efforts of men in various parts of the Union, the remains of this once numerous and powerful tribe in Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, have within a few years made important improvements in civilization. To make use of the language of an additional document which has recently appeared on the same subject, "They have been rearing flocks and herds, constructing comfortable buildings, making agricultural improvements of various kinds, organizing a government adapted to the grade of civilization they have reached, with schools for result. With this view the documents to which we have referred above, were prepared and published; and having thus far failed of their object, the Governor of the State, G. M. Troup, has forwarded to the President of the U. States, through the War Office, his remonstrance on behalf of the people of Georgia, against the principles and conduct of the national government on this subject. To those who have read the former state papers concerning this matter, we need only remark, that the style of the present is of the same general cast with that of its predecessors; and to those who have not read them, that all of them are grossly deficient in that civility and respectful language, which ought to characterize all diplomatic intercourse with our own or with foreign governments.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

We cannot resist a conviction that a letter written by the Governor of Georgia to the Secretary of War, on the subject of the removal of the Cherokees within the territorial limit. of Georgia, and threatening a secession of that state from the confederacy, unless that measure is brought about by the National Government, is connected with some intrigue of a political character; there is so much resentment expressed beyond the occasion, so much intemperance of language, such a cart load of contumelious epithets, that we are convinced the ostensible is not the real cause. This we presume is to have some bearing on the approaching election of President. The Legislature of Georgia will shortly convene, and we may well conceive what will be the sentiments of the executive message, when in advance of the legislature, he boldly avows principles so obnoxious; the plot, whatever it is, will, we presume, be be developed. There is a wild incoherency running through this letter, humbling enough in all conscience to the literary character of our country. We hope that his Excellency will learn hereafter to speak with more elegance and dignity; he excites more pity and compassion than fear; we do not deem the letter worthy of a republication.

From the National Gazette.

The National Intelligencer of Friday contains a long letter to the Secretary of War from the Governor of Georgia, inserted in that paper at the request of the Governor and declared to have been "addressed to the President through the Secretary." It relates to the Cherokee question, and generally to "the unkind and unfriendly treatment" which Georgia has received at the hands of the United States." The strain of it throughout is akin with that of the famous letter of the Georgia Delegation in Congress to the President, but there is a wildness in the mood and language of the writer, which must excite more pain than anger.

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice's Tavern where he will dye all colours on silk crape, woollen and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state. Like wise ladies' Leghorn and Straw hats

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro girl named Mary, about twelve years old; levied on by a constable as the property of John Laws to satisfy an execution in favor of William Lunsford against said John Laws; property pointed out by plaintiff's agent.

ALSO,

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Rayland Beasly to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs. said Beasly.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one thousand and eighty three and three tenths acres, more or less; whereon Cecilia Porter now lives, sold subject to the right of dower; levied on as the property of Benjamin Porter, deceased, to satisfy an execution in the name of Winefred Carter vs. Cecilia Porter, executrix of Benjamin Porter, deceased, together with sundry other executions vs the same: property pointed out by said executrix.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing one hundred and twenty one acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William Stone, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Samuel W. Goode, and others; levied on as the property of Lesley Coats, to satisfy two executions, one in the name of Nathaniel M'Coy vs. Lesley Coats, and the other obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Alexander Pope vs. Lesley Coats: property pointed out by plaintiff, and plaintiffs' counsel.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy, about eighteen, Kitty a woman about twenty-five, Malinda about twenty-eight, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy seven, Bob five, and Polly two, Jack about nine, and Julia two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C. Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman: eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda, and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Robert Chivers: property pointed out by defendant, and to be sold by consent of parties.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 266 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little River, adjoining Robert Chivers and others, and two negro girls named Louisa and Caroline; levied on as the property of John Robertson, administrator with the will annexed of John Robertson, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Andrew G. Semmes: property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Eldad M'Lendon to satisfy an execution in favor of the administrators of Lewis M'Lendon, deceased, for the use of Nelson Powell, guardian, &c. vs Medad M'Lendon and Eldad M'Lendon.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Abby; levied on as the property of James M. Holderness, in the hands of Nelson Powell as guardian, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of Thomas W. Cobb against Nelson Powell and Francis M'Lendon, administrators of Lewis M'Lendon, deceased.

John Burks, D. S.

June 4, 1824

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

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax —amount due $13 75: property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Shff.*

May 1, 1824.

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

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Eldad M'Lendon, to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO,

Three negroes, viz: Dolly a woman about 21 years old, and her two children, a boy about 4 years old, and another about two years old: levied on as the property of James Baird to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO,

William Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of William Moore by a constable and returned to me to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Maria; levied on as the property of Medad M'Lendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Josiah Wells vs. said M'Lendon and Allen P. Rice, security.

ALSO,

27 acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Thomas Roberts, and others; levied on as the property of James Boatwright to satisfy an execution in favor of Stone and Lane.

ALSO,

One negro man named and Felice; levied on to satisfy an execution in favour of John Thurmond vs. Thomas Reeves and others.

ALSO,

Three beds and furniture, 1 chest, 1 trunk, 28 head of hogs, 8 cows and calves, 5 split bottom chairs, 1 grind stone, and sundry articles of kitchen furniture and plantation tools; levied on as the property of Thomas Reeves to satisfy the execution above mentioned in favour of John Thurmond; and subject to a mortgage.

ALSO,

Five negroes, viz: Bess, Lize, Jacob, Lett, and Sam; levied on as the property of Bennett Reeves to satisfy the execution above mentioned in favor of John Thurmond; and all the above mentioned property pointed out by plaintiffs' attorney.

ALSO,

One negro girl six years old; levied on as the property of Simpson M'Lendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Nelson Powell and others.

ALSO,

One wash stand, one sopha frame, 3 mahogany table frames, 1 folding table, 2 pine tables, 1 arm chair, 1 mahogany sideboard unfinished, 1 frame book case, 1 pine side board, 1 cradle, 1 iron kettle, 3 jars, 1 grind stone, and 1 trundle bedstead; levied on as the property of John M'Cleskey to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of Elizabeth Sansom: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winnefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell; the levy returned to me by a constable.

William Smith, Shff.

June 5, 1824.

Administrators Sales

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

200 acres of Land,

more or less, on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased — Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824. 23—tds

Postponed from the 18th June.

ON Friday the 16th of July next, will be sold at the residence of Phoebe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—credit till Christmas, the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with, and in case of non compliance, said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchasers.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.

June 1, 1824. 23—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the Court house of Wilkes county,

One Negro Boy

named Benedict belonging to the estate of Allen R. Cootten, deceased. Credit till 25th December next; the

with surprise, and we should suppose with indignation. It is ill-tempered and inincorous; and a plea of insanity would, in our view, be the only one which the friends of the author could have the face to put in as a justification, or rather as exculpatory.

From the New York American.

The extraordinary letter of Gov. Troup, of Georgia, is given to night; and but that it treats so seriously of the unprescriptible rights of the Georgians to exterminate Indians in order to obtain possession of their lands, we should think it the most ludicrous specimen of absurd bombast, that ever issued from the pen of a public functionary. The main object of it is, to create a strong political feeling in the state, by an apparently fervent attachment to its rights and interests, of which advantage is to be taken to promote Mr. Crawford's election. In the devotion of partisans to bring about, if possible, this result, it seems that all other considerations are to be overlooked, and humanity, honour, justice, fealty to the Union, are held as dust in the balance, compared with Mr. Crawford's success. But we are getting serious, and that is not the feeling with which we can permit ourselves to view this important menace, too like that of a scolding virago, to excite the resentment of men. Our readers will judge for themselves.

From the New York Daily Advertiser

In the course of the last session of Congress, we noticed some very extraordinary documents which proceeded from the Senators and Representatives from the State of Georgia, relative to the Cherokee Indians residing upon their own lands within the limits of that state. By the efforts of men in various parts of the Union, the remains of this once numerous and powerful tribe in Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, have within a few years made important improvements in civilization. By make use of the language of an additional document which has recently appeared on the same subject, "They have been rearing flocks and herds, constructing comfortable buildings, making agricultural improvements of various kinds, organizing a government adapted to the grade of civilization they have reached, with schools and religious establishments, appurtenant." &c But these Indians possess, in their own right, A LARGE TRACT OF VERY VALUABLE LAND, on which, whilst savages, they used to hunt, but which, now they have become to a good degree weaned from their former habits, and are eagerly engaged in acquiring the arts of civilization, and a knowledge of Christianity, they are beginning to cultivate for the purpose of their future support and comfort. This land the Georgians are extremely desirous of possessing for their own benefit, and as a necessary step to dispossess the Indians—the rightful and peaceable owners—& send them away from their homes into the wilderness beyond the Mississippi, out of the reach of civilization, and all hopes of moral and religious improvement. To accomplish this desirable object, it would seem that they are disposed to drive the government into such measures towards these defenceless people, as will produce the wished

ernment, is connected with some intrigue of a political character; there is so much resentment expressed beyond the occasion, so much intemperance of language, such a cart load of contumelious epithets, that we are convinced the ostensible is not the real cause. This we presume is to have some bearing on the approaching election of President. The Legislature of Georgia will shortly convene, and we may well conceive what will be the sentiments of the executive message, when in advance of the legislature, he boldly avows principles so obnoxious; the plot, whatever it is, will, we presume, then be developed. There is a wild incoherency running throughout this letter, humbling enough in all conscience to the literary character of our country. We hope that his Excellency will learn hereafter to speak with more elegance and dignity; he excites more pity and compassion than fear; we do not deem the letter worthy of a republication.

From the National Gazette.

The National Intelligencer of Friday contains a long letter to the Secretary of War from the Governor of Georgia, inserted in that paper at the request of the Governor and declared to have been "addressed to the President through the Secretary." It refuses to the Cherokee question, and generally to "the unkind and unfriendly treatment" which Georgia has received "at the hands of the United States." The strain of it throughout is a kin with that of the famous letter of the Georgia Delegation in Congress to the President, but there is a wildness in the mood and language of the writer, which must excite more pain than anger.

Dying & Securing.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice's Tavern where he will dye all colours on silk crape, woollen and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state. Like wise ladies' Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will also scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c and extract spots of paint grease ink &c without injuring the cloth. He also, flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business: he therefore solicits public patronage that he may show his ability.—Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms.

William M'Neal.

June 4 1824. 23—tf

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is Isaac and that he belongs to Richard Smith, of Twiggs county, on the Ocmulgee river. The owner is requested to come forward prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, j. w. c.

May 27, 1824. 22

by said executrix.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing one hundred and twenty one acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William Stone, lying on the waters of Rocky creek, adjoining Samuel W. Goode, and others; levied on as the property of Lesley Coats, to satisfy two executions, one in the name of Nathaniel M'Coy vs. Lesley Coats, and the other obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Alexander Pope vs. Lesley Coats: property pointed out by plaintiff, and plaintiffs' counsel.

ALSO,

One tract of land, and the improvements thereon, containing three hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, in the occupancy of William C. Lyman, lying on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones, William Slaton, and others; levied on by virtue of an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of John T. Lawrence, Daniel Rapelye, & William R Smith, against William C. Lyman, one other tract adjoining the aforesaid one, containing sixty-seven acres, more or less, on the same waters, and adjoining James Evans and others, and the following negroes, viz: Abram, a fellow about thirty years of age, Turner about twenty-one, Cuff about twenty-five, Davy, about eighteen, Kitty a woman about twenty-five, Malinda about twenty-eight, and her five children, Nancy about eleven years old, James about nine, Archy seven, Bob five, and Polly two, Jack about nine, and Julia two, and six head of work horses, one colt, one yoke of oxen and cart, nineteen head of cattle, fifty three head of hogs, a quantity of corn supposed to be one hundred and fifty barrels, three large stacks of fodder, one side board, three beds, steads and furniture, six windsor chairs, fifteen ploughs, five sets of plough gear, six hoes, and five club axes; all levied on as the property of William C Lyman to satisfy an execution in favor of Lawrence, Rapelye & Co. together with sundry others against said William C. Lyman: eight of the aforesaid negroes, Cuff, Davy, Malinda, and her five children, sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Felix G. Hay.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

June 4. 1824.

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

A negro man named Harry, a negro woman named Fanny and her two children Nelson & Emily; levied on as the property of Joshua Willis to satisfy an execution in the name of Henry B. Thompson vs. Joshua and John W. Willis: property pointed out by defendant

ALSO,

Forty head of hogs, four cows and calves, four steers, five yearlings, ten head of sheep, three walnut folding tables, two beds and furniture, two trunks, 1 pine chest, three brass candlesticks, one pair iron fire dogs, one 65 gallon still & worm, two scythes and cradles, and one cutting knife; levied on as the property of James Thompson, by

of Thomas W. Cobb against Nelson Powell and Francis McLendon, administrators of Lewis McLendon, deceased.

John Burks, D. S.

June 4. 1824

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

One house and lot in the town of Washington, with the improvements thereon, occupied by Isaac Anthony, and levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in favor of the state of Georgia for his tax—amount due $13 75: property pointed out by Thomas Anderson.

WILLIAM SMITH, Shff.

May 1, 1824.

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

One negro girl named Mary; levied on as the property of Eldan McLendon, to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO.

Three negroes, viz: Dolly a woman about 21 years old, and her two children, a boy about 4 years old, and another about two years old: levied on as the property of James Baird to satisfy sundry executions. ALSO.

William Moore's interest in 100 acres of land, lying in Wilkes county, in the occupancy of Mary Moore; levied on as the property of William Moore by a constable and returned to me to satisfy sundry executions.

ALSO.

One negro woman named Maria; levied on as the property of Medad McLendon to satisfy an execution in favour of Josiah Wells vs. said McLendon and Allen P. Rice, security.

ALSO,

27 acres of land, more or less, in Wilkes county, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining Thomas Roberts, and others; levied on as the property of James Boatwright to satisfy an execution in favor of Stone and Lane.

ALSO,

One negro man named Mark; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions against said Hill.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Rachel; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy sundry executions against said Hill, and subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage, levied on by William Richardson, constable, and returned to me.

ALSO,

Two negroes, viz: a boy named Davy, and a girl named Mariah; levied on as the property of John Hill, by William Richardson, constable, and returned to me to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Wootten, with sundry others. The sale postponed from June.

ALSO,

The interest of Thomas Reeves in right of his wife in ten negroes, viz: Molly and her children Harry, Hannah, Sarah, Tobe, Salone, Sandy, July Ann, Mariah,

bound, 1 cradle, 1 iron kettle, 4 jars, 1 grind stone, and 1 trundle bedstead; levied on as the property of John McCleskey to satisfy a distress warrant in favor of Elizabeth Sanson: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro man named Daniel; levied on as the property of Winnefred Matthews to satisfy an execution in the name of Charles Smith for the use of John Ferrell & the levy returned to me by a constable.

William Smith, Shff.

June 5, 1824.

Administrators Sales

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

200 acres of Land,

more or less, on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased, sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824 23—tds

Postponed from the 18th June.

ON Friday the 16th of July next, will be sold at the residence of Phoebe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—credit till Christmas the purchasers giving bond and security, and interest from date if not punctually paid. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with and in case of non compliance, said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchasers.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.

June 1, 1824. 23—tds

ON the first Tuesday in July next will be sold at the Court house of Wilkes county,

One Negro Boy

named Benedict belonging to the estate of Allen R. Wootten, deceased. Credit till 25th December next; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.

May 22. 1824.

ON the 1st Tuesday in July next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and thirty eight acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, and another tract containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Pistol creek, this tract subject to the widow's dower, all belonging to the estate of John D. Stroud, deceased, and for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—one half to be paid on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and the other half twelve months after—bond and security will be required.

Reuben Scott,

Adm'r in right of his wife.

May 8, 1824. 19—tds

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] *WASHINGTON,* (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1824. [No. 28.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY WILLIAM C. GUIEU.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discovered to us the little attention paid to printing debts, and the great difficulty and expence in collecting such debts, & as a low sub. can be called, by an inducing punctuality in what they owe, lastly, to the printer, we have, after due consideration, come to this conclusion, to wit, never to give credit. We are convinced, therefore, to adopt a new plan, to wit, cause of this determination, our terms shall be such, to the paper three dollars per annum, if paid in advance—four dollars if paid within six months—and five dollars if paid only at the end of the year. For advertisements, they are to be paid as advertisements usually are, which are to be paid upon every insertion. The above rates shall be strictly observed, and no one need apply who is not ready to comply with them.

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

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who calls his name BEN, and says he belongs to Elijah Johnson of Clark county, five miles from Athens. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, j. w. c.

July 2 [illegible] 27

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who calls his name BILL HOSMAN, and says that he belongs to Wiley Jordan of Augusta. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, j. w. c.

July [illegible] 27

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, *June 28, 1824.*

Latest from Europe.

The ship Europa, Captain Sprague, arrived at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed 25th May, and has brought London papers of the 23d, which furnish important information.

Statesman.

Insurrection in Portugal.

The following article on the London Courier of the 20th of May, gives an account of an insurrection which had broken out at Lisbon, and it appears was instigated by the Queen and the heir apparent.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers ample and authentic details of the events which have taken place at Lisbon, and respecting which so much public anxiety has been excited. In a preceding column, we have given all that appeared from the morning papers upon the subject; and we subjoin the intelligence we have ourselves received. It is clear, we think, from an attentive perusal of all these accounts, that a plot had been formed, at the head of which were the Queen and her son, whose intended operation, in its fullest extent was defeated; but, whether defeated by the refusal of the soldiery to proceed further, or by the firmness of the foreign diplomatic corps at Lisbon, is doubtful. Private letters state that the deposition of the King, and the nomination of Don Miguel as Regent, was contemplated; but we do not partaking, in the slightest degree of any of those principles or designs which can bring it into discussion with Foreign Cabinets. The next arrival, we doubt not, will not only communicate the in elligence of the matter having subsided; but they will probably convey some more distinct information than we possess have, of the precise motives of the insurrection."

"The following are the particulars which have reached us this morning."

Extract of a private letter.

LISBON, May 5, 1824.

The papers by this packet will inform you with what revolutionary movements the capital has again been alarmed. They are at this time of a different nature, but to my opinion the consequences will be disastrous without an effectual remedy is applied, and I am at a loss to guess of what nature the remedy can be, as the king himself has sanctioned the measures of his son through fear and wickedness, while the latter has not gained his end, not being seconded by his troops. The hue and cry is raised without the least shadow of probability, although it has great weight with the people, against the poor Freemasons, and several hundreds of all ranks, principally officers of the army, have been put to prison, with out even knowing what is laid to their charge. A general consternation still prevails, and every one is afraid of saying a word on politics for fear of finding an enemy in the person he converses with. When you read the Prince's proclamation, his letter to his Father, and the King's decree in answer, you will understand the whole affair. We are yet to learn what part Oporto and the Provinces take in all this confusion.

Departure of Iturbide for Mexico.

It appears evident, that the ex-Emperor Yturbide has left England for Mexico, the place of his birth, and the country of his short-lived dominion. He has written a letter to prepare his friends for the event, and to explain his motives. He sailed from Southampton the 11th inst. having left London on the 5th, under the pretext of going for some time to reside at Bath. He had previously fixed six of his children, two boys and 4 girls, as boarding schools in different parts of the country. The knowledge of this fact, together with the declaration of his intention to reside some time at Bath, gave great confirmation to the contradiction to the report of his having sailed for Mexico as an agent of Spain, or in support of foreign interests.—It would appear from these sources, that for the last three or four months he has been corresponding with his former friends in Mexico, and that he has been called home by a strong party, who expect that his presence and the influence of his name may unite the Mexicans in support of their independence.—*Hall's Weekly Messenger, May 23d.*

The above intelligence occasioned considerable ferment in London, and a Cabinet Council was called on tonight, sufficiently evinces the grief of its inhabitants. The Greeks had requested, and obtained the lord-ship's heart, to be placed in a Mausoleum in the country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body was to be conveyed to Zeland. He has left one daughter and a minor.

The memoirs of Lord Byron's life, written by himself, and which had been transmitted to London for publication, have been destroyed.

ALGIERS.

Extract of a letter dated Algiers, 21st of March 1824, from Wm. Shaler Esq. to his friend in Massachusetts.

This port is now blockaded by a Vice Admiral, with a sizeable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I opened my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been thus efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representations of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods, and chattels, to a vast amount. These facts have only needed to develop the strength of my circumstance here, which I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it in the slightest degree. I have been offensive to vi-it the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

The New and Old Tariff.

The following statement, exhibiting the duties imposed on various descriptions of foreign merchandize by the tariff bill recently passed by Congress; also, the rate of duty laid on the same kinds of goods by the old tariff—will be useful, as a means of ready reference, to distinguish the difference.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL, or of which wool is a component part.—By the *new tariff* a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem (on the value or cost) is laid on worsted stuff goods, bombazetts, &c. and blankets; and on low priced woollens (excepting flannels and baizes) the actual cost of which shall not exceed $3 1-2 cents per square yard. On other woollens (broad cloths, cassimeres, flannels, baizes, &c.) a duty of 30 per centum until June 30, 1825, and after that time, a duty of 33 1-3 per centum.

By the *old tariff* the duty on blankets, rugs, stuff goods & stockings was 20 per centum; and on all other descriptions of woollen goods 25 per centum.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.—*New Tariff*—A duty of seven and a half cents per square yard on all cotton cloths (except nankeens) which cost less than 30 cents per square yard; on all other cotton cloths, including nankeens, a duty of 25 per centum.

Old Tariff—A duty of six and a

UNMANUFACTURED WOOL.—*New Tariff*—A duty of 20 per centum until June 1, 1825; from that time to June 1, 1826, a duty of 25 per centum; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum excepting on wool, the cost of which does not exceed 10 cents per pound, on which the duty is 15 per centum.

Old Tariff—A duty of 15 per centum on all sorts.

LEGHORN HATS AND BONNETS, also, hats and bonnets of straw, chip or grass, or materials for making them. *New tariff*—A duty of 50 cents each on those that cost less than one dollar—on those the cost of which exceeds one dollar each, a duty of 50 per centum.

Old Tariff—A duty of 30 per centum on all kinds.

NEW TARIFF	OLD TARIFF.
Oil hemp $1 75 per cwt.	$1 50 per cwt.
Lead pipe, bar and sheet, 2 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb
Red lead, white lead 4 cts per pound.	2 cents per lb.
Slate 3 42 cents per lb.	3 cents per lb.
Paper hangings 40 p. ct.	30 per cent.
Carpeting, Brussels, &c. 30 cts per sq. yards.	25 per cent.
Do Venetian 25 cts do.	25 per cent.
Do other kinds 25 cts.	25 per cent.
Cotton bagging 3 3-4 cents per sq. yard.	20 per cent.
Iron anchors & bolts not forged 90 per cwt.	75 cts per cwt.
Dolls, coral, beads &c. 3 cents per pound.	2 1-2 cts per lb.
Silk 4 cts per pound.	3 cts per lb
Nails 5 cts per pound.	4 cts per lb
Axes, 2 cts pr. pound.	20 per cent.
Mill cranks and irons 4 cents per pound	20 per cent.
Mill saws $1 each	20 per cent.
Muskets $1 50 each.	20 per cent.
Rifles, 2 50 each	20 per cent.
Cutting knives, carving knives, pocket knives & shears, 30 per cent	20 per cent.
Iron cast 50 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cast iron vessels 1 1-2 per pound	
Old iron casts 1 cts do.	75 cts. pr. cwt.
Copper vessels 33 pr ct.	20 p r cent.
Lead 3 cents per pound.	15 per cent.
Wheat 25 cts per bushel	15 per cent.
Oats 10 cts per bushel	15 per cent.
Wrought iron 50cts p cwt	15 per cent.
Potatoes 10 cts per bush	15 per cent.
Coal 6 cents per bush	5 cents bushel.
Linseed, hempseed and rapeseed oil, 25 cents per gallon.	15 per cent.
Ale, beer and porter 15 cts 20 cts per gallon.	10 o 15 cts p.g.
Beef & pork 2 cts pr lb.	15 per cent.
Hams 3 cents pr pound.	15 per cent.
Butter 5 cents per pound.	15 per cent.
Vinegar 8 cts per gallon.	15 per cent.
Alum $2 50 per cwt.	$2 per cwt.
Refined salt pr re 3 cts p lb.	7 1-2 per cent.
Blue vitriol 3 cents per lb.	7 1-2 per cent.
Oil of vitriol 3 cts per lb.	7 1-2 per cent.
Glauber salts 2 cts per lb.	15 per cent.
Copperas $2 per cwt.	$1 per cwt.
Ginger 2 cents per pound	15 per cent
Raisins 3 to 4 cts pr lb.	2 to 3 cts pr lb.
Window glass, 3 to 84 100 square feet	250 to 325 100 ft.

The duty on books is 4 cents per volume on those printed previous to 1775, and on those printed in other languages than English, excepting books printed in Latin or Greek, on which the duty is 15 cents per pound, bound, and 13 cents per lb. unbound. On English books printed since 1775, the duty is twenty cents per pound, when bound, and twenty-six cents per pound, unbound. The old duty was 15 per centum.

The duty on folio and quarto post paper is 20 cents per pound; on foolscap, drawing, and writing paper 17 cents per pound; printing, copperplate and stainers' paper 10 cents per pound; on sheathing, binders' and wrapping paper, 6 cents per pound; on all other paper, 15 cents per pound. The old duty on tarred cables and cordage; untarred cordage, yarns, twines and pack thread; sacks, beads, and sprigs; iron cables or chains; blacksmith's hammers and sledges; fire arms; and side arms; quills; slates and tiles; black lead pencils; tallow and spermaceti candles; soap; corks; prunella, stuff and nankeen shoes and slippers; laced boots and bootees; castor oil; Epsom salts; camphor; Cayenne pepper; chocolate; plums and prunes; black glass bottles; demijohns; and apothecaries vials.

The new duties noticed in the preceding statement are imposed instead of the old ones laid on the same descriptions of goods, and not in addition thereto. There are two kinds of duties levied on imports,—one denominated *specific* the other *ad valorem*. A specific duty is computed on the *quantity* of an article, without regard to the *value*. It is a certain sum imposed on the pound, yard, gallon, cwt. &c.—An ad valorem duty is a certain per centum imposed on the *cost or value* of an article at the place from whence it is imported. It is calculated on the net cost of the article with an addition of 20 per centum on East India merchandize and ten per centum on goods from Europe, &c.

If an article subject to an ad valorem duty, costs $1 in Europe, the duties calculated on the sum of one dollar and ten cents. In this way a duty which is nominally 30 or 40, is increased to 33 per cent. and others in the same proportion.

There are two classes of articles upon which the duties are augmented by the new tariff.—One class consists of articles which are manufactured in the United States, and of which we possess the raw materials;—the other class comprizes articles which are not necessaries of life, as silks, &c. The increase of duty on the first is for the protection of some industry; on the latter class for the purpose of revenue.

The duties on salt, tea, sugar, wine, rum, molasses, coffee, spices, indigo, steel, crockery ware, fine cottons, and many other articles have not been altered.

The new duties will be levied on imports from Europe, after the thirtieth day of the present month, (June) and on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, after the first of January next.—*Rich. Compiler.*

From the Boston Courier of June 18.

William H. Crawford and John Q. Adams.

In the Senate of the United States, when both these competitors for the Presidency were members of that body, an important measure came before them, recommended by the President. On that occasion, Mr. Adams said, "The President has recommended the measure on high responsibility, *I would not consider, I would not deliberate*, I would act. Doubtless the President possesses such further information as will justify the measure." William H. Crawford, on the other hand, wished to *consider*; he wished to *deliberate*; he wished for a postponement for at least one day, and when he could not obtain it, rather than *act*

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The owner is requested to come for-
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FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1825.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Europe, Captain Sprague, arrived at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed 25th May, and has brought London papers of the 23d, which furnish important information.

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The following article, from the London Courier of the 20th of May, gives an account of an insurrection which had broken out at Lisbon, and it appears was suppressed by the Queen and the heir apparent.

"We are at length enabled to lay before our readers ample and authentic details of the events which have taken place at Lisbon, and respecting which so much public anxiety has been felt. In a preceding column, we have given all that appeared to the morning papers upon the subject; and we subjoin the intelligence we have ourselves received. It is clear, we think, from an attentive perusal of all these accounts, that a plot had been formed, at the head of which were the Queen and her son, whose intended operation, in its fullest extent was defeated; but, whether defeated by the refusal of the soldiery to proceed further, or by the firmness of the foreign diplomatic corps at Lisbon, is doubtful. Private letters state that the deposition of the King, and the nomination of Don Miguel as Regent, was contemplated; but we rather incline to the opinion, that this bold step would have been hazarded only in a case of extreme necessity, and that it was not wished to do more than to intimidate the Sovereign into a compliance."

"And so far it seems to have succeeded, for on the 3d inst. the King issued a proclamation, in which he directs that summary proceedings shall be adopted throughout the kingdom towards the guilty, that their punishment may speedily take place, while on the other hand, he pardons all that had been done by his son, upon the ground, the urgency of the case would not allow of his previously consulting with his Majesty or his Ministers."

"It may be supposed that an expression of this kind, could not happen without producing alarm; but the most authentic accounts lead us to believe that at the time of the departure of the packet, tranquility was comparatively restored. At all events, the affair is one of a purely domestic consideration, and

dangerous without a still greater remedy is applied, and I am at a loss to guess of what nature the remedy can be, as the king himself has sanctioned the measures of his son through fear and wickedness, while the latter has not gained his end, not being seconded by his troops. The hue and cry is raised without the least shadow of probability, although it has great weight with the people, against the poor Freemasons, and several hundreds of all ranks, principally officers of the army, have been put to prison, without even knowing what is laid to their charge. A general counter mination still prevails, and every one is afraid of saying a word on politics for fear of finding an enemy in the person he converses with. When you read the Prince's proclamation, his letter to his Father, and the King's decree in answer, you will understand the whole affair. We are yet to learn what part Oporto and the Provinces take in all this confusion.

Departure of Vinchide for Mexico.

It appears evident, that the ex-Emperor Yurchide has left England for Mexico, the place of his birth, and the country of his short-lived dominion. He has written a letter to prepare his friends for the event, and to explain his motives. He sailed from Southampton on the 11th inst. having left London on the 5th, under the pretext of going for some time to reside at Bath. He had previously fixed six of his children, two boys and four girls, as boarding schools in different parts of the country. The knowledge of this fact, together with the declaration of his intention to reside some time at Bath, gave great confirmation to the contradiction to the report of his having sailed for Mexico as an agent of Spain, or in support of foreign interests.—It would appear from these sources, that for the last three or four months he has been corresponding with his former friends in Mexico, and that he has been called home by a strong party, who expect that his presence and the influence of his name may unite the Mexicans in support of their independence.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger. May 23d.*

The above intelligence occasioned considerable ferment in London, and a Cabinet Council was called on the morning of the 23d. A 74 was to proceed to the Tagus forthwith.

Algiers continued to be strictly blockaded by the English, no arrangement having been made.

DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

The poet of transcendant genius, the liberal, generous friend of Liberty, sleeps the sleep of death! Byron has perished in a country and in a cause which were dear to his heart, and notwithstanding his foibles and his faults, and the injury which his great genius may have done in a moral point of view, when perverted to unworthy uses, he will not descend to the grave

"Unwept, unhonored, nor unsung."

The news of the death of Lord Byron, was received in London on the 14th of May. This event took place at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, after an illness, of rheumatic inflammatory fever, which lasted 10 days. The following translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek Authorities at Misso-

the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I opened my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been thus efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representations of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods, and chattels, to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develop the strength of my credit here, which, I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it in the slightest degree. I have been offered to visit the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

"The prospect at present here is, that there will be much more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

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By the *old tariff* the duty on blankets, rugs, stuff goods & stockings was 20 per centum; and on all other descriptions of woollen goods 25 per centum.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.—*New Tariff*—A duty of seven and a half cents per square yard on all cotton cloths (except nankeens) which cost less than 30 cents per square yard; on all other cotton cloths, including nankeens, a duty of 25 per centum.

Old Tariff—A duty of six and a quarter cents. per square yard on all cotton cloths (except nankeens) the cost of which does not exceed 25 cents per square yard; on other cotton cloths, including nankeens, a duty of 25 per centum.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK, FLAX AND HEMP.—*New Tariff.*—A duty of 25 per cent. on the value or cost, excepting European silks on which the duty is 20 per centum, and sail duck and some other hempen goods, on which the duty is 15 per centum.

Old Tariff—A duty of 15 per centum on silks and linens; and of 20 per centum on hempen goods, excepting duck and sheetings, on which there was a specific duty amounting to near 15 per centum on the cost.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON, STEEL, BRASS, PEWTER, LEAD OR TIN, commonly denominated Hardware.—*New Tariff*—A duty of 25 per centum, (excepting articles otherwise specified)

Old Tariff.—A duty of 20 per centum.

Steel 1-12 cents per lb.	1 ct. per lb.
Rod & shot 1 and 4 cts per pound.	2 cents per lb.
Paper hangings 40 p. ct.	3 cents per lb.
Carpeting, Bombazets, &c.	30 per cent.
Woollen piece goods.	25 per cent.
D. Worsted 25 c. do.	25 per cent.
Do. do. hair kinds 25 cts.	25 per cent.
Cotton bagging 3 3-4 cents per square yard	20 per cent.
Iron in bars & hoops not rolled 90 a ton	75 cts. per cwt.
Do. sheet, rod, hoop &c. 3 cents per pound.	2 1 2 cts per lb.
Nails 4 cts. per pound.	3 cts per lb
Nails 5 cts. per pound.	4 cts per lb
Anvils, 2 cts pr. pound.	20 per cent.
Mill cranks and irons 4 cents per pound	20 per cent.
Mill saws $1 each	20 per cent.
Muskets $1 50 each.	20 per cent.
Rifles, 2.00 each	20 per cent.
Cutlery, knives, scythes, sickles, spades & shovels, 30 per cent	20 per cent.
Iron screws 30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cast iron vessels 1 1-2 per pound	
Do. ruron casts 1 cent do.	75 cts. pr. cwt.
Copper vessels 33 pr. ct.	20 p r cent.
Lead 3 cents per pound.	15 per cent.
Wheat 25 cts per bushel	15 per cent.
Oats 10 cts per bushel.	15 per cent.
Wheat flour 50cts p cwt	15 per cent.
Potatoes 10 c s pr bush	15 per cent.
Coal 6 cents per bushel.	3 cents bushel.
Linseed, hempseed and rapeseed oil, 25 cents per gallon.	15 per cent.
Ale, beer and porter 15 to 20 cts per gallon.	10 to 15 cts p.g.
Beef & pork 2 cts pr lb.	15 per cent.
Hams 3 cents pr pound.	15 per cent.
Butter 5 cents per pound.	15 per cent.
Vinegar 8 cts pr gallon.	15 per cent.
Alum $2 50 per cwt.	$2 per cwt.
Refined salt pr re 3 cts p lb.	7 1-2 per cent.
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Oil of vitriol 3 cts per lb.	7 1-2 per cent.
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The duty on jewelry; gold, silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace; embroidery; epaulett's; precious stones; pearls; all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold and silver; laces; lace veils; lace shawls; and thread or silk shades, is augmented from 7 1 2 per centum ad valorem, to 12 1 2 per centum. The preceding articles are admitted on low duties by reason of the facility with which they may be smuggled in.

The duty on wares of cut glass is 3 cents per pound, and in addition, an ad valorem duty of 30 per centum. On all other articles of glass, not specified, the duty is 2 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum. The old duty on glass manufactures was 20 per centum.

The duties on the following articles have been increased; hair cloth; marble; coach laces; oil cloth; carpets and mats of tow and flags, &c. without regard to the *value*. It is a certain sum imposed on the pound, yard, gallon, cwt. &c.—No ad valorem duty is a certain per centum imposed on the *cost or value* of an article at the place from whence it is imported. It is calculated on the net cost of the article with an addition of 20 per centum on East India merchandize and on per centum on goods from Europe, &c.

If an article subject to an ad valorem duty, costs $1 in Europe, the duties calculated on the sum of one dollar and ten cents. In this way, a duty which is nominally 30 pr ct. is increased to 33 per cent, and others in the same proportion.

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The new duties will be levied on imports from Europe, after the thirtieth day of the present month, (June) and on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, after the first of January next.—*Rich. Compiler.*

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This was the first session that Mr. Crawford took his seat at the Senate board of the United States, and he came from perhaps the most thoroughly democratic state in the Union. Yet he would not sacrifice his independence and his duty to his country, to party considerations. Mr. Adams gained nothing with Mr. Jefferson by the course he pursued;—that statesman never did promote him, and never would have done it till doomsday. Mr. Crawford lost nothing by his independence, with either his party or with Mr. Jefferson; for it is well known that he has to this day retained his undiminished confidence—his sincere and warm friendship.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TOAST AT AN ANTHROPOPHAGI.

John Sterling in celebrating, here in Jasper, gave at a public dinner at Carlisle, Pa. the following toast, proposing a new kind of domestic carpeting:

"May the skins of the enemies of Jackson be converted into *carpeting*, for his friends to dance upon."

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Directors of "The Hamburg Bank," having ascertained that the said Institution could not be carried into operation under the charter granted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, and the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, for carrying said Bank into operation, having upon the representation of the said Directors, taken up and destroyed the certificates of stock, thereby bringing the affairs of the said projected Bank, to a final close—upon mature reflection, I have deemed it advisable to put into operation, on the 2d of July next, being the Third Anniversary of the foundation of Hamburg, a Banking Institution, to be denominated "the Bank of Hamburg, South Carolina," upon the following principles and basis, viz: The stock consists of specie in the vaults, all my interest in the town of Hamburg, which is nearly three fourths of it, besides a large interest in two valuable tracts of land, containing nineteen hundred and forty-seven acres, adjoining Hamburg; the whole of which is pledged, according to the laws of this state, and entered on the books of said Bank, as stock, for the payment of bills which may be issued from said Bank. Gold and silver coin will be promptly paid at the Bank at all times during Banking hours, for its bills when required. The Bank will advance money to any person on the Deposite of Warehouse receipts, for Cotton, Tobacco, &c. and for some species of merchandize, stored therein, at the rate of seven per cent. interest; which interest will be calculated by the week. Two thirds of the value of the then selling price, will be advanced, payable in one week, or at any time within twelve weeks, at the option of the Depositor. A fraction of a week, will be considered and reckoned a whole week in computing the interest. The Depositor has it at his option to sell the articles so deposited in Hamburg or Augusta, or to have them sent to Charleston, and receive the benefit of that market; but before the delivery of those articles is made, the money so advanced on them will be required.

The following remarks will more fully explain the important advantages of this Bank. It will bring trade into this state, from the neighboring states. The advantage to the planters is obvious. Suppose a farmer makes thirty bales of cotton, averaging 500 lbs. at 14 cents, it would be worth $1260. On each bale of ten bags, he can draw two thirds of the value as it comes to, as $280, which is giving him $840 on the 30 bags, in advance, besides the advantage of receiving the benefit of a rising market, and the selling of his whole crop together, instead of selling it in small parcels. To enterprising men of limited capital it is equally advantageous: For instance, a man has $5000 capital; lay this sum out in cotton, deposite the receipts in Bank, and he can draw $2000 from the Institution; lay this amount again in cotton deposite the receipts, and he can draw $1333 1/3; lay this sum out again, deposite the receipts, & Hamburg will rest upon a more solid basis, than the Banks of Discount, which issue upon mere personal security. As the property hypothecated, will be of a description speedily convertible into cash, the security of the Bank will not only be more stable, but more promptly available, than notes payable at sixty days, which are the usual securities of Banks of Discount. As the Bank contemplated by the Legislature could not be carried into effect under the charter, it is confidently believed that the enlightened views of that body, will be substantially realized by this Institution, and that its successful operation will not only more effectually reclaim the trade of our state, which has heretofore gone to Georgia, but indemnify us for the losses sustained in that trade, by drawing to S. Carolina a trade equally valuable from the upper counties of Georgia. In my first memorial to the Legislature of this state, which is subjoined, I promised to divert the trade which we then from this state, through Augusta, to Savannah; and also a part of the trade even of Georgia directly to Charleston. My plan was then thought, by many, to be visionary and wholly impracticable; so much so, that my first memorial in 1821, was rejected; nor was it reconsidered when the second part, which is explanatory of the first, was attached to it, and unanimously adopted.

My promise has been fully realized. It is acknowledged that the trade to this state is at least increased a half a million of dollars per annum. In like manner, I doubt not that my present undertaking will be regarded by many as merely theoretical and incapable of being brought into practical operation; but I am equally as confident of its practicability, as I was of the practicability of diverting the aforesaid trade to Charleston, and do not doubt that equal benefits will result from it, to the state of South Carolina, and to a large portion of the people of Georgia. The correct principles on which the Bank is founded—the solid basis on which it stands, and the silver dollars will soon remove all doubts.

HENRY SHULTZ.

Hamburg S. C. June 9 1824.

Memorial of Henry Shultz.

To the Legislature at the Session of 1824.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate and Members and members of the House of Representatives of the State of S. Carolina.

The memorial of HENRY SHULTZ, respectfully sheweth, that your memorialist has been for some months engaged in erecting various buildings on the Savannah river, opposite Augusta, with a view to the establishment of a place of trade in this state; which he has called *Hamburg*. Your memorialist had been forcibly struck with the superiority of situation for trade on this side of the river over Augusta, while his interests were identified with that place; and was truly astonished, that the enterprising citizens of S. Carolina did not improve these natural advantages. After he had disposed of his property in Augusta, and removed to this State, he received by far superior to that on the opposite side of the river. The second advantage arises from the numerous springs of excellent water which lie dispersed in such a manner as to be convenient to every part of the town. But nature has offered a third advantage in no wise inferior to the two former, arising from the particular form of the ground, on which the town stands. The rise is skirted by a low land several miles in length, and generally about a quarter of a mile wide, which is nearly on the level of Augusta, & equally secure from freshets. From this low land the ground rises abruptly sixty or seventy feet, and presents a level, elevated plain of several hundred acres extent. While the lower town therefore offers every advantage to the merchant for the transaction of his business, he can enjoy in the upper a residence, convenient, airy, and healthy. The free navigation afforded by the Savannah river and its many streams will always attract the extensive trade from the adjoining districts, which must be in South Carolina, unless artificially some town on that river. And the benefits of a trade amounting to about two millions per annum is certainly an object worthy your attentive consideration.

An important part of the design of your memorialist consists in effecting a direct communication between Hamburg and Charleston. Having for seven years acted as a partner of a boat between Augusta and Savannah, and for two years as agent of the Georgia Steam boat Company, his practical acquaintance with the navigation of the river, and (on a more limited degree) with the inland navigation, between that river and Charleston, enables your memorialist to say, with certainty, that this communication may even now be advantageously opened; and that the difference of freight to Savannah and Charleston from Hamburg, would not exceed 50 cents per bale on cotton. Steam boats would effect the passage down in five days, and would require about two days longer for return. Those constructed to carry instead of two their freight, would be best suited to this navigation, and could run on the river without infringing the charter of the Georgia Steam boat Company.

But your memorialist deems it improper to offer in this form a minute detail of his views. He states candidly, that he has entered on this great enterprise without funds adequate to its successful completion. Hamburg, to succeed so near an old established town, must continue to grow with unvarying vigor and rapidity; the least faltering or delay in its infancy will prove its destruction. It will require *fifteen* thousand dollars to construct a Steam boat to open a communication with Charleston. Your memorialist therefore prays your honorable body for a loan of the above sum, upon the most favorable terms consistent with the public good. He further prays, that all town property, stock in trade, faculties and professions, in Hamburg, may be exempted from taxes for six years.

To those members not personally acquainted with the upper country, the following statements may be satisfactory as throwing some light on the importance of my undertaking.—

From the 29th October to the 8th December, inclusive, the cotton sold in Hamburg amounted to bags	4783
Owing to a combination of the merchants and banks of Augusta, business was suspended the second week and cotton crossed to Augusta, say,	1000
During the other five weeks, there probably crossed over 200 bales per week, say,	1000
Add to this, for cotton compelled to cross the river above, for want of a bridge over Stephen's creek, during the same period, say,	1200
And for cotton brought down in boats still sold in Augusta,	300
Making in all, bags	8283

Take this as a fair average, say 1330 bags per week, for twenty weeks of the year, and it gives 27,600 bags; half that amount may be safely added for the remainder of the year, giving an aggregate of 40,000 bags per annum, worth at $15 each, $1 800,000. To this, sometimes considerable may be added for flour, tobacco, &c. Such is the immense trade, with all its profits and advantages, that South Carolina has been annually contributing to Augusta and Savannah. Can you doubt she will combat their powers to crush me if possible? The secret is now divulged, that is part of my plan to cut off the trade from Savannah as well as from Augusta. Charleston is now & will always be a better market for vessels which enter its harbor with ease, can approach it nearer than four miles to Savannah, *without the assistance of lighters*. Cotton is now sent thro' Savannah to Charleston, to a considerable amount. If people find it to their interest to do this, and pay double freight, with wharfage, drayage, storage, commission, for forwarding, &c. in Savannah, it will be much more so when all these extra expenses can be avoided. The canal spoken of from Savannah river to Port Royal is not necessary at present. Nature has furnished us a very good navigation, requiring some trifling improvements perhaps but amply sufficient for the present state of the country. It is now our interest to trade from Hamburg to Charleston, and this trade will be extensive when the example is once set. The citizens of Augusta and Savannah know this well—but no wonder it has never been attempted when the navigation this quarter has been wholly in their own hands. I entered into a partial contract in May last, with the gentlemen in Charleston, who built the Steam-boats for the Georgia Company, and could I have commanded the funds, would have had a Steam boat built on the plan proposed, and in operation before this time.

I do not wish to be understood, that $50.000 is sufficient to complete the town—but that sum will put matters into such a train that Hamburg even with a small capital, the deposits by cotton purchasers from Augusta and from abroad would be very considerable. They would make daily large deposits in an office erected for that purpose, with a temporary vault attached to it, and these would be much increased in a regular bank.

A bank in Hamburg could drain the Augusta banks of their specie, for the dipther bank in Charleston. Should the Legislature deem it advisable to grant a branch there, would they not charter a bank in which the state might be jointly interested with private citizens, or which might be owned altogether by individuals? Thus, if the funds of the bank of the State would not warrant it, at least enabling the citizens of our state to enjoy the profits of a bank, in preference to the citizens of another State.

You have now my whole plan before you, and now is the crisis for the Legislature to act. I candidly avow, that without your aid, the whole project must fail, and *Hamburg become what it has been, a corn field*. If it fails now, will it ever be renewed, or ever be more popular? What I propose to do, is not more improbable than what has been done. My friends and the public have supported me hitherto, because I am thought a *practical man*. But the patronage of the Legislature in granting the prayers of my memorial, will give Hamburg a stable character and importance abroad, will insure success.

HENRY SHULTZ.

December 12, 1824.

Horrible.—A man by the name of Hook was tried and acquitted in Pennsylvania of a beastly murder, to the astonishment of the community. One of the jury, by the name of Dunn, committed suicide the morning after trial, avowing that himself and all the jury and the judge, had been treated on the occasion Shocking and disgraceful.—*National Gazette, etc.*

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Extract from the Message of the Vice President of Colombia, charged with the government, to the Congress of 1824, dated Bogota, April 6, 1824.—[TRANSLATED.]

The residence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in this Capital, should afford us the means of cementing the relations of friendship, which subsist between the two governments, and of promoting the interests of the Republic. The Minister of Colombia was received at Washington with the consideration which his character, and the identity of the principles of both nations demanded. The President of the United States has just signalized his administration, by an act eminently just, and worthy the classic soil of liberty. In his last Message to Congress, he declares, that he views any interposition of the European powers, designed to crush or oppose the destinies of the independent governments of America, as a manifestation towards the United States, of inimical dispositions. That government considers as attempts, on the part of the Allied powers, to extend their system to any portion of the American hemisphere, as dangerous to the peace and safety of those States. A similar policy, consoling to humankind, would secure to Colombia a protest

coin will be promptly paid at the Bank at all times during Banking hours, for its bills when required. The Bank will advance money to any person on the Deposite of Warehouse receipts, for Cotton, Tobacco, &c. and for some species of merchandize, stored therein, at the rate of seven per cent. interest; which interest will be calculated by the week. Two thirds of the value of the then selling price, will be advanced, payable in one week, or at any time within twelve weeks, at the option of the Depositor. A fraction of a week will be considered and reckoned as a whole week in computing the interest. The Depositor has it at his option to sell the articles so deposited in Hamburg or Augusta, or to have them sent to Charleston, and receive the benefit of that market; but before the delivery of those articles is made, the money so advanced on them will be required.

The following remarks will more fully explain the important advantages of this Bank. It will bring trade into this state, from the neighboring ports. The advantage to the planters is obvious. Suppose a farmer makes thirty bales of cotton, averaging 300 lbs. at 14 cents, it would be worth $1260. On each load from him, he can draw two thirds of the value as it comes in, say $840, which is giving him $340 on the 30 bags, in advance, beside the advantage of receiving the benefit of a rising market, and the selling of his whole crop together, instead of selling it in small parcels. To enterprising men of limited capital it is equally advantageous: For instance, a man has $8000 capital; lay this sum out in cotton, deposite the receipts in Bank, and he can draw $1333 1 3; lay this sum out again, deposite the receipts, & he can draw $888 88 cents, which gives him a cash capital of $7222 21 2 3, and he has to pay interest at seven per cent. on only $1222 21 2 3, by making only three deposites, without having to pay the usual commission of 2 1 2 per cent. for endorsements at sixty days —to the same proportion will be the advantages, whether the capital be smaller or greater. Similar advantages can be received by men of no capital, but who have credit —For instance, a man buys thirty hogsheads Sugar or 30 bags of Coffee or some other species of merchandize, at 3, 4, and 6 months, as is the usual custom. He makes a deposite of 20 bags, which gives him in cash, two thirds of their value to go into the cotton market, and yet leaves him 10 hogsheads or 10 bags to sell. The benefits which the merchants may derive from this Institution, is incalculable. I am aware that this operation of the Bank may not suit those who are sometimes called the "Big Fish," but will materially protect and benefit the "little ones." As I am determined to confine the operations of this Institution, strictly to the principles therein explained, it is obvious that the Bank of

My promise has been fully realized. It is acknowledged that the trade to this state is at least increased a half a million of dollars per annum. In like manner, I doubt not that my present undertaking will be regarded by many as merely theoretical and incapable of being brought into practical operation; but I am equally as confident of its practicability, as I was of the practicability of diverting the aforesaid trade to Charleston, and do not doubt that equal benefits will result from it to the state of South Carolina, and to a large portion of the people of Georgia. The correct principles on which the Bank is founded—the solid basis on which it stands, and the silver dollars will soon remove all doubts.

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Hamburg S. C. June 9 1824.

Memorial of Henry Shultz.

To the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, at the Session of 1824.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the state of S. Carolina.

The memorial of HENRY SHULTZ, respectfully sheweth, that your memorialist has been for some months engaged in erecting various buildings on the Savannah river, opposite Augusta, with a view to the establishment of a place of trade in this state; which he has called *Hamburg*. Your memorialist had been forcibly struck with the superiority of situation for trade on this side of the river over Augusta, while his interests were identified with that place; and, was truly astonished, that the enterprising citizens of S. Carolina did not improve these natural advantages. After he had disposed of his property in Augusta, and removed to this State, he resolved to make his opinions known, and enlist the patronage of his friends in the project. The work already accomplished is the best evidence of the substantial character of their assistance.

The frame of the first house in Hamburg was raised on the second day of July last; and the whole number of buildings now amounts to eighty four; among these are an extensive warehouse, a large tavern, and many spacious store houses. There are forty-four families already settled in the town; and the whole number of white inhabitants exceeds two hundred. The purchase of cotton commenced on the 29th of October, from which time up to the 1st inst. three thousand six hundred bags have been entered in the ware-house.

Your memorialist further states, that the advantages of situation enjoyed by Hamburg, are:—First, The superiority of the banks and channel of the river on this side. For more than a mile above the bridge, the channel runs close to the Carolina shore, and the construction of wharves at the proper point in Hamburg, will secure a boat landing of greater depth, and ever

Having for seven years acted as a partner of a boat between Augusta and Savannah, and for two years as agent of the Georgia Steam boat Company, his practical acquaintance with the navigation of the river, and (to a more limited degree) with the inland navigation, between that river and Charleston, enables your memorialist to say, with certainty, that this communication might even now be advantageously opened; and that the difference of freight to Savannah and Charleston from Hamburg, would not exceed 50 cents per bale on cotton. Steam boats would effect the passage down in five days, and would require about two days longer to return. Those constructed to carry a stead of two their freight, would be best suited to this navigation, and could run on the river without infringing the charter of the Georgia Steam boat Company.

But your memorialist deems it improper to offer in this form a minute detail of his views. He states candidly, that he has entered on this great enterprise without funds adequate to its successful completion. Hamburg, to succeed so near an old established town, must continue to grow with unerring vigor and rapidity; the least faltering or delay in its infancy will prove its destruction. It will require about *thirty-five* thousand dollars to complete the buildings, ware-houses, wharves, &c. projected in the plan of Hamburg. It will require *fifteen* thousand dollars to construct a Steam boat to open a communication with Charleston. Your memorialist therefore prays your honorable body for a loan of the above amount on the most favorable terms consistent with the public good. He further prays, that all town property, stock in trade, faculties and professions, in Hamburg, may be exempted from taxes for six years. He also prays, that he may be authorized by law to open an inspection for tobacco at his ware house. Your memorialist further prays, that a bank may be established in Hamburg, which will protect its inhabitants against the rivalry and oppression of those institutions in Augusta, and will supply the upper districts with the more valuable currency of our own banks.

He humbly trusts, that you will give a candid investigation to the subjects embraced in the above memorial—

And will ever pray,

HENRY SHULTZ.

The above memorial was referred to a joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives, and on it favorable reports have been made to the two houses. The committee was composed in part of gentlemen personally acquainted with the subject, and who were enabled to *act* without so full an investigation as the Legislature might require. I hope therefore it will not appear disrespectful either to the committee or to the Legislature, that this mode of communicating my views has been adopted.

ing considerable may be added for flour, tobacco, &c. Such is the immense trade, with all its profits and advantages, that South Carolina has been annually contributing to Augusta and Savannah. Can you doubt the, that these cities are hostile, and will combat their powers to crush me if possible? The secret is now divulged, that is part of my plan to cut off the trade from Savannah as well as from Augusta. Charleston is now & will always be a better market: ia ge vessels which enter its harbor with ease, can approach it nearer than four miles to Savannah, *without the assistance of lighters*. Cotton is now sent thro' Savannah to Charleston, to a considerable amount. If people find it to their interest to do this, and pay double freight, with wharfage, drayage, storage, commissions for forwarding, &c. to Savannah, it will be much more so when all these extra expenses can be avoided. The canal spoken of from Savannah river to Port Royal is not necessary at present. Nature has furnished us a very good navigation, requiring some trifling improvements perhaps but amply sufficient for the present state of the country. It is now our interest to trade from Hamburg to Charleston, and this trade will be extensive when the example is once set. The citizens of Augusta and Savannah know this well—but no wonder it has never been attempted when the navigation i this quarter has been wholly in their own hands. I entered into a partial contract in May last, with the gentlemen in Charleston, who built the Steam-boats for the Georgia Company, and could I have command the funds, would have had a Steam boat built on the plan proposed, and in operation before this time.

I do not wish to be understood, that $50.000 is sufficient to complete the town—but that sum will put matters into such a train that I can go on with ease. Other improvements besides houses are necessary; good wharves, more warehouses, &c. must be built for the convenient operations of business: and $75.000 of the sum is wanted for a Steam-boat.

The taxes in Augusta are excessively high: if, as prayed for, in my memorial, all property, stock in trade, &c. in Hamburg, are exempted from taxes for a few years, it will give that place an important advantage over its powerful neighbor, and at the same time involve an increase of wealth that will hereafter contribute its thousands annually to the revenue of the state.

As respects the importance of a Bank in Hamburg, even the Georgians acknowledge, that, if a bank is established there with other patronage from the Legislature, the trade from this State is forever lost. The foregoing statement shows what a vast amount of Georgia money is put in circulation in this state every year, when its place might be supplied by the money of our own banks, making a very handsome addition to their income. If a branch of the bank of the State of South Carolina were established in Ham-

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Bribery.—A man by the name of Hook was tried and acquitted in Pennsylvania of a bribery matter, to the astonishment of the community. One of the jury, by the name of Dunn, committed suicide the morning after trial, avowing that himself and all the jury and the judge had been bribed on the occasion. Shocking and disgraceful.—*National Journal &c.*

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Extract from the Message of the Vice Presidency of Colombia, charged with the government, to the Congress of 1824 dated Bogota, April 6, 1824.—[TRANSLATED.]

The residence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in this Capital, should afford us the means of cementing the relations of friendship, which subsist between the two governments, and of promoting the interests of the Republic. The Minister of Colombia was received at Washington with the consideration which his character, and the identity of the principles of both nations demanded. The President of the United States has just signalized his administration, by an act eminently just, and worthy the classic soil of liberty. In his last Message to Congress, he declares, that he views any interposition of the European powers, designed to crush or oppose the destinies of the independent governments of America, as a manifestation towards the United States, of inimical dispositions. That government considers as attempt, on the part of the Allied powers, to extend their system to any portion of the American hemisphere, as dangerous to the peace and safety of those States. A similar policy, consoling to humankind, would secure to Colombia, a potent auxiliary, in case her independence and liberty be menaced by the Allied Powers. The Executive, unable to view with indifference, the course which politics have assumed in the United States, is efficaciously engaged in seducing the question to definite and decisive points. The Republic of Colombia has no charge to meet, on the part of the Allied Powers: she and her government have deeply respected the rights of sovereigns, and of their subjects. Ready to open to all nations the fountains of her national wealth, she exacts of them no other obligation, but respect for her independence and her institutions. But, if the genius of evil should create to us new enemies, time must determine if the government, and we Columbians, have sufficient patriotism to make the most costly sacrifices for our independence and our liberty.

In regard to our mercantile connexions with the United States, I have endeavoured to establish our relations, and secure protection to our commerce, by the appointment of consuls and agents, and by causing our laws to be diffused, and scrupulously observed.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10. 1824.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

The second report of this committee will be found in this day's paper. The charges of Edwards have been once more declared to be unfounded and destitute of truth. The friends of Mr. Crawford expected confidently the discomfiture of the slanderer and his associates. The result shows that virtue still reigns triumphant in the United States. If defamation, perjury, and corruption had prevailed in this transaction, the high renown this country has acquired, and the admiration universally entertained by foreign nations for the public institutions of the United States, would have been tarnished, and probable for ever lost. The schemes of this abominable plot, concerted only for the purpose of destroying one of the most virtuous of our citizens—one whose sterling integrity put a stop to the abuses and corruption which had crept in the management of the fiscal concerns of the nation, have been unveiled, and placed in their true light before the American people. The designs of the plotters have been frustrated; in the end of less than a week, the great character of Mr. Crawford has been increasing ever since Edwards and his associates began their plan of persecution. His fame must be a warning to all demagogues and dishonest and corrupt politicians. This man has been a judge, governor of a state, senator in Congress and an ambassador; yet from these high honors, he has fallen, by the perfidy of his friends, to rise no more, and to be the mark which the finger of scorn will point at with disgust and indignation, as long as the history of this nation shall endure. Many of the friends of Mr. Crawford are of the opinion that the committee ought to have censured Edwards. We think differently. Edwards was the accuser. Mr. Crawford the accused; in finding the latter innocent of the charges preferred, and consequently in censuring Edwards for his malicious accusation of having plundered the secretary of the treasury and perjured himself, Mr. Crawford had the revengeful disposition of his enemies, he could bring Edwards before the tribunals of the country and have him punished according to the laws; but his character—upon which the whole nation puts its confidence, is the only feeling exercised by Mr. Crawford for Edwards. We should have remained silent on this subject, and given no report on it, but for a single remark, if we did not firmly believe that some of the persons as equally *deserving* as Edwards, are yet behind the curtain, endeavouring to conceal themselves from public view. They will we hope, soon be known; the sovereign people will require their masks to be taken off that the actors of the tragic and shameful drama might be seen in their natural forms. Edwards has resigned his embassy to Mexico—he retires to private life. let the remainder of his days be employed in doing penance for the public sins he has committed; if the canno be pardoned in this world, he may be forgiven in the other for the mischief he has done.

The evidence of the witnesses summoned by Edwards is too voluminous to be published in our paper. For the gratification of our readers—of the friends of virtue and talents, we will publish some extracts from the testimony which have a more direct bearing on the charges of Edwards.

Deposition of Langdon Cheves sworn at the request of Mr. Edwards.

"I had much and anxious intercourse with the secretary of the treasury personally, and by letter, in relation to the currency of the country, and the collection of the public debts, as well in the Atlantic as the Western states. It was a crisis of unexampled difficulty. The great object was to restore and preserve a sound currency, generally, through the Union. As regards the Atlantic portion of the Union, it appeared to my judgement, to involve the soundness of the currency, but, as regarded the Western states, it seemed to me to involve the existence of any currency at all. I understood, distinctly, that it was the object of the secretary of the treasury, in the western states to prevent its sudden and total prostration. In my opinion, the secretary of the treasury displayed much ability, great zeal and industry, perfect integrity, and command ed as much success as was practicable, under the circumstances of the times."

Mr. Cheves was President of the Bank of the United States, from March 6. 1819, till the beginning of January. 1823

4th of JULY.

[COMMUNICATED]

The 48th anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in this town on Monday last, with manifestations of joy and patriotism suited to the illustrious occasion. Pursuant to previous arrangements a crowded audience convened at the church at 11 o'clock, when the ceremonies commenced by the address of an appropriate and fervent prayer to the great author of all our blessings, by the Rev. Alexander Webster. Capt. William F. Fay of the Dragoons read the Declaration of Independence, which was followed by an appropriate address from Col. Richard J. Willis, and an eloquent and animated discourse delivered by Col. Duncan G. Campbell. After which the company repaired to a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. The revolutionary patriot Christopher Orr, acting as President, and George Wynn, Esq. as Vice President; when the following toasts were drank in harmony and conviviality, interspersed with patriotic songs.

1 The 4th day of July, '76—It is the corner stone of the temple of our liberties; The foundation and the materials are perfect; May they be transformed by the artizans to the soldier, when liberty requires to be defended.

2. Internal Improvement by the nation and its states—It adds to our resource & invigorates our strength

3. The next Presidency—The people are willing that the "youth" John C. Calhoun may wait, but for no other one except Andw Jackson.

4 Agriculture and commerce—Material supports to each other and both indispensable to our national importance.

5. The people at their polls—The voice, the will, and the power are with them; not the self devoted are afraid to trust them.

6. The memory of Gen Elijah Clark and Col John Dooly—They defended the soil which we now occupy, against *British Tories* and *Savages*, and left lessons in patriotism to us their descendants.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day.—General Andrew Jackson. In two wars, and in many civil appointments, he has shown himself the soldier, the statesman, and the patriot; may he receive the highest evidence of a nation's gratitude.

By the Vice President.—The Presidential election: The voice of partizan editors and place hunting demagogues, is not the voice of the people.

By Col. R. J. Willis.—The declaration of Independence: the greatest, noblest and the most inestimable article that was ever penned: may we, and our posterity, be inspired with the same disposition to maintain it, that they who framed it had.

By T. P Mallory.—John C. Calhoun. A "youth" in nothing but the ardor of his patriotism. In all qualifications sufficiently mature, even for the chief magistracy of this great republic.

By W Stone.—The American News. Although but a child of yesterday, it has caused the Lion of England & the Cross of St. George, to trail beneath be star spangled banner.

By the Orator of the Day.—Election of public officers: least liable to abuse when in the hands of the people.

By Capt. W. F. Hay.—The lamented Lowndes: The sun of his usefulness prematurely set, but will shine with splendor, at the dawn of virtue, talents and patriotism.

By John D. Hinton.—Capt. Matthew Talbot. A genuine republican; distinguished for his honesty and political consistency.

By John Walker.—May peace and harmony rule the day, and may we in unison retire to our homes.

By J. Willis.—Columbia's sons. In peace, the gale of spring—in war, the mountain's storm.

By I L Wootten.—The memory of Washington. He was an ardent patriot, a devoted christian; rewarded by the gratitude of millions and the blessings of heaven.

By James Anderson.—The memory of Patrick Henry "Give me liberty or give me death."

By J. Watkins.—The memory of Baron DeKalb, who left the shores of his own country, In the battles of our revolutionary war, he was first in the march and last in the retreat.

By H. Triplett.—Gen. Jackson, the independent statesman: may success attend him: may he prove the fastest horse in the next presidential race.

By G. C. Walton.—The 4th of July, '76: Liberty's birth day, our

In addition to the above we have made the following selection among the volunteer toasts given on the day

By the President The memory of General Andrew Jackson

By the Vice President General Andrew Jackson

By Dr McJunkin Comm dore Perry The hero of Lake Erie: Though dead yet lives in grateful memory in our hearts

By C H Nelson Bolivar. The Washington of the south may he possess the perseverance of Hannibal, be disciplined as Blucher, and live a virgin Napoleon

By Colonel R J Willis America, the only republic example that she can make friends, and withstand the attacks of all the proud despots of Europe

By B B Sims Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—mutually dependant on each other The genius of our government forbids the imposition of protecting duties to the prejudice of either.

By T P Mallory Our fellow citizen Capt. Matthew Talbot: Distinguished as a patriot, as an as a public servant, dignified and reputable as a private citizen

By Mr Kembrel Nathaniel Macon The patriot—1776, and true republican of 1824

By S Barnett. W H Crawford—his political wisdom, integrity, and republican virtues, qualify him to administer our government. The hero of Orleans—his military talents and energy of character, qualify him to command our armies.

By Gibson C Walton. Gen. Andrew Jackson In spite of the calumnies of designing men, he,

"Ye stands like an unmoved rock,
Wasted till wreck by the shock"

By Joseph Mosely The Orator of the day. Patriotism embellished by learning and eloquence.

By Thomas Berry The new tariff. It is a measure worthy of us when the planter is compelled by law to pay tribute to the manufacturer

By Colonel J B Robinson. The State of Georgia. A burning rock in the chain of the Union: may its high mess never be tarnished by demagogues and faction.

[COMMUNICATED]

On Saturday the 3d of July, the citizens of Mallorysville and the adjacent county, convened in celebration of the 4th of July, 1776; and after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Webster, the declaration of Independence was read by Col. Richard J. Willis, and an eloquent and animated discourse delivered by Col. Duncan G. Campbell. After which the company repaired to a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. The revolutionary patriot Christopher Orr, acting as President, and George Wynn, Esq. as Vice President; when the following toasts were drank in harmony and conviviality, interspersed with patriotic songs.

1 The 4th day of July, '76—It is the corner stone of the temple of our liberties; The foundation and the materials are perfect; May they be transformed by the artizans to the soldier, when liberty requires to be defended.

2. Internal Improvement by the nation and its states—It adds to our resource & invigorates our strength

3. The next Presidency—The people are willing that the "youth" John C. Calhoun may wait, but for no other one except Andw Jackson.

4 Agriculture and commerce—Material supports to each other and both indispensable to our national importance.

5. The people at their polls—The voice, the will, and the power are with them; not the self devoted are afraid to trust them.

6. The memory of Gen Elijah Clark and Col John Dooly—They defended the soil which we now occupy, against *British Tories* and *Savages*, and left lessons in patriotism to us their descendants.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day.—General Andrew Jackson. In two wars, and in many civil appointments, he has shown himself the soldier, the statesman, and the patriot; may he receive the highest evidence of a nation's gratitude.

By the Vice President.—The Presidential election: The voice of partizan editors and place hunting demagogues, is not the voice of the people.

By Col. R. J. Willis.—The declaration of Independence: the greatest, noblest and the most inestimable article that was ever penned: may we, and our posterity, be inspired with the same disposition to maintain it, that they who framed it had.

By T. P Mallory.—John C. Calhoun. A "youth" in nothing but the ardor of his patriotism. In all qualifications sufficiently mature, even for the chief magistracy of this great republic.

By W Stone.—The American News. Although but a child of yesterday, it has caused the Lion of England & the Cross of St. George, to trail beneath be star spangled banner.

By the Orator of the Day.—Election of public officers: least liable to abuse when in the hands of the people.

By Capt. W. F. Hay.—The lamented Lowndes: The sun of his usefulness prematurely set, but will shine with splendor, at the dawn of virtue, talents and patriotism.

By John D. Hinton.—Capt. Matthew Talbot. A genuine republican; distinguished for his honesty and political consistency.

By John Walker.—May peace and harmony rule the day, and may we in unison retire to our homes.

By J. Willis.—Columbia's sons. In peace, the gale of spring—in war, the mountain's storm.

By I L Wootten.—The memory of Washington. He was an ardent patriot, a devoted christian; rewarded by the gratitude of millions and the blessings of heaven.

By James Anderson.—The memory of Patrick Henry "Give me liberty or give me death."

By J. Watkins.—The memory of Baron DeKalb, who left the shores of his own country, In the battles of our revolutionary war, he was first in the march and last in the retreat.

By H. Triplett.—Gen. Jackson, the independent statesman: may success attend him: may he prove the fastest horse in the next presidential race.

By G. C. Walton.—The 4th of July, '76: Liberty's birth day, our citizen honest, upright, and patriotic, materials by which the republic is to be perpetuated.

The Orator having retired,

By Col. Wootten.—The Orator of the day: one of the brightest ornaments of our state; may he be honored, and we be profited, by his occupying a seat in the next Congress of the U. S.

The Rev. Mr. Webster having retired.

By T. O. Mallory.—The Rev Mr. Webster: a shining ornament to society and religion.

We have just heard that Mr. Wirt was very active in the cabinet to protect Edwards *until the meeting of Congress;* and that Mr. Calhoun made *tremendous* efforts to save him. All would not do Mr Monroe was firm and deserves the thanks of the country Let him receive them with out alloy Mr Crawford's case did not require this confirmation But the President has done a proper act, one agreeable to justice and the people and he naturally wins the applause of the community Mr Monroe is now master of himself He has taken the first step. May he entirely free himself from thraldom, assert the constitutional dignity of his station in defiance of evil counsellors, and keep the presidential office on its true foundation.—*Wash C. Gazette.*

MR ADAMS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The New England Galaxy thus speaks of Mr. Adams:

"But we have gone into a digression which, if pursued will lead us wide from our purpose. which was to inform our readers distinctly, and once for all, why we do not desire to see Mr John Quincy Adams in the Presidential chair He is a man whose political integrity is not entitled to the slightest degree of confidence He was a federalist as long as the federalists were in power: he became an apostate when he perceived the sceptre was about to depart, and joined himself to the men who had arisen to place and power, by vilifying others whose measures and principles they found it necessary to adopt: he voted for an interna embargo, ruinous, as he knew, to fifty thousand of his constituents; he advocated a doctrine fit only for slaves and flatterers, that where the President recommends, it is not the duty of a senator to deliberate, but to act; and he most successfully practised and will doubtless continue to illustrate through life: the expediency of that policy, which teaches a family, reduced from splendid wealth by folly, profligacy or misfortune, to turn democrats and court the lowest of the people with an ardor an art, a skill and consequently with a success which no vulgar democrat can attain.* Such are the reasons which induce us to withhold our adoration from Mr Adams We have too much pure democracy in our blood to advocate the pretensions of a man of aristocratic and despotic principles. We cannot war against our nature and if we consent to remain passive, it is as much as ought to be required It is of very little consequence to him, whether we support him or not; it is no more to us, wh obtains the presidency. We shall not suffer our feelings to be so much excited, as to break our hearts in any event; and if Mr Adams succeeded, we shall endeavor to bear it with composure, obey the law live peaceably if we can, and commit no treason.

* Vide the Cunningham Correspondence where the above language

Tower, Esq. Barnstable. Hezekiah Barnard. Esq. Berkshire Hon Walker Franklin, Oliver Mills Esq. Hampden, Enos Foot Esq

The Hon. Aaron Hill Benj W. Crownin-hield. Hon Sherman Leland, Hon Timothy Fuller and Gen H S Dearborn were appointed a committee to correspond with the gentlemen nominated, and to fill up vacancies in the ticket, should any of the above decline serving

Heaven preserve us poor united democrat, from being actually frowned into utter insignificance, by the array of Honorable Who shall dare to vote against this host of titled magnificos? Our good people, the utmost of whose ambition is to attain to a modest *squireship*, will I fear, never be able to stand before this formidable fry, which puts one in mind of an English Court Calendar, or the play bill of a modern Fustian Tragedy all great men and all titles.

But I must take leave to tell the honest descendant of the fine old Dutchmen, who first entered the mouth of our noble river; would there were more of them! That honorables are as plenty in New England, a Dumb fish; you will find the at every man's dinner; strung along the table a thick a dried herring, out side a negroes hut on the Potomac, or Susquehannah in proof of this I adduce the following advertisement, which I cut out of a newspaper published not long since in a town of Massachusetts.

"To be sold at the house of the honorable Jonathan Groat, innkeeper, at —— on Saturday next, at ten o'clock A. M by order of the honorable Job Smith, ix pigs, of the breed of the honorable Azariah Peabody, who procured them of the honorable Ward Chipman, of Nova Scotia The honorable Timothy Foot, will show the pigs."

Let not our honest untitled democrat be alarmed then at these imposing electors these pig dealing pig raising, pig showing honorables in defiance of whom I do hereby sign, my self plain

RULEF VANVOORHEESEN.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. HAYNES, Esq. of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election.

House, Sign, and Ornamental

PAINTING,

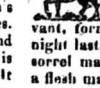
Gilding, Glazing & Paper Hanging

EXECUTED in a first rate manner.—A line directed to the firm will be duly attended to.

Charles A. Cox.
Richard Gilbert.

Washington, July 7, 1824.—28

STRAYED



FROM the subscriber residing on the plantation of Mr Devant, formerly Nelson's, on Friday night last, the 2d instant, a bright sorrel mare, about five feet high, a flesh mark on the left side of the nose, which has the appearance of spotted calico, a common switch tail, she trots and paces very well, and she is supposed to be about 7 or 8 years old. A liberal reward will be given for the securing of this mare, or for bringing her at the residence of the subscriber.

Henry H. Hyde.

July 9, 1824. 28—1t

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next at the

8 the friends of Mr. Crawford are of the opinion that the committee ought to have censured E. Sands. We think differently. Edwards was the accuser. Mr. Crawford the accused; so finding this gentleman innocent of the charge of fraud, and consequently Edwards is an infamous accuser, and having slandered the secretary of the treasury and perjured himself, E. L. M. Crawford had the revengeful disposition to recommence the suit, being Edwards before the tribunals of the country and have him punished according to the laws; but his counsellors—on whom the whole nation par le pate, is in only feeling exasperated by Mr Crawford for Edwards. We would have remained silent ourselves, and given the report without a single remark, if we did not firmly believe that some other persons as equally *disinguished* as Edwards, are yet behind the curtain, and working to conceal themselves from public view. They will we hope, soon be known; the sovereign people will require their masks to be dropped that the actors of this unknown and shameful drama might be seen in their natural forms. Edwards has resigned the embassy to Mexico—he returns to private life, let the remainder of his days be employed in doing penance for the public sins he has committed; if he cannot be pardoned in this world, he may be forgiven in the other for the mischief he has done.

The evidence of the witnesses summoned by Edwards is too voluminous to be published in our paper. For the gratification of our readers—of the friends of virtue and talents, we will publish some extracts from the testimony which have a more direct bearing to the charges of Edwards

Deposition of Langdon Cheves sworn at the request of A. Edwards.

"I had much and anxious intercourse with the secretary of the treasury personally, and by letter, in relation to the currency of the country, and the collection of the public debts, as well in the Atlantic as the Western states. It was always of unexampled difficulty. The great object was to restore and preserve a sound currency, generally, through the Union. As regards the Atlantic portion of the Union, it appeared to my judgment, to involve the soundness of he currency, but, as it regarded the Western states, it seemed to me to involve the existence of any currency at all. I understood distinctly, that it was the object of the secretary of the treasury, in the western states, to prevent its sudden and total prostration. In my opinion, the secretary of the treasury displayed much ability, great zeal and industry, perfect integrity, and commanded as much success as was practicable, under the circumstances of the times."

Mr. Cheves was President of the Bank of the United States, from March 6. 1819, till the beginning of January. 1823

4th OF JULY.

[COMMUNICATED]

The 48 h anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in this town on Monday last, with manifestations of joy and patriotism suited to the illustrious occasion. Pursuant to previous arrangements a crowded audience convened at the church at 11 o'clock, when he ceremonies commenced by the address of an appropriate and fervent prayer to he great author of all our blessings, by the Rev Alexander Webster. Capt William. F. Fay of the Dragoons read the Declaration of Independence. The patriot's ardor was animated and the scholar's taste regaled by the decrees of an Oration by James A Graves, Esq At 2 a company of about 80 gentlemen sat down to an excellen dinner furnish d at the Silos Spring by Capt Head, Colonel William Tripp act ed as President and Samuel W. Good Esq as Vice President.

The following 13 regular toasts were drunk amid the cheering huzzas of the company. Good order prevailed, and an adjournment took place at an early hour.

1 The 4th day of July, '76—May each return of this day find us true to the *principles* which have rendered it illustrious.

2. The memory of Washington—For military talen s his country awarded him the command of her armies, for political wisdom and in egrity, the presidential chair.

3. The heroes of the Revolution—Immortal spirits, whose glorious deeds command the tribute of a nation's gratitude.

4 The Provincial Congress of '76—They declared our independence, and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to maintain it; we now repeat the *solemn pledge.*

5 The Constitution of the United States—Resting upon the birth right liberties of man, it serves as the "pillar and the cloud" to guide oppressed nations to freedom.

6. The President of the United States—The ripened energies of his age, have defended the liberties which his youthful gallantry assisted to achieve.

7. The Judiciary of the United States—One of the strongest pillars which support the republic—Let it be composed of the most in-

By the Vice President General Andrew Jackson

By Dr McJunkin Comm dore Perry The hero of Lake Erie: Though dead, yet lives in grateful memory in our

By C H Nelson Blucher, the Washington of the South may in posess the perseverance of Hannibal, the discipline of Blucher, and the energy of Napoleon.

By Colonel R J White America, the only republican state; may she continue virtuous, and withstand the attacks of all the proud despots of Europe

By B B Sims Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—entirely dependent on each other. The genius of our government forbids the imposition of protecting duties to the prejudice of either.

By T P Mallory Our fellow citizen Capt. Matthew Talbot. Distinguished as a patriot, for intrepidity as a public servant, dignified and reputable as a private citizen

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By S Barnett. W H Crawford—his political wisdom, integrity, and republican virtues, qualify him to administer our government. The hero of Orleans—his many services and energy of character, qualify him to command our armies.

By Gibson C Walton. Gen. Andrew Jackson In spite of the calumnies of designing men, he,

"Yet stands like an unmoved rock,
Wasted all wher by the shock"

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2. The memory of Washington—Even in the eye of despots, he had no vice, but patriotism.

3. The dead and living heroes of the Revolution.—They poured out their blood for us, let us pour out our gratitude for them.

4. The constitution of the U. S.—The product of our own country: not suited for exportation because none but freemen can enjoy it.

5 President Monroe—The practical statesman and devoted patriot; himself and his assailants are both immortalized: the one by the applause, and the other by the reproaches of their countrymen.

6. The last war—It has given new lustre to our national character, and shown that the republic is competent to its own preservation.

7. The Army and Navy—Not large to prodigality, nor small to parsimony, but both at a medium worthy of their country and themselves.

8. The Militia—It is very easy

By Col. R. J. Willis.—The declaration of Independence: the greatest, noblest and the most inestimable article that was ever penned: may we, and our posterity, be inspired with the same disposition to maintain it, that they who framed it had.

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By *J. Watkins.*—The memory of Baron DeKalb, who left the shores of his own country. In the battles of our revolutionary war, he was first in the march and last in the retreat.

By *H. Triplett.*—Gen. Jackson, the independent statesman: may success attend him? may he prove the fastest horse in the next presidential race.

By *G. C. Walton.*—The 4th of July, '76 Liberty's birth day, our title to freedom, signed by patriots' hands and sealed by patriots' blood.

By *A. B, Leigh.*—La Fayette of France. We shall hail his arrival on the soil which he so gallantly assisted to redeem.

By *Mr. Freeman.*—The memory of General Marion. While living he defended the liberties we now enjoy: let us cherish his memory.

By *J. M Keogh.*—Thomas Jefferson. His love of country is proven and recorded, and may be given in evidence throughout the wold.

By *Capt. Thurmond.*—The next presidency. May heaven direct our choice to the individual most worthy.

By *J. D. M'Laughlin.*—The American fair.

The President having retired.

By *P. Branham.*—Our venerable President of the day, Christopher Orr: he has attained his three score and ten: a soldier of '76, a patriot of 1812, and always an honest man.

The V. President having retired.

By *Mr. Heron.*—Our Vice President of the day, George Wynn: a

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MR ADAMS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The New England Galaxy thus speaks of Mr. Adams:

"But we have gone into a digression which, if pursued will lead us wide from our purpose. which was to inform our readers distinctly and once for all, why we do not desire to see Mr John Quincy Adams in the Presidential chair He is a man whose political integrity is not entitled to the slightest degree of confidence He was a federalist as long as the federalists were in power: he became an apostate when he perceived the sceptre was about to depart, and joined himself to the men who had arisen to place and power, by vilifying others, whose measures and principles they found it necessary to adopt: he voted for an interna embargo, ruinous, as he knew, to fifty thousand of his constituents; he advocated a doctrine fit only for slaves and flatterers, that where the President recommends, it is not the duty of a enator to deliberate, but to act; and he most successfully practised and will doubtless continue to illustrate through life: the expediency of that policy, which teaches a family, reduced from splendid wealth by folly, profligacy or misfortune, to turn democrats and court the lowest o the people with an ardor an art, a skill and consequently with a success which no vulgar democrat can attain.* uch are the reasons which induce us to withhold our adoration from Mr Adams We have too much pure democracy in our blood to advocate the pretensions of a man of his aristocratic and despotic principles. We cannot war against our nature and if we consent to remain passive, it is as much as ought to be required It is of very little consequence to him, whether we support him or not; it is o no more to us, wh obtains the Presidency. We shall not suffer our feelings to be so much excited, as to break our hearts in any event; and if Mr Adams succeeds, we shall endeavor to bear it with composure, obey the law live peaceably if we can, and commit no treason.

* Vide the Cunningham Correspondence where the above language is used by old Mr Adams in one of his letters —Ed E P.

For the National Advocate.

"Our Adams is an honorable man,
So are we and all honorable men.

Sir—I was struck with horror and dismay, at seeing in Friday's American, the following list of electors nominated by *caucus*, in the State of Massachusetts, all friendly to the election of Mr. John Quincy Adams.

Electors of President, for Massachusetts.

The following Gentlemen have been nominated by a meeting held on Thursday evening, to compose the general ticket for electors viz. Elector at large, Hon Wm Gray. Hon Levi Lincoln Suffolk District. Hon. T. L Winthrop Essex South, Hon Nathaniel Silsbee. Essex North. Dr Joseph Kittredge. Norfolk. Hon J Endicott. Plymouth. Hon Thomas Weston Worcester North. Edmund Cushing Esq Worcester South, Gen. Jonathan Davis Bristol, Cornelius Grinnell, Esq. Middlesex, Augustus

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ance of evil counsellors and keep the presidential office on its true foundation.—*Wash. C. Gazette.*

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ing, out side a negroes hut on the Potomac, or Susquehannah, in proof of this I adduce the following advertisement, which I cut out of a newspaper published not long since in a town of Massachusetts.

"To be sold at the house of the honorable Jonathan Groat, innkeeper, at —— on Saturday next, at ten o'clock A. M by order of the honorable Job Smith, six pigs, of the breed of the honorable Agariah Peabody, who procured them of the honorable Ward Chipman, of Nova Scotia The honorable Timothy Foot, will show the pig."

Let not our honest untitled democrats be alarmed then at these imposing electors these pig dealing pig raising, pig showing honorables in defiance of whom I do hereby sign my self plain

RULEF VANVOORHIESEN.

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House, Sign, and Ornamental

PAINTING,

Gilding, Glazing & Paper Hanging

EXECUTED in a first rate manner.—A line directed to the firm will be duly attended to

Charles A. Cox.
Richard Gilbert.

Washington, July 7, 1824.—2s.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber residing on the plantation of Mr Devant, formerly Nelson's, on Friday night last, the 2d instant, a bright sorrel mare, about five feet high, a flesh mark on the left side of the nose, which has the appearance of spotted calico, a common switch tail, she trots and paces very well, and she is supposed to be about 7 or 8 years old. A liberal reward will be given for the securing of this mare, or for bringing her at the residence of the subscriber.

Henry H. Hyde.

July 9, 1824. 28—1t

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next at the court house of Wilkes County,

One tract of land,

containing 495 acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones and others, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Samuel Slaton, deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale

William Slaton, } adm'rs.
Wm. Robertson, }

July 6 1824. 28—3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.
Harriett Hoff, adm'x.

July 6, 1824.

Report of the Committee of Investigation.

The Select Committee (of the House of Representatives) to whom was referred the Memorial, or Address of Ninian Edwards, having, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 26th of May, continued to hold its sittings after the adjournment of the House, until the [illegible] day of June, have agreed on the following

REPORT:

In recommending in their former Report, a continuance of the existence and powers of the Committee, it will be remembered, that the reason given for that recommendation was, the obvious propriety, before a final close of the investigation, of having the personal presence and examination of the author of the address which had occasioned the appointment of the Committee. Such examination has now been had. Mr. Edwards attended the Committee, in obedience to its summons, on the 7th of June: has been examined as a witness, by its direction, cross-examined by a gentleman attending in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury; and his testimony, together with that of the other witnesses, is communicated with this Report; as are, also, various documents and papers, which have been referred to, and produced, in the course of the examination.

A paper, in reply to the communication heretofore received by the Committee from the Secretary, and now her, in the nature of an argument on the whole case, have also been presented by Mr. Edwards, and considered by the Committee.

The evidence has run into much detail, and some parts of it, probably, have not a very material application to the main subject of inquiry. It seemed proper, however, to the Committee, to allow to those concerned a liberal indulgence in this respect.

After a patient attention to all the evidence, and to whatever has been urged, in the way of reasoning on the case, the Committee see no cause to change or modify, in any material respect, the result to which they came on the former investigation, and which they have already submitted to the House. On the contrary they find, in this further and fuller examination, a corroboration, generally speaking, of the opinions which they have heretofore expressed.

Those parts of the inquiry, indeed, evidence has now been produced to point to which were not, individually and particularly, taken into the consideration of the Committee on the former occasion: to these, perhaps, some reference ought now to be made. They may be considered as new articles, or new specifications of charge; and although not very definitely or formally made, yet, as evidence has been taken, intended to support them, they become subjects of consideration.

One of these respects the deposites of public money, made or allowed by the Secretary, in the Banks of this District at the instance and on the solicitation of the Banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819

In their former Report, the Committee [illegible] the opinion, that the Secretary [illegible] in the exercise of a discretion [illegible] by law, in making those deposites, and that the Banks, in receiving them, were not chargeable with any impropriety. The evidence now offered and received, tends to show that there is a probability of final loss from this Bank; but in other respects there is no new view of the case presented.

The debt due to the Government from the Bank of Vincennes, has also been brought forward, and made the subject of inquiry and proof. Nothing distinguishing this case from those of other Western Banks in which the public money had been deposited, and in regard to which loss had happened, or was expected, had attracted the attention of the Committee as important to be considered, at the time of their former Report

The case of this Bank had been previously made the subject of a Report to the House by the Secretary, on the 21st of February, 1823, in answer to a resolution passed on the thirty-first of January, preceding, in which a statement of the debt, and the means which had been taken and used to secure it, were laid before Congress. The evidence now taken, relates principally, as in the preceding case, to the amount of the loss which may be expected to be incurred.

The only remaining charge which may be regarded as not before examined, is an allegation, or insinuation, that, owing to the fault of the Secretary, the pensioners and public creditors of the government in East Tennessee, were in some instances paid in back paper not equivalent to specie.

The circumstances attending this transaction seem to be fully stated in the testimony of Hugh L White. It does not appear that any knowledge of these payments having been made in depreciated paper was communicated to the Secretary. The measures adopted by him for the reasonable provision of a proper fund at the place of disbursement, were, as far as the Committee can judge, suitable and judicious. He had a right to expect the payments to be made in specie, or its equivalent; or, at least, to be informed if any thing should happen to prevent such payment. No information was given to him of any disappointment of his expectation in this respect, by those whose duty it was to pay; and no complaint appears to have been preferred by those whose right it was to receive.

In regard to the contested letter of Benjamin Stephenson, of the 12th of October, 1819, the Committee see no cause to change the opinion which was entertained, and which they intended to express in their former report — but, although the letter was written, as stated by Mr. Edwards in his testimony, there was no evidence that Mr. Stephenson communicated or transmitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to extend their Report, by protracted observations on the various parts of the evidence, as the whole is submitted to the House. They content themselves with saying, that, in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances. To this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the Committee has been directed; and they have come to the result which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present. Other points there are, of less importance, but which may [illegible] documents accompanying the report, which are of great length. As this mass of papers, rather than the report, exhibits the result of the labors of the Committee, it is probable we shall feel the necessity of presenting the whole to our readers, as speedily as is consistent with a due attention to other matters.

It is no part of our purpose, as friends of the Administration, or of Mr. Secretary Crawford as a Member of it, to exult in this Report, as a triumph over the machinations of his enemies. It is no more than was confidently expected from the Committee, but rather something less, merely because the Committee have left a part of their conclusions to be inferred from the evidence, instead of directly stating them. An attentive perusal of the testimony and documents, however, will leave not a doubt, in the mind of an intelligent community, as to the merits of those parts of this controversy in regard to which no opinion has been expressed by the Committee. *N. Intelligencer.*

Trade of Savannah.

We are gratified to perceive by the following correspondence, with which we have been furnished for publication, that the proposition which has been made by the Branch of the Darien Bank, located at Macon, and which cannot but be mutually beneficial, has been accepted in the spirit in which it was made. By this arrangement, the intercourse between this city and a portion of our state, daily and hourly increasing in wealth and population, will be increased, and not only permanently be off these places, but secure to the state a trade which, by an unaccountable apathy, may be permitted notwithstanding our local advantages, to be diverted permanently from its natural channels. We trust, however, since the work is begun, that the active co-operation of our merchants, will prevent accumulated evils and secure future benefits. Exertion and enterprize only are required to secure the desired objects. The new road to Dublin, is one link in the connecting chain of interest interest, and the removal of the obstructions in the Altamaha, is another, to which we feel assurance that the inhabitants of the western counties will cheerfully contribute. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and not suffer our wagon to remain in the ditch, whilst we are crying out to Jupiter for help:—

Savannah Georgian.

SAVANNAH, 25th June 1824.

Dear Sir—As it is the interest, so it must be the wish of every inhabitant of the state of Georgia, to promote the prosperity of its capital. At no period perhaps, of her commercial existence, was it so necessary to awaken and call the vigilance and attention of her citizens, to this important object, than the present, when her capital is deprived of a large share of her usual internal trade, by the bold enterprise and commercial activity of a sister state; she beholds the rich fruits of the labor and industry of a great portion of her state, floating into other ports. The effect of this alienation of trade, is visible to all, and she, in particular, must feel its pressure most sensibly. To check, then, (it is true, in a small degree) the progress of this increasing evil, is the motive that induces me to sub-

BANK STATE OF GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, 25th June, 1824.

Dear Sir—Your letter of to day, was laid before the Board of Directors, and I am instructed and authorised to say, in reply to your enquiries, that this Bank will readily receive for collection or discount, paper payable at Macon, and will otherwise afford all the usual and accustomed facilities of trade and intercourse, which can or may be reasonably expected, between this place and Macon, so long as they find it reciprocally beneficial, or not incompatible with their interest to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

A. PORTER, *Cashier.*

S. Wood, Esq.
Cashier Darien Branch Bk. Macon.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro man named Jacob, and a negro woman named Judy with her four children, Letty, Lucy, Lavinia, and Sarah; levied on as the property of Joseph Whitby to satisfy an execution in favor of John Black: property pointed out by Timothy Robb

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C Peteet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

John Burks, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

One road wagon and gear, two sorrel and two bay horses, levied on as the property of John D. Oversireet and N. G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favour of John Dyson, administrator of Raphael Wheeler, deceased, vs John D. Oversireet and N. G. Barksdale, and other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

July 2 1824

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

All George W. Fodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain regulations, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful, in the general, to inns of the up country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their call.

A. P. RICE.

Washington, Ga July 18 1824.

The editors of the Savannah Republican, Georgia Journal and Augusta Constitutionalist, are requested to publish the above once a week, for one month, and send their accounts to this office.

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice's Tavern where he will dye all colours on silk crape, woollen, and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state. Likewise ladies' Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will, also, scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c and extract spots of paint grease ink &c without injuring the cloth. He also flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business he has done: solicits public patronage that he may show his ability—Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms.

William M'Neal.

June 4 1824 tf

Administators Sales

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

200 acres of Land,

more or less, on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Oglesree deceased sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased—Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson adm'r.

May 29, 1824. 29—tds

Postponed from the 18th June.

ON Friday the 16th of July next, will be sold at the residence of Phebe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms—credit till Christmas the purchasers giving bond and security and interest from date if not punctually paid. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with: and in case of non compliance said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchaser.

Committee, in obedience to its summons, on the 7th of June; has been examined as a witness, by its direction, cross-examined by a gentleman attending on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury; and his testimony, together with that of the other witnesses, is communicated with this Report; as are, also, various documents and papers, which have been referred to, and produced, in the course of the examination.

A paper, in reply to the communication heretofore received by the Committee from the Secretary, and another, in the nature of an argument on the whole case, have also been presented by Mr. Edwards, and considered by the Committee.

The evidence has run into much detail, and some parts of it, probably, have not a very material application to the main subject of inquiry. It seemed proper, however, to the Committee, to allow to those concerned a liberal indulgence in this respect.

After a patient attention to all the evidence, and to whatever has been urged, in the way of reasoning on the case, the Committee see no cause to change or modify, in any material respect, the views to which they came on the former investigation, and which they have already submitted to the House. On the contrary they find, in this further and fuller examination, a corroboration, generally speaking, of the opinions which they have heretofore expressed.

Some parts of the inquiry, indeed, evidence has now been produced to point to which were not, individually and particularly, taken into the consideration of the Committee on the former occasion. To these, perhaps, some reference ought now to be made. They may be considered as new articles, or new specifications of charge; and although not very definitely or formally made, yet, as evidence has been taken, intended to support them, they become subjects of consideration.

One of these respects the deposites of public money, made or allowed by the Secretary, in the Banks of this District at the instance and on the solicitation of the Banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819.

In their former Report, the Committee expressed their opinion in relation to deposites of this nature; and referred to a public communication of the Secretary, in which the facts were avowed, and in which a practice, of a like character, was stated to have been of early existence and long continuance. The Committee did not deem it necessary to call for proof of that which was admitted; and as it was of opinion that the practice itself was irregular and dangerous, it did not think it material to inquire, particularly, whether, in the only case in which loss was apprehended from this cause, the probability of such loss was either greater or less than the Secretary had supposed. This apprehended loss is in the case of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria. In the letter of the Secretary to the President of the Senate, of the 25th of February, 1823, he says, in regard to this Bank, that a letter of the District Attorney, therewith communicated, showed that there was no danger of loss to the United States.

evidence now taken, relates principally, as in the preceding case, to the amount of the loss which may be expected to be incurred.

The only remaining charge which may be regarded as not before examined, is an allegation, or intimation, that, owing to the fault of the Secretary, the pensioners and public creditors of the government in East Tennessee, were, in some instances paid in bank paper not equivalent to specie.

The circumstances attending this transaction seem to be fully stated in the testimony of Hugh L. White. It does not appear that any knowledge of these payments having been made in depreciated paper was communicated to the Secretary. The measures adopted by him for the reasonable provision of a proper fund at the place of disbursement, were, as far as the Committee can judge, suitable and judicious. He had a right to expect the payments to be made in specie, or its equivalent; or, at least, to be informed if any thing should happen to prevent such payment. No information was given to him of any disappointment of his expectation in this respect, by those whose duty it was to pay; and no complaint appears to have been preferred by those whose right it was to receive.

In regard to the contested letter of Benjamin Stephenson, of the 12th of October, 1819, the Committee see no cause to change the opinion which was entertained, and which they intended to express in their former report — but, although the letter was written, as stated by Mr. Edwards in his testimony, there was no evidence that Mr. Stephenson communicated or transmitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to extend their Report, by protracted observations on the various parts of the evidence, as the whole is submitted to the House. They content themselves with saying, that, in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances. To this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the Committee has been directed; and they have come to the result which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present. Other points there are, of less importance, but which may, nevertheless, be supposed not to have escaped consideration by the Committee. These, however, under all the circumstances, they have thought it proper to leave, without observation in the light in which they are placed by the evidence.

WASHINGTON, *June 24.*

We publish to-day the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards against the Secretary of the Treasury.

This report it appears, is little more than a caption to the great body of testimony which it introduces to the attention of the American People. There is nothing like an attempt, in the report, to go into a particular examination of all the points presented in the course of the investigation, but rather a disposition to avoid them, and to suffer the House of Representatives, and the nation at large to draw its own inferences from the testimony and

Trade of Savannah.

We are gratified to perceive by the following correspondence, with which we have been furnished for publication, that the proposition which has been made by the Branch of the Darien Bank, located at Macon, and which cannot but be mutually beneficial, has been accepted in the spirit in which it was made. By this arrangement, the intercourse between this city and a portion of our state, daily and hourly increasing in wealth and population, will be increased, and not only permanently be effected, but secure to the state a trade which, by an unaccountable apathy, may be permitted, notwithstanding our local advantages, to be diverted permanently from its natural channels. We trust, however, since the work is begun, that the active co-operation of our merchants, will prevent anticipated evils and secure future benefits. Exertion and enterprize only are required to secure the desired objects. The new road to Dublin, is one link in the connecting chain of internal interest, and the removal of the obstructions in the Altamaha, is another, to which we feel assurance that the inhabitants of the western counties will cheerfully contribute. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and not suffer our wagon to remain in the ditch, whilst we are crying out to Jupiter for help:—

Savannah Georgian.

SAVANNAH, 25th June 1824.

Dear Sir—As it is the interest, so it must be the wish of every inhabitant of the state of Georgia, to promote the prosperity of its capital. At no period perhaps, of her commercial existence, was it so necessary to awaken and call the vigilance and attention of her citizens, to this important object, than the present, when her capital is deprived of a large share of her usual internal trade, by the bold enterprise and commercial activity of a sister state: she beholds the rich fruits of the labor and industry of a great portion of her state, floating into other ports. The effect of this alienation of trade, is visible to all, and she, in particular, must feel its pressure most sensibly. To check, then, (it is true, in a small degree) the progress of this increasing evil, is the motive that induces me to submit two propositions for your consideration, viz:

1st. Will your Bank receive for collection Notes payable at Macon?

2d. Will your Bank discount or make any exception to this description of paper, of equal standing with local paper, when ordinarily discounting?

Favorable answers to the above propositions, will, I am confident, be productive of the happiest results, and I feel still more sanguine in my hopes, by the concurrent opinion of a number of the merchants of Savannah, who have already expressed a strong and ardent desire of beholding such an arrangement established, as would facilitate the commercial intercourse between Macon and Savannah, and secure the trade to her own citizens, which would terminate in mutual advantage to the citizens of both places.

I am your friend and servant,

S. WOOD,

Cashier Darien Branch a Macon.

To A. PORTER, Esq.

Cashier, Bank State of Georgia.

property, to wit:

One negro man named Jacob, and a negro woman named Judy with her four children, Letty, Lucy, Lavinia, and Sarah; levied on as the property of Joseph Whitby to satisfy an execution in favor of John Black: property pointed out by Timothy Robs

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Peteet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

John Burks, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

One road wagon and gear, two sorrel and two bay horses; levied on as the property of John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favour of John Dyson, administrator of Raphael Wheeler, deceased, vs. John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale, and other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

July 2 1824

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

Six negroes: Ailsey, Clary, Lizzy, Grace, Lewis, and Dolphu; levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn, deceased, by virtue of an execution on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Isaac Ramsey vs Johnson Wellborn, deceased: property pointed out by plaintiff, & by his directions left in the possession of Mrs Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

All George W. Dodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three hundred and sixty and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, on the waters of Clark's creek, and the eighth part of nineteen negroes; levied on to satisfy an execution in the name of Mede Lesueur vs. George W. Dodson, together with sundry other executions vs. said George W. Dodson: property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Postponed from July Sale.

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven and a half acres, more or less, whereon George H. Hughes now lives; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Hughes.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

The noted pacing Horse

HYATOGA

WILL stand in Washington the ensuing fall season. Particular hereafter. *James Clark.*

June 9, 1824.

to publish the above once a week, for one month, and send their accounts to this office.

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice's Tavern where he will dye all colours on silk crape, woollen, and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state. Likewise ladies' Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will also, scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c. and extract spots of paint grease, ink &c without injuring the cloth. He also flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business, he therefore solicits public patronage that he may show his ability — Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms.

William M'Neal.

June 4 1824 tf

Administrators Sale

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

200 acres of Land,

more or less on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P. Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Oglesree deceased sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased — Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson adm'r.

May 29, 1824. 23—tds

Postponed from the 18th June.

ON Friday the 16th of July next, will be sold at the residence of Phoebe Stinson, in Wilkes county,

Ten Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Stinson deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors Terms—credit till Christmas the purchasers giving bond and security and interest from date if not punctual paid. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with: and in case of non compliance said property to be sold for the account and risk of the first purchaser.

Robert Killgore, adm'r.

June 1, 1824. 23—tds

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1824. [No 29.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY PHILIP E. GRIFFIN,
AT NEW ARRANGEMENT

As experience has discovered to us the little attention paid to punctuating debts, and the great difficulty and expence of collecting such debts, & as a few cents can be called liberal in paying punctually what they owe justly, to the printer, we have, after due consideration, come to this conclusion, that we neither sue to give credit. We are compelled, therefore, to adopt a new plan in consequence of which our terms shall in future be, for the paper three dollars per annum, if paid in advance—four dollars, if paid within six months—and five dollars if paid only at the end of the year. For advertisements they are to be paid in advance—sheriff's advertisements which are to be paid for [illegible] shall be [illegible] applied to who is not ready to [illegible] them.

Terms of advertising [illegible] per square for the first insertion, and 62 1-2 cents for each continuation.

House, Sign & Ornamental

PAINTING,

Gilding, Glazing & Paper Hanging

EXECUTED in a first rate manner.—A line directed to the Firm will be duly attended to.

Charles A. Cox.
Richard Gilbert.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1824.—28.

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice' Tavern where he will dye all colours on silk crape woollen, and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state. Like wise ladies' Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will also scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c. and extract spots of paint grease ink &c without injuring the cloth. He, also, flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business, he therefore solicits public patronage that he may show his ability.—Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms.

William M'Neal.

June 4, 1824. 23—tf

Administrators Sales.

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

One negro man named Jacob, and a negro woman named Judy with her four children, Lucy, Lucy, Lavinia, and Sarah; levied on as the property of Joseph Winbe to satisfy an execution in favor of John Black; property pointed out by Timothy Ross.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing [illegible] acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Pettet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

John Burks, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

One road wagon and gear, two sorrel and two bay horses; levied on as the property of John D. Owen's est. and N. G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favour of John Dyson, administrator of Ralph Wheeler, deceased, vs. John D. Owen's est. and N. G. Barksdale, and other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

July 2 1824.

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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ALSO,

Postponed from July Sale.

One tract of land [illegible]

Testimony and Documents

ON THE MEMORIAL OF

NINIAN EDWARDS.

James Noble, of the Senate, sworn on the part of Mr. Crawford.

Q Have you had any conversation with Gov. Edwards concerning Mr. Crawford's management of the Western Banks, and concerning his authorship of the A. B. letters?

A I have; and it was introduced by himself.

Q State that conversation, with the time and circumstances.

The precise day I cannot recollect; it was pending his nomination made by the President of the United States to the Senate, as Minister to Mexico; and it was after the 21st of February last. I make this statement, from the fact, that on the 21st or 22d of February, I went to Mrs. Queen's to board, where Governor Edwards resided, and this conversation was after I went there. He stated that he was about to be attacked in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of defeating his nomination; that party and political spirit was now high; that he understood that charges would be exhibited against him, and that it had been so declared in the Senate Chamber. I remarked to Governor Edwards that he well knew, according to the rules of that body, while on Executive business, secrecy was required; that I was not at liberty to mention any occurrence, or the remark of a single member, excepting so far as related to myself; that I was not governed by party or political feelings or motives; that I adhered to the expression made use of by Jefferson—and the only reply with me was, Is he capable and is he honest? Gov. Edwards then remarked, that, although secrecy was required in that body, yet he was informed, almost every day, of the transactions and remarks of individuals when his nomination was called up; and he added, "Noble, I should not forget you." I then replied, that I did not understand his meaning. He said it was unimportant—he was satisfied I was not governed by the party feelings which were then prevailing. It was on the day, in the evening of which this conversation took place, that I had moved to take up his nomination in the Senate. This must have been his meaning, when he said he would not forget me; for he explained it the next day, and said he had heard that I had declared, Mr. W. further remarked, that he knew me to be the decisive friend of William H. Crawford; and, said he, I am considered as being his bitter enemy and I am charged with being the author of the numbers signed A. B; but, (raising his hand,) I plede you my honor, I am not the author, nor do I know who the author was. Crawford and I, said Mr. Edwards, have had a little difference, but I have always considered him as a high minded, honorable and vigilant officer of the government; he has been abused about the Western banks and the unavailable funds; considered his enemy, that no man in this government could have conducted the fiscal and financial concerns of the government with more integrity and propriety than Mr. Crawford did. I further remarked to Governor Edwards, in speaking of his nomination, that, inasmuch as he was nominated by the President, unless some charge was brought against him, I had already evinced in the Senate my disposition to vote for the confirmation of his nomination, without any previous consultation with him; but added, if I had had the power of making the nomination, I would not have nominated him; and, as an evidence of it, I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, against the nomination of William Henry Harrison, and with that letter I had enclosed the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Legislature of Indiana in favor of Gen. Harrison.

Question by Mr. Cook. When Gov. Edwards mentioned to you that he received information of what the Senate was doing, did he not at the same time observe that he was a member of the Senate, and had a right to know what they were doing as much as any other member?

A. If he made that observation, I do not recollect it. He might have done so.

Q. When you had this conversation with him, had not the Richmond Enquirer on that, or some day not long before, been received in this city, containing an allegation that Mr. Edwards, "the author of the A. B. plot," had been nominated as Minister to Mexico? and can you say positively that the denial of the authorship on the part of Mr. Edwards did not relate to the plot instead of the writings themselves under that signature? and did not the conversation grow out of that publication?

A. I saw an article in the Richmond Enquirer, stating that Ninian Edwards, the "author of A. B" or "of A. B. plot memory." (I do not recollect which,) had been so nominated. The paper I saw at the boarding house of Mrs. Queen, and I think in the hands of Mr. Elkins; whether it was before the conversation with Governor Edwards, or afterwards, I do not distinctly recollect. I am inclined to think it was after the conversation; but I am very well satisfied, that, in the conversation with Governor E. when he declared himself not to be the author of A. B. and pledged his honor to the declaration, that I understood him to have an explicit reference to the numbers signed A. B. which appeared in the Washington Republican; and I so understood him, because he had reference to the reports of the two committees who examined into that subject at the previous session of Congress. No allusion whatever was made in this conversation to the article in the Richmond Enquirer.

Q. In the course of the conversation, was reference made to any particular numbers of the publications signed A. B.

A. There was not.

Q Did you mention the subject to any member of the Senate?

A. Not while his nomination was pending, nor before his address appeared—afterwards I spoke of it, without reserve.

Q I perceive from the Richmond Enquirer that a letter, purporting to have been written in the Senate Chamber, and dated April 26, 1821, states, that "Mr. N. Edwards declared to Mr. Noble, Senator from Indiana, that he was not the author of the A. B. publication—he did this pending his nomination as Minister to Mexico; in consequence of this declaration Mr. Noble states that he voted for him"—did you make any such communication to any member of the Senate?

[Mr. Forsyth objected to this question—and the committee decided the question was improper.]

Q Did you ever have any conversation with Col. Benton of the Senate on the subject of your conversation with Mr. Edwards?

A. Yes.

Q In the conversation you had with Mr. Edwards, did you speak of the original plan adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the people of the West, or did he speak of the manner in which that plan was executed?

A. He spoke of the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury generally.

Q Did you understand the conversation you have mentioned as intended to affect your vote on the then pending nomination?

A. I did not suppose that that was its design, nor had it any such effect upon myself. I considered him as an honest man. If he had told me he was the author of A. B. it would not in my opinion have had the least weight with me whatever in relation to my vote—for I considered that matter as done with, and had already taken an active part for him in the Senate.

Question by Mr. Forsyth. What do you now understand as having been the effect intended to have been produced by that conversation?

A. Gov. Edwards having pledged his word and honor to me, unsought for, that he was not the author of A. B. and having expressed his opinion of the integrity and vigilance of the Secretary of the Treasury, and mentioned that he expected an attack in the Senate, as I now suppose from the friends of Mr. Crawford, I consider him as having expected that I would take this information that he gave me into that Body, and it would be the means of securing the confirmation of his nomination.

Question by Mr. Cook. Did Governor Edwards request you to mention what he had said to any members of the Senate, or did he afterwards inquire whether you had done so?

A. He did not.

Q Did you in the conversation with Mr. Edwards signify to him that his being or not being the author of A. B. would have no influence on your vote?

A. I did not.

JAMES NOBLE.

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice' Tavern, where he will dye all colours on silk, crape, woollen, and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state. Likewise ladies' Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will also scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c. and extract spots of paint, grease, ink, &c. without injuring the cloth. He also flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business; he therefore solicits public patronage, that he may show his ability.—Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms.

William M'Neal.

June 4, 1824. 23—tf

Administrators Sales

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

200 acres of Land,

more or less, on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P. Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased, sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824. 23—tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, at the court house of Wilkes County,

One tract of Land,

containing 495 acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining Samuel Jones and others, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Samuel Slaton decased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

William Slaton, }
Wm. Robertson, } adm'rs.

July 6, 1824. 28—3t

WILL be sold, on the first Tuesday in August next, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

All George W. Dodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three hundred and sixty and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, on the waters of Clark's creek, and the eighth part of nineteen negroes; levied on to satisfy an execution in the name of Mede Lesueur vs. George W. Dodson, together with sundry other executions vs. said George W. Dodson: property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Postponed from July Sale.

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven and a half acres, more or less, whereon George H. Hughes now lives; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Hughes.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

The noted pacing Horse

WILL stand in Washington the ensuing fall season. Particular hereafter. *James Clark.*

June 9 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe known by number 61 in the second district of said county it being the real estate of Joseph B. Harrington, deceased.

Wm. Harrington, ex'rx.

Feb. 11, 1824.

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

All George W. Dodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three hundred and sixty and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, on the waters of Clark's creek, and the eighth part of nineteen negroes; levied on to satisfy an execution in the name of Mede Lesueur vs. George W. Dodson, together with sundry other executions vs. said George W. Dodson: property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Postponed from July Sale.

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven and a half acres, more or less, whereon George H. Hughes now lives; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Hughes.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

had been so declared in the Senate Chamber. I remarked to Governor Edwards that he well knew, according to the rules of that body, while on Executive business, secrecy was required; that I was not at liberty to mention any occurrence, or the remark of a single member, excepting so far as related to myself; that I was not governed by party or political feelings or motives; that I adhered to the expression made use of by Jefferson—and the only inquiry with me was, Is he capable and is he honest? Gov. Edwards then remarked, that, although secrecy was required in that body, yet he was informed, almost every day, of the transactions and remarks of individuals when his nomination was called up; and he added—Noble, I shall not forget you." I then replied, that I did not understand his meaning. He said it was unimportant—he was satisfied I was not governed by the party feelings which were then prevailing. It was on the day in the evening of which this conversation took place, that I had moved to take up his nomination in the Senate. This must have been his meaning, when he said he would not forget me; for he explained it the next day, and said he had heard that I had done so. Mr. E. further remarked, that he knew me to be the decisive friend of William H. Crawford; and, said he, I am considered as being his bitter enemy and I am charged with being the author of the numbers signed A. B; but, (raising his hand,) I pledge you my honor, I am not the author, nor do I know who the author was. Crawford and I, said Mr. Edwards, have had a little difference, but I have always considered him as a high minded, honorable, and vigilant officer of the government; he has been abused about the Western banks and the unavailable funds; (leaning forward and extending his hand,) he added, Now d—n't you know we both live in states where there are many poor debtors to the government for lands, together with a deranged currency. The notes of various banks being depreciated, after the effect and operation of the war in that portion of the Union, and the banks, by attempting to call in their paper, having exhausted their specie, the notes that were then in circulation became of little or no value. Many men of influence in that country, said he, have united to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to select certain banks as banks of deposite, and to take the notes of certain banks in payment for public lands. Had he not done so, (meaning Mr. Crawford,) many of our inhabitants would have been turned out of doors and lost their lands; and the people of that country would have had an universal disgust against Mr. Crawford; and I will venture to say, said Mr. Edwards, notwithstanding I am

I do not recollect it. He might have done so.

Q. When you had this conversation with him, had not the Richmond Enquirer on that, or some day not long before, been received in this city, containing an allegation that Mr. Edwards, "the author of the A. B. plot," had been nominated as Minister to Mexico? and can you say positively that the denial of the authorship on the part of Mr. Edwards did not relate to the plot instead of the writings themselves under that signature? and did not the conversation grow out of that publication?

A. I saw an article in the Richmond Enquirer, stating that Nicolas Edwards, the "author of A. B" or "of A. B. plot memory." (I do not recollect which,) had been so nominated. The paper I saw at the boarding house of Mrs. Queen, and I think in the hands of Mr. Elkins; whether it was before the conversation with Governor Edwards, or afterwards, I do not distinctly recollect. I am inclined to think it was after the conversation; but I am very well satisfied, that, in the conversation with Governor E. when he declared himself not to be the author of A. B. and pledged his honor to the declaration, that I understood him to have an explicit reference to the numbers signed A. B. which appeared in the Washington Republican; and I so understood him, because he had reference to the reports of the two committees who examined into that subject at the previous session of Congress. No allusion whatever was made in this conversation to the article in the Richmond Enquirer.

Q. In the course of the conversation, was reference made to any particular numbers of the publications signed A. B.

A. There was not.

Q. Was the name of Gen. Cocke at all introduced?

A. It was not.

Q. When did you first mention the conversation you have now repeated as having passed between yourself and Gov. Edwards? and to whom?

A. According to the best of my recollection, I never repeated it to any person until the evening of the day that I was informed that Gov. Edwards's address was presented to the House of Representatives—on that evening, in conversation with several of the members of that House, amongst whom were Mr. Reed and Mr. Nelson—some of whom said that Gov. Edwards had avowed himself to be the author of A. B. and others said that he had not done so. I remarked that they must have misunderstood the address, for Gov. Edwards had pledged his honor to me that he was not the author of A. B.—in the same evening I made the same remark to Mr. Elkins.

A. He spoke of the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury generally.

Q. Did you understand the conversation you have mentioned is intended to affect your vote on the then pending nomination?

A. I did not suppose that that was its design, nor had it any such effect upon myself. I considered him as an honest man. If he had told me he was the author of A. B. it would not in my opinion have had the least weight with me whatever in relation to my vote—for I considered that matter as done with, and had already taken an active part for him in the senate.

Question by Mr. Forsyth. What do you now understand as having been the effect intended to have been produced by that conversation?

A. Gov. Edwards having pledged his word and honor to me, unsought for, that he was not the author of A. B. and having expressed his opinion of the integrity and vigilance of the Secretary of the Treasury, and mentioned that he expected an attack in the Senate, as I now suppose from the friends of Mr. Crawford, I consider him as having expected that I would take this information that he gave me into that Body, and it would be the means of securing the confirmation of his nomination.

Question by Mr. Cook. Did Governor Edwards request you to mention what he had said to any members of the Senate, or did he afterwards inquire whether you had done so?

A. He did not.

Q. Did you in the conversation with Mr. Edwards signify to him that his being or not being the author of A. B. would have no influence on your vote.

A. I did not.

JAMES NOBLE.

Jeremiah Elkins sworn, on the part of Mr. Crawford.

Q. Had you a conversation with Mr. Edwards about the A. B. publication?

A. I have heard him allude to those publications, and mention his being charged with the authorship of them.

Q. State what took place.

A. I think it was an article in the Richmond Enquirer, which led to the remark I heard him make, in which article it was stated that "Mr. Edwards, of A. B. plot memory," or words to that effect, had been nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Edwards observed that he was not the author of those publications; or, as I think the expression was, that he was no more the author than the editor of the Enquirer himself.

Charles J. Wharton sworn, on the part of Mr. Crawford.

Q. to Mr. Forsyth. Have you ever had a conversation with Mr.

Edwards about the authorship of the A. B. publications? If yes, relate it.

A. Yes. I have had a conversation with him on that subject in December or January last, at his lodgings, at Mrs. Queen's. Mr. E. said that he was not the author of the A. B. plot; that he did not know any thing about it.

Q. In what manner was this denial made, and in what words, so far as you can recollect?

A. The manner appeared to be solemn; the expressions were—"He would be d——d if he knew any thing about that d——d A. B. plot."

Q. How came he to say thing about the A. B plot?

A. I called upon Mr. Edwards for the purpose of procuring recommendations to the different Secretaries of the Departments with a view of obtaining for myself a clerkship. He stated that he was intimately acquainted with all of them, and could give letters to all of them, except Mr. Crawford, and a letter to him would do no good, for, (to use his own expressions) that he and Mr. Crawford "did not set horses together," "that Mr. Crawford was under a belief that he was the author of the d——d A. B. plot, the authorship of which he disavowed; and he concluded by saying that he considered Mr Crawford a very clever and honorable man.

Q by Mr. Cook. Are you certain that Mr. Edwards, in speaking of an A. B. plot, did not say that he knew nothing of any plot?

A. I have correctly stated the conversation as it occurred.

C. H. W. WHARTON.

Thomas H. Benton, of the Senate, sworn, on the part of Mr. Crawford.

Question by Mr. Forsyth. Were you not well acquainted with the connection of Mr. Edwards with the Edwardsville Bank?

A. From general report only. I never did any business with him in that character.

Q Do you know that he made efforts, from the establishment of the institution till its failure, to keep up its credits with the public?

A What I know personally is the publication in the St. Louis Enquirer, of which I was an editor.

Q. Do you know whether the statements in that publication are correct?

[To this question Mr. Cook objected. The committee decided that it might be put.]

A. I very well remember my opinion at the time that the publication was made. It was, that the publication would give a credit to to the bank, to which it was not entitled. In conformity with that opinion, and from no other motive than to countervail the effect of that publication, I wrote an article, which was published either in the same paper, or in one next succeeding, (but I think the same,) in which I gave some of the reasons which induced me to believe that the Bank was not entitled to the credit which Mr E. gave to it in his publication. I have not seen that article since, but the facts and circumstances rest upon my mind, and I am still of the opinion that I then was.

Q What were the facts on which this opinion was formed?

A. The first was one leading fact, which I had from general report, to which I have before alluded, that the bank was not entitled to confidence. The second was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The third was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The fourth was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The fifth was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The sixth was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The seventh was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The eighth was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The ninth was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business. The tenth was, that the bank was established in a village, where there was not business enough to support it, and that it could not do a profitable business.

Q. Was it not your opinion, that that bank was entitled to confidence?

A. It was, most decisively. After my first arrival at Washington City, in 1820, I had spoken to Mr. Crawford in favor of the Bank of Missouri. After that bank had stopped payment, and resolutions had been submitted in the House of Representatives, upon the subject of its failure, and of the public deposite in it, myself and Mr. Scott, representative from Missouri, went to Mr. Crawford, and offered to give him in writing, the previous statements which we had made, verbally, in favor of the bank. Mr. Crawford declined receiving any statement from us. His precise words I do not remember, but he declined taking from us any thing like vouchers to shield him from responsibility, stating, I think, that the correspondence would show that every thing was fair, and that he had proceeded on sufficient grounds.

Q. What was the conversation you had with General Noble, which induced you to write the letter in the Richmond Enquirer, in relation to Mr. Crawford?

A. I had a conversation with General Noble, in which he stated that he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not. That he had been applied to by Mr. Crawford, to know whether he had made any charges against him, Mr. Crawford, in relation to the Bank of Missouri, and that he had answered that he had not.

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Q by Mr. Cook. Are you certain that Mr. Edwards, in speaking of an A. B. plot, did not say that he knew nothing of any plot?

A. I have correctly stated the conversation as it occurred.

C. H. W. WHARTON.

Thomas H. Benton, of the Senate, sworn, on the part of Mr. Crawford.

Question by Mr. Forsyth. Were you not well acquainted with the connection of Mr. Edwards with the Edwardsville Bank?

A. From general report only. I never did any business with him in that character.

Q Do you know that he made efforts, from the establishment of the institution till its failure, to keep up its credits with the public?

A What I know personally is the publication in the St. Louis Enquirer, of which I was an editor.

Q. Do you know whether the statements in that publication are correct?

[To this question Mr. Cook objected. The committee decided that it might be put.]

A. I very well remember my opinion at the time that the publication was made. It was, that the publication would give a credit to the bank, to which it was not entitled. In conformity with that opinion, and from no other motive than to countervail the effect of that publication, I wrote an article, which was published either in the same paper, or in one next succeeding. (but I think the same.) in which I gave some of the reasons which induced me to believe that the Bank was not entitled to the credit which Mr E. gave to it in his publication. I have not seen that article since, but the facts and circumstances rest upon my mind, and I am still of the opinion that I then was.

Q What were the facts on which this opinion was formed?

A. The first was one leading fact, which I had from general report, that a majority of the stock was held by two or three stockholders who were persons of little or no property. The stockholders to whom I allude were Mr. Robert Latham and Gen. Payn, the latter of whom was reputed to cover stock for the Messrs. Johnsons, of Kentucky. Mr. Latham was generally reported to be the insolvent partner of a firm in Kentucky—I think either Latham & Broadhead, or Latham & Morehead; and that he was insolvent I am certain, having been employed as a lawyer to collect debts from him. The Messrs. Johnsons were generally reputed to be in bad pecuniary circumstances. The stockholders having a majority of the stock, could change the Directors at any election. This circumstance deprived the bank of credit in my eyes. Another circumstance which made me believe that the publication of Mr. Edwards would give the Bank a credit which was not due to it, was its silence upon points necessary to be known, such as the pecuniary stability of several of the Directors. Mr. Smith, one of the Directors, of whom a high character

Q. Did you not about the same time, write to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating strong objections to the claims of this bank upon his confidence, and that of the public?

A. I did some time before, soon after the bank went into operation.

Q Did you receive any reply from the Secretary on that subject, by which you ascertained that he had received your letter?

A. I did; and he stated that, availing himself of the permission expressed in my letter, to shew it to whomsoever it concerned, he had shewn it to Mr. Edwards and Col. Johnson.

Q. Were you at that time a Director of the Bank of Missouri?

A. I was not till long after, say two years or more.

Q About this time, however, did you not make communications in your paper to the Public strongly supporting the claims of the Bank of Missouri to the public confidence?

A. I made very few, if any; I do not now remember one.

Q. Was it not your opinion, that that bank was entitled to confidence?

A. It was, most decisively. After my first arrival at Washington City, in 1820. I had spoken to Mr. Crawford in favor of the Bank of Missouri. After that bank had stopped payment, and resolutions had been submitted in the House of Representatives, upon the subject of its failure, and of the public deposite in it, myself and Mr. Scott, representative from Missouri, went to Mr. Crawford, and offered to give him in writing, the previous statements which we had made, verbally, in favor of the bank. Mr. Crawford declined receiving any statement from us. His precise words I do not remember, but he declined taking from us any thing like vouchers to shield him from responsibility, stating, I think, that the correspondence would show that every thing was fair, and that he had proceeded on sufficient grounds.

Q. What was the conversation you had with General Noble, which induced you to write the letter in the Richmond Enquirer, in relation to that conversation?

A. I had two conversations with Mr. Noble, upon the subject of his conversation with Mr. Edwards. The first, soon after the appearance of Mr. Edwards's address. It occurred accidentally, while passing each other in the large circular room, in the centre of the capitol. It was very short. I was going in haste into the Senate Chamber. Either replying to a question from me, or from some other person, for there were several passing at the same time, Mr. Noble said, that Mr. Edwards had declared that he was not the author of the A. B. publications, and that he had supported him in the Senate. In repeating that conversation, I reported it, and in writing to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer the letter in question, I represented it as if Mr. Noble had voted for Mr. E. in consequence of that disavowal. It was the construction which I put upon the *support* which he had given. I was not in the Senate during the time that Mr. E's nomination was pending. A week or two afterwards, and when there occurred

tomed on general current report.

Q. Do you not know, that the representations which you have stated were made by you to the Secretary of the Treasury, against the Bank of Edwardsville, were contradicted by those of Mr. Edwards and Col. Johnson?

A. I do not know that they were.

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New Hampshire,—Much rejoicing has been evinced by the friends of Mr. Adams, that New Hampshire has nominated him in *caucus*. The true state of the case is explained in the following extract from the excellent, firm, and consistent democratic paper the New Hampshire Patriot:

[Strong as is the attachment of Northern men for the Northern candidate for the Presidency, we believe as many as one half of all the republican members of the N H Legislature would have expressed an opinion in favour of Mr. Crawford, had the true situation of his health been known at the time of taking the question. About fifty republican members did not attend the caucus at all. Advantage was taken of the moment to call a caucus when even the friends of Mr. Crawford supposed him to be out of the question: for several days we ourselves believed Mr Crawford could not live to be a candidate. New Hampshire has been always calculated on, both by the friends and opponents of Mr Crawford, as giving an undivided vote for Mr Adams; but were the republicans alone to decide the question, with all the misrepresentations of Mr. Crawford with all the prejudice which artful political partisans have attempted to excite against the South—we verily believe the National Nomination would receive the vote even of New Hampshire.]

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Jackson county, Ga. to the Editors, dated July 4.

"On Saturday the 26th ult. a daughter of Mr Elijah Olive of this county, aged twelve years, went to the river, a distance of 3 4ths of a mile, threw herself in, and was instantly drowned—She jumped down the bank about four feet, to the margin of the water, where I saw her tracks in the mud. Her body was found on Saturday, 12 or 15 steps below I was standing near by when she was discovered and drawn out upon the bank—and O my God, how awful was the sight! You will ask how so small a child should be induced to perpetrate the crime of suicide! I cannot answer the question. Perhaps the great day of accounts may explain the mystery.—*Missionary.*

A NEW METHOD OF MILKING COWS.

Extract from a publication of Dr. Thacher, of Plymouth.

I have had the satisfaction of witnessing in presence of a number of gentlemen, a cow evacuating the whole of her milk by the following simple contrivance: A rye straw was introduced into the orifice of each teat, through which the milk flowed spontaneously in a full and uninterrupted stream, until the udder was completely emptied. In exactly five minutes, between five and six quarts were thus drawn off. After the straws were withdrawn the udder was collapsed and empty, and not a spoonfull of milk could be obtained by the efforts of the hand.

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"Most Noble Gentlemen: You will please to excuse your poor petitioner, in taking the liberty of sending you this petition; but he is informed by the gentleman magistrate Mr. Lockyeare, Esq. who committed him, that it is to your Lordships he must apply to be let out of prison, and let your Lordships know for what he was put in there. My most noble gentlemen, your petitioner is by trade a sailor, and has served his Majesty, in a man-of war, sixteen years, and lost his larboard arm in fighting for him, on board his Majesty's ship Victory. Your petitioner has been very ill of a fever, and is as thin as a rope yarn, and cannot work as a sailor for want of his larboard fin and not being willing to heave to, commenced to sell little books at Plymouth, where your petitioner lives, but not about my master, the King, or any of your Lordships. Your petitioner had not long been at this work, when he was boarded by a land-shark, who is a constable at Plymouth, and lugged before Mr. Lockyere, Esq who inquired in the business, and told your petitioner he must either pay a fine, or go to gaol for three months; pay I could not, and to gaol I was brought; where I am laid up in lavender, like Paddy Ward's pig, for three months; unless your Lordships will please to give orders to the contrary, which, please God, I hope you will, and I will praise your Lordships all the days of my life. Signed C—— P——, Exeter High Gaol, April 8, 1824."

From South America.

Buenos Ayres newspapers to the 5th of May, and letters from Monte Video to the 6th, inclusive, have been received in New York.—An English brig had arrived at Monte Video, which had proceeded as far south as lat. 73, 10, where she found an open sea and discoloured water, land supposed to be near. In consequence of the lateness of the season, the vessel was obliged to return.

The Gazeta Mercantil of Buenos Ayres of the 5th contains the Message of the Executive department of the government to the Legislative Body, at the opening of their session, giving a detail of the state of public affairs.

It commences by announcing in terms of exultation the arrival of the first Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United States, and the appointment of a Representative of Buenos Ayres, of equal rank, to reside at Washington, who is charged to intimate to that Republic the propriety of adopting another great principle in addition to the two already recommended, the abolition of privateering and the prohibition of European colonization, namely, that none of the new Governments of this Continent shall forcibly alter their limits as acknowledged at the period of their emancipation.

The arrival of the Consul General of his Britannic Majesty is also noticed, and the appointment by the government of B. A. of a similar officer to reside at London.

The Government had been exerting itself with the neighboring Provinces for the re establishment of a National Congress, and with such success that they had hopes

in that quarter. The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, in his paper of Saturday, states that he has received, on the best authority, intelligence of a very agreeable nature, relative to Mexico, which had recently put on a calm and settled appearance; the passions which had for some time agitated the country having been materially if not wholly tranquilized, and the asperities of party fired down and softened. The general government had become more fixed and powerful, and its administration had been placed in the hands of men distinguished for learning talent, energy, and a resolute hostility to Spanish domination. But what may be considered as of still greater importance, the finances of Mexico had assumed a prosperous appearance: a large loan had been negotiated in England, the terms of which had been ratified by the Mexican Congress, and the securities arising therefrom to a large amount had actually been lodged with a respectable house in the United States.

This, it must be acknowledged, does not offer a very flattering prospect to the elf created Emperor Iturbide, who, we think would not have been so rash in embarking in his new enterprize had he been aware of the situation of his friends, or the flourishing condition of public affairs under the management of the present government. The step he has taken, even though approved of by the Holy Alliance, cannot fail to prove abortive when it is considered that it is the interest of Great Britain to oppose every attempt to bring about a change. Not only have the capitalists of England embarked vast sums of money, but her merchants have formed such extensive connections with Mexico, that the government will consider it incumbent on them to guard these interests, by counteracting, which they possess the power to do, every attempt to excite a civil war in that country. *Nat. Advocate.*

NEW-YORK, *June* 30.

Late News from Portugal.

An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar has brought papers from that place to the 2 d of May, containing later advices from Spain and Portugal, than we have previously received. A letter from Cadiz, received at Gibraltar on the 22d, says, "it is mentioned with a good deal of certainty, that 2500 more French troop are to enter Spain immediately; that two regiment are ordered from Carthagena to Cadiz, at which place preparations are making to lodge them. These movement in Spain with the recent event in Portugal, lead many to believe all is not well, and that war is brewing. [We have seen four copies of the letter, two of which state that 25,000 additional French troops are about to enter Spain, instead of 2500 as mentioned above. If the number was stated at 25,000 in the Cadiz letter, we do not believe it. If it was 2500, the importance of the intelligence is very inconsiderable.]

The news from Portugal is the most important, as will be seen by the King's Proclamation and other extracts given below. From these it appears that the late proceedings of the Infant were more serious than we at first supposed. On the 7th of May the King went on board the British ship Windsor Castle, from

which he issued the Proclamation of which we speak. The extract of a letter taken from a Gibraltar Chronicle of the 20th, also contains a summary of its principal contents, and of several decrees published at the same time. The Infant was stripped of his command, and sent off in a frigate on his travels.

Extract from a private letter.

TAHIDA, (PORTUGAL) *May* 14.

His Majesty, highly displeased with the Infant's conduct since the 30th of April, came to the determination of manifesting his sentiments; and, that he might do so, with the less risk of compromising the public tranquility, he, on the 9th inst. went on board a British ship of war in the Tagus, whither he was followed by the Foreign Ambassadors, and there issued a Decree, by which he took the command of the army from the Infant, and strictly enjoined the Authorities to disregard his orders, or any that might be given in his name. At the same time he caused a Proclamation to the Portuguese to be circulated, in which he related his son's arbitrary proceedings and their origin, and pointed out the result they might be attended with. He also ordered the individuals to be set at liberty who had been confined since the 30th of last month, and lastly wrote a letter to his son, desiring him to come on board. H. R. H. immediately obeyed the summons, and was subsequently removed to a frigate, it is said as a prisoner. These are, in substance, the news brought by this day's mail, which you will read at greater length when you receive the newspapers. In this place, some individuals had already been arrested, and vindictive men were improving the opportunity; but thanks be given to his Majesty, who has put an end to this tragedy!

Our latest intelligence is in the same paper of May 22d, as follows:—

"By the William & Mary, in 8 days from Lisbon, we learn, that his Majesty had landed, tranquility being completely restored; and that the Infant Don Miguel had sailed in the Perola frigate, according to some for London, and according to others, for Havre de Grace, whence he was to set out on a tour through some of the principal states of Europe."

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 17 1824.

[illegible] communication from W. X & Y. is received and shall appear in our next.

☞ We recommend an attentive perusal of the report of the committee appointed by the citizens of Milledgeville, relative to the new tariff duties adopted at the last session of Congress. It will be found on the fourth page of this paper.

THE TARIFF.

It must be a gratification to every friend of the southern states to see the important measure of a tariff of duties on imports in the hands of the citizens generally, and undergoing a minute examination. Heretofore little attention has been paid to this great branch of our national revenue, but in sea port towns. As the great mass of the people live in the back country, it is time that they should acquire a good knowledge of the public measures which are intimately connected with their agricultural interests.

The advocates of the new tariff have partially changed their positions, and insist now on waiting patiently for the result which experience must produce by the adoption of the bill. Such an argument is worse than the no-

for the purposes of government, they must consider as oppressive, measures that have a tendency to diminish the value of their agricultural productions, and to lessen their means of subsistence. Let every man bear in mind, that it is not the importer but the consumer who pays for the increase of revenue, that it is from the pocket of the southern farmer and planter money is to be taken, to fill that of he manufacturer. But, say some advocates of the tariff, we must wait, and experience will show whether this bill will be beneficial or not. In the mean time the southern states will materially suffer; their inhabitants will have to pay a higher price for he goods, wares, and merchandize they are in the habit of consuming; their produce will depreciate; they will be in short made beggars to enrich a few citizens who have placed their capitals in manufactures.

Mr. Crawford was decidedly and unequivocally against the tariff proposed by Mr Baldwin, of Pennsylvania. He entertained the same opinion respecting the bill of Mr. Tod. He is against the new tariff as passed, considering it partial in its details, and unexpedient at a time when the estimated revenue, without the increase anticipated, will be amply sufficient to meet the public expenditures. Let not his opponents in the southern states say, that he approved the tariff, and recommended the augmentation of duties it imposes. The objects he had in view, when he made his report to Congress on the subject, have been fully explained; it is unnecessary to repeat what we have said heretofore upon the whole matter.

The tariff bill was finally passed in the house of representatives by 107 votes against 102. If the votes had been taken by states, there would have been a tie, and the bill lost. For there were the representatives of 12 states, for it and 12 against it. For the bill, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, with a population of 4 700 000; against it, Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, with a population of 4,900 000

In the Senate, the bill was finally passed by 25 votes against 21. If the two senators from Tennessee, Messrs. Eaton and Jackson, had voted against the bill, as the represen ations of that state did, there would have been a tie, the Vice President would have had to give his casting vote, which would have been against the bill

MORAL PATHOLOGY.

Fragments of a work, unpublished, entitled, "Moral Pathology"

Observations for the year 1824. *Translated for the News.*

Fine weather, though a little heavy; the atmosphere charged with electric vapours which are dispersed by lightning and thunder. Wind from the North. The thermometer varying many degrees from one section of the country to the other.

Irruption of many new diseases; some of which present diagnostics of a particular character.

The *pamphletary fever*, which has spread for some months past with an incredible rapidity, appeared to yield to the lenitive remedies of an able physician. The faculty in a body has decided that it was necessary to employ violent remedies as a cure: I would not be responsible for the grave accidents this measure may produce.

Many persons, having too quickly changed one degree of temperature for another, are affected with a specie of fluxion called arrogance, and which shows itself by the elevated position of the head and shoulders, and by the stiffness of the neck and dorsa bone, which bend only with great difficulty. The patient suffers an habitual convulsion of the upper lip which gives to his features an expression of insolence and disdain: this disease usually terminates with a bleeding of the nose.

The first fortnight of May has been remarkable by the cure and recovery of many persons who had convulsive fits, among whom are numbered some who were afflicted with the epilepsy, the fits paroxysms of which took place during the deliberations of a great assembly of men. It is asserted that this miraculous cure is effected by the antispasmodic virtue of a plant belonging to the family of the *bill tariff*.

The organed memory has suffered with certain persons in a very strange manner; they have completely forgotten their country, whose manners, taste and usages they will not acknowledge and follow; they import every thing from England, ideas, opinions, and, even, their children.

A great personage, of a feeble constitution, after having been affected for some time with a paralysis of the tongue, had suddenly recovered the power of speech: It was observed, however, that here was yet an impediment in the vocal organ, but it was hoped that it would dissipate by exercise and a change of air: unfortunately the valetudinarian was attacked with a foreign disease, known by the name of *ministerial cough*, which has rendered his

In general, the health of the female sex has less suffered than that of the male. Palpitations and nervous complaints, which have resumed their old name of *vapours*, are still the fashionable indispositions; some women have had vertigos, the common effect of which has been to awaken in their minds some mystical ideas: husbands only will have to suffer by his disease.

A disease almost universal, and which has all the characteristics of an epidemy, is the fever of ambition; every day the infection progresses, and extends itself to every class of society. This fever, with certain individuals, has paroxysms attended with delirium; the patients during the crisis, dream of nothing but coats of arms, ribbands, crosses, and stars: and if they are left by themselves, they escape to attend levees and solicit offices, honours and titles: one speaks of the services his father has rendered: this one of the services he might have rendered: another wishes to be rewarded for the mischief he has done with good intentions: the other concludes that, as he has never been any thing, he possesses incontestable rights to be something. Intrigue, flattery and baseness characterise the different paroxysms of this disease, which acquires with some individuals such a degree of intensity, that they would be taken for demoniacs: these men cannot be delivered of a certain evil spirit which possess them, but at the court of *Primus Inter Pares* they get rid of them by promises and protestations, of which for some months past a great consumption has been made.

☞ We recommend to our readers the following article taken from the Kentucky Gazette—it is appropriate, couched in plain and unadorned language, and gives a correct, though brief idea of the state of parties in the United States at the present time.

ON THE TERM "PARTY."

"At a crisis like the present, when every exertion is making by the aristocrats to regain their old standing; when they even deny their principles, and declare they belong to NO PARTY; or attempt to shield themselves from merited disrespect and contempt by calling themselves "*Washingtonian*" and "*Washington Federalists*;" or by declaring that they belong to the republican party, and support federal men and federal principles, we think it a duty we owe our fellow citizens to lay before them every information that comes to hand which will tend to undeceive them as to this *party*, composed of the "*heel taps*" only of Americans."

I am a moderate man in the estimation of my friends, and my opinion is the same. I have ever looked upon *party* as arising from the organization of our nature, and from our imperfections; and I expect always to see party in government and religion, where freedom of thought is tolerated. Notwithstanding my moderation, Mr. Printer, I have always boasted of being firm to principles, and though I lament the violence of party spirit, I have never been able to discharge my duty to my conscience or my country, without giving a preference to political parties. I am therefore a party man, and of the republican party. I am not ashamed of my party nor the appellation of republican, or any other name connected with good principles. It is therefore astonishing to me, that men who have principles at all can for ever bawl, *no party, no party, no party*—it would not be strange to see good men, and firm men, speak against violence and rage arising from a difference of sentiment. But he is not a wise man, nor a firm man, nor a true man who will denounce party, and in the same denunciation declare himself a republican; thereby ranking himself with a party by the assumption of a name. Such men do not understand themselves, or they are political knaves—and while they cry no party their censure is at one particular party, while

ciples, are incessant in their exertions for victory over virtue, religion and correct principles, shall good men cease to act their part for fear of being ranked with a party? Who would not glory in such a party? This is the situation of the world, and will be. When I hear a man say he is a republican, and no party man, I cannot understand the language except I think ☞ he has assumed a popular name to gain the patronage of the republican party, when if he dared to avow his sentiments he would be on the other side of the question. I never endeavoured to stand on a razor.—As to politics, it must be known to all men of sense that a union of party is impossible—not improbable but impossible, and still men assume the name of republican and denounce the party. Why did not the federalists quite in support of the republican administration against foreign nations before and during the last war? So far from this, they have uniformly opposed every act of the United States against foreign aggression, and took sides with a foreign nation against their own country for the purpose of getting into power and of changing the form of our free institutions. If on these occasions, the federalists have not abated their zeal in opposition, why talk about party? who wishes to destroy party distinctions without there could be a correspondence of sentiments? The feds would be anxious to *destroy party distinctions*, to lessen the influence of the republican party until they would mount into office, and when they had the reigns of government, the republicans would be imprisoned again under a sedition law, and foreigners sent away without trial under an alien law, and mobs bribed to stone good men of republican principles, as was the case in Philadelphia when John Adams was in office. General Sumpter, a most distinguished patriot in the revolution was insulted in the streets for his democratic sentiments, and ruffians hired to mount upon his back. Let the curtain drop—republicans in heart be ye steadfast—be not lulled to sleep by the cry of *no party, moderation*, &c. Be moderate, but firm.

A REPUBLICAN.

Toasts given at the anniversary of American Independence allusive to the Presidential election and candidates.

SAVANNAH.

W. H. Crawford. The able politician; the virtuous citizen; the upright man; the genuine republican—he merits the highest reward in the gift of a free people.

Andrew Jackson. The brave soldier, who by the energy of his character, obtained a glorious victory, and emblazoned the page of his country's history with the battle of Orleans.

Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. A combination of worth and talents never to be excelled; a high destiny awaits them.

Our country. Its dignity supported by *W. H. Crawford*, and *he* supported by the free and independent voice of the people.

The electoral college. May it give such a vote as will record *Albert Gallatin* the second man in the nation.

W. H. Crawford, one of Georgia's brightest stars. May he as speedily and as effectually recover from the

EDGEFIELD, So. Ca.

Andrew Jackson. A son of So Ca. in 1765, may be in 1825 be his father.

Henry Clay. Billiards, cards, and dice, that's your sort.

John Q. Adams. Endowed with wisdom to direct, strength to support, beauty to adorn our political machine.

The Cook of Illinois. when he *cooks* for Mr. Crawford, may he afford a plenty of cayenne and mustard, as brother Tom did when he made sausages.

WAYNESBOROUGH, GA.

Our next President. May he be the man whom the conspirators of the A. B. plot have in vain attempted to destroy.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen W. H. Crawford, may he be the choice of the American people in the selection of the next President.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, the defender of New-Orleans, repeller of the savages, the star which rose in splendour, may it set in glory.

COLUMBIA C. H. GA.

W. H. Crawford.

Albert Gallatin, the republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, the patriot and statesman, worthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH, S. C.

W. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury. His faithful services and able management of his department, has saved millions of dollars to the United States.

John Quincy Adams, secretary of state.

Gen. Andrew Jackson. While the storm of battle raged, and a well trained army hovered on our shores, he stood forth, the champion, the defender, and the deliverer of his country.

Albert Gallatin. The experienced statesman and profound financier; the friend and fellow labourer of Jefferson and Madison, in the cause of republicanism. In this land of equal rights, he meets opposition as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, because "not a Native." The constitution makes no such distinction, the people frown on its illiberality.

W. H. Crawford. Like the Quaker's sixpence, the harder he is rubbed the brighter he shines.

BOSTON, JUNE 19.

W. H. Crawford. He has been faithful in every trust; may his rewards equal his merits.

W. H. Crawford. His *tongue* is not too paralytic to speak *truth*, nor his eyes too blind to distinguish between love of *country* and love of *self*.

W. H. Crawford. The schoolmaster of Georgia; may he soon have the *United States* for his *school*, and its *citizens* for his scholars.

W. H. Crawford. A bright example to public officers; his official performances bear the critical investigation of a well appointed Scrutinizing Committee—Should fate close his eyes in death, which may heaven avert, his friends will carefully remould him from Clay.

CHARLESTON, So. Ca.

General Jackson,

John C. Calhoun. If not first, yet second in the hearts of the people. Whether fortunate or otherwise, his profound intellect, his lofty genius and his inflexible integrity will ever make him the pride of his state, the ornament of the

had been confined since the 30th of last month, and lastly wrote a letter to his son, desiring him to come on board. H. R. H. immediately obeyed the summons, and was subsequently removed to a frigate, it is said as a prisoner. These are, in substance, the news brought by this day's mail, which you will read at greater length when you receive the newspapers. In this place, some individuals had already been arrested, and vindictive men were improving the opportunity; but thanks be given to his Majesty, who has put an end to this tragedy!

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The advocates of the new tariff have partially changed their positions, and insist now on waiting patiently for the result which experience must produce by the adoption of the bill. Such an argument is worse than the position originally taken by the friends of the tariff, that it would encourage the manufactures of the country; for if all the measures of this government were to be merely experimental, ruin would ultimately be the consequence. If a doubtful measure is adopted, the reasonable calculation must be, that the result will be either beneficial or ruinous. In the latter case, how can the mischief it has produced be repaired, and the sufferers indemnified? The argument in question is altogether false and untenable. It is against the spirit of our government; it is against sound legislation, that measures should be adopted which have not been maturely discussed, and their effects as well ascertained as it is in the power of man to do. If the new tariff is a measure of experiment, it ought not to have passed our national legislature, for if it proves ruinous in its operations to the southern states, before the law is repealed and the sufferers relieved, a great loss will have been sustained; and the manufacturers, who will have been benefited, will not open their purses to us in the south, and say, put your hands deep into them. The tariff bill as introduced by Mr. Tod, had solely in view the protection and encouragement of manufactures. In the shape it has passed, it will, it is said, encrease the revenue and protect the manufactures. We will ask the tariff supporters, are the United States in want of money; was not the revenue derived from the operation of the former bill adequate to meet the demand upon the public treasury? What necessity was there to lay an additional tax on the people? If the new tariff encreases the revenue, that encrease is not paid by the importer, it is paid by the consumer. The American people, enlightened and patriotic, are always ready to support with their purses and persons their government; but when there is no need of an additional burden, when the taxes they pay are sufficient

tucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, with a population of 4,700,993; against it, Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, with a population of 4,900,000

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The first fortnight of May has been remarkable by the cure and recovery of many persons who had convulsive fits, among whom are numbered some who were afflicted with the epilepsy, the first paroxysms of which took place during the deliberations of a great assembly of men. It is asserted that this miraculous cure is effected by the an hispasmodic virtue of a plant belonging to the family of the *bilii tariffi*

The organs of memory has suffered with certain persons in a very strange manner; they have completely forgotten their country, whose manners, usages and usages they will not acknowledge and follow; they import every thing from England, ideas, opinions, and, even, their children.

A great personage, of a feeble constitution, after having been affected for some time with a paralysis of the tongue, had suddenly recovered the power of speech: It was observed, however, that there was yet an impediment in the vocal organ, but it was hoped that it would dissipate by exercise and a change of air: unfortunately the valetudinarian was attacked with a foreign disease, known by the name of *ministerial croup*, which has rendered his condition worse than that from which he had escaped by the help of heaven

For these 35 years, the great commotions which have taken place in the world, had prodigiously multiplied in the United States, the diseases of the brain; hypocondriacal and frenetic affections have successively prevailed; the tendency now is towards imbecility. I have treated many patients affected with this diseases and I have cured a few by prescribing cordials in large doses: With a good many the evil is incurable because it is aggravated by the quacks, who have undertaken its treatment.

Many old men have been taken in the spring with a juvenile fever, of a particular character. During the paroxysms they forget their age, and affect the airs and taste of youth. This fever is epidemical; but the women are not subject to the contagion.

I have been called to a consultation at a private house, where men meet who are affected with a kind of melancholy, the effects of which are remarkable. These men have an itching for trying legal cases: The cause which occupy them now, is that of a pupil who has emancipated herself, and whom they wish to place again under tutelage. I had prescribed remedies tending to re-establish an equilibrium in the humours, but they have protested against my prescription

Among the prevailing diseases, there is one whose symptoms and character are so variable, that no name has been as yet given to it. Those who are affected with it have an uncertain gait, an equivocal look; what they ask is seldom what they desire; what they express is rarely what they feel; they pursue one course and designate another; confounding always the pain they suffer with that which they dread, they impair their health by medicines instead of re-establishing it by a regimen.

"At a crisis like the present, when every exertion is making by the aristocrats to regain their old standing; when they even deny their principles, and declare they belong to NO PARTY; or attempt to shield themselves from merited disrespect and contempt by calling themselves "*Washingtonians*" and "*Washington Federalists*" or by declaring that they belong to the republican party, and support federal men and federal principles, we think it a duty we owe our fellow citizens to lay before them every information that comes to hand which will tend to undeceive them as to this *party*, composed of the "*heel taps*" only of Americans."

I am a moderate man in the estimation of my friends, and my opinion is the same. I have ever looked upon *party* as arising from the organization of our nature, and from our imperfections; and I expect always to see party in government and religion, where freedom of thought is tolerated. Notwithstanding my moderation, Mr. Printer, I have always boasted of being firm to principles, and though I lament the violence of party spirit, I have never been able to discharge my duty to my conscience or my country, without giving a preference to political parties. I am therefore a party man, and of the republican party. I am not ashamed of my party nor the appellation of republican, or any other name connected with good principles. It is therefore astonishing to me, that men who have principles at all can for ever bawl, *no party, no party, no party* — it would not be strange to see good men, and firm men, speak against violence and rage arising from a difference of sentiment. But he is not a wise man, nor a firm man, nor a true man who will denounce party, and in the same denunciation declare himself a republican; thereby ranking himself with a party by the assumption of a name. Such men do not understand themselves, or they are political knaves—and while they cry no party their censure is at one particular party, whilst they are endeavouring to build up the doctrine of federalism. No, federalism cannot raise its head, or get into power until party distinctions are done away. I suppose the devil would not object to the appellation of a saint, if he could better answer his purpose by it. In the revolution I loved the whigs and despised the tories—I loved the brave man and despised the poltroon.—Since the parties have assumed their ground and name, since the revolution, I love the republican party, and dislike the federal party on account of principles, and they may assume what name they please, and I shall dislike them as cordially as ever. In Athens, parties existed, and a regulation of the government required that every man should declare himself in favour of one party or another; and a neutral position was considered dishonorable and criminal—and so it is at this day reprehensible. He cannot be a man who is of the neuter gender. If it could be avoided, I am no friend to party. If all men could think correctly, and would act correctly, I should be better satisfied with peace than contention.

If vice, immorality, and bad principles

occasions, the federalists have not abated their zeal in opposition, why talk about party? who wishes to destroy party distinctions without there could be a correspondence of sentiments? The feds would be anxious to *destroy party distinctions*, to lessen the influence of the republican party until they would mount into office, and when they had the reigns of government, the republicans would be imprisoned again under a sedition law, and foreigners sent away without trial under an alien law, and mobs bribed to stone good men of republican principles, as was the case in Philadelphia when John Adams was in office. General Sumpter, a most distinguished patriot in the revolution was insulted in the streets for his democratic sentiments, and ruffians hired to mount upon his back. Let the curtain drop—republicans in heart be ye steadfast—be not lulled to sleep by the cry of *no party, moderation*, &c. Be moderate, but firm.

A REPUBLICAN.

Toasts given at the anniversary of American Independence allusive to the Presidential election and candidates.

SAVANNAH.

W. H. Crawford. The able politician; the virtuous citizen; the upright man; the genuine republican—he merits the highest reward in the gift of a free people.

Andrew Jackson. The brave soldier, who by the energy of his character, obtained a glorious victory, and emblazoned the page of his country's history with the battle of Orleans.

Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. A combination of worth and talents never to be excelled: a high destiny awaits them.

Our country. Its dignity supported by *W. H. Crawford*, and he supported by the free and independent voice of the people.

The electoral college. May it give such a vote as will record *Albert Gallatin* the second man in the nation.

W. H. Crawford, one of Georgia's brightest stars. May he as speedily and as effectually recover from the attacks of disease upon his system, as he has done from those upon his integrity, honor, and talents, by the base, insidious, and unprincipled Ninian Edwards.

Andrew Jackson. A veteran of the revolution; the hero of Orleans; a second Washington of the nation. The Republic will not overlook his services.

W. H. Crawford. It has been beyond the reach of art to attach suspicion to his character; investigation leads only to the further development of his virtues. The highest gift which a free people can bestow will be the reward of his integrity.

Andrew Jackson. His post is on the field of battle: We prefer another for the Presidency, but we honor and respect the hero of New Orleans.

SPARTA, GA.

Andrew Jackson. In the ensuing presidential election may he meet that support which he merits.

W. H. Crawford. May he succeed to the highest gift of a free people by a majority of the electoral colleges.

The Presidential Question. May the United States ultimately respond to the election of W. H. Crawford.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH, S. C.

W. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury. His faithful services and able management of his department, has saved millions of dollars to the United States.

John Quincy Adams, secretary of state.

Gen. Andrew Jackson. While the storm of battle raged, and a well trained army hovered on our shores, he stood forth, the champion, the defender, and the deliverer of his country.

Albert Gallatin. The experienced statesman and profound financier; the friend and fellow labourer of Jefferson and Madison, in the cause of republicanism. In this land of equal rights, he meets opposition as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, because "not a Native." The constitution makes no such distinction, the people frown on its illiberality.

W. H. Crawford. Like the Quaker's sixpence, the harder he is rubbed the brighter he shines.

BOSTON, June 14.

W. H. Crawford. He has been faithful in every trust; may his rewards equal his merits.

W. H. Crawford. His *tongue* is not too paralytic to speak *truth*, nor his eyes too blind to distinguish between love of *country* and love of *self*.

W. H. Crawford. The schoolmaster of Georgia; may he soon have the *United States* for his *school*, and its *citizens* for his scholars.

W. H. Crawford. A bright example to public officers; his official performances bear the critical investigation of a well appointed Scrutinising Committee—Should fate close his eyes in death, which may heaven avert, his friends will carefully remould him from Clay.

CHARLESTON, So. Ca.

General Jackson,

John C. Calhoun. If not first, yet second in the hearts of the people. Whether fortunate or otherwise, his profound intellect, his lofty genius and his inflexible integrity will ever make him the pride of his state, the ornament of the Union.

The Policy of the present Administration. May it be preserved in the election of General Jackson.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. HAYNES, Esq. of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election.

Paddy's Hint.

I AM extremely thankful for the liberality of the people in general, but once and a while, this liberality should be accompanied with a little money which only encourages labor and supports the laborer.—Those who have had long standing accounts with me, will, without immediate settlement, find their accounts in an officer's hand for collection.

Samuel Gardner,

July 16, 1824. 29

Notice,

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Ethelbert F. Semmes, deceased are hereby notified to render in their accounts, legally authenticated.

Joseph W. Luckett,

Adm'r. with the will annexed

July 8, 1824. 29—3t

THE TARIFF.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Baldwin county, held at the court-house in the town of Milledgeville, on Saturday the 31st inst. *Joel Crawford*, the chairman of the former meeting, being absent,) HINES HOLT was called to the Chair, and CHARLES J PAINE, appointed Secretary.

Samuel Rockwell, from the committee who had been appointed for that purpose, offered the following Report, which was read, considered, and adopted, viz:

The commencement of our revolutionary struggle found the people of the Southern states poor in the means of defence—They, nevertheless, engaged eagerly in the pending contest, and throughout the whole of the struggle their blood was freely shed, and what little treasure they had was profusely spent. In the war of 1812, they were found ranged under the banner of the constitution. Even man of those who condemned the measures which led to the war, were among the foremost to aid in its prosecution and rescue the country from the perils by which she was surrounded. No section of the United States gave more signal examples of elevated feeling and devoted patriotism.

These circumstances in our past history constitute sufficient ground for the expectation, that the interests of the South would receive from the government, which our ancestors and ourselves had thus assisted to establish and sustain, an equal distribution of the benefits of its administration. In most cases we have no cause for dissatisfaction. The laws are administered to us by the judicial tribunals of the Union, with as much promptness and fidelity as to others. In cases of invasion (with certain notable exceptions relating specially to Georgia) we have been promptly and efficiently aided by the national resources. For these and other reasons, we have ample cause to congratulate ourselves on our connection with the confederacy, which we trust will be perpetual. But there are, in the history of the administration of the government, matters, concerning our interest very nearly, out of which arise just causes of dissatisfaction. We have been denied an equal participation in the benefits flowing from the disbursement of the national treasure—We have been, in truth, and are yet tributary to the North and West.—This state of things had its beginning in the assumption at par, by the government under the new constitution, of not only the revolutionary debt of the confederation, but also that of the States, amounting to 80 millions of dollars, after the evidences of these debts had been bough up by the people of the Northern states, at a most enormous discount. Here was the creation at once of a capital, which has ever since operated to keep the people of the south in the back ground, in all the arrangements of the government, affecting the national debt. It has enabled the North to come into the market, whenever the government wanted money, on terms with which the South could not compete. The national debt has been increased—The South owns but a small part of the stock thus created—The interest must be paid—The people of the South pay their proportion of the taxes necessary to discharge

[illegible] dedly the advantage of us. New York boasts of the location of our military academy within her territory. In 1815, an attempt was made to have two others established—one in the south and one in the West. But the attempt was abortive. At the late session of Congress it was determined to take a similar institution of a private individual under the patronage of the government. Thus in 1815, the solicitations of the south were rejected—in 1825, those of a private citizen of Vermont prevailed!

Our national armories are all located on the same partial principles—We cannot point to one within our bounds, with the exception of that at Harper's Ferry; and even this, from its location, more properly belongs to the North than to the South.

Where are our Navy Yards? We can point to but a solitary one at New Orleans, and that consists more in name than in, essence. On our whole coast from Orleans to Gosport, tho' it is the same region of live oak and is rich in the finest specimens of that invaluable material for naval architecture—we look in vain for another. That at Gosport can hardly be said to belong to the South. Leaving this point, we find in quick succession the establishments Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Portsmouth, all kept up in the very best style, and operating as cattle's to immense sums of the public revenue.

For some years past, the great question of internal improvement has been annually discussed in Congress. The result has been the partial success of its advocates. By the present Congress, an appropriation of $75 000 has been made for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In addition to this, an act was passed directing the President to employ the corps of Engineers in making surveys and estimates for national roads and canals. In the very first movement that has been made under this act, the eyes of the government had been turned to the West. But four weeks had elapsed after the passage of this act, when we find twenty seven members of Congress jointly urging the President to direct his attention to the improvement of the Susquehanna, and the Secretary of War by the direction of the President, giving assurances that the improvement of this river had been already taken into consideration, and would in a short time receive the necessary attention. The South has her claims to attention set aside for the present, and it is extremely problematical judging from the past, whether, during the continuance of the act in force, one effort will be made to confer on the South any of the benefits arising out of the passage of it.

Who does not recollect the expensive expeditions up the Missouri that were undertaken some years ago? Millions were expended on that project. We have reasons for believing that liberal and enlightened as the views of the government may have been in that affair, it was pressed on its attention by the West, for the purpose mainly of procuring the disbursement of large sums of the public money in the region west of the Alleghany mountains—Mr. Clay has expatiated more than once on the great importance of such disbursements to the people of the West.

members with one or two exceptions, voting in a body against it.

When the Bank of the U. S. was established, we were led to hope that it would render an important service to the whole population of the Union. It was to operate as a sovereign remedy for all the evils growing out of the deranged condition of our local currency. Have these anticipations been realized so far as the people of the South are concerned? The Bank has its branches located among us; but instead of throwing its own bills into circulation, it carries on its operations by means of the bills of our local institutions. We cannot remit funds to the North without loss. Exchange has not been equalized, so far as it affects us; and the sight of one of the bills of the Bank is, among the people of this section of the country, even more rare than that of the gold and silver coin of the Union. It is not thus with the people of the Northern states. They have the benefit not only of the circulation of its bills, and the consequent equalization of exchange between the different parts of their section of the Union, but they also receive the greater proportion of its dividends, while the people of the South are left to struggle as they can with the losses they have to encounter from the partiality of its operations.

These facts and observations are familiar to every one who has been attentive to the current events of the last few years. We have long felt their force. Some of the evils of which we complain are perhaps necessarily incident to our situation, and therefore cannot be remedied. This however does not deprive them of the character we have assigned to them. Many of them we are assured have their remedy. Yet we have patiently and quietly submitted to them all, indulging, in the meantime, the hope that the day would come, when these things would be otherwise ordered. Neither would we now indulge in this expression of our views, were we assured that our condition would go no worse. We have cheerfully paid the exactions of our government, well knowing that what we thus paid, never returned to us by the ordinary channels of circulation. We have not looked to the disbursement of the public money among us, as bringing with it the means of increasing our enjoyments. We have looked to other sources—to the exertions of our own industry, and the productions of our agriculture for the means of supplying the demands of necessity, or the gratification of luxury. To these sources we would continue to look, were we not satisfied that the security in which they have been hitherto employed, is about to be jeopardized. In the present condition of the world, it requires the devotion of all our attention to industry and economy, to enable us to fulfil the ordinary obligations of social life. When, therefore, our government evinces a disposition to take from us a part of our resources, slender as they have become, and give it to others, having already so decidedly the advantage of us, it becomes our duty to remonstrate. Such a disposition we believe to have been evinced in the strenuous support that was given to the Tariff Bill at the late session of Congress. The supporters of that bill, not content with the advantages they already possess, and which they have enjoyed by pre-

two strongly objectionable points of view.

1st The Tariff Bill was brought before Congress for the express purpose of prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures, so that the prosperity of the domestic might be promoted. The general condition of our country—the sparseness of our population—the demand for labor, and the consequent high price it commands—the facilities of procuring the necessaries of life by the wholesome employments of agriculture and nature of the *new* employment to which it is proposed to subject a part of our population—the operation of the system on the other great interests of the community—its baneful effect on the present system of national finance and the consequent necessity of a resort to internal taxation for the purpose of revenue—the evils that will result from the diversion of the industry of the country from its wonted channel—the magnitude of the natural advantages already enjoyed by our manufacturers—and the fact that those of them who understand their business do not want protection—the results of the ample experiment that England has made in the matter of commercial prohibition and restriction—and above all the total want of power in Congress under the constitution to adopt such a system, and the manifest injustice, even if they had the power, of preventing a free people from purchasing their supplies for domestic consumption whenever and from whomsoever they can be purchased on the best terms—these are the considerations which influence us to decide against the "American system" as it has been called, and every thing relating to it. Connected with this view of the subject there is one other consideration which with us is entitled to very great weight. Suppose Congress were to levy a direct tax on our houses and our lands, collect it, and pay it directly over to the Northern manufacturer as a bounty to enable him to furnish us with articles which we could procure on better terms elsewhere;—is it to be expected we could tamely submit? Yet the advocates of the "American system" propose to do this very thing in effect, though they endeavor so to manage it as to conceal the real nature of their design

The second relates to the New Tariff as it was passed by Congress and received the sanction of the President. We look upon it as being worse than useless to the skilful and honest manufacturer. In some instances it will operate to his positive injury. Take the taxes on raw wool for an example—It is unequal in its operation, for that those articles are most heavily taxed which are most extensively consumed by the people of the Southern states—It will increase the practice of smuggling, already grown to an enormous extent. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report of the 27th January, 1820, says that under the then existing rates of duty, the practice of smuggling was gradually increasing. Under the increased duties of this new act what evils may we not expect to grow out of this practice, and the total depravation of principle and the utter disregard of all moral obligation that are incident to it—The act is viewed by some as being merely an act for the increase of the revenue. For this purpose it is exceedingly impolitic, inasmuch as it imposes

commerce, we view with abhorence every attempt, under that power, to exercise, by implication, an additional one to impose duties on the importation of foreign articles—not to regulate commerce, or collect revenue—but for the avowed purpose of protecting our manufactures, thereby laying heavy burdens on one part of the community, for the exclusive benefit of a very small part of the same community—that we believe no part of the constitution admit of such a construction, and that the exercise of such a power for such a purpose is unconstitutional.

Resolved, That to render all such attempts nugatory, as far as possible, we will rely on our own individual resources for the production of all such articles as are necessary for our domestic consumption; and when it becomes indispensable that we should purchase of others, we will, as far as it may be in our power, give a decided preference to the foreign fabric, choosing to pay the excess of price into the national treasury, rather than into the pocket of the manufacturing capitalist.

Resolved, That we cannot look upon the new tariff, which is now the law of the land, as intended for the increase of the revenue; but, even admitting that such will be its effect, we consider it highly injudicious and inexpedient, since it imposes on us taxes which are unequal in their operation—which we are not able conveniently to pay, and which the necessities of the government do not at present require.

Resolved, That we recommend to the consideration of our next legislature, the adoption of such measures to counteract the effects of the new tariff as may be deemed constitutional and expedient.

Resolved, That we highly approve the able exertions of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in resisting the adoption of the new tariff. Unbiassed by the example of others, they have faithfully represented the true interests of the people and are entitled to their gratitude.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens of the Southern states are earnestly invited to co-operate with us in these views.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that they be published in all the newspapers in the state be required.

HINES HOLT, *Chairman*.
C. J. PAINE, *Secretary*.

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorizes him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which he market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain regulations, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgrace ful, in the general, to inns of the up country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE.

Washington Ga. July 1st, 1828.

to the war, were among the foremost to aid in its prosecution and rescue the country from the perils by which she was surrounded. No section of the United States gave more signal examples of elevated feeling and devoted patriotism.

These circumstances in our past history constitute sufficient ground for the expectation, that the interests of the South would receive from the government, which our ancestors and ourselves had thus assisted to establish and sustain, an equal distribution of the benefits of its administration. In most cases we have no cause for dissatisfaction. The laws are administered to us by the judicial tribunals of the Union, with as much promptness and fidelity as to others. In cases of invasion (with certain notable exceptions relating specially to Georgia) we have been promptly and efficiently aided by the national resources. For these and other reasons, we have ample cause to congratulate ourselves on our connection with the confederacy, which we trust will be perpetual. But there are, in the history of the administration of the government, matters, concerning our interest very nearly, out of which arise just causes of dissatisfaction. We have been denied an equal participation in the benefits flowing from the disbursement of the national treasure—We have been, in truth, and are yet tributary to the North and West.—This state of things had its beginning in the assumption at par, by the government under the new constitution, of not only the revolutionary debt of the confederation, but also that of the States, amounting to 80 millions of dollars, after the evidences of these debts had been bought up by the people of the Northern states, at a most enormous discount. Here was the creation at once of a capital, which has ever since operated to keep the people of the south in the back ground, in all the arrangements of the government, affecting the national debt. It has enabled the North to come into the market, whenever the government wanted money, on terms with which the South could not compete. The national debt has been increased—The South owns but a small part of the stock thus created—The interest must be paid—The people of the South pay their proportion of the taxes necessary to discharge it. But a small portion of the taxes thus paid return to them.—The money passes from their hands into the coffers of the national treasury, and thence directly into the pockets of the more fortunate citizens of the North.

An inspection of the pension list will lead to the same conclusion. The people of the South hailed with pleasure, the provision made to soothe the declining age of those who had fought and bled for the Nation's Independence. They contribute with equal pleasure, their portion of the funds requisite to enable the government to fulfil its obligations in this regard. They know it passes from them never to return. And they are content it should so pass, as long as a proper and impartial application is made of it. The case is now adverted to for the purpose only of illustrating the difference in the relative situation of the North and South.

In all the establishments of the U. S. government, wherein large disbursements of the national treasure are made, the North has decisive oak and is rich in the finest specimens of that invaluable material for naval architecture—we look in vain for another. That at Gosport can hardly be said to belong to the South. Leaving this point, we find in quick succession the establishments at Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Portsmouth, all kept up in the very best style, and operating as cattle to immense sums of the public revenue.

For some years past, the great question of internal improvement has been amply discussed in Congress. The result has been the partial success of its advocates. By the present Congress, an appropriation of $75 000 has been made for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In addition to this, an act was passed directing the President to employ the corps of Engineers in making surveys and estimates for national roads and canals. In the very first movement that has been made in pursuance of this act, the eyes of the government and men turned to the West. But four weeks had elapsed after the passage of this act, when we find seventy seven members of Congress, jointly urging the President to direct his attention to the improvement of the Susquehanna, and the Secretary of War by the direction of the President, giving assurances that the improvement of this river had been already taken into consideration, and would in a short time receive the necessary attention. The South has five claims to attention set aside for the present, and it is extremely problematical judging from the past, whether, during the continuance of the act in force, one effort will be made to confer on the South any of the benefits arising out of the passage of it.

Who does not recollect the expensive expeditions up the Missouri that were undertaken some years ago? Millions were expended on that project. We have reason for believing that liberal and enlightened as the views of the government may have been in that affair, it was pressed on its attention by the West, for the purpose mainly of procuring the disbursement of large sums of the public money in the region west of the Alleghany mountains—Mr. Clay has expatiated more than once on the great importance of such disbursements to the people of the West.

In the year 1807, a notable instance occurred of the exhibition of the spirit and views of the Northern people in reference to these matters. An act supplementary to an act, for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States and for building gun boats, came before the Senate. One of the Senators of Georgia offered an amendment, having for its object, the equitable distribution among the States, of the sums to be expended under this act. He proposed that the disbursements should be made as follows: At New Orleans, $60.000; within the states of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, $252.000; upon the Chesapeake and its waters, $160.000; within the Delaware bay & driver, New Jersey and New York, $300,000; within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, $31.000; within Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, $135.000; and not enumerated, $67.000. Such was the proposition. It was rejected, equitable as it appears to have been, the Northern and Western quest equalization of exchange between the different parts of their section of the Union, but they also receive the greater proportion of its dividends, while the people of the South are left to struggle as they can with the losses they have to encounter from the partiality of its operations.

These facts and observations are familiar to every one who has been attentive to the current events of the last forty years. We have long felt their force. Some of the evils of which we complain are perhaps necessarily incident to our situation, and therefore cannot be remedied. This however does not deprive them of the character we have assigned to them. Many of them we are sure have their remedy. Yet we have patiently and quietly submitted to them all, indulging, in the mean time, the hope that the day would come, when these things would be otherwise ordered. Neither would we now indulge in this expression of our views, were we assured that our condition would grow no worse. We have cheerfully paid the exactions of our government, well knowing that what we thus paid, never returned to us by the ordinary channels of circulation. We have not looked to the disbursement of the public money among us, as bringing with it the means of increasing our enjoyments. We have looked to other sources—to the exertions of our own industry, and the productions of our agriculture for the means of supplying the demands of necessity, or the gratification of luxury. To these sources we would continue to look, were we not satisfied that the security in which they have been hitherto employed, is about to be jeopardized. In the present condition of the world, it requires the devotion of all our attention to industry and economy, to enable us to fulfil the ordinary obligations of social life. When, therefore, our government evinces a disposition to take from us a part of our resources, slender as they have become, and give it to others, having already so decidedly the advantage of us, it becomes our duty to remonstrate. Such a disposition we believe to have been evinced in the strenuous support that was given to the Tariff Bill at the late session of Congress. The supporters of that bill, not content with the advantages they already possess, and which they have enjoyed by prescription, wish to appropriate to themselves a part of the immediate profits of our labor. We must be taxed for the support of the government; and we must be further taxed for the support of the Northern and Western Manufacturers. If under this new attempt to trespass on our interest, we remain silent, what has been heretofore imposed on us by custom, and patiently submitted to on our part will, in the end, be claimed as a right. Resistance will then be vain except by force. To prevent this result, so much to be deprecated, the people of the South must now take a decided stand. Our grounds must be broadly assumed, and firmly but decorously maintained. Reason, and the justice of our cause, are the weapons we propose to use; and the period has now arrived when, with such weapons, the strife can be maintained with better prospects of an equitable result, than at any time that may hereafter come.

The subject to which we have last adverted presents itself to us in that those of them who understand their business do not want protection—the results of the ample experiment that England has made in the matter of commercial prohibition and restriction—and above all the total want of power in Congress under the constitution to adopt such a system, and the manifest injustice, even if they had the power, of preventing a free people from purchasing their supplies for domestic consumption whenever and from whomsoever they can be purchased on the best terms—these are the considerations which influence us to decide against the "American system" as it has been called, and every thing relating to it. Connected with this view of the subject there is one other consideration which with us is entitled to very great weight. Suppose Congress were to levy a direct tax on our houses and our lands, collect it, and pay it directly over to the Northern manufacturer as a bounty to enable him to furnish us with articles which we could procure on better terms elsewhere:—would it be expected we could tamely submit? Yet the advocates of the "American system" propose to do this very thing in effect, though they endeavor so to manage it as to conceal the real nature of their design.

The second relates to the New Tariff as it was passed by Congress and received the sanction of the President. We look upon it as being worse than useless to the skilful and honest manufacturer. In some instances it will operate to his positive injury. Take the taxes on raw wool for an example—It is unequal in its operation, for that those articles are most heavily taxed which are most extensively consumed by the people of the Southern states—It will increase the practice of smuggling, already grown to an enormous extent. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report of the 27th January, 1820, says that under the then existing rates of duty, the practice of smuggling was gradually increasing. Under the increased duties of this new act what evils may we not expect to grow out of this practice, and the total depravation of principle and the utter disregard of all moral obligation that are incident to it—The act is viewed by some as being merely an act for the increase of the revenue. For this purpose it is exceedingly impolitic, inasmuch as it imposes additional taxes on the people to the amount of about three millions per annum, at a time when they are pressed to the earth and struggling with their private embarrassments, at a time when there is a surplus of six millions in the Treasury, and when the President has told us in his message that the government does not want additional revenue.

From these views, after mature deliberation, the committee conceived it to be their duty, to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we will hereafter insist on our right to an equal participation of the benefits arising out of the disbursement of the national treasure.

Resolved, That we view with disapprobation all attempts of one part of the community to procure for its own exclusive benefit, the adoption by our government of a system of commercial prohibition and restriction.

Resolved, That while we admit the power of Congress to regulate

Resolved, That we cannot look upon the new tariff, which is now the law of the land, as intended for the increase of the revenue; but, even admitting that such will be its effect, we consider it highly injudicious and inexpedient, since it imposes on us taxes which are unequal in their operation—which we are not able conveniently to pay, and which the necessities of the government do not at present require.

Resolved, That we recommend to the consideration of our next legislature, the adoption of such measures to conserve the effects of the new tariff as may be deemed constitutional and expedient.

Resolved, That we highly approve the able exertions of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in resisting the adoption of the new tariff. Unadvised by the example of others, they have faithfully represented the true interests of the people and deserve entitled to their gratitude.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens of the Southern states are earnestly invited to co-operate with us in these views.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that their publication in all the newspapers of the state be required.

JAMES HOLT, *Chairman.*
C. J. PAINE, *Secretary.*

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorizes him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness, it challenges its superior to be produced in any of country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to tender his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations*, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful, in the general, to inns of the up country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE.

Washington Ga July 1st, 1828.

The Editor of the Savannah Republican, Georgia Journal and Augusta Constitutionalist, are requested to publish the above once a week, for one month, and send their accounts to this office.

NOW in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who calls his name BEN, and says he belongs to Elijah Johnson of Clark county, five miles from Athens, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, J. W. C.

July 2, 1828 27

NOW in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who calls his name BILL HOEMAN, and says that he belongs to Wiley Jordan & Co. of Augusta. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, J. W. C.

July 2, 1828 27

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] *WASHINGTON*, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1824. [No 30.

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

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

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

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E HAYNES, Esq of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election.

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

H R ION MERCER, adm'r.
March 1, 1824

Presidential Election.

Agreeably to public notice, the Democratic Republicans, composing the Congressional District of Fayette & Greene counties, friendly to the nomination of William H. Crawford, for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President of the United States, assembled at McClellandtown, Germany township, Fayette county, on Saturday, the 26th June, 1824—

WM EWING, Esq was called to the chair, and ALEXANDER WILSON appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we have the greatest gratitude for General Jackson's military services; but that, after the opinions and principles which he has avowed, it would be endangering our civil and political liberties to place him at the head of our republic.

2. *Resolved*, That we see, with regret, that the Republican interest should be divided by men whose political principles are nearly the same, and as We are well persuaded that evil can only be avoided by supporting the nomination made at Washington, by the Democratic Members of Congress, we will use all honorable means to effect the election of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD of Georgia, for President, and ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

3. *Resolved*, That we recommend the publication of these resolutions in the newspapers of this Congressional district.

WM. EWING, *Chairman.*
ALEX. A. WILSON, *Sec'y.*

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: Deeply impressed with the importance of the Presidential election, we sincerely regret to be compelled to differ from our friends and brother republicans who met in convention at Harrisburg.

The violence of party spirit may, for a time, be allayed. Men, long opposed to the republicans, may find it convenient to drop their name. But the difference of political opinion which distinguishes the two great parties of the United States, is founded in nature, and continues to exist. We deem it essential to preserve the ascendancy of the Republican party, not from personal attachment to any individual, but in order to maintain those principles of constitutional liberty, of respect for state rights, of wise economy, and of impartiality towards all foreign nations, on which that party was founded, and which it has uniformly supported.

The choice of a President, of similar opinions, is of primary importance to attain that object. Such a man will administer government in conformity with the principles we profess, and, for that purpose, will select men entertaining the same views for his confidential advisers, and to fill the principal offices. A President, or, indeed, a head of department, holding different opinions, must administer government contrary either to the principles of the republican party, or to his own.

It appears impossible to us that the election of a republican President can be secured, or that the republican party can be maintained, without union with republicans in other states, as has always heretofore been done, and with success — The state democratic governments are useful, and can be trusted only for state purposes, but, if used for the Presidential election, in opposition to the republicans of the other states, they must necessarily defeat every hope of general concert, and annihilate the republican party of the United States.

The immediate result, if there is no general concert, will be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where Pennsylvania, and the other large states, or, to speak more properly, where the people will lose all their weight, where ample field will be opened for bargains and corruption, & where Members of Congress, whom you blame for having only proposed, will have the power to appoint the President. We have no doubt of the purity of the republican members who absented themselves from the meetings whose nominations were made for President and Vice President, but we may be permitted to assert, that, if those who attended had been influenced by such motives, they would have acted differently nominations submitted to the people, and not binding on them. All have a right then to nominate and unite to dictate. Congressional nominations have heretofore been successful, by submitting to the people the man who enjoyed, not in any particular District, but throughout the United States, the greatest share of public confidence; and by including the other candidates of the Republican party to withdraw their pretentions. That this was the ruling principle of the late nomination at Washington, we have no reason to doubt; but, since we have two distinct nominations, it is the duty and the right of the people to examine the qualifications of the citizens proposed, and to decide accordingly.

The selection at Harrisburg of a person for Vice President, who a few days before was warmly supported for the office of President against Gen. Jackson, is as extraordinary as it was unexpected. The object of that sudden change of position was not certainly to promote General Jackson's election, but ultimately to elevate another man to the Presidential chair. And in the mean while, from the manner in which the proceedings were conducted, and the electoral ticket was formed, the real friends of the General will be compelled to give their vote for the office of Vice President, to a person who probably would not have been the object of their choice.

None have valued the *military* services of General Jackson more highly; and none have felt more gratitude towards him for his glorious victory at New Orleans, than we have. His name has been always treated by us with as sincere respect as we felt for him: this feeling in his favor, although in our opinion carried to a dangerous excess, was natural and honorable to the people; and it is a matter of much regret to us that he has been placed in a situation, which has forced us to canvass opinions and actions of his, which we would otherwise have willingly covered with the veil of silence.

The opinions of Gen. Jackson, on the formation of a cabinet, without regard to party, would not only tend to the extinction of the Republican party, or, in other words, to the annihilation of those principles on which it is founded; but it appears to us, in fact, a declaration that political principles are of no importance in the administration of government—a doctrine contradicted by the general sense of mankind, as well as by the universal feeling and practice of the citizens of the United States; and which, if admitted, would substitute most dangerous sectional divisions, most corrupt and personal factions, and most scandalous coalitions, to party distinctions, founded on honest differences of political opinion. But it was unnecessary to dwell on this topic. The Harrisburg Delegates have, it is said, all Republicans transcend the powers vested in him, and to pay little regard to the laws, or to the constitution, whenever they stood in the way of what the public good, in his opinion, required. But his avowal that he would, as General, have punished, by a court martial,* men presumed to be guilty of treasonable practices, whom it was not deemed proper or practicable to prosecute before the ordinary tribunals, and who, not acting in a military capacity, were, however culpable, entitled at all events to a trial by jury, is subversive of the fundamental principles of our constitution, of civil liberty, and indeed of any government of laws

The tried patriotism of General Jackson, his sincerity, the purity of his motives, perhaps his military habits, may be an apology for many of his acts, and for the opinions he professes, but would not render those less dangerous in a civil officer. They appear indeed not to have been formed hastily, but to be generally the result of deliberate reflection and of perfect conviction. His contingent orders to seize St. Augustine were issued after he had left the field; and his determination to have tried, if in command, the leaders of the Hartford Convention by a court martial* was expressed two years after the facts to which it refers had taken place. We consider, therefore, these opinions and avowed principles of Gen. Jackson, as incompatible with the qualifications required in the first magistrate of a free people, in an officer, whose primary duty it is to support the constitution and those fundamental principles of civil and political liberty, which are its basis, and to provide for the strict and faithful execution of the laws.

We have been compelled with reluctance to say so much of this distinguished citizen, because he was dominated by the Democratic convention of this State. We have not the same motive for comparing together the merits of the other candidates, and neither of them requires, in order to be extolled, that his competitors should be depreciated. We can only repeat the expression of our regret that the Republican interest should be divided by a competition between men whose political opinions do not materially differ. We see no better mode of avoiding that evil than by supporting the nomination made at Washington: and we do it cheerfully, because in that nomination we see nothing to object and much to approve.

To long experience, undoubted talents, inflexible integrity, great firmness and vigor of character, Mr. Crawford unites an unshaken attachment to the Republican cause and principles, and in an eminent degree that most valuable of all qualifications in a President, a most sound and correct judgment. He gave a decisive proof of his disinterested patriotism, when yielding to no color, but his having tried, at the same time, to collect the public dues, and to save the Western people from utter ruin, by affording them, as far as was consistent with law and duty, the facilities indispensable to enable them to pay for their purchases of public lands. A disciple and a friend of Jefferson and of Madison, he will, if elected, administer government in conformity with those same principles by which they were actuated.

Our fellow citizen, ALBERT GALLATIN, is so well known to the people of Pennsylvania, that we do not think it necessary for us to remind you of his long services and political principles. You know that the Electors nominated by the Harrisburg Convention are bound to vote for another candidate.

Fellow Citizens, the decision rests with you. Remember that the people of the United States are the example and the hope of mankind; that to them, a kind Providence has entrusted the sacred duty of preserving, inviolate, that liberty which, alone in the world they are permitted to enjoy in its fullest extent. Let it not be said, that *they*, above all that the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania have, like so many now enslaved nations, sacrificed their principles and their rights at the shrine of military glory, and abandoned their political faith for the worship of man. Do not persist in a determination which you must now know to be founded in error. Do not desert the good old Republican cause; but rally once more around its well known banners, and once more it will triumph. Acting with concert, you will avert the danger of a military administration, prevent the election devolving on Congress, and defeat the expectations of the perpetual enemies of the rights of man, and of the government of the people, of those whose only hopes rest on your divisions, and on a temporary delusion.

WM. EWING, *Chairman.*
ALEX. A. WILSON, *Sec'y.*

* The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger

* In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.—*Constitution of the United States.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

John Q. Adams.

The followig is a communication from a gentleman in the District of Columbia, of the most unquestionable standing and character. We believe him incapable of making the least misrepresentation or giving any false coloring whatever. What he states is entitled to the serious attention of the people. It will open their eyes to some of the machinery which is employed to delude them.

ing the Congressional District of Fayette & Greene counties, friendly to the nomination of William H. Crawford, for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President of the United States, assembled at McClellandtown, German township, Fayette county, on Saturday, the 26th June, 1824—

Wm EWING, Esq was called to the chair, and ALEXANDER WILSON appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we have the greatest gratitude for General Jackson's military services; but that, after the opinions and principles which he has avowed, it would be endangering our civil and political liberties to place him at the head of our republic.

2. *Resolved*, That we see, with regret, that the Republican interest should be divided by men whose political principles are nearly the same, and as we are well persuaded that evil can only be avoided by supporting the nomination made at Washington, by the Democratic Members of Congress, we will use all honorable means to effect the election of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD of Georgia, for President, and ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

3. *Resolved*, That we recommend the Hon. ISAAC GRIFFIN to the Democratic citizens of this commonwealth as a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket, to represent this Congressional district.

4 *Resolved*, That this meeting appoint David Paton of Fayette county, and Christian Reppert, of Greene county, as Delegates to represent this Congressional district, in the convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 9th of August next.

5 *Resolved*, That John Oliphant, Daniel Thomas, George D Stephenson, Thomas Williams, Esquires, James Robinson, Esq William Ewing, Esq and Alexander A Wilson, of Fayette county, & George Reppert, Benjamin F. Black, Esq John Morrison, Esq and Dr M. D. Gettings, of Greene county, be constituted a Committee of Correspondence for this Congressional district.

6 *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be a committee to draft an address, expressive of the sense of this meeting.

7. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and

contrary either to the principles of the republican party, or to his own.

It appears impossible to us that the election of a republican President can be secured, or that the republican party can be maintained, without union with republicans in other states, as has always heretofore been done, and with success.—The state democratic conventions are useful, and can be binding only for state purposes, but, if used for the Presidential election, in opposition to the republicans of the other states, they must necessarily defeat every hope of general concert, and annihilate the republican party of the United States.

The immediate result, if there is no general concert, will be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where Pennsylvania, and the other large states, or, to speak more properly, where the people will lose all their weight, where ample field will be opened for bargains and corruption, & where Members of Congress, whom you blame for having only proposed, will have the power to appoint the President. We have no doubt of the purity of the republican members who absented themselves from the meetings where nominations were made for President and Vice President, but we may be permitted to assert, that, if those who attended, had been actuated by corrupt motives, they would have used every endeavor to produce a result which offered an opportunity to barter their votes for offices. Was it not more patriotic in them to pursue a different course? Can any other mode be devised, has any other been suggested, to preserve the republican party entire, and to prevent the danger of an election by the House of Representatives, than what has been called a Congressional caucus? Has not this been uniformly resorted to, and placed at the head of the nation not only eminent and able patriots, but men who were emphatically the choice of the people? How can it be then asserted that it has a tendency to deprive them of their rights? And is there not some reason to suspect that this new clamor against Congressional nominations, originating, in the first instance, in exclusive & too pertinacious attachment to men, had been eagerly and too successfully encouraged by the political opponents of the republican party.

Nominations, either by Republican members of Congress, Delegates in State Conventions, or meetings of citizens any where, are on-

we have. He ever has been always treated by us with the sincere respect we felt for him: this feeling in his favor, although in our opinion carried to a dangerous excess, was natural and honorable to the people: and it is a matter of much regret to us that he has been placed in a situation, which now forces us to express opinions and actions of his, which we would otherwise have willingly covered with the veil of silence.

The opinions of Gen. Jackson, on the formation of a cabinet without regard to party, would not only tend to the extinction of the Republican party, or, in other words, to the annihilation of those principles on which it is founded: but it appears to us, in fact, a declaration that political principles are of no importance in the administration of government—a doctrine contradicted by the general sense of mankind, as well as by the universal feelings and practice of the citizens of the United States; and which, if admitted, would substitute most dangerous sectional divisions, most corrupt and personal factions, and most scandalous coalitions, to party distinctions, founded on honest differences of political opinion. But it was unnecessary to dwell on this topic. The Harrisburg Delegates were, it is said, all Republicans; the Federalists were, in most districts, avowedly excluded from any share in the election. The convention was presumed to be, and called itself, a Democratic convention, recognizing in its formation, and by its name, the existence of the party and the necessity of maintaining it. It is impossible, for a moment, to suppose that they should, notwithstanding his great personal merits, have nominated Gen Jackson for President, had they known it to be his opinion that the first magistrate ought to appoint his cabinet, or in other words to administer government, without regard to party. We have seen in Gen. Jackson's former conduct, sufficient evidence that his great energy of character, so highly serviceable in the field, had, in many instances, led him to acts which we could not approve. In his repeated collisions with the Judiciary authority—in his assuming, by the occupation of Pensacola, and by his contingent orders to occupy St. Augustine, the power of making war, which was not, and could not be delegated to him, since, by the constitution, it belongs exclusively to Congress—a dangerous disposition was made apparent, to

the constitution and those fundamental principles of civil and political liberty, which are its basis, and to provide for the strict and faithful executions of the laws.

We have been compelled with reluctance to say so much of this distinguished citizen, because he was nominated by the Democratic convention of this State. We have not the same motive for comparing together the merits of the other candidates, and neither of them requires, in order to be extolled, that his competitors should be depreciated. We can only repeat the expression of our regret that the Republican interest should be divided by a competition between men whose political opinions do not materially differ. We see no better mode of avoiding that evil than by supporting the nomination made at Washington: and we do it cheerfully, because in that nomination we see nothing to object and much to approve.

To long experience, undoubted talents, inflexible integrity, great firmness and vigor of character, Mr. Crawford unites an unshaken attachment to the Republican cause and principles, and in an eminent degree that most valuable of all qualifications in a President, a most sound and correct judgment. He gave a decisive proof of his disinterested patriotism, when yielding to the older and longer services of Mr. Monroe, and withdrawing from all competition for the office of President rather than to divide the Republican party. He has managed with as much skill as integrity the financial concerns of the nation, having, amidst many difficulties, against many obstacles, notwithstanding the great pressure of the times, and without any increase of taxation, lessened the public debt near thirty millions of dollars. His opposition to unnecessary expenses, and abuses of any kind, has enlisted against him the whole host of intriguers and office hunters. For that same opposition which had uniformly characterized the Republican party, he and his friends have been designated by the supposed contemptuous name of Radicals; an appellation which we are willing to accept, if our political opponents think that it will promote their views, to give it to us, and to assume our colors and our name. Because he was the best hope of the Republican party, he has lately been assailed by charges not less frivolous than unfounded; charges which have been repelled and disproved in the most triumphant manner, and for which there was

ners, and once more it will triumph. Acting with concert, you will avert the danger of a military administration, prevent the election devolving on Congress, and defeat the expectations of the perpetual enemies of the rights of man, and of the government of the people, of those whose only hopes rest on your divisions, and on a temporary delusion.

WM. EWING, *Chairman.*
ALEX. A. WILSON, *Sec'y.*

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

John Q. Adams.

The followig is a communication from a gentleman in the District of Columbia, of the most unquestionable standing and character. We believe him incapable of making the least misrepresentation or giving any false coloring whatever. What he states is entitled to the serious attention of the people. It will open their eyes to some of the machinery which is employed to delude them. We confess that it excites our "astonishment." Has not Mr. Adams *identified* himself with the *self-convicted Edwards?* Can the conduct which is here depicted—Can a public association with a man like Edwards comport with the dignity of the Secretary of State, or with the pretensions of a *Candidate* for the first office in the gift of a free people?

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

GENTLEMEN:—In reading your Tuesday's paper, just received, I am struck with the opinion you express of disapprobation of the committee's excluding Mr. Edwards from the anniversary dinner at Washington. I think it is probable you would not have formed this opinion, had you been well acquainted with the state of irritated feeling in the city, and with the cast of its local politics.

You have remarked it as an extraordinary circumstance that "men are to be found willing to justify his conduct;" but you cannot be entirely prepared, remote as you are from the seat of government, to believe the extent to which the dignitaries there are willing to go in this respect. You may be assured the

support given to Edwards by the Adams and Calhoun papers in Washington and other places, emanates from a high, though invisible source, and has been the introductory part of a preconcerted plan of operation: The plot, however, has been prematurely exploded by its authors, whose impatient apprehensions have driven them, unwittingly, to the last desperate expedient to retrieve Edwards, and to consummate the A. B. conspiracy. The extraordinary letter of Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, and McLean of the 3d act or crisis of the political drama, and their last hopes now rest upon its *effect*." The experiment is now making, how far exalted station and the patronage of office can exercise a successful influence among a free and intelligent people in upholding corrupt men in order to destroy the innocent; and, whether the object be accomplished or not, the attempt augurs very ill for the stability of our republican institutions, which can be preserved only by the virtue of the people, and of those who administer their government.

The conduct of the committee of arrangements has been made the pretext for the Secretaries, and the P.M. General, appearing before the public, connected with the character of Mr. Edwards. Now setting aside all speculation, on general principles, as to the propriety of Edwards' exclusion, it would be very apparent, if all the circumstances connected with it could be made public, to have been not only highly proper but a matter of necessity. It is well known here that Edwards will be not only sustained, if possible, but be gladly made to triumph. That, exposed villainy cannot be made in our country to triumph over truth and persecuted innocence, may be readily conceded; yet you are aware that when Edwards, forced by the consciousness that he was self-convicted, degraded and despised, even by those who declined to condemn him unequivocally, resigned his commission, a strong—a formidable resistance was made in the cabinet to the President's wishes to accept the resignation, nor is it known to this day that it has been acquiesced in. It was in all probability designed that the public mind should be permitted to cool, and the perfidy of Edwards be in some degree forgotten. Such of the facts that Edwards had proved, and which had been for years of public notoriety, and admitted, and satisfactorily explained, by Mr. Crawford in his report to the Senate, were harped upon as evidence of Edwards' having "sustained his charges" and by perverting and mystifying the facts and testimony it was hoped the baseness of the accuser might be concealed or extenuated. The Adams and Calhoun papers in Washington, under the patronage and management of these gentlemen, chalked out the plan of operation, and many Journals devoted to that party immediately co-operated. Concurrent with this is the notice taken of Edwards by Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, &c. the counsellors of the President and the competitors of Mr. Crawford. Towards the accomplishment of the scheme an imposing *effect* was designed to be produced by the friends of Edwards on the anniversary just past. The day before (the 4th,) Mr. Edwards sat with Mr. Adams in his pew in the Unitarian Church.

It was the duty of the Committee to use precautionary measures against uproar and violence—to secure to the company social order and undisturbed harmony. Nothing, therefore, seemed more proper to this end than a private intimation to Mr. E. in the event of his proposing to subscribe to the dinner, that his subscription could not be received. The holders of the subscription papers were alone informed of this, and it was never intended to be known publicly, as no wish was entertained to wound Mr. Edwards unnecessarily.

But a paper was left at the book store of Messrs. Davis & Force, and Mr. Force is J. Q. Adams' editor. The direction in regard to Edwards must, therefore, have been communicated to Mr. Adams, or some partisan of his, and as the intended exclusion would defeat the project for giving Edwards *eclat*, some expedient in this unexpected emergency became indispensable. The case was desperate and a desperate remedy seems indeed to have been applied. The Adams paper makes the *private* intimation of the Committee *public*, by which Mr. Edwards is wantonly exposed—and the Calhoun paper, the notorious Washington Republican, receives for publication the joint letter of the Trio, who at once rashly identify themselves with a convicted calumniator, and leave the public no longer to doubt the truth of Mr. Randolph's declaration, that an infamous conspiracy was formed at Washington for the ruin of the Secretary of the Treasury. Like the A. B. business, however, the scheme has failed, Mr. Adams is, particularly, reprobated and the change of sentiment as regards him is in this part of the country very great. There is scarcely an individual, now, although recently he had many friends here, who has not abandoned him.

Mr. Crawford is well known in the District of Columbia. He is respected and beloved, and it is a remarkable evidence of the force of virtue, that even in the presence of the government, popular sentiment as regards him is too strong to be repressed, and the people too independent to be overawed by ministerial interposition.

The partisans of A. and C. as well as these gentlemen are greatly chagrined. The great number of our eastern brethren so tied in this part of the country insured Mr Adams many friends here, but they now, almost universally reprobate and desert him. If their opinion be any earnest of the effect of the letter at a distance, Mr. Adams will sink with Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Edwards.

The Suppressed Testimony.

The reader may recollect that we stated, whilst the final Investigation was pending in the case of Ninian Edwards, that certain testimony of Gen. Noble, a Senator of the United States for the state of Indiana, was suppressed by the Committee, at the instance of Mr. John W. Taylor. Having been suppressed, it does not, of course, appear among the Documents directed to be published by the Committee. Part of this testimony was actually taken down in writing, which was afterwards destroyed by order of the Committee of Investigation. We have, however, been so fortunate as to procure, from an authentic source, Mr. Crawford, let the reader say, had Messrs. Monroe and Crawford attended, with what propriety could Edwards have been there? What would have been the feelings of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, on seeing such a man seated at the same social board with them?

This testimony, likewise, places Messrs. McLean, Calhoun, and Adams, in a new point of view—as upholding Edwards, who had shewn himself a traitor to his friend and patron, Mr. Monroe; upholding, in fact, an ungrateful creature, who, at the moment the President was pouring benefits upon his head, was exposing him to Gen. Noble. Thus, respect for the President yields to hatred of Mr. Crawford; and, with the Holy Alliance, their tool, Edwards, is to be countenanced in any dirty work, even against Mr Monroe himself, provided it will further the machiavelian scheme for the ruin of the Secretary of the Treasury. But such is ever the process of unprincipled ambition!

Wash City Gazette.

STATEMENT

Of the Testimony of Gen. Noble.

Gen. Noble, a Senator from the State of Indiana, when sworn before the Committee of Investigation, appointed on the Address of Ninian Edwards, said, when urged by Mr. Edwards to relate the whole of their conversation—

"Well, if you insist upon it, I will tell the whole, though I avoided it before, (as not being legal evidence in the case.) You know very well that you told me, that you knew, for a year, that you were to get the appointment to Mexico; that you were not afraid of Mr Monroe; that he was a bankrupt before he came into office; and that Col Lane, your brother-in-law, was a member of the President's family, and had the disbursement of large sums of public money; that Mr. Monroe knew there were no secrets among relations; that George Hay was denounced in Richmond, and could not be elected to a constable's office; and that he was a bad adviser: that the President was, if left to himself, a tolerably good old man.

"You said, as to Calhoun, he was a cunning fellow, and was at your room two or three times a week."—

[At this point the Committee interposed, and no further progress was made; and, after some conversation among themselves, they ordered the whole to be struck out of the deposition. This was on the 16th day of June, 1824.]

Memorandum of a Conversation with General Noble

"JUNE 19th, 1824.

"This day in conversation with Gen. Noble, at his room, he told me that, in addition to what he had, by Edwards's importunity two or three days before, stated to the Committee of Investigation, (but which was expunged from their record,) he meant to have stated that Edwards said he never had any fear of not being nominated, except for a short time, whilst Pennsylvania appeared disposed to support Calhoun for the Presidency; then he had some apprehension of Dallas's success: but the moment that state gave up Calhoun, then he had no longer any fears; as Dallas, he knew, would soon be out of the question. He (Edwards) said that Calhoun had no other real objection to Crawford for the Presidency than that, if a southern President were now elected—Capt. Humphreys, of the ship Harmony from Havre, informs us, that he was in Paris just before he sailed, where he had the pleasure of being introduced to Gen. La Fayette, and was told by him that he had engaged his passage for the U. States in the Line Ship Bayard, Capt. Robertson, at Havre bound to New-York, to sail *the first of June*—consequently the arrival of the noble friend and benefactor of our country, who so essentially contributed to the achievement of her independence, may be hourly expected—an event that has been looked for with the liveliest sensibility and with the purest feelings of joy & gratitude, by the American people. Capt. Humphreys states, that the General was in fine health and spirits, and spoke of his approaching visit to the United States in the most joyful terms. The General is now in his 68th year; but the impression which his lively and active appearance made on the mind of Capt. Humphreys would have bespoke him a much younger man.

Savannah Repub.

NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE MEXICANS

From "Notes on Mexico, made in 1822." By Joel R. Poinsett.

Notwithstanding the little time I have to spare, I have spent part of the day in leave taking for no thing could induce me to be wanting in respect to people, who have treated me with so much kindness and hospitality. The gentlemen with whom I have associated are intelligent men; and those who have had it in their power to pursue literature and science. The Creoles in general possess good natural talents, and great facility of acquiring knowledge. They are extremely mild and courteous in their manners, kind and benevolent towards each other, and hospitable to strangers, their besetting sin is gambling. The marrried women are very pleasing in their manners. They are said to be faithful to the favored lover, and a *liaison* of that nature does not affect the lady's reputation. The young women are lively and accomplished. They sing and play agreeably, dance well and know all they have an opportunity of learning. If they would leave off the detestable practice of smoking, they would be very pleasing. This is to be understood as characterizing the society generally. There are certainly some young ladies (very few I am afraid) who do not smoke—some married women (many I hope) who have no lover, or if this would be interpreted to derogate from their charms, who consider him only as a convenient dangler, and are faithfully attached to their husbands, and there are certainly many gentlemen who are not gamesters.

It is difficult to describe accurately a nation composed of such various ranks, and of so many different castes as New Spain. The most important distinction, civil and political, was founded on the color of the skin. Here, to be white, was to be noble and the rank of the castes is determined by their near or more distant relation to whites; the last in scale being the direct or unmixed descendants of the Africans or Indians.

The character of the Indian population, which exceeds two millions and a half, remains very much the same as that of the lower class of the natives is described to have been at the time of the conquest. The same indolence, the same blind sub-

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FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship *Columbia*, Capt. Macey, arrived last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London papers to the 30th May, and Liverpool to the 1st June, inclusive. The lateness of the hour (12 o'clock) at which the papers were received prevents us from giving copious extracts.

The London papers contain Madrid dates to the 22d May, which state positively that the treaty concluded between France and Spain, relative to the army of occupation, had undergone some alteration. The French troops who were to have quit Spain, are now to remain till January, 1825.

The third number of the Greek Telegraph had reached London. The intelligence it contains was very favorable to the Greek cause.

The great Congress which was to have been held on the affairs of Greece, it now appears will not take place. The Grand Seignior had pressingly remonstrated against their interfering, and the great cabinets have agreed to await the issue of the fourth campain, which they have definitively resolved shall be the last—Unless the Turks should be infinitely more successful than their most sanguine friends venture to anticipae, the great question which is to determine the fate of the most interesting portion of Europe, may be considered as having been already decided by the valor of its inhabitants.

Lord Beresford has been appointed by the King of Portugal, to command the army of that Kingdom.

Letters from Paris, state that the Cabinet of Madrid has rejected the mediation of England between Spain and the new states of South America, and that on the 6th May it had made a declaration to that effect. Ferdinand it is stated will never consent to the independence of his ancient colonies, and that he would exert all his efforts to reduce the rebels (as he styles them) to obedience.

The London Sun, of May 28th, says, the King of Portugal has authorised his representative at London, to negociate with the Brazilian commissary Gen. Brant, for a reconciliation between the two countries. It was through the friendly auspices of Great Britain and Austria.

Fatal Æ ial Excursion.—A Mr. Harris and Miss Stocks, new candidates for aerautic fame, ascended in a balloon near London. When about two miles from the earth, owing to some mismanagement in letting the gas off, the balloon descended with so much rapidity, that Mr. Harris was instantaneously killed, and Miss Stocks materially injured.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Capture of an Algerine frigate.—The following extract of a letter from Naples, was yesterday afternoon posted at Lloyd's:—

"*Naples, May* 11 ...His Majesty's ship Naiade, captured an Algerine frigate off Gergenti on the 1st inst. after a severe action of one hour."

TRIESTE, MAY 12.

The veil which still conceals the causes of the dreadfull catastrophe at Cairo begins to be raised.

A letter from Alexandria, of April 4, announces the reappearance

ter of Mr. Edwards. Now setting aside all speculation on general principles, as to the propriety of Edwards' exclusion, it would be very apparent, if all the circumstances connected with it could be made public, to have been not only highly proper but a matter of necessity. It is well known here that Edwards will be not only sustained, if possible, but be gladly made to triumph. That, exposed villainy cannot be made in our country to triumph over truth and persecuted innocence, may be readily conceded; yet you are aware that when Edwards, forced by the consciousness that he was self-convicted, degraded and despised, even by those who declined to condemn him unequivocally, resigned his commission, a strong—a formidable resistance was made in the cabinet to the President's wishes to accept the resignation, nor is it known to this day that it has been acquiesced in. It was in all probability designed that the public mind should be permitted to cool, and the perfidy of Edwards be in some degree forgotten. Such of the facts that Edwards had proved, and which had been for years of public notoriety, and admitted, and satisfactorily explained, by Mr. Crawford in his report to the Senate, were harped upon as evidence of Edwards' having "sustained his charges" and by perverting and mystifying the facts and testimony it was hoped the baseness of the accuser might be concealed or extenuated. The Adams and Calhoun papers in Washington, under the patronage and management of these gentlemen, chalked out the plan of operation, and many Journals devoted to that party immediately cooperated. Concurrent with this is the notice taken of Edwards by Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, &c. the counsellors of the President and the competitors of Mr. Crawford. Towards the accomplishment of the scheme as imposing *effect* was designed to be produced by the friends of Edwards on the anniversary just past. The day before (the 4th,) Mr. Edwards sat with Mr. Adams in his pew in the Unitarian Church, and received the most pointed attentions. This he has frequently done since the close of the investigation. It was intended to bring Edwards to the public dinner and *there* distinguish him by flattering attention. The consequence would have been *a false impression* abroad, that at the seat of government where Mr. Crawford should have friends to protect his feelings and character, if deserving of protection, Mr. Edwards was publicly noticed with respect and approbation. The committee could not have been justified in permitting an anniversary celebration to be prostituted to such an unhallowed purpose, or a fraud to be practised upon public opinion with its countenance. But this consideration aside—it was well known that there were many gentlemen who would not have sat at the table with Edwards. They considered his presence would be degrading to the day and to the country. There were many ardent tempers at the table—men of high honor and resolute spirit, who would, if he appeared, thrust him from it, themselves with a convicted calumniator, and leave the public no longer to doubt the truth of Mr. Randolph's declaration, that an infamous conspiracy was formed at Washington for the ruin of the Secretary of the Treasury. Like the A. B. business, however, the scheme has failed, Mr. Adams is, particularly, reprobated and the change of sentiment as regards him is in this part of the country very great. There is scarcely an individual, now, although recently he had many friends here, who has not abandoned him.

Mr. Crawford is well known in the District of Columbia. He is respected and beloved, and it is a remarkable evidence of the force of virtue, that even in the presence of the government, popular sentiment as regards him is too strong to be repressed, and the people too independent to be overawed by ministerial interposition.

The partisans of A. and C. as well as these gentlemen are greatly chagrined. The great number of our eastern brethren settled in this part of the country injured Mr Adams many friends here, but they now almost universally reprobate and desert him. If their opinion be any earnest of the effect of the letter at a distance, Mr. Adams will sink with Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Edwards.

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To the late dinner at Williamson's Hotel President Monroe was invited Mr. Crawford also, as well as the other Secretaries, was asked to subscribe. Almost to the last moment it was expected that the President might attend, as it was, moreover, thought that the Secretary of the Treasury might, at least, call in, if he did not feel himself sufficiently strong to remain through the whole of the festive scene. Now, after having perused the following testimony, and with a knowledge of Ninian Edward's conduct towards Edwards to relate the whole of their conversation—

"Well, if you insist upon it, I will tell the whole, though I avoided it before, (as no bring legal evidence in the case.) You know very well that you told me, that you knew, for a year, that you were to get the appointment to Mexico; that you were not afraid of Mr Monroe; that he was a bankrupt before he came into office; and that Col Lane, your brother-in-law, was a member of the President's family, and had the disbursement of large sums of public money; that Mr. Monroe knew there were no secrets among relations; that George Ray was denounced in Richmond, and could not be elected to a constable's office; and that he was a bad adviser: that the President was, if left to himself, a tolerably good old man.

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ETIQUETTE.

Since Mr. Adams came into the Administration, there has been a marvellous increase of *Etiquette*. He attempted in a letter to Vice President Tompkins, to establish a distinction between Secretaries and Representatives of the People in paying visits. We understand that, at the President's on the 5th of July last, respectable citizens were excluded because they were not in the right costume—frock coats, for example, we have been told, were rejected. This, we must be persuaded, could not have proceeded from Mr. Monroe himself, who, on a fourth of July celebration, could scarcely have failed to recollect the simplicity of revolutionary times, and the plain social days of Jefferson and Madison.—Mr. Adams, we learn, was heard, in passing to his carriage, complaining of the press-

the last—Unless the Turks should be infinitely more successful than their most sanguine friends venture to anticipate, the great question which is to determine the fate of the most interesting portion of Europe, may be considered as having been already decided by the valor of its inhabitants.

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The veil which still conceals the causes of the dreadfull catastrophe at Cairo begins to be raised.

A letter from Alexandria, of April 4, announces the reappearance on the stage of a personage formerly famous, but who has been totally forgotten for these eight years past. This is Ibrahim Bey, the brave companion in arms of Murad Bey.—This ancient chief of the Mamelukes, a personal enemy of the Vice Roy, who caused all his relations and friends to be massacred, has by a *coup de main*, and aided by secret friends, made himself master of the citadel of Cairo, by which he has the command of the city.

This great event took place on the 25th of March, that is, four days after the explosion and fire of the 21st, which may hence be naturally explained. It is added, that Ibrahim Bey has acted at the secret instigation of the Porte, which has promised him the government of Egypt, in the room of Mehmet Ali, whom it justly dreads.

What is certain is, that the great expedition, prepared against the Greeks, will not sail.

LA FAYETTE.

Our correspondent at Norfolk under date of the 8th inst, writes us

the day in leave taking for nothing could induce me to be wanting in respect to people, who have treated me with so much kindness and hospitality.

The gentlemen with whom I have associated are intelligent men; and those who have had it in their power to pursue literature and science. The Creoles in general possess good natural talents, and great facility of acquiring knowledge. They are extremely mild and courteous in their manners, kind and benevolent towards each other, and hospitable to strangers, their besetting sin is gambling. The marrried women are very pleasing in their manners. They are said to be faithful to the favored lover, and a *liaison* of that nature does not affect the lady's reputation. The young women are lively and accomplished. They sing and play agreeably, dance well and know all they have an opportunity of learning. If they would leave off the detestable practice of smoking, they would be very pleasing. This is to be understood as characterizing the society generally. There are certainly some young ladies (very few I am afraid) who do not smoke—some married women (many I hope) who have no lover, or if this would be interpreted to derogate from their charms, who consider him only as a convenient dangler, and are faithfully attached to their husbands, and there are certainly many gentlemen who are not gamesters.

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The character of the Indian population, which exceeds two millions and a half, remains very much the same as that of the lower class of the natives is described to have been at the time of the conquest. The same indolence, the same blind submission to their superiors, and the same abject misery are to be remarked. The forms and ceremonies of their religion are changed, and they are perhaps better pleased with the magnificence of the Catholic rites than their former mode of worship. They take a childish delight in forming processions, in which they dress themselves most fantastically, and the Priests in many parts of the country have found it necessary to permit them to mingle their dances and their mummeries with the Catholic ceremonies. They were oppressed and trodden under foot by their emperor and caciques; and ever since the conquest they have been opressed by laws intended to protect them. For the most part, they are distributed in villages, and on the most barren, unproductive lands, and are under their own caciques, who are charged with the civil government, and with the collection of the tribute, a tax of about two dollars on each male from ten to fifty years of age.

The castes, that is to say the

merchants, and shopkeepers, for the same are not sufficiently numerous to form a separate class. They are wealthy and might possess influence but have hitherto taken little part in the politics of the country—most from the fear of losing their property which is in a tangible shape.

The laboring class in the cities and towns includes all castes and colors—they are industrious and orderly, and view with interest what is passing around them. Most of them read, and, in large cities, papers and pamphlets are hawked about the streets, and sold at a moderate rate to the people. The laboring class in the country is composed, in the same manner of different castes. They are sober, industrious, docile, ignorant, and superstitious; and may be led by their priests or masters to good or evil. Their apathy has in some measure been overcome by the long struggle for independence, in which most of them bore a part; but they are still under the influence and direction of the priests. They are merely laborers without any property in the soil, and can not be expected to feel much interest in the preservation of civil rights which so little concern them. The last class, unknown as such in a well regulated society, consists of beggars and idlers, drones ha prey upon the community, and who, having nothing to lose are always ready to swell the cry of popular clamor or to lend their aid in favor of imperial tyranny.

The influence of this class, where it is numerous, upon the fate of revolutions has always been destructive to liberty. In France they were very numerous, and the atrocities which disgraced that revolution are, in a great measure to be ascribed to his cause. In Mexico these people have been kept in subjection by the strong arm of the vice-regal government; but, it is to be feared that they will henceforward be found the tool of every faction. The priests exercise unbounded influence over the higher and the lower orders in Mexico, and with few honorable exceptions, are adverse to civil liberty. It may not, perhaps, be altogether correct, to consider the influence of the clergy as confined exclusively to the upper and lower orders of society, but certainly a very large proportion of the middle class are exempt from it. Unfortunately too many who were educated in the forms of the Catholic Church, have emancipated themselves from its superstitions, only to become sceptic and infidels.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

SIR,

IT cannot have escaped your observation, that for several months past, we have been greatly annoyed in this neighborhood by an uncausing and most unmeaning clamor in favor of William H. Crawford's claims to the office of President of the United States; and that amidst all this noise and vapor, his real merits as a statesman have been but seldom touched, and then too, by hands light and trembling, seeming to admonish us, in terms not to be misunderstood, that the subject was in truth, one of those delicate things which cannot abide the rude touch of vulgar hands. Probably, if possible, some true light and useful knowledge on this perplexing subject, and at the same time to gain a little relief, a short respite from the distress of these babbling times, we respectfully submit to your consideration, the expediency of publishing forth with in your paper, a full and exact history of all the *acts* and *measures* which have been originated by the force of Mr. Crawford's genius, and which designate him as a profound statesman worthy of being elevated to the first office in the gift of an enlightened people, and capable of directing the energies and vast resources of a great republic to results the most happy and beneficial.—

It is our earnest request that, in the publication proposed, you confine yourself strictly to the high road of matter of fact, without permitting your fanciful inclination to seduce and lead you off into the bewitching fields of imagination and fiction; where ever dwell unsubstantial forms, vain illusions, airy

Mr. Crawford in terms of the highest panegyric and the most fulsome adulation, and that even, to proclaim him, in the high ways and upon the house tops, as a great statesman is no difficult thing to be done by any one of the radical family, but to show the mighty works which he has done, to point to the golden fruits of his greatness, "*Hoc opus, hic labor est.*" This is a work, this a task indeed.

Believing as we do that we have as sound judges and as other people, given to us as to them, for the noble purpose of directing us in the right ways to the temple of knowledge and happiness, we intend to use them, and not to be hoodwinked and blindly led astray by a few officious and interested guides.—We seek truth and have not given ourselves up to believe a lie; therefore in your history, we beseech you to divest yourself of all the "false lights and deceitful ornaments of speech," give us none of your persuasions, none of your glosses, none of your vanities and none of your mockeries, but let us have *facts* dressed up in the honest garb of plain truth and sober sense. Depend upon it, sir, there are no tricks in plain and simple truth." With it and your friendly aid we shall be able to dive to the very bottom of Mr. Crawford's hidden merits, see his sunducky deeds" and know for ourselves whether he is to be likened unto the foolish man who built his house upon the sand. "And the rains descended and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell, and great was the fall of it."

Determined to deal fairly with ourselves we shall, in examining the frail memorials of Mr. Crawford's greatness, lay no stress at all upon any received opinions beyond what the evidence of their truth will warrant and allow." For we well know "that opinion with ungrounded inclination is the great source of error."—Bearing all this in mind you will avoid a repetition of the old catalogue of Mr Crawford's merits published sometime ago by Mr. Gales a printer; that will never do; it is nothing but the Apothecary's "*Beggarly account of empty boxes.*" When we wish to be directed by Mr. Gales, we shall not fail to give him notice of our inclination, in the mean while we must decline to receive him as an authority for your history. As for the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer who affects to lead Virginia and drive North-Carolina in the presidential election, let him alone, he will ever "*be true to his vocation;*" say he would "*more Heaven and Hell*" to advance the good old cause of the Richmond Junto; but then his disgusting arrogance and offensive impudence place him almost upon a level with Binns and Mordecai Manasse, the lying Jew; do not quote from him, nor them under the penalty of being disbelieved, and thereby incurring the great displeasure of all your honest republican readers.—And as for Colvin the Editor of the Washington City Gazette, talk of him as property, as "A slave whose gall coins slanders like a mint."

It is to be distinctly understood, that we do not expect you to put down in your history, that Mr. Crawford voted with the Federalits against the Embargo and for re-chartering the old United States' Bank—Hid Indian Report, Mission to France, Augusta Address, Delaware to Congress, that "The opinions of Mr. Crawford on this subject (the tariff.) are upon record.—Upon this as upon other matters

"He shuns no question,
"And wears no mask."

we beg leave to request you to give us from Mr. Crawford himself full answers to the following plain and reasonable questions.

1st. Has he not declared himself the friend to both Baldwin's & Todd's tariff bills, to those gentlemen who were friends of these respective measures?"

2d. Has he not stated to Mr. Baldwin himself that he was substantially in favor of his bill, and only differed from him in relation to the tariff on *minor points?* and on the strength of this declaration is it not known that Mr. Baldwin has stated that he believed that Mr. Crawford was more friendly to the tariff than any other member of the administration?

3d. Has he not been equally explicit respecting Mr. Todd's bill, a more odious measure than Baldwin's?

4th. Has he not to one who was then a member of the committee and an active supporter of Todd's bill, declared himself a friend of that measure? and did not Mr. Crawford actually suggest many of the articles on which the duty was increased?"

These interrogatories deeply interesting to the people of the south being answered, then we shall know whether in reality

"*He shuns no question,*
"*And wears no mask*"

W. X & Y.

ANSWER TO *W. X & Y*

The communication under the signatures of W X & Y. may be classed among those productions which require the possession of a great degree of penetration.—more than the Editor of this paper possesses at last,—to divine the object they have in view, and the result it is intended to come at. After reading the *elegant* piece of enigmatical composition, it puzzled the Editor to find out what in reality was required of him. However, after much cogitation, the Editor came to this conclusion: that, as he could not understand the *meaning* and *aim* of the above communication, it was best to request an explanation from the writers themselves, which he has no doubt they will give him. To show them, never believe, that he intends to act fairly with them, and that their communication requires illustration, he gives a brief outline of it, which he will conclude with a very few remarks.

The writers set out in the first place, with a position they cannot support by facts. They say that for several months past the claims of Mr. Crawford have been clamorously urged in this neighborhood by his friends. This gentleman is before the nation as a candidate for the presidency since the year 1816; and his friends, in this county at least, have as considered him, and spoken of him as such. This is so well known, that no other comment is necessary.

In the second place, the writers *respectfully* request a "full and exact history of all the *acts* and *measures* of Mr. Crawford which designate him as a profound statesman." The ambiguity of this request, owing probably to a profusion of propositions which accompany it, deserves a passing notice. The Editor is called upon to give a history of Mr Crawford's life, and yet he is forbidden to seek for *facts* in the public records of his country! What do the writers mean? Do they think that the head of the Editor is a living encyclopedia on which events as they pass along class themselves in regular order? No, gentlemen, his memory is moderately retentive; he must apply to records if you wish *sincerely* for a correct biography of Mr. Crawford.—This you will let the Editor know in due time. He can assure W X & Y. of this much, that, as they seem to have such a dread of the Editors of the National Intelligencer and, more especially, of the Richmond Enquirer, he shall not search for facts in the files of their papers.

In the third place, four questions are propounded to the Editor respecting a tariff of duties on imports. The writers of W X & Y. might have proposed a thousand instead of four, for as nothing can be impossible to the fanciful imaginations they possess, they could have easily invented that number without much trouble; but it requires something more than a fertility of imagination to give a

sident of the United States.

2. That his *acts* and *measures* prove him to be a profound statesman
3. That he has been an undeviating and independent republican.
4. That he has never been opposed to the righ of general suffrage.
5. That he was opposed to the tariff bills of Mr Baldwin and Mr Tod, but in favor of an impartial tariff, acting equally on every branch of the national concerns, and giving no advantage to one class of the community to the detriment of any other.
6. That his enemies have deceived the people by giving false statements of his reports to Congress, and by misrepresenting his opinion in regard to the duty of six cents on cotton bagging recommended by him in January, 1818.

The Editor will act on the defensive: he is not the aggressor; but he requests W. X & Y. to bear in mind, that if they travel beyond the path they have themselves marked out in their communication, he will find himself at perfect liberty to change his mode of warfare and become the aggressor in his turn.

Died, on the 17th inst. in the 24th year of her age, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Frances, consort of Mr. Gamham L. Rakestraw, of this place.

The Grand Jury perceiving with regret the indisposition of his honor Judge Dooly, and apprehending that the labour of the Court might tend further to impair his health, take the liberty of suggesting the expediency of an adjournment. We are aware of the number of litigated cases which our doquet contains, and of the importance of their being disposed of, not only speedily, but under circumstances best calculated to answer the ends of impartial justice.

Believing that no inconvenience would arise, which would not be counterbalanced by the advantages which would result, we hereby express our willingness to an adjournment of the court to some future day, say the ninth day of August next; by which time we much hope that his honor's health will be so far restored as to enable him to sustain without exposure the whole business of the term.

Unanimously assented to.

SAML. W. GOODE, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, }
July 19. 1824. }

Upon the foregoing suggestion & request of the Grand Jury, the Court orders an adjournment until Monday the 9th of August, at 10 o'clock, until which time all suitors, witnesses and officers of the Court stand discharged.

GEORGIA, } Superior Court,
Wilkes county. } July Term, 1824.

True copies from the minutes, July 19th. 1824.

JOHN DYSON, Clerk.

All Persons

HAVING demands against the estate of Thomas Semmes, late of this county, deceased, are required to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted will please make payment to

A. G. SEMMES, adm'r.
Wilkes co. July 24, 1824. 30—6t

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.
Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x
July 20, 1824 m9 a

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between Charles A. Cox and Richard Gilbert, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES A. COX
RICHARD GILBERT.
July 24, 1824. 1t

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Wilkes county, Georgia, a negro man by the name of GUY, about five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complected, with a scar on one side of his face, and about thirty years old. I expect the said negro will aim to get to the neighborhood of Charleston, S. Carolina, as he was brought from that place a few years ago.

Thomas Prather.
July 20, 1824. 30—3t

☞ The Editors of the South-Carolina State Gazette are requested to give three insertions to the above advertisement.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in October next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, lying in said county, on Little River, adjoining Charles B. Carter, and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Richard Hilyard, deceased. This tract of land is to be sold again owing to the former purchaser not having complied with the terms of the sale. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

William W. Hilyard, ex'r.
July 22, 1824. 30—3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purpose for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Carstler, deceased for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A HEARD

SINGLETON W. ALLEN,
Administrators.
July 20 1824. m9m

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

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.
July 20 1824. m9m

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Isaac Langdon and William Robertson apply to me for letters of administration on the estate of John Langdon, deceased.

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

Given under my hand a office, this 23d day of July, 1824. JOHN DYSON c. c. o.

Blank Deeds,
For sale at this Office.

Electioneering—One of the benefits of caucus or convention nominations, is the prudence generally with which the choice is made There is something in the stump oratory of our country, and its concomitant circumstances very revolting to the feelings of modest merit, and these personal appeals to the popular voice, do not lead to a correct choice The English mode of Electioneering has been generally depreca ed and we never witnessed a more faithful picture than the following from an English Paper.

English Electioneering - At the Huntingdon election, on Friday, a man came forward, and being as he said a free and independent burgess declared his intention of speaking for two hours —" Gentlemen of the Court," said he "I come to vote for Mr Wells, Esq. (the popular candidate) Is my brother George here? — (Loud cries o order, order) - I Won't be ordered by nobody I am a free and independent burgess. What's become of the 6 3 16s. 8 1 2d that was got when the last burgesses was made? s my brother George here? I mean to speak for two hours because I am a free and independent burgess Mr George Maule came to me and axed me for my vote –he gave me five shillings in half a pence because, I was a free and independent burgess— but he ran from his colors - he would nt gie us no more money, so I would'nt stick b him God bless Mr. Wells –he's a gentleman—if it had'nt been for him, I should ha' got two quarts of ale and went about my business. Answer another question —tell me that - I stand up for my country, and for my brother, and for my mother They never gie my mother a farthing When Mr Wells goes by my mother's house he always says how do you do Mrs. Gorde? Would any of those fool do that? Is my brother George here? I am a free and independent man - I m a gentleman getting my living by hard work Why did Mr Maule want to purchase my vote? I m for liberty and all that -I'm a free born burges God bless M Wells Equire —He always speaks to my mother.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, at the court house of Wilke county, within the u sual sale hours, the following property towit:

One negro man named Jacob, and a negro woman named Judy with her four children, Letty, Lucy, Lavinia, and Sarah; levied on as the property of Joseph Whitby to satisfy an execution in favor of John Black; property pointed out by Thomas R Ivy.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Perret and others; levied on as the property of B Jamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

John Burks, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

All George W. Dodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three hundred and sixty and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, on the waters of Clark's creek, and the eighth part of nineteen negroes; levied on to satisfy an execution in the name of Mede Lesueur vs. George W. Dodson, together with sundry other executions vs. said George W. Dodson: property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,

Postponed from July Sale.

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven and a half acres, more or less, whereon George B. Hughes now lives; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Hughes.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

Administrators sales

WILL be sold at the court house of Wilkes County on the first Tuesday in August next,

200 acres of Land.

more or less on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others; belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased; sold on the benefit of the heir and creditors said decea ed —Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824. 23—tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, at the court house of Wilkes County,

One tract of land,

containing 495 acres more or less lying in said county on the waters of Kettle creek adjoining amuel Jones and others. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Samuel Slaton deceased Terms made known on the day of sale

William Slaton, } adm'rs.
Wm. Robertson, }

July 6 1824. 28- 3t

D. Meigs & J M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness, it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain regulations, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful in the general, to inns of the up country In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE

Washington, Ga July 18th 1824.

Paddy's Hunt.

I AM extremely thankful for the liberality of the people in general but once and a while, this liberality should be accompanied with a little money which only encourages labor and supports the laborer - Those who have had long standing accounts with me, will, without immediate settlement find their account in an officer' hand for collection.

Samuel Gardner

July 16, 1824. 29

Notice.

ALL persons having demand against the estate of Ethelbert F. Semmes, deceased are hereby notified to render in their accounts, legally authenticated.

Joseph W. Lockett,
Adm'r. with the will annexed.

July 8 1824. 9 3t

Monthly notice.

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

Ethelred Ross, adm'r.

December 1, 1823. 49m

NINE months after date application, will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.
Harriett Hoff adm'x.

July 6 1824

NINE month after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jackson county on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean deceased and to be old for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,

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

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb 11. 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors,

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r

April 1. 1824. 10m

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

Nelson Powell, } adm'rs.
Francis McLendon, }

January 30th 1824

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

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

Nov 10 1823 m9m

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

Frances W Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased, consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg, also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District No 198, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson. } ex'rs.
James Wingfield,

March 2, 1824

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

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1 2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,
Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson, dec'd.

May 28, 1824 m9m

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

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

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sel a tract of land containing 202 1 2 acres lying in Houston county 6th district. No. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin deceased for the benefit of

Mr. George Maule came to me and axed me for my vote –he gave me five shillings in half a pence because, I was a free and independent burgess— but he ran from his colors – he would'nt gie us no more money, so I would'nt stick by him God bless Mr. Wells –he's a gentleman—if it had'nt been for him, I should ha' got two quarts of ale and went about my business. Answer another question —tell me that I stand up for my country, and for my brother, and for my mother. They never gie my mother a farthing When Mr Wells goes by my mother's house he always says how do you do Mrs. Gorde? Would any of them fool do that? It's my brother, George here! I am a free and independent man – I'm a gentleman getting my living by hard work Why did Mr Maule want to purchase my vote? I'm for liberty and all that –I'm a free born burgess God bless Mr Wells Esquire —He always speaks to my mother.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One negro man named Jacob, and a negro woman named Judy with her four children, Letty, Lucy, Lavinia, and Sarah; levied on as the property of Joseph Whitby to satisfy an execution in favor of John Burk; property pointed out by Timothy Ryon.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Perrot and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

John Burks, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

One road wagon and gear, two sorrel and two bay horses; levied on as the property of John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favour of John Dyson, administrator of Raphael Wheeler, deceased, vs. John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale, and other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

July 2, 1824

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

Administrators sales

WILL be sold at the court house of Wilkes County, on the first Tuesday in August next,

200 acres of Land.

more or less on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others; belonging to the estate of David Ogletree deceased, sold or the benefit of the heir and creditors said decea ed — Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824. 23—tds

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, at the court house of Wilkes County,

One tract of land,

containing 495 acres more or less lying in said county on the waters of Kettle creek adjoining amuel Jones and others. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Samuel Staton deceased Terms made known on the day of sale

William Slaton, } adm'rs.
Wm. Robertson, }

July 6 1824. 28— 8t

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Dying & Scouring.

THE subscriber, late from Augusta, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and it vicinity, that he has commenced the

DYING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at Mr. Rice's Tavern, where he will dye all colours on silk, crape, woollen, and cotton, and finish them in a superior style to any done in the state Like wise ladies' Leghorn and Straw hats, and finish them in like manner. He will, also, scour gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, &c and extract spots of paint grease ink &c without injuring the cloth He, also, flatters himself to give public satisfaction from his long experience and practice in that business: he therefore solicits public patronge that he may show his ability —Gentlemen and ladies who will favor him with their custom, will be punctually attended to on reasonable terms

William M'Neal.

June 4 1824. 23—tf

The noted pacing Horse

HYATOGA

WILL stand in Washington the ensuing fall season Particulars hereafter. *James Clark.*

June 9, 1824.

money which only encourages labor and supports the laborer. —Those who have had long standing accounts with me, will, without immediate settlement find their account in an officer's hand for collection.

Samuel Gardner

July 16, 1824. 29

Notice.

ALL persons having demand against the estate of Ethelbert F. Semmes, deceased are hereby notified to render in their accounts, legally authenticated.

Joseph W. Luckett,
Adm'r. with the will annexed.

July 8 1824. 9 3t

Monthy Notice

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

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.

December 1, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.
Harriett Hoff adm'x.

July 6 1824

NINE month after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack on county on the waters of sandy creek, containing two hundred acres more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean deceased and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed

March 3. 1824. m9m

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

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb 4. 1824 m9m

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.

January 30th 1824

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

Eliza Ball, adm'x.

Nov 20 1823 m9m

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

Frances W. Butler, adm'x.

November 28, 1823 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Peter burg. also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District No 408 for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6 1824.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson. } ex'rs.
James Wingfield,

March 2, 1824

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

William Robertson, } adm'rs.
William Slaton, }

Nov 3 1823 11—tf

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing about 70 acres lying in the county aforesaid on the waters of Upton creek adjoining Wm Arnett, and others, for the benefit of Felix Arnett minor, orphan of Edward Arnett, deceased

James W. Jack, guardian.

May 1, 1824. m9m

election. Attest:

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

Read and agreed to unanimously.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.

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

Read and concurred in.

DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.

Approved Nov. 18, 1823

G. M. TROUP, Governor.

Nov 25 m11m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 202 acres lying in Houston county 6th district, No. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
Adm'rs.

May 3, 1824. m9m

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

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes at September term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.

May 4, 1824. m4t

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1824. [N. 31.

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

A report has been circulating for some time back throughout the county, that I did in the course of last year, pledge myself to certain individuals that I would support our countryman, Capt. Matthew Talbot, for the office of Governor, at the last election. This report I have repeatedly contradicted, and authorised many of my friends to do so; and do now deny that I ever promised or pledged myself to any individual whatever, that I would support Capt. Talbot. On the first intimation of this rumour, I took the earliest opportunity to contradict it; and called upon Mr. John Walker, sen'r., up in whose authority I understood all the noise was found, to state if I had pledged myself to him; and he unhesitatingly replied, in the presence of several gentlemen, that I had not, but that he was induced to think so from what had fallen from me sometime previous. I will here state, as near as I can possibly recollect, what did pass between Mr. John Walker, sen'r. and myself on that subject. Mr Walker some time in the month of January, 1823, came to me, in the town of Washington, and addressed me in the following words: "Are you not going to support old Matthew Talbot, if you should be elected, for Governor? for I will vote for no man under the canop of heaven, that will not." I observed to Mr. Walker, that it was a very delicate question, and one which I had not reflected much about; that I was as willing to communicate any thing of that sort to him as to any one else, but could not say to him that I would, or would not, support Capt. Talbot—And I further observed, that, from the long acquaintance I had with Capt. Talbot, (for I had known him almost as long as I had known any body else,) from the respect and esteem I entertained for him, and from the good understanding which I always believed existed between him and my father, he (Mr. Walker) nor any one else, had reason to suspect that I was inimical to him. I said besides to Mr. Walker, that he knew very well my politics, and to what party I owed my election, therefore, that he could not expect from me a favorable answer at that time. He then left me, and observed in parting, that he was satisfied, that he only asked me the question for his own satisfaction, and what had passed should go no further. I heard no more of this subject until about ten days or a fortnight afterwards, when I was informed that Mr. Walker had, in conversation with some of the citizens of Washington, said I had promised him I would support Captain Talbot; and from that day to this I have not heard the last of it. By the time this rumour became properly matured, it was asserted, that I had made a promise of the same kind to Dr. Felix G. Hay. I then immediately went in search of Mr. Walker, and called upon him to state if I had promised to support Capt. Talbot. I was persecuted both at Milledgeville and in my county in the most scurrilous manner, and in fact from what I could learn I was almost certain of being mobbed on my return home, by certain persons about Washington. It has been recently asserted, as I understand, upon the authority of Dr. F. G. Hay, that I had told him on the day of the general election, that I would support Capt. Talbot. A few days since I again called upon the Doctor to know the right of it, and he again informed me, that he never said so, that he only said he was induced to believe I would, from what he had heard, support Capt. Talbot. I hope there will be no more rumours of the like upon Dr. Hay's authority. The next person upon whose authority there has been recently much harping, is Col. Wootten. He says he heard me say in Milledgeville, or that I said to him (I do not now recollect which) that if it lay in my power to support Capt. Talbot, and that there were others that also heard me say so. This I presume will be considered by my enemies to be too elusive, and at once sealing the matter because it is Col. Wootten that says so, and that I will not dare to erect my crest by the side of the Colonel, and contradict his assertions, and if I should attempt to deny that I expressed myself in the way above mentioned, I am at once stamped with eternal infamy, because Mr. Coffee of Telfair, (sometimes called General Coffee) will say the same. I have no wish to contradict Col. Wootten, (and consequently to have an altercation with him) because I have always entertained a high opinion of his veracity and integrity; neither have I any reason to suspect that of Gen. Coffee, for I have but a slight acquaintance with him. That such an expression may have fallen from me is possible; but I here declare before God and my country, that I have not the most distant recollection of it. It is well known there were members of the legislature with whom I was as much in the habit of intimacy, and more, than with the gentlemen above named; and how it is, that nothing dropped from me of the like nature in their presence, is something strange. It is a fact which will not be denied, that at one time there was a private caucus called by a gentleman of the room: (I will here be understood to say, that this caucus consisted only of the members of the room and such acquaintances as frequently visited it:) and in taking the vote on the Governor's election, which was done viva voce, I waved my right of voting, and did not give my.

I believe I have now stated the grounds on which the charges against me are, as far as I am informed, said to be founded. The course pursued by me with Mr. Walker and Dr. Hay, will no doubt be considered by all as such as one as should have been pursued by any in terms of approbation? I certainly was, and so would be the case of ten have done under the same circumstances. And again admit that I had given gentlemen strong grounds to believe I would support him, (which I do deny in the strongest terms that it was my intention to give them to understand either directly or indirectly that I would,) how will the matter rest? When we take into consideration the events and occurrences on the first Monday in October last, will the friends of Capt. Talbot pretend to say, that they had any claims upon me at the then approaching Governor's election? Will they pretend to say, that those insinuations, which they charge me with making, influenced the election any way in my favor, when it is well known there were the most unprecedented exertions made against me by some of the warmest and very bosom friends of Capt. Talbot, and to run in a man that was not a candidate? The attempt to put me down by encouraging such an impression, may succeed, but it must at once be conceived to be not only as ungenerous as it is unjust, but absolutely absurd. That a few did vote for me, who were friendly to the election of Capt. Talbot, is true, and so I believe they would again under any circumstances. That a few did also vote for me under the belief that I would support Capt. Talbot, is also true; and it is equally true there were many of my friends who did not under the impression that I would.

One more remark, and I will drop the subject. When Captain Talbot's name was announced as a candidate for Governor, the course that he would take in the presidential question was not known: There were various opinions and conjectures about it; some were decidedly of the opinion that he was friendly to the election of William H. Crawford; others were of a contrary opinion. My politics were known to be decidedly in favor of Mr. Crawford, and it was well known that I would not support any man for Governor, or any other important appointment, who was not; therefore as Capt. Talbot's sentiments were not positively known, I wished to forbear expressing myself in any way inimical to him, hoping, (as I believe the interest of the state of Georgia, and the other southern states, and in fact of the nation at large, depended upon the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidential chair,) he would in the course of the year come out as the decided advocate of my favorite candidate, which had he done so, not that I believed he was more adequate to discharge the duties of a Governor, or that his claims were greater than the other candidate, but from the influence of county pride and predilection, I should, as I have said before, have supported him. It may be here asked, what influence the Governor's election had with the presidential question? one of the new county bill. I saw Esquire Little in Washington not long afterwards, and asked him if he had received such a letter; He replied he had, and that there were strong insinuations in it against me, observing at the same time, that it would be incumbent on me, to clear it up. Col Lyman being absent from the county at that time, (and has been absent ever since, until within a few weeks back,) I let it pass over until I heard of a meeting on the 3d of July on the south side of Little River, when I felt it my duty, and an act of justice to myself, (and more particularly so when I was loudly called upon to clear it up) to address a letter to the citizens of Wilkes, on that side of the river. I will here quote that part of my letter which Col. Lyman thought proper to apply to himself:

"I was my wish to attend the first "assemblage of the citizens there, "to contradict and suppress an o- "pinion that has been attempted to "be made (by one of my colleagues) "upon the minds of the people pe- "titioning for a new county, that "I was instrumental in the failure "of the new county bill; and as "such I pronounce it substantially "false."

It will be observed that here I make mention of no names; therefore either of my other colleagues might with the same propriety have applied it to himself. Here follows a copy of the letter of Col. Lyman to William Little, Esq

"MILLEDGEVILLE, *Dec.* 7, 1823

"DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to inform you that your high raised hopes are completely blasted—An ineffectual effort was made on yesterday to reconsider the journals of the day previous, so far as it related to laying the Marion bill on the table the balance of the session. *The weighty considerations* of party have prevailed over the judgment of members, and a triumph gained over reason may suit the views of party men, but will be considered by honest men of all parties, with feelings of horror and detestation. Private instructions must have been received stating that should the bill prevail, it might interfere with some great political arrangement. Graves was asked if the new county was formed, if it would not break in upon his interests; he unhesitatingly replied that it would, and other members have made similar assertions, who live not far from you. That this question has been decided on party principles, is a fact that cannot be controverted: That members of the legislature under the solemnity of an oath, and after weighing all the arguments for and against the new county, and themselves cool deliberation vote for it—should without any explanation whatever (except with regard to a probable change in the politics of the counties from which it should be taken) turn about and vote against it, is not only astonishing but *appalling to every honest mind*—Yes, sir, the interests

able report was made on it, and in the regular routine of business, the bill passed, and was sent to the senate for concurrence. In the course of a few days it was taken up by the senate and passed. Now it is presumable if such an advantage was taken, it would have defeated it on its first passage; and I am well assured in my own mind no such question was asked me in the interval of the passage of the bill and the reconsideration, which was the next morning after its passage. If there were any exertions made the overnight, to bring about a reconsideration, I am not aware of it, because I was confined to my room all that night from severe indisposition. But I did understand the next morning, it was to be attempted in consequence of a rumour that was said to have originated with a gentlemen residing on the south side of Little River.

In a letter which Col. Lyman addressed to me on the 21st of this month, he disclaims any intention to injure me by writing. I will here quote that part of his letter which has reference to it:

"I have before me a copy of that "letter, and as it was not my inten- "tion to injure you by writing it, I "have looked it over with much "care, and am satisfied that there "is no expression in it reflecting on "your conduct in relation to the "failure of the new county bill. "Your name was introduced by me "to prove that the bill was defeated "on party principles, you having "been asked by Peter Crawford, "Esq. a question which was taken "advantage of to overthrow and de- "feat the bill. That you was ask- "ed the question, I presume you "will not deny; and that you "answered it in the way I have sta- "you will likewise not deny. That "I have stated no more in my let- "ter to William Little in relation "to you, than merely the annunci- "ation of the fact of the question "having been asked, must be ad- "mitted by every person who will "peruse the letter attentively."

The Colonel and myself differ very much in the tenor of that letter. If I understand the meaning of words, there are strong insinuations indirectly aimed at me; but this will be for a candid and impartial public to judge of.

In my address to the citizens of the south side of Little River, I give it as my opinion, that although the representatives of Wilkes supported the new county bill, a majority of them did it from peculiar motives; and that I always should think so. This I understand Colonel Lyman conceives to be an infamous libel upon the Wilkes representation. Far be it from me to injure the reputation of any man, or detract from his merits.—I am not one of those who seek advantages and opportunities to destroy the standing of others, by sapping and undermining their reputation; therefore, it was not my intention to infer that the Wilkes representation were actuated from

it; and called upon Mr John Walker, sen'r. upon whose authority I understood all the noise was found ed, to state if I had pledged myself to him; and he unhesitatingly replied, in the presence of several gentlemen, that I had not, but that he was induced to think so from what had fallen from me sometime previous I will here state, as near as I can possibly recollect, what did pass between Mr. John Walker, sen'r. and myself on that subject. Mr Walker some time in the month of January, 1823, came to me, in the town of Washington, and addressed me in the following words: "Are you not going to support old Matthew Talbot, if you should be elected, for Governor? for I will vote for no man under the canopy of heaven, that will not." I observed to Mr. Walker, that it was a very delicate question, and one which I had not reflected much about; that I was as willing to communicate any thing of that sort to him as to any one else, but could not say to him that I would, or would not, support Capt. Talbot — And I further observed, that, from the long acquaintance I had with Capt. Talbot, (for I had known him almost as long as I had known any body else,) from the respect and esteem I entertained for him, and from the good understanding which I always believed existed between him and my father, he (Mr. Walker) nor any one else, had reason to suspect that I was inimical to him I said besides to Mr. Walker, that he knew very well my politics, and to what party I owed my election, therefore, that he could not expect from me a favorable answer at that time. He then left me, and observed in parting, that he was satisfied, that he only asked me the question for his own satisfaction, and what had passed should go no further. I heard no more of this subject until about ten days or a fortnight afterwards, when I was informed that Mr. Walker had, in conversation with some of the citizens of Washington, said I had promised him I would support Captain Talbot; and from that day to this I have not heard the last of it. By the time this rumour became properly matured, it was asserted, that I had made a promise of the same kind to Dr Felix G. Hay. I then immediately went in pursuit of Dr. Hay, and asked him if he had authorized any person to say I had promised him to support Capt. Talbot. He replied he had not, neither had he heard me say I would. The subject was still reiterated from one section of the county to the other; it rung in my ears wherever I went; and so it continued until the day of the general election, when I believe I should be correct in saying, that I was interrogated by fifty different persons whether I had made any such promise as was reported, and whether I did or did not intend to support Capt. Talbot. As I heard of no other candidate making any declaration, I conceived that I was ungenerously pressed upon; therefore, in every instance I endeavored to give an evasive answer.

After the county election I heard no more of it until after the Governor's election, when it was revived with new vigour, and from what was said about it, it appeared there was scarcely a man in the county of Wilkes on the Clark side of the question, (as it is called) but I had promised Capt. Talbot my support. I hope there will be no more rumours of the like upon Dr. Hay's authority The next person upon whose authority there has been recently much harpuggin Col. Wootten. He says he heard me say in Milledgeville, or that I said to him, (I do not now recollect which) that I felt bound to support Capt. Talbot, and that there were others that also heard me say so. This I presume will be considered by my enemies to be conclusive, and at once sealing the matter because it is Col. Wootten that says so, and that I will not dare to erect my crest by the side of the Colonel, and contradict his assertions, and if I should attempt to deny that I expressed myself in the way above mentioned, I am at once stamped with eternal infamy, because Mr. Coffee (forfeit, sometimes called General Coffee) will say the same. I have no wish to contradict Col. Wootten, (and consequently to have an altercation with him) because I have always entertained a high opinion of his veracity and integrity; neither have I any reason to suspect that of Gen. Coffee, for I have but a slight acquaintance with him That such an expression may have fallen from me is possible; but I here declare before God and my country, that I have not the most distant recollection of it It is well known there were members of the legislature with whom I was as much in the habit of intimacy, and more, than with the gentlemen above named; and how it is, that nothing dropped from me of the like nature in their presence, is something strange. It is a fact which will not be denied, that at one time there was a private caucus called by a gentleman of the room: (I will here be understood to say, that this caucus consisted only of the members of the room and such acquaintances as frequently visited:) and in taking the vote on the Governor's election, which was done viva voce, I waved my right of voting, and did not give any.

I believe I have now stated the grounds on which the charges against me are, as far as I am informed, said to be founded. The course pursued by me with Mr. Walker and Dr. Hay, will no doubt be considered by all as such an one as should have been pursued by any man conscious of his innocence and desirous of preserving his character for honesty.—It was surely decisive and prompt. Col. Wootten knew, no doubt, that such a report as my promising to vote for Capt. Talbot, was afloat, and that I did deny and contradict it;—he must have heard of my conversation with Mr. Walker, and could not have considered me pledged afterwards if he did before I will admit, for argument sake, that I did express myself in the manner Col. Wootten says I did —I will go further, and admit, that I said to Col. Wootten and others in Milledgeville, that I would unequivocally support Capt. Talbot: —Could this be called a pledge to the citizens of Wilkes, on my return? Was it to be expected of me, on the first announciation of Captain Talbot for Governor, that I should at once come out, and declare myself against him? For the friendship, respect, and esteem, which I had for him, (added to which, the supposed probability that our politics agreed on the grand political question,) was it not natural for me to have expressed myself somewhat as I have done? Would they charge me with making, influenced the election any way in my favor, when it is well known there were the most unprecedented exertions made against me by some of the warmest and very bosom friends of Capt. Talbot, and to run in a man that was not a candidate? The attempt to put me down by encouraging such an impression, may succeed, but it must at once be conceived to be not only as ungenerous as it is unjust, but absolutely absurd. That a few did vote for me, who were friendly to the election of Capt. Talbot, is true, and so I believe they would again under any circumstances. That a few did also vote for me under the belief that I would support Capt. Talbot, is also true; and it is equally true there were many of my friends who did not under the impression that I would.

One more remark, and I will drop the subject. When Captain Talbot's name was announced as a candidate for Governor, the course that he would take in the presidential question was not known: There were various opinions and conjectures about it; some were decidedly of the opinion that he was friendly to the election of William H. Crawford; others were of a contrary opinion. My politics were known to be decidedly in favor of Mr. Crawford, and it was well known that I would not support any man for Governor, or any other important appointment, who was not; therefore as Capt. Talbot's sentiments were not positively known. I wished to forbear expressing myself in any way inimical to him, hoping, (as I believe the interest of the state of Georgia, and the other southern states, and in fact of the nation at large, depended upon the elevation of Mr. Crawford to the presidential chair,) he would in the course of the year come out as the decided advocate of my favorite candidate, which had he done so, not that I believed he was more adequate to discharge the duties of a Governor, or that his claims were greater than the other candidate, but from the influence of county pride and predilection, I should, as I have said before, have supported him. It may be here asked, what influence the Governor's election had with the presidential question? I will only remark, that those who pretend to know any thing of the politics of the country, know well the bearing it would have.

With you, Fellow-Citizens, now rests my case. It is for you to say, whether I deserve or not all those nefarious epithets and calumnies which have been ungenerously heaped upon me. If my character has been that of a deceiver, I am willing to meet condemnation without even what the vilest malefactor has a right to, a trial If my character has been different; if you have hitherto placed confidence in my integrity, give me a fair trial, and I will never murmur at the result.

I now enter upon a controversy which has recently taken place between Col. Lyman and myself, and which has been for several days back, a subject of daily conversation. In the early part of this year a friend of mine informed me, that Col. Lyman had written a letter to one of the citizens on the south side of Little River, William Little, esq. which was calculated to injure me; that it contained strong insinuations that I was instrumental in the failure of Wilkes, on that side of the river. I will here quote that part of my letter which Col. Lyman thought proper to apply to himself:

"I was my wish to attend the first "assemblage of the citizens there, "to contradict and suppress an o- "pinion that has been attempted to "be made (by one of my colleagues) "upon the minds of the people pe- "titioning for a new county, that "I was instrumental in the failure "of the new county bill; and as "such I pronounce it substantially "false."

It will be observed that here I make mention of no names; therefore either of my other colleagues might with the same propriety have applied it to himself. Here follows a copy of the letter of Col. Lyman to William Little, Esq

"MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 7. 1823

"Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you that your high raised hopes are completely blasted— An ineffectual effort was made on yesterday to reconsider the journals of the day previous, so far as it related to laying the Marion bill on the table the balance of the session. *The weighty considerations* of party have prevailed over the judgment of members, and a triumph gained over reason may suit the views of party men, but will be considered by honest men of all parties, with feelings of horror and detestation Private instructions must have been received stating that should the bill prevail, it might interfere with some great political arrangement. Graves was asked if the new county was formed, if it would not break in upon his interests; he unhesitatingly replied that it would, and other members have made similar assertions, who live not far from you. That this question has been decided on party principles, is a fact that cannot be controverted: That members of the legislature under the solemnity of an oath, and after weighing all the arguments for and against the new county, and then after cool deliberation vote for it—should without any explanation whatever (except with regard to a probable change in the politics of the counties from which it should be taken) turn about and vote against it, is not only astonishing but *appalling to every honest mind*—Yes, sir, the interests of the people are sacrificed to accomplish the views of a few aspiring demagogues.

I wish the people to understand well this subject—being well convinced, that when properly explained, they will hurl their vengeance in volies that cannot be resisted, against the authors of such baseness. You have the liberty to shew this to any of your friends.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant. (Signed)

WILLIAM C. LYMAN.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Esq.

It may be necessary for me to state here, that such a question may have been asked, though I have no distinct recollection of it. Still it may be the case; and if it was, I know I would have answered it in the way stated, because if I had not I should have been guilty of a falsity; and as such I know that my conduct cannot with justice be impeached. That such a circumstance could not have had a tendency to defeat the new county bill, will appear from the following facts: The petition was first offered to the house of representatives; a favor-

tion. But I did understand the next morning, it was to be attempted in consequence of a rumour that was said to have originated with a gentlemen residing on the south side of Little River.

In a letter which Col. Lyman addressed to me on the 21st of this month, he disclaims any intention to injure me by writing. I will here quote that part of his letter which has reference to it:

"I have before me a copy of that "letter, and as it was not my inten- "tion to injure you by writing it, I "have looked it over with much "care, and am satisfied that there "is no expression in it reflecting on "your conduct in relation to the "failure of the new county bill. "Your name was introduced by me "to prove that the bill was defeated "on party principles; you having "been asked by Peter Crawford, "Esq. a question which was taken "advantage of to overthrow and de- "feat the bill. That you was ask- "ed the question, I presume you "will not deny; and that you "answered it in the way I have sta- "ted you will likewise not deny. That "I have stated no more in my let- "ter to William Little in relation "to you, than merely the announci- "ation of the fact of the question "having been asked, must be ad- "mitted by every person who will "peruse the letter attentively"

The Colonel and myself differ very much on the tenor of that letter. If I understand the meaning of words, there are strong insinuations indirectly aimed at me; but this will be for a candid and impartial public to judge of.

In my address to the citizens of the south side of Little River, I give it as my opinion, that although the representatives of Wilkes supported the new county bill, a majority of them did it from peculiar motives; and that I always should think so. This I understand Colonel Lyman conceives to be an infamous libel upon the Wilkes representation. Far be it from me to injure the reputation of any man, or detract from his merits.—— I am not one of those who seek advantages and opportunities to destroy the standing of others, by sapping and undermining their reputation; therefore, it was not my intention to infer that the Wilkes representation were actuated from any corrupt or impure motives in the discharge of their duty as representatives, or as regarded the new county bill; they, I presume, conceiving it to be materially to the advantage of the people living in that section of the county, and no disadvantage to the county at large, pledged themselves to support it, and did so. But from circumstances that did occur, I was induced to believe they supported it upon principles that were injurious to me and the party to which I belong. And now to conclude, I will remark, that conscious of having discharged my duty by endeavouring to promote the passage of the new county bill, I am at rest. That Col. Lyman's first letter has had a tendency to prejudice the minds of some against me there is no doubt; but Col. Lyman's last letter exculpates me entirely. What were the motives of Col Lyman's writing such a letter to the citizens of the south side of Little River (a majority of whom were known to be my friends) will be with candid and impartial people to judge

JOHN T. GRAVES.

State of things at Washington.

We have just learnt from a source, in which we place the greatest reliance, that the President has pronounced his *final decision* in relation to the suspending of Mr. Crawford from the Treasury. He has refused to do it; and refused so peremptorily that the eager and anxious importunities with which he has been so long beset will not be renewed. As soon as he gave to the coalition of Secretaries, &c. &c. his ultimatum, he left the city for Loudoun. We learn too, with unmingled pleasure, that he has never seen N. Edwards since he returned from Illinois. Mr. Adams, it is said, requested on behalf of Edwards, permission to visit the President; but the President (to his honor be it said,) declined receiving him. This was after the last report of the Committee—and yet the coalition still endeavor to sustain this fallen and degraded Minister. Mr. Calhoun was seen slipping into his lodgings on Friday last!

We state these facts, because we believe them. We rejoice that Mr. Monroe has taken the course which he has pursued. We rejoice at it, on his own account, as well as of that of his country. We know that the President has been led to suspect that we were his inveterate enemies. We owe many obligations on this score to the sycophants around him who have tried to pour poison into his ears—on so many occasions. But we recollect the times when James Monroe was the "beloved of this land;" when our hearts yearned towards him as a Virginian—as a man eminently worthy of all our confidence and of all our love. *We have not been his sycophants.* We have conducted a free press—We have spoken of his measures frankly and freely—"nothing extenuating or setting down aught in malice."—We have asked nothing of him—we have nothing to ask of him—for almost his last foot is on the threshhold of power—but we say it with a grateful feeling which we cannot fully express, we rejoice at the course he is taking. We should beseech him to act, as his own heart would prompt him—and may the close of his administration be as happy as he could possibly wish it.

If a strong confidence in those whom he has thought worthy of his friendship has betrayed him into a *seeming participation* in their intrigues and conspiracies against the fair fame and honor of a member of his own Cabinet, he no sooner perceives the extent of their designs, than he nobly refuses to make the sacrifice they demand. He now stands upon that neutral ground, which his former friends wished him to occupy during the whole of the Presidential controversy. The people will approve his course.

It was enough for Mr. Crawford to contend against ill health, against the untiring calumnies and persecution of his private and personal enemies, against the zealous and unfair opposition of the political partizans of the other candidates. But is it not too much to have also arrayed against him the talents, the influence, the patronage and the power of all the high dignitaries of the government (the President excepted) in the exercise of the powers

Celebration of the Fourth of July in Philadelphia.

The usual military parades being over, the democratic party met together in the very room in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

The Democratic Press gives the following interesting account of the ceremonies:—

Thomas Forrest, now a very aged, but hearty, healthful citizen, dressed in a suit of plain light drab cloth, he, who during the revolutionary War, had commanded a regiment of Artillery which did good service, and who has, since that period, more than once represented his country in Congress; this venerable citizen presented himself to read the Declaration of Independence. He made some preliminary remarks, which we wish, exceedingly wish, we could give *exactly* as he spoke them, *word* for *word*, still more anxiously do we wish that we could give the tones of his voice, accompanied, as they were, by appropriate action, enforced by his highly respectable figure and all the revolutionary associations which filled our minds as he spoke. But of all this we despair and therefore we attempt it not. There were, however, some few closing remarks uttered in a tone of so much earnestness and which made such impression that we will give them; that is we will give our recollection of the mere words; but in truth unless you heard them and saw Col. Forrest whilst he uttered them, you cannot feel their full force.

"My countrymen;—ought I not rather to say my *child ren*: the children of my companions, the children of the men of the Revolution—yea, verily you are a part of that posterity, to secure whose freedom and independence, my fellow soldiers, the companions of my youth, the friends of my riper age, fought and bled and died." I saw the tears tremble in the aged eyes of the Speaker as his faultering tongue reverted to men and to things long past—to men who had descended to the grave and to things which will live in the history of man forever—He quickly passed his hand across his eyes and continued—"Yes, my Children, the Children of my friends and the hope of your country—you will soon be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate to fill the seat which has been filled by a Washington and a Jefferson. Take care whom you choose!! Through the whole of the Revolutionary war, amid all its perils; Father against Son—and Son against Father; Gen. Washington never proclaimed *Martial Law*—he never put the Military over the Civil Authority—or disregarded the Writ of Habeas Corpus—or the sacred rights of our Legislative Assemblies. These things were never done by any of our Authorities during our Revolution, nor for thirty years after."

"General Washington was brave but *humane*; he always showed mercy to a fallen foe. I tell you my children, beware the Ides of March—beware of any man who in the tide of victory would sweep away your dearest rights and trample on your constitution—beware of the man who has dared to do what the Father of his country never did.—Elect no such man to be your Chief Magistrate—let no such man occu-

and whereas a principal object of our venerable ancestors, in their migration to this country, and their settlement of this state, was, as they expressed it, to hold forth a lively experiment, that a flourishing civil state may stand, and be best maintained with full liberty in religious concernments: We, therefore, declare, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, nor disqualified from holding any office, nor otherwise suffer on account of his religious belief; and that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect the civil capacities; and that all other religious rights and privileges of the people of this state, as now enjoyed, shall remain inviolate and inviolable.

18. The enumeration of the foregoing rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

QUERIES.

We are aware of the source from which the following queries come, and the information on which they are founded. Without pretending to vouch for the authenticity of the facts, we deem the information so worthy of respect as to warrant their publication. We have names, &c. in our possession, which we do not deem it necessary to bring out.—Their high character induces us to lay the following before our readers.

1. Was not Mr. John Q Adams, a friend to the Missouri restriction? Did he not declare that he had no doubt of Congress having the constitutional power to impose such a restriction, and is not this well known to a member of Congress from New Hampshire, a late member from Maryland, and a member of the present Congress from Tennessee, and can any southern state support a man who entertains such opinions?

2. Is not a coalition forming between Messrs. Jackson, Adams and Calhoun, by which it is to be arranged that within a short time, Gen. Jackson is to resign his pretensions to the Presidency to Mr. Adams, and is to come in as Vice President; and Mr. Calhoun is to fill some distinguished post under this *amalgamated* administration, probably as Secretary of State, which is to make him heir apparent to the Presidency at the end of eight years?

3. Does not the combination formed between the Adams and Calhoun papers at Washington, and their late united movements as to Ninian Edwards, strongly support the truth of the hypothesis stated in the second query?

4. Are the people prepared to permit the United States to be divided into provinces as was done by Cæsar, Crassus and Pompey, or themselves to be transferred like cattle to any aspiring or ambitious leader who may claim a right to dispose of them according to his will and pleasure?

5. Will the great state of Pennsylvania suffer her support to be transferred to Mr. Adams once an integrity. On these points, knowing nothing I can say nothing.

But in regard to his late dispute with Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, I have formed a decided opinion in his favor. In him I see what will always excite, in my mind, and in every generous bosom, a warm interest: a man dealt most unfairly by, misrepresented, attacked most foully, in his reputation, and borne down by great names and the weight of official authority. As his character is supposed to have been hitherto good, and as, in this instance, I see that he has been most basely injured: I cannot but feel for him that sympathy which is always excited in every honest heart at seeing an honest man overwhelmed by superior force—"a great man struggling 'mid the storm of fate."

His character is his all: all to him, and all to his children. It is all that he has to be proud of; and all the patrimony he has for his posterity. If that be destroyed, then every thing is lost both to him and them.

What are the charges against him? That he has told a wilful, deliberate falsehood, in stating that Mr. Monroe read to him General Jackson's private, confidential letter; and that he has done so with the base, malicious motive of injuring the latter. I say *he has done neither the one nor the other*, and that those who say he did, must either have wilfully done him injustice or very superficially examined the facts.

First then: he has told no falsehood. Mr. Monroe *did* read the letter to him.

The first thing that strikes the mind is the internal evidence of the thing itself; that "evidence that cannot lie." Gen Jackson in his correspondence calls his letters *confidential*. Mr. Monroe, in his replies, treats them as *confidential*. They were known to no one else than these two. Unless one or the other of these two communicated their contents to some one else, *how could any one else know that they ever existed?* Now, it is not pretended that Gen. Jackson ever made such a communication. He denies it. He still insists they were confidential. How then in the name of Heaven could Mr. Lowrie know of their *existence*, much less their contents, unless Mr. Monroe read them? The thing speaks for itself. A child may understand it.

But Mr. Roberts, Mr. Lacock, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Thomas *all* say that Mr Monroe read them to *them* also. Where, then, is the improbability that he was equally communicative to Mr. Lowrie? These gentlemen also state that Mr. Findlay stated, in 1821, that Mr. Monroe read them to him and Mr. Lowrie together. It is true this gentleman's recollection *now* (that he finds great names against him) fails him on this point. But why did he state the fact otherwise in 1821, if he and Mr. Lowrie had not heard the letter read?

It is not a little confirmatory of Mr. Lowrie's statement, that he did not state that the letter was read to him alone, but in company with Mr. Findlay. If he had been disposed to state a falsehood, he would have said "no one was present but myself and Mr. Monroe." He would not have furnished the evi-

same. The difference is a mere quibble. The principle is the same, whether *one* federalist was chosen, *without regard to party*, or *two*. But I am willing to go further. *I have no doubt the letter was read to Mr. Lowrie in the terms he stated.*

Gen Jackson states that Mr. Monroe denied to him that he ever read to Mr. Lowrie, or to any other person, any *such* letter (one recommending the appointment of *two* federalists and *two* republicans) or *any* letter from Gen. Jackson. I believe no one doubts that he did read the letter. I think I have shewn that he did, as conclusively as that two and two make four. And as that letter was *confidential*, Mr. Monroe stands convicted of two things; of *betraying confidence* and of *stating what is not true*. The man who would be capable of reading the letter to Mr. Lowrie in the terms he says it was read. Mr. Lowrie does not pretend that *he* read the letter, but says that *Mr. Monroe* read it *to him*. The other gentlemen say the same was done to them.

Has Mr. Lowrie been guilty of betraying confidence. Both he and Mr. Findlay *at the time*, and when there could be no motive with either to injure Gen. Jackson, for he was then no candidate, stated that the letter was not communicated to them as confidential. The other gentlemen state that it was read to them in the same way. On Mr. Monroe, who knew the letter was confidential, this charge exclusively rests.

The second question is, did Mr. Lowrie make this statement with the malicious intent to injure Gen. Jackson? The answer is easy.

When did he make it? in 1821. Was General Jackson then dreamt of as a candidate. No! How then could he have intended to injure him?

In what point of view, now, has Mr. L. done wrong. A nomination of a certain federalist for an office in Mr L.s' state is made in 1821. He remonstrates with the President. The President tells him, "I have been advised by Gen. Jackson to make such appointments." Mr. L. goes home. His constituents call upon him to know how he suffered such an appointment to be made. He states what Mr. Monroe told him. Gen. Jackson is not yet a candidate. When he afterwards comes forward, the people of Pennsylvania recollect what they have heard. They enquire of Mr. Lowrie whether what they have heard is true. He tells them it is. To have done otherwise would have been to give his former declarations the lie. Was this to injure Gen. Jackson? It was to save his own reputation.

Mr Kremer, a warm friend of Gen. J. calls on Mr. L. He gives *him* the same statement. Mr. K. then calls on Mr. Monroe. Does Mr. M. then say, "I will have nothing to say in this business, it is an electioneering affair?" No. He authorizes Mr. K. to say, *upon his authority that Mr. L.s' statement is wholly false.*

Great God! what was the situation of Mr. Lowrie! Who that has the least spark of honor, the least regard for reputation, but can in a moment conceive all the agonies of his situation? He had stated what was true; he had done it obviously

Monroe has taken the course which he has pursued. We rejoice at it, on his own account, as well as of that of his country. We know that the President has been led to suspect that we were his inveterate enemies. We owe many obligations on this score to the sycophants around him who have tried to pour poison into his ears—on so many occasions. But we recollect the times when James Monroe was the "beloved of this land;" when our hearts yearned towards him as a Virginian—as a man eminently worthy of all our confidence and of all our love. *We have not been his sycophants.* We have conducted a free press—We have spoken of his measures frankly and freely—nothing extenuating or setting down aught in malice."—We have asked nothing of him—we have nothing to ask of him—for almost his last foot is on the threshhold of power—but we say it with a grateful feeling which we cannot fully express, we rejoice at the course he is taking. We should beseech him to act, as his own heart would prompt him—and may the close of his administration be as happy as he could possibly wish it.

If a strong confidence in those whom he has thought worthy of his friendship has betrayed him into a *seeming participation* in their intrigues and conspiracies against the fair fame and honor of a member of his own Cabinet, he no sooner perceives the extent of their designs, than he nobly refuses to make the sacrifice they demand. He now stands upon that neutral ground, which his former friends wished him to occupy during the whole of the Presidential controversy. The people will approve his course.

It was enough for Mr. Crawford to contend against ill health, against the untiring calumnies and persecution of his private and personal enemies, against the zealous and unfair opposition of the political partizans of the other candidates. But is it not too much to have also arrayed against him the talents, the influence, the patronage and the power of all the high dignitaries of the government (the President excepted.) In comparison of the power and influence of these "Dignitaries," the "atoms" about the seat of government who bask in the sunshine of "Court favor," are scarcely worthy of notice.

What will the freemen of this country say to all this? How strongly does it speak in favor of Mr. Crawford? If he had been deficient in integrity, ability and assiduity, how promptly would his defects have been made manifest to the nation, by some willing instrument of his associates in office. We forbear further comment at present. The people all know how to draw their own conclusions.—They know their rights and they will not be gulled into a surrender of them at the shrine of an unholy ambition.

J. C. Calhoun slipping into the lodgings of Ninian Edwards!—upholding a man, who is a blot upon the public escutcheon—an object of contempt to so many virtuous men in private life. Is this the J. C. C. whose fine genius, whose prepossessing manners, whose rapid mind, once augured so much for the benefit of his country? Pity, that such uncommon qualities should be suffered to be blasted by ill-starred ambition!—*Richmond Rep.*

filled our minds as he spoke. But of all this we despair and therefore we attempt it not. There were, however, some few closing remarks uttered in a tone of so much earnestness and which made such impression that we will give them; that is we will give our recollection of the mere words; but in truth unless you heard them and saw Col. Forrest whilst he uttered them, you cannot feel their full force.

"My countrymen!—ought I not rather to say my *child ren:* the children of my companions, the children of the men of the Revolution—yea, verily you are a part of that posterity, to secure whose freedom and independence, my fellow soldiers, the companions of my youth, the friends of my riper age, fought and bled and died." I saw the tears tremble in the aged eyes of the Speaker as his faultering tongue reverted to men and to things long past—to men who had descended to the grave and to things which will live in the history of man forever—He quickly passed his hand across his eyes and continued—"Yes, my Children, the Children of my friends and the hope of your country—you will soon be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate to fill the seat which has been filled by a Washington and a Jefferson. Take care whom you choose!! Through the whole of the Revolutionary war, amid all its perils; Father against Son—and Son against Father; Gen. Washington never proclaimed *Martial Law*—he never put the Military over the Civil Authority—or disregarded the Writ of Habeas Corpus—or the sacred rights of our Legislative Assemblies. These things were never done by any of our Authorities during our Revolution, nor for thirty years after."

"General Washington was brave but *humane;* he always showed mercy to a fallen foe. I tell you my children, beware the Ides of March—beware of any man who in the tide of victory would sweep away your dearest rights and trample on your constitution—beware of the man who has dared to do what the Father of his country never did.—Elect no such man to be your Chief Magistrate—let no such man occupy the seat which has been occupied by Washington, the great and the good Washington. As you love the memory of your Fathers, as you would preserve your constitution from violation, and the ark of your political safety from unhallowed hands, do not call such a man to administer that government which was achieved by virtue and by valor."

RHODE ISLAND.

The last Rhode Island papers contain the new constitution for that state. Its provisions are similar to those of other states; the two following extracts which we rejoice to see, are the most material and important.—*Nat. Advocate*

The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, ought not to be confined in prison, after he shall have delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

17. Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free, and all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness,

From the Richmond Enquirer.

QUERIES.

We are aware of the source from which the following queries come, and the information on which they are founded. Without pretending to vouch for the authenticity of the facts, we deem the information so worthy of respect as to warrant their publication. We have names, &c. in our possession, which we do not deem it necessary to bring out.—Their high character induces us to lay the following before our readers.

1. Was not Mr. John Q Adams, a friend to the Missouri restriction? Did he not declare that he had no doubt of Congress having the constitutional power to impose such a restriction, and is not this well known to a member of Congress from New Hampshire, a late member from Maryland, and a member of the present Congress from Tennessee, and can any southern state support a man who entertains such opinions?

2 Is not a coalition forming between Messrs. Jackson, Adams and Calhoun, by which it is to be arranged that within a short time, Gen. Jackson is to resign his pretensions to the Presidency to Mr. Adams, and is to come in as Vice President; and Mr. Calhoun is to fill some distinguished post under this *amalgamated* administration, probably as Secretary of State, which is to make him heir apparent to the Presidency at the end of eight years?

3. Does not the combination formed between the Adams and Calhoun papers at Washington, and their late united movements as to Ninian Edwards, strongly support the truth of the hypothesis stated in the second query?

4. Are the people prepared to permit the United States to be divided into provinces as was done by Cæsar, Crassus and Pompey, or themselves to be transferred like cattle to any aspiring or ambitious leader who may claim a right to dispose of them according to his will and pleasure?

5. Will the great state of Pennsylvania suffer her support to be transferred to Mr. Adams once an acknowledged federalist, and a violent opponent of those great republican principles, which she has uniformly and strenuously supported? Will she, or will New York, sanction the amalgamating policy, which estimates political principle as nothing—and men as every thing?

These are solemn enquiries which the people of the United States will have to decide. We give the warning. We are induced to believe that the events will take place to which these enquiries lead. May the people be on the watch to defeat combinations, which however they may promote individual aggrandizement will be destructive to their happiness and subversive of their liberties.

From the Columbia (S. C) Telescope.

MR. LOWRIE.

Of this gentleman I know nothing, but what I have learned from what has lately transpired in reference to his dispute with Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson. His conduct and his character may on former occasions, for ought I know, be liable to severe censure. In his own state, or in congress, he may be a base intriguer, devoid of truth, honor and

Mr. Monroe read to him General Jackson's private, confidential letter; and that he has done so with the base, malicious motive of injuring the latter. I say *he has done neither the one nor the other,* and that those who say he did, must either have wilfully done him injustice or very superficially examined the facts.

First then; he has told no falsehood. Mr. Monroe *did* read the letter to him.

The first thing that strikes the mind is the internal evidence of the thing itself; that "evidence that cannot lie." Gen Jackson in his correspondence calls his letters *confidential.* Mr. Monroe, in his replies, treats them as *confidential.* They were known to no one else than these two. Unless one or the other of these two communicated their contents to some one else, *how could any one else know that they ever existed?* Now, it is not pretended that Gen. Jackson ever made such a communication. He denies it. He still insists they were confidential. How then in the name of Heaven could Mr. Lowrie know of their *existence,* much less their contents, unless Mr. Monroe read them? The thing speaks for itself. A child may understand it.

But Mr. Roberts, Mr. Lacock, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Thomas *all* say that Mr Monroe read them to *them* also. Where, then, is the improbability that he was equally communicative to Mr. Lowrie? These gentlemen also state that Mr. Findlay stated, in 1821, that Mr. Monroe read them to him and Mr. Lowrie together. It is true this gentleman's recollection *now* (that he finds great names against him) fails him on this point. But why did he state the fact otherwise in 1821, if he and Mr. Lowrie had not heard the letter read?

It is not a little confirmatory of Mr. Lowrie's statement, that he did not state that the letter was read to him alone, but in company with Mr. Findlay. If he had been disposed to state a falsehood, he would have said "no one was present but myself and Mr. Monroe." He would not have furnished the evidence by which his mis-statement could have been so easily detected, if he had been guilty of one.

Another circumstance is that his narration of the facts which led to the reading of this letter, was natural at the time. They led to the disclosure. He and Mr. Findlay both stated in 1821, that the appointment of a federalist to an office in Pennsylvania, induced them to remonstrate with the President on the impoliey of such appointments; and that Mr. Monroe, in his justification, quoted to them the advice he had received from Gen. Jackson. Now, this is the usual course of things, is perfectly natural. And these circumstances are true, for even Mr. Findlay admits that both he and Mr. Lowrie *did* remonstrate against *that* appointment and *that* poliey, and Mr. Monroe does not pretend to deny it.

But it is said that Mr. Lowrie is not to be believed because he stated that the letter, as read to him, recommended to him to choose for his cabinet *two* federalists and *two* republicans; whereas the letter did, in reality, only recommend the selection of the cabinet *without regard to party.* It is substantially the

Mr. Findlay *at the time,* and when there could be no motive with either to injure Gen. Jackson, for he was then no candidate, stated that the letter was not communicated to them as confidential. The other gentlemen state that it was read to them in the same way. On Mr. Monroe, who knew the letter was confidential, this charge exclusively rests.

The second question is, did Mr. Lowrie make this statement with the malicious intent to injure Gen. Jackson? The answer is easy.

When did he make it? in 1821. Was General Jackson then dreamt of as a candidate. No! How then could he have intended to injure him?

In what point of view, now, has Mr. L. done wrong. A nomination of a certain federalist for an office in Mr L.s' state is made in 1821. He remonstrates with the President. The President tells him, "I have been advised by Gen. Jackson to make such appointment." Mr. L. goes home. His constituents call upon him to know how he suffered such an appointment to be made He states what Mr. Monroe told him. Gen. Jackson is not yet a candidate. When he afterwards comes forward, the people of Pennsylvania recollect what they have heard. They enquire of Mr. Lowrie whether what they have heard is true. He tells them it is. To have done otherwise would have been to give his former declarations the lie. Was this to injure Gen. Jackson? It was to save his own reputation.

Mr Kremer, a warm friend of Gen. J. calls on Mr. L. He gives *him* the same statement. Mr. K. then calls on Mr. Monroe. Does Mr. M. then say, "I will have nothing to say in this business, it is an electioneering affair?" No. He authorizes Mr. K. to say, *upon his authority that Mr. L.s' statement is wholly false.*

Great God! what was the situation of Mr. Lowrie! Who that has the least spark of honor, the least regard for reputation, but can in a moment conceive all the agonies of his situation? He had stated what was true; he had done it obviously without malice; he had betrayed no confidence; and yet his statements are flatly contradicted upon such high authority. Was he to lie quiet? Was he to suffer his own and his children's fame to be torn from him without a murmur, without an effort, however high in station the despoiler might be? No. The humblest citizen of this republic has as much right to defend his reputation, as the most distinguished man among us: and I hope it has not reached that length yet, (although it is fast verging to it) that *office* shall protect a wrong doer.

Mr. Lowrie's course under such a weight of influence was marked with a temperance and prudence worthy of a better fate. He calls upon Mr. Findlay. *Mr. Findlay's memory fails him.* He calls upon Mr. Monroe to do his character justice. Mr. M. replies that *he will have nothing to say in the affair.* This is the Mr. Monroe who had authorised Mr. Kremer flatly to contradict Mr. L.s' statement in the public papers. *Yet he will have nothing to say in the affair!* He calls upon Gen. Jackson, who replies I never wrote *such* a letter,

Thus circumstanced, abandoned

by Mr. F. and contradicted by Mr. M and Gen. J. his name branded with infamy in the public prints, he appeals to the public: and challenges Mr. M. to publish the letter of Gen. J. knowing that it would confirm his statements.

Even this piece of common justice is refused. Under these circumstances he obtains possession of a copy of Mr. Monroe's letter *in answer to Gen. Jackson's*, and therefore proving both its existence and contents. He has been blamed for *not returning this evidence of his innocence* to the man who had robbed him of his reputation. He was justified both by the laws of God and man in retaining it. The eternal principle of nature, self-defence, justified it.

With this evidence in his hands, and under all these circumstances he appeals to the public—and yet he has been blamed as the aggressor; notwithstanding Mr. M. had the letter and Gen. J. knew its contents, they both stood by and suffered, nay one of them caused a base sacrifice of this man's character; both denying the existence of the letter until Mr. L. was furnished with the most conclusive evidence, and then Gen. J. comes out with the letters and says he never desired concealment! Why, then, deny the existence of *such* letters? Why then, hang that denial upon a quibble? Why evade the question? Why not say, "you were mistaken in the contents of the letter: I did not recommend two and two of each party; but I did recommend a disregard of parties, and *did recommend a federalist for a cabinet appointment*?" Why, if he did not seek concealment "of his sentiments such as he *breathed*, were each and every of them, at all times, open to every one," why did he insist that his letter was *confidential*? Why, in fact, write it expressly in confidence? Fellow-citizens, it was the most shameful piece of injustice, it was the most shameful murder of private character ever practised by "a little brief authority" under the cover of high names.

With Gen. Jackson's politics disclosed in those letters, I have nothing to do. It has been said that the letters will do him no injury. That was not Mr. Lowrie's object. His object was to do justice to his own character.

I may be permitted, however, to doubt the *wisdom* without impugning the *liberality* of his sentiments. No one but a fool has ever doubted that there are honest and patriotic federalists. That they should be promoted to office, none but an intolerant enthusiast would deny. There are certain offices which they might safely fill. Military and judicial offices are amongst the number. But does it follow that they should receive *cabinet* appointments? I believe no one yet has gone the length to desire a *federalist for a President*, and if not, I cannot see how any can desire to see a federal *cabinet*.

By the way, these letters disclose another evidence, besides this recommendation, that Gen. J. however liberal in his sentiments and however patriotic, (which no one doubts) is yet wanting in the wisdom of a statesman.

He refers to the 2d section of a certain act, as the authority for the vote of that State, if his friends think he has any prospect of success. If not, the vote will be for Mr. Crawford, or Mr. Adams. "Mr. Crawford," he adds, "is gaining very fast in Louisiana. Such is the information received from every part of the State, by letters from the most influential characters."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A report has been put in circulation by some of the partizan prints, that the Attorney General was about to be charged, temporarily, by the Executive, with the duties of Secretary of the Treasury. We are authorized to state that this report is untrue, and that the President contemplates no such step; indeed, the improved and almost restored health of the Secretary of the Treasury would now render such a measure entirely unnecessary, even had his former indisposition made its propriety at all probable.—*N. Int.*

We learn that doubts exist, whether the President has accepted the resignation, by Mr. Edwards, of the Embassy to Mexico. The resignation, we have authority for saying, *is accepted.*—*Ibid.*

From Crawford's History of the Indian Archipelago.

IMPALING A MACASSAR SLAVE.

The criminal was led in the morning to the place of execution, and laid on his belly, being held by four men. The executioner then made a transverse incission at the os sacrum, and introduced the sharp point of the spike, about six feet long, made of polished iron, into the wound, so that it passed between the back bone and skin. Two men drove it up, along the spine, while the executioner held the end, and gave it a proper direction, till it came out between the neck and shoulders. The lower end was put into a wooden post and riveted fast; the sufferer was lifted up thus impaled, and the post stuck into the ground. At the top of the post, 10 feet from the ground, there was a little bench, on which the body rested. He did not utter the least complaint, except when the spike was riveted; the hammering and shaking by it seemed intolerable to him, and he then bellowed out for pain; and again, when he was lifted up and set in the ground. He sat in this situation till death put an end to his torment, which happened the next day at 8 o'clock P. M. He owed this speedy termination of his misery to a light shower of rain, which continued about an hour, and he died half an hour afterwards.

At Batavia, criminals who have been impaled in the dry season, have remained alive for eight or more days, without any food or drink, which is prevented to be given them. One of the surgeons of the city assured me, that as soon as water gets into the wound, it occasions a gangrene, which brings on death almost immediately. The miserable sufferer continually complains of insufferable thirst, which is peculiarly incident to this punishment. The criminals are exposed during the whole day to the burning rays of the sun, and unceasingly tormented by numerous stinging insects.

I went to see him again about 5 hours before he died, and found him conversing with the bystanders. He related to them the manner in which he had murdered his master, and seemed to glory in the deed. He said, that he had intended by the offer of a national ship, I hope I shall incur no blame by the determination I have taken to embark as soon as it is in my power, on board a private vessel.—Whatever port I first arrive, I shall with the same eagerness hasten to Boston and present his beloved, revered inhabitants, (as I have the honor to offer it to the City Council, and to you, Sir) with the homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect.

LA FAYETTE.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, Mass.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 31, 1824.

☞ We are informed, that Col. Duncan G. Campbell, of this county, and Major James Meriwether, of Clarke, have been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians for a cession of land within the limits of Georgia. We have also been informed, that arrangements will speedily be made by the Commissioners, to repair to the Creek Agency in order to negociate and conclude a treaty as early as possible. Great hopes are entertained of a favorable issue of the contemplated negociation.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AND THE AMERICAN ULTRAS.

In our editorial remarks we have frequently adverted to a certain faction whose principles are dangerous and anti-republican, and destructive to the public institutions of the country and to the sovereignty of the states. With this party, the federal constitution is nothing and every thing; the most extensive powers are construed from it; and the sovereignty of the states and their powers retained by the people in their own hands, dwindle into nothingness before the *implied* constructions given by the Ultras to almost every article of that constitution. Besides former assumption of powers not granted by the constitution, this party, at the head of which are John Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun, has succeeded lately in establishing the principle, that Congress had the power of cutting canals and establishing roads in any of the states. This new power must lead to the assumption of others in order to carry into effect the one now assumed. If it is left to Congress to construe the constitution in any degree, a stop is not put by the people to the encroachments of the general government on the constitution, the time will not be far distant when the consolidation of the states will be effected, and the sovereign power of the people merged in that of the national government: These are the desiderata of the Ultras, for the accomplishment of which they have been at work for a long time past.

In England the principle is maintained, that the King and Parliament can exercise all the powers appertaining to sovereignty, except those which are specially forbidden by the constitution. In America, the national and state governments can exercise only the powers which have been delegated by the people; those not delegated remain in the hands of the people; and it is considered by law one of the highest offences, for one or more individuals to exercise any portion of the collective power of the people when it has not been intrusted to them by the laws. It is of the utmost importance to the people, that the instruments by which they relinquish a portion of their sovereign power into the hands of a few citizens, and that the laws made by those few for the good of all, should be so worded and specified as that their meaning, their intent, and the effects they are to operate, should be well understood by every citizen, in order that the power retained, and the natural rights of man, which cannot be delegated, should not be invaded by any man, or any set of men. Constitutions and laws must be clear and precise, and so constructed as to be quickly conceived; otherwise difficulties spring up in their expositions, which paralyze their operations and give birth to opinions frequently opposite to each other. This diversity of opinions, must, considering the passions of man, naturally destroy, in time, the harmony and the union that ought to exist among the members of a republic.

We have been led to make the above remarks by reflecting on the various and contradictory constructions given to the constitution of the United States ever since its adoption. We are far from condemning what has been said and written on the subject; it is much better for the people that the parts of that instrument differently construed should have been examined, because from this conflict & diversity of opinions, light may be produced. Let the people watch with Argus's eyes the motions of the Ultras, for they have acknowledged themselves the warm advocates of *broad and liberal constructions of the constitution*: If the people submit to this principle, the result will be the destruction of the sovereignty of the states, and the concentration of the sovereign power in the general government.

Mr. Guiett.

The recommendation of a former grand jury of Wilkes, suggesting the expediency, and perhaps the propriety, (to the inferior court,) of making a special deposite of the county funds in bank, having as yet been disregarded by that honorable body, has excited much surprize in the breasts of many. It is believed that the amount of county funds, exhibited by the records of the court, and alleged to be now on hand subject to the control of its officer, is about $3600. Add to this the tax of last year now collecting, and the liberal appropriation of the state for county purposes of one half the county tax now assessing, and to be collected the ensuing year, we have an amount of between 6 and 8000 dollars, which at no distant period may be considered the available fund of the county. Now permit me to enquire, (and I appeal to the candour of those whose duty it is to answer,) is this large sum when realized, to be used as the amount of county funds now on hand, (if used at all,) to the aggrandizement of a chosen few, in whose hands perchance it is permitted to rest; or on the contrary does the county receive that remuneration for its services which she is entitled to, to wit: legal interest on the amount? If not, it is humbly conceived that injustice is done to the county, because it is a fact too notorious to be contradicted, that there are many individuals in the county, perfectly solvent themselves, who, for the use of it, would not only pay the legal interest, but give such security for its forthcoming as the most scrupulous regard to punctuality could exact. The fund arising from such an appropriation would alone discharge the poor list of the county.

A RADICAL.

☞ From the information we have had, we are enabled to state, that there is now in hand about $3000. The tax of 1823, now collecting, will amount to $3100; these two sums will make $6100, from which will have to be deducted the appropriations lately made by the court for bridges, &c. in different parts of the county, and which were loudly called for by the citizens. It is our impression that the balance at the end of this year will not be more than $4000. The tax of 1824, to be collected in 1825, will amount to about $2500 The expenditures for this year are estimated at $2000; those of next year at $1800. The balance at the end of the year 1825 will not be more than $3700. The poor rates amount to nearly $700 yearly, consequently the interest only of the county fund could not meet this expenditure.

We have been informed, that the balance on hand cannot any time be paid on the presentation of orders from the Inferior Court.—[*Editor of the News.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

A PHENOMENON!

About three weeks after the explosion of the Niman or A. B. plot at Washington City, a tattered fragment of its material, signed W. X. & Y, was picked up at Washington, Georgia.—A copy of this fragment is published in the News of 24th July:—The curious are respectfully invited to examine it.

The Graud Jury perceiving with regret the indisposition of his honor Judge Dooly, and apprehending that the labour of the Court might tend further to impair his health, take the liberty of suggesting the expediency of an adjournment. We are aware of the number of litigated ca-

Dr. A. Armistead,

HAVING located himself at Petersburg, he offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity. He flatters himself from his assiduous application to business, to share a part of public patronage.

July 30, 1824. 31—4t

COTTON WARE-HOUSE,

AUGUSTA.

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planters' Hotel, belonging to S. Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. Kimball & Co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant.

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business, and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support.

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire.

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him

Augusta, July 15, 1824. 31—3m

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Ga. 1st July, 1824.

JOSIAH Ammason, W M Booker, John Bailey, Jacob Bentley, Arch. Bryan, Robert Brown, Abi Bentley, C Brooks, S S Brooks, Sarah Brook C Culberhouse, C. Coats, Mildred Carlton, Parker Calaway, Polly Coombs or G Pinkston, Joseph Campbell, R B Dearing, F B Donnell 2, W Davis, Dennis Dent, W Evans, W. Elliot, Mary H. Egan, John B Egan, Ann Formby, Wiley Frederick, — Green, Jesse Gasky 2, W. Grant, Elizabeth Gibson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Elbert Gorden, Robert Graham R. J Holliday, John Holmes, R Henderson, Ivy Holliday, Richard Hilyard, Mrs. Evans, Dr. T. Jones, John Kingsmore, John E. Little, Samuel C. Leech, W Lennard, John Lee, Charles Mattox, Henry Mills, James Montgomery, Ezra Maddox, Cynthia McLendon, Francis McLendon, John Nisbett, C. H. Nelson J B Nelson, M T Paxton, J L Plunkett, Dennis Paschal, Moses Powell, W Robertson 4, Leanah Ruddle, John R. Robinson, Holland Reviere, Sander W Ray, Ruth Strozier, James Sandford 2, W Snelson, Henry Spratlin, Arnold Stoker, John Sherman, John Shoemaker B. W. Sessions, John Stark, Moses Shine, James Shirley W. W. Stokes, Ann Shamblin, M. Steed, C E. Sherburne Smith & Wright 6, Ransom Tuggle, Robert Thomas, Sherod Towns, W. Watkins, John Walker, B. Benjamin Williams, Jeheil Watson, Luke Watkins, B. Wise, Roland Williams.—102

James Wingfield, P. M.

ALL persons indebted to William H Carter, are hereby notified, that immediate payment is required, or redress will be sought at law.—His papers have been deposited in the hands of James Rembert, Esq.

William H. Carter.

July 29, 1824. 31—3t

WILL be sold on the first Tues-

with the letters and says he never desired concealment! Why, then, deny the existence of *such* letters? Why then, hang that denial upon a quibble? Why evade the question? Why not say, "you were mistaken in the contents of the letter: I did not recommend two and two of each party; but I did recommend a disregard of parties, and *did recommend a federalist for a* cabinet appointment?" Why, if he did not seek concealment of his sentiments such as he *breathed*, were each and every of them, at all times, open to every one," why did he insist that his letter was *confidential*? Why, in fact, write it expressly in confidence? Fellow-citizens, it was the most shameful piece of injustice, it was the most shameful murder of private character ever practised by "a little brief authority" under the cover of high names.

With Gen. Jackson's politics disclosed in those letters, I have nothing to do. It has been said that the letters will do him no injury. That was not Mr. Lowrie's object. His object was to do justice to his own character.

I may be permitted, however, to doubt the *wisdom* without impugning the *liberality* of his sentiments. No one but a fool has ever doubted that there are honest and patriotic federalists. That they should be promoted to office, none but an intolerant enthusiast would deny. There are certain offices which they might safely fill. Military and judicial offices are amongst the number. But does it follow that they should receive *cabinet* appointments? I believe no one yet has gone the length to desire a *federalist* for a *President*, and if not, I cannot see how any can desire to see a federal *cabinet*.

By the way, these letters disclose another evidence, besides this recommendation, that Gen. J. however liberal in his sentiments and however patriotic, (which no one doubts) is yet wanting in the wisdom of a statesman.

He refers to the 2d section of a certain act, as the authority for trying and condemning by a court martial, the ringleaders of the Hartford Convention as *spies*. I have no doubt those leaders richly deserved death at the hands of the civil authority as *traitors*; but as *spies*? it is ridiculous.

The section referred to, provides "that if any persons, *not being citizens* of the United States, or *not owing allegiance to this government*, shall be found *lurking as spies* about the *armies* or *fortifications*, &c. he shall be liable to be punished by a court martial with death."

These men (although *traitors*,) were *citizens*, were not *spies*, nor lurking about our *armies* or *fortifications*.

A common constable would be ashamed to have given such a legal opinion. But it is General Jackson over and over again.

CIVIS.

A citizen of Louisiana contradicts an assertion of ours that, from appearances, Gen. Jackson will receive the votes of Louisiana for the Presidency. He assures us that there is no probability of General Jackson's obtaining the vote of Louisiana; that Mr. Clay will get the

dian Archipelago.

IMPALING A MACASSAR SLAVE.

The criminal was led in the morning to the place of execution, and laid on his belly, being held by four men. The executioner then made a transverse incission at the os sacrum, and introduced the sharp point of the spike, about six feet long, made of polished iron, into the wound, so that it passed between the back bone and skin. Two men drove it up, along the spine, while the executioner held the end, and gave it a proper direction, till it came out between the neck and shoulders. The lower end was put into a wooden post and riveted fast; the sufferer was lifted up thus impaled, and the post stuck into the ground. At the top of the post, 10 feet from the ground, there was a little bench, on which the body rested. He did not utter the least complaint, except when the spike was riveted; the hammering and shaking by it seemed intolerable to him, and he then bellowed out for pain; and again, when he was lifted up and set in the ground. He sat in this situation till death put an end to his torment, which happened the next day at 8 o'clock P. M. He owed this speedy termination of his misery to a light shower of rain, which continued about an hour, and he died half an hour afterwards.

At Batavia, criminals who have been impaled in the dry season, have remained alive for eight or more days, without any food or drink, which is prevented to be given them. One of the surgeons of the city assured me, that as soon as water gets into the wound, it occasions a gangrene, which brings on death almost immediately. The miserable sufferer continually complains of insufferable thirst, which is peculiarly incident to this punishment. The criminals are exposed during the whole day to the burning rays of the sun, and unceasingly tormented by numerous stinging insects.

I went to see him again about 3 hours before he died, and found him conversing with the bystanders. He related to them the manner in which he had murdered his master, and expressed his repentance with great composure; an instant afterwards he burst into the bitterest complaints of unquenchable thirst, and raved for drink.

La Fayette's Reply to Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, requesting him in the name of the City Council to land at that port.

PARIS, May 26, 1824.

SIR,—Amidst the new and high marks of benevolence the people of the United States and their Representatives have lately deigned to confer upon me, I am proud and happy to recognize those particular sentiments of Boston, which have blessed and delighted the first years of my public career, and the grateful sense of which has ever since been to me a most valued reward and support. I joyfully anticipate the day, not very remote, thank God, when I may revisit the glorious cradle of American, and in future, I hope, of universal liberty. Your so honorable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you are pleased to allude. But while I profoundly feel the honour

THE AMERICAN ULTRAS.

In our editorial remarks we have frequently adverted to a certain faction whose principles are dangerous and anti-republican, and destructive to the public institutions of the country and to the sovereignty of the states. With this party, the federal constitution is nothing and every thing, the most extensive powers are construed from it; and the sovereignty of the states and the powers reserved by the people in their own hands, dwindle into nothingness before the *implied* constructions given by the Ultras to almost every article of that constitution. Besides former assumption of powers not granted by the constitution, this party, at the head of which are John Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun, has succeeded lately in establishing the principle, that Congress had the power of cutting canals and establishing roads in any of the states. This new power must lead to the assumption of others in order to carry into effect the one now assumed. If it is left to Congress to construe the constitution as they please; if a stop is not put by the people to the encroachments of the general government on the constitution, the time will not be far distant when the consolidation of the states will be effected, and the sovereign power of the people merged in that of the national government: These are the desiderata of the Ultras, for the accomplishment of which they have been at work for a long time past.

In England the principle is maintained, that the King and Parliament can exercise all the powers appertaining to sovereignty, except those which are specially forbidden by the constitution. In America, the national and state governments can exercise only the powers which have been delegated by the people; those not delegated remain in the hands of the people; and it is considered by law one of the highest offences, for one or more individuals to exercise any portion of the collective power of the people when it has not been intrusted to them by the laws. It is of the utmost importance to the people, that the instrument by which they relinquish a portion of their sovereign power into the hands of a few citizens, and that the laws made by those few for the good of all, should be so worded and specified that their meaning, their intent, and the effects they are to operate, should be well understood by every citizen, in order that the power retained, and the natural rights of man, which cannot be delegated, should not be invaded by any man, or any set of men. Constitutions and laws must be clear and precise, and so constructed as to be quickly conceived; otherwise difficulties spring up in their expositions, which paralyze their operations and give birth to opinions frequently opposite to each other. This diversity of opinions, must, considering the passions of man, naturally destroy, in time, the harmony and the union that ought to exist among the members of a republic.

We have been led to make the above remarks by reflecting on the various and contradictory constructions given to the constitution of the United States ever since its adoption. We are far from condemning what has been said and written on the subject; it is much better for the people that the parts of that instrument differently construed should have been examined, because from this conflict & diversity of opinions, light may be produced, and the people can countenance that construction which is more analogous to its original intent, and to the power originally granted. This conflict, moreover, has the good effect to keep alive the principles upon which the general government is established, to induce the people to be more watchful of their representatives, and to study with more attention, besides the fundamental laws of their own country, the political and civil laws of other nations.

When the constitution of the United States was promulgated, it was almost a universal opinion that its clauses were precise, and could never be misconstrued, at least could not be liable to treble constructions: the one intended by the instrument itself, and the others given by opposite parties. Experience has clearly demonstrated the fallacy of the opinion. We have witnessed for some time past questions of great import to the peace and union of the states debated in the national legislature, and treated ably in the public prints; we have seen the constitution taken piece meal, criticised and commented, and each clause construed to suit the purposes, prejudices, and feelings of some men. As we have said, we do not condemn the conflict of opinions on the construction to be given to the constitution of the United States, but it must not be carried too far, because what at first was an interesting field for an impassionate examination of important subjects, it becomes the lists where fierce combatants, excited by ideal injuries, stimulated by effective resistance, and prompted by deadly revenge, fight for death or victory. When matters are brought to this point, the collective power of the people must interpose; and in silencing at once those pretended champions of *fair constructions*, and those dangerous friends of civil and political liberty, prevent the evils from progressing.

be used as the amount of county funds now on hand, (if used at all,) to the aggrandizement of a chosen few, in whose hands perchance it is permitted to rest; or on the contrary does the county receive that remuneration for its services which she is entitled to, to wit: legal interest on the amount? If not, it is humbly conceived that injustice is done to the county, because it is a fact too notorious to be contradicted, that there are many individuals in the county, perfectly solvent themselves, who, for the use of it, would not only pay the legal interest, but give such security for its forthcoming as the most scrupulous regard to punctuality could exact. The fund arising from such an appropriation would alone discharge the poor list of the county.

A RADICAL.

☞ From the information we have had, we are enabled to state, that there is now in hand about $3000 The tax of 1823, now collecting, will amount to $2100; these two sums will make $5100, from which will have to be deducted the appropriations lately made by the court for bridges, &c. in different parts of the county, and which were loudly called for by the citizens. It is our impression that the balance at the end of this year will not be more than $4000. The tax of 1824, to be collected in 1825, will amount to about $2500 The expenditures for this year are estimated at $2000; those of next year at $1800. The balance at the end of the year 1825 will not be more than $3800. The poor rates amount to nearly $700 yearly, consequently the interest only of the county fund could not meet this expenditure

We have been informed, that the balance on hand can at any time be paid on the presentation of orders from the Inferior Court.—*Editor of the News.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

A PHENOMENON!

About three weeks after the explosion of the Navian or A. B. plot at Washington City, a tattered fragment of his material, signed W. X & Y, was picked up at Washington, Georgia.—A copy of this fragment is published in the News of 24th July:—The curious are respectfully invited to examine it.

The Grand Jury perceiving with regret the indisposition of his honor Judge Dooly, and apprehending that the labour of the Court might tend further to impair his health, take the liberty of suggesting the expediency of an adjournment. We are aware of the number of litigated cases which our doquet contains, and of the importance of their being disposed of, not only speedily, but under circumstances best calculated to answer the ends of impartial justice.

Believing that no inconvenience would arise, which would not be counterbalanced by the advantages which would result, we hereby express our willingness to an adjournment of the court to some future day, say the ninth day of August next; by which time we much hope that his honor's health will be so far restored as to enable him to sustain without exposure the whole business of the term.

Unanimously assented to,

SAML. W. COODE, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room. }
July 19. 1824. }

Upon the foregoing suggestion & request of the Grand Jury, the Court orders an adjournment until Monday the 9th of August, at 10 o'clock, until which time all suitors, witnesses and officers of the Court stand discharged.

GEORGIA. } Superior Court,
Wilkes county. } July Term, 1824.

True copies from the minutes, July 19th, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, Clerk.

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made on Cotton consigned to him

Augusta, July 15, 1824. 31—3m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Ga. 1st July, 1824.

JOSIAH Ammason, W M Booker, John Bailey, Jacob Bentley, Arch. Bryan, Robert Brown, Abj Bentley, C Brooks, S S Brooks, Sarah Brook, C Culberhouse, C. Coats, Mildred Carlton, Parker Calaway, Polly Coombs or G Pinkston, Joseph Campbell, R B Dearing, F B Donnell 2, W Davis, Dennis Dent, W Evans, W. Elliot, Mary H. Egan, John B Egan, Ann Formby, Wiley Frederick, Ann Green, Jesse Gasky 2, W. Grant, Elizabeth Gibson, Mrs. Galbraith, Elbert Gorden, Robert Graham R. J. Holliday, John Holmes, R Henderson, Ivy Holliday, Richard Hilyard, Mrs. Evans, Dr. [illegible], James, John Kingsmore, John E. Little, Samuel C. Leech, W Lennard, John Lee, Charles Mattox, Henry Mills, James Montgomery, Ezra Maddox, Cynthia McLendon, Francis McLendon, John Nisbett, C H. Nelson, J B Nelson, M T Paxton, J L Plunkett, Dennis Paschal, Moses Powell, W Robertson 4, Leannah Ruddle, John R. Robinson, Holland Reviere, Sander W Ray, Ruth Strozier, James Sandford 2, W Snelson, Henry Spratlin, Arnold Stoker, John Sherman, John Shoemaker B. W. Sessions, John Stark, Moses Shine, James Shirley W. W. Stokes, Ann Shamblin, M. Steed, C E. Sherburne Smith & Wright 6, Ransom Tuggle, Robert Thomas, Sherod Towns, W. Watkins, John Walker, S. Benjamin Williams, Jehell Watson, Luke Watkins, B. West, Roland Williams.—102

James Wingfield, P. M.

ALL persons indebted to William H Carter, are hereby notified, that immediate payment is required, or redress will be sought at law.—His papers have been deposited in the hands of James Rembert, Esq.

William H. Carter.

July 29, 1824. 31—3t

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs Royland Beasley's property pointed out in said fifa.

R. J. Willis D. S. W. S.

July 28, 1824.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber residing on the plantation of Mr. Devant, formerly Nelson's, on Friday night last, the 2d instant, a bright sorrel mare, about five feet high, a flesh mark on the left side of the nose, which has the appearance of spotted saliva, a common switch tail, she trots and paces very well, and she is supposed to be about 7 or 8 years old. A liberal reward will be given for the securing of this mare, or for bringing her at the residence of the subscriber.

Henry H. Hyde.

July 9, 1824. 31—4t

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton—I have seen, by accident, in a South Carolina paper, the Columbia Telescope, a long article against Mr. Crawford, signed "A Carolina Farmer." The object is to prove that to that gentleman is to be in part imputed the passage of the Tariff, at the last session of Congress. To effect this object, the writer has thought proper to introduce into his essay the conduct of the Georgia delegation, on the subject of the Tariff, and the name of Mr. Forsyth. The first impression on reading this article was, that it was the production of a Member of Congress. For the honor of South Carolina, this impression was not indulged. First, because every Member of Congress knows that the statement contained in it, with regard to the Georgia delegation, is not true; and, secondly, because the "Carolina Farmer is very liberal in his praises of the distinguished zeal and ability with which the Southern interests were maintained by the South-Carolina delegation. It is not to be presumed that a member of that delegation would be guilty of the indecency of bestowing such praises, in a public newspaper, on himself and colleagues, under an anonymous signature. Whoever may be the writer, the attention of the people of South Carolina is invited to the following sentence in his address to them.

"To this general inference founded on Mr Crawford's Treasury Report, I might add the suspicious silence in the late discussion of the Tariff, in the House of Representatives, of the Georgia Delegation, and of the friends of Mr Crawford, generally. They voted on our side, it is true, but really left the battle to our delegation, which has with such distinguished zeal and ability maintained the southern interests. I have said they voted with us. It requires, however, one most important exception or qualification to make the assertion true. A motion was made by Mr. Owen, of Alabama to take the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the effect of the proposed duties on the revenue—a most important point, and calculated, above all others, to defeat the bill. The tariff men accordingly warmly resisted the motion, seeing that if successful it must be fatal; and the friends of Mr. Crawford, led by Mr. Forsyth, joined them in the opposition, lest Mr. Crawford should be compelled to come out.—By this union the motion was lost, and the passage of the bill secured in the House."

The discussion of the tariff having unexpectedly been stopped by the previous question, no Member from Georgia made a *set speech* against the bill; but in the more useful discussion of it in committee of the whole house, the Georgia Members took their full share, and their opposition was strong and constant.

The third section of the bill, as reported by the Committee of Manufactures, particularly obnoxious to the Southern members, as it covertly increased the duties upon some articles* used exclusively to the South, was stricken out on a motion made by a member from Georgia, on the ground of its repugnance to the obligations of the Treaty with Great-Britain. This section was a favorite part of the plan of the friends of a manufacturing tariff, and no consequence of a union of Mr. Crawford's friends, with the friends of the tariff; nor was any opposition ever made by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Owen's resolution, in its original or modified form. On every question relating to these resolutions, all the members from Georgia who did vote, but one (Mr. Abbott) voted in favor of them. Mr. Owen proposed on the 19th, that the Committee of Ways and Means should examine and report what effect the tariff would have on the revenue. On the 23d, Mr. Sharpe, of New York, an opponent of Mr. Crawford, and a friend of the tariff proposed as an amendment to refer to the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the Committee of Ways and Means.—This amendment was opposed by Mr. Forsyth as unjust to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the then state of his health. This amendment was proposed while Mr. Crawford was suffering from a severe inflammation in his eyes.—*The amendment was, however, adopted.*

On motion to lay the resolution on the table for the purpose of getting rid of it, the votes stood 95 to 92. The votes of the members from Georgia stood thus:

Yeas	*Nays.*	*Absent.*
Abbott,	Cary,	Cuthbert,
	Cobb,	Tattnall,
	Forsyth,	
	Thompson.	

On the 26th, Mr. Owen introduced a new resolution, similar in character, but differing in words from the former.

On the 27th, the House refused to consider that resolution, 114 to 59. The votes of Georgia stood thus:

For consideration.	*Against it.*	*Absent as before*
Cary, Cobb,	Abbott,	Cuthbert,
Forsyth,		Tattnall,
Thompson.		

From this simple view of facts, the good people of South-Carolina will perceive—

That the Georgia delegation was not silent on the discussions of the tariff:

That without derogating from the merit of the South-Carolineans, the members from Georgia did their duty on that question:

That the friends of Mr Crawford did not unite to defeat Mr. Owen's resolution, nor did Mr. Forsyth lend any opposition to that resolution, "lest the Secretary of the Treasury should be compelled to come out."

A conviction on these points will enable the people of South Carolina duly to appreciate the merits of their voluntary instructor "A Carolina Farmer," and will justify a word of advice to them, from one of the Georgia delegation—not to judge the Secretary of the Treasury by any words but his own. The opinions of Mr. Crawford on this subject are upon record. Upon this, as upon all other matters,

"He shuns no question
"And he wears no mask."

If he did he would not receive the support of the delegation of Georgia, as one of them has now the honor to assure the public.

*Of this number was cotton bagging. The duty openly proposed as specific, was 6 cents, the additional by the third section would have been 3 1-2 more, making, in the whole, 9 1-2 cts. the square yard.

CRUIZING FOR PIRATES.

The following report of one of the officers of Com. PORTER's squad- a very decayed state. Early on the morning of the 30th, we left that Island, and, approaching as near the shore as the safety of the vessels would permit, we proceeded to the Island of Mugeres, and in the night anchored between its southwest end and the main land. On the following morning, having found the watering place, the vessels were removed to it, and at the same time detachments of men were sent on shore for the purpose of commencing an examination. This Island is larger, more thickly wooded, and much more difficult of access than Contoy; and we were, consequently, compelled to proceed at a comparatively slow rate; but, sir, I can safely say, that, at the expiration of two days, almost every foot of Mugeres had been traversed. We found here six Indians, from the vicinity of Sisal. They stated that they made annual visits to this Island, for the purpose of making salt, large quantities of which was piled up on the borders of the Salt Ponds in the interior. While at Mugeres, we were visited by several parties of Indians from the main, and the Islands of Caukum. I could glean nothing satisfatory from these men, respecting piracy; the stories they told were so very contradictory, and seemingly without foundation, that it was impossible to reconcile them with each other, or with truth; but from all I could hear, and from my own observations, Mugeres has not, for the last two years, been the resort of pirates. A severe gale detained us at anchor three days longer than was necessary; and this circumstance afforded an opportunity of visiting the main land, which was done by Lieut. Com. Legare and Lieut. Pierey, though without discovering any thing more than a few uninhabited fishing huts. On the 7th of this month we sailed from Mugeres, and passing again by Contoy, anchored near Cape Catoche; and here our researches were as little to our satisfaction, as they had been hitherto; nothing was to be seen but an old dilapidated church and a fishing hut. From thence we continued our course toward New Malaga, examining the coast as we went along, and arrived there on the afternoon of the 8th. Some of the Indians had informed me that a piratical vessel was fitting out at this place, but no such vessel was there on our arrival, and the Commandant, who is apparently a respectable man, assured me that the Fox was the last vessel he had seen.* On the 9th we left New Malaga, and coasted it along within two miles of the shore, looking into all the inlets, and communicating with almost every settlement between Malaga and Sisal, until our arrival at the latter place late on the 11th. From the time we commenced our examination of the coast, we have never sailed during the night, except once in the chace of a schooner, which proved to be a privateer, fitted out at Sisal. At this port, the Commandant has been barely civil to us, and the inhabitants generally appear to view us more in the light of spies than friends.

You will perceive from this report, sir, the manner in which we have performed our duty; and I sincerely hope it will meet with your approbation. To the prompt and active exertions of Lieut. Com. Legare, I feel much indebted; and I assure you it would have afforded me great pleasure to have been as-

from Panama and Guayaquil, and the Columbian Congress had decreed an additional force of 9000 men, which was in preparation.

Bolivar had been appointed dictator, on assuming which station he issued a proclamation, setting forth that necessity imposed on him "this horrible title," and promising to lay it down the moment that necessity was passed.—*N. Y. American.*

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, at the court house of Wilkes county, with in the usual sale hours, the following property, towit:

One negro man named Jacob, and a negro woman named Judy with her four children, Letty, Lucy, Lavinia, and Sarah; levied on as the property of Joseph Whitby to satisfy an execution in favor of John Black; property pointed out by Timothy R by.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Peteet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin A chason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin A chason.

John Burks, D. S.

July 2. 1824.

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

One road wagon and gear, two sorrel and two bay horses; levied on as the property of John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favour of John Dyson, administrator of Raphael Wheeler, deceased, vs. John D. Overstreet and N. G. Barksdale, and other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

July 2. 1824.

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

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

All George W. Dodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three hundred and sixty and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, on the waters of Clark's creek, and the eighth part of nineteen negroes; levied on to satisfy an execution in the name of Mede Le-

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Wilkes county, Georgia, a negro man by the name of GUY, about five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complected, with a scar on one side of his face, and about thirty years old. I expect the said negro will aim to get to the neighborhood of Charleston, S. Carolina, as he was brought from that place a few years ago

Thomas Prather.

July 20, 1824. 30—3t

☞ The Editors of the South-Carolina State Gazette are requested to give three insertions to the above advertisement.

☞ All Persons

HAVING demands against the estate of Thomas Semmes, late of this county, deceased, are required to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted will please make payment to

A. G SEMMES, ex'r.

Wilkes co. July 22. 1824. 30—6t

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicite the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations*, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful, in the general, to inns of the up country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE

Washington. Ga July 1st, 1824.

Administrators sale.

WILL be sold at the court house of Wilkes County, on the first Tuesday in August next,

200 acres of Land,

more or less, on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Ogletree, deceased: sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.

May 29, 1824 23—tds

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in October next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county.

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, lying in said county, on Little River, adjoining Charles R Carter, and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Richard Hilyard, deceased. This tract of land is to be sold again owing to the former purchaser not having complied with the terms of the sale. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

William W. Hilyard, ex'r.

July 22. 1824. 30—3t

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand

lion delegation. It is not to be presumed that a member of that delegation would be guilty of the indecency of beste wing such praises, in a public newspaper, on himself and colleagues, under an anonymous signature. Whoever may be the writer, the attention of the people of South Carolina is invited to the following sentence in his address to them.

"To this general inference founded on Mr. Crawford's Treasury Report, I might add the suspicious silence in the late discussion of the Tariff, in the House of Representatives, of the Georgia Delegation, and of the friends of Mr. Crawford, generally. They voted on our side, it is true, but really left the battle to our delegation, which has with such distinguished zeal and ability maintained the southern interests. I have said they voted with us. It requires, however, one most important exception or qualification to make the assertion true. A motion was made by Mr. Owen, of Alabama to take the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the effect of the proposed duties on the revenue—a most important point, and calculated, above all others, to defeat the bill. The tariff men accordingly warmly resisted the motion, seeing that if successful it might be fatal; and the friends of Mr. Crawford, led by Mr. Forsyth, joined them in the opposition, lest Mr. Crawford should be compelled to come out.—By this union the motion was lost, and the passage of the bill secured in the House."

The discussion of the tariff having unexpectedly been stopped by the previous question, no Member from Georgia made a *set speech* against the bill; but in the more useful discussion of it in committee of the whole house, the Georgia Members took their full share, and their opposition was strong and constant.

The third section of the bill, as reported by the Committee of Manufactures, particularly obnoxious to the Southern members, as it covertly increased the duties upon some articles* used exclusively to the South, was stricken out on a motion made by a member from Georgia, on the ground of its repugnance to the obligations of the Treaty with Great-Britain. This section was a favorite part of the plan of the friends of a manufacturing tariff, and nothing but a conviction that it was repugnant to the Treaty could have induced them to abandon it. The bearing of the Treaty upon the section, although obvious when pointed out, had therefore escaped the notice of the opposers of the tariff, including those gentlemen, whose zeal and ability had produced such warm encomiums from their fellow-citizen of the Columbia Telescope. No merit is claimed for this motion, or for the ground upon which it was made; it is introduced merely, to shew that the members from Georgia were alive to their duty, and quite as useful as those from other states.

Of Mr. Owen's resolution, the whole statement contained in the quoted section is destitute of truth.

The rejection of Mr. Owen's resolution had no influence in securing the passage of the tariff. There was, from the beginning of the session, at all times, a majority of the House of Representatives, in favor of the new tariff, as the state of the votes on every question will shew. Nor was that resolution rejected in

* Of this number was cotton bagging. The duty openly proposed as specific, was 6 cents, the additional by the third section would have been 3 1-2 more, making, in the whole, 9 1-2 cts. the square yard.

order to get rid of it, the votes stood 95 to 92. The votes of the members from Georgia stood thus:

Yeas	*Nays.*	*Absent.*
Abbott,	Cary,	Cuthbert,
	Cobb,	Tattnall,
	Forsyth.	
	Thompson.	

On the 26th, Mr. Owen introduced a new resolution, similar in character, but differing in words from the former.

On the 27th, the House refused to consider that resolution, 114 to 59. The votes of Georgia stood thus:

For consideration	*Against it.*	*Absent as before*
Cary, Cobb,	Abbott,	Cuthbert,
Forsyth,		Tattnall,
Thompson.		

From this simple view of facts, the good people of South-Carolina will perceive—

That the Georgia delegation was not silent on the discussions of the tariff:

That without derogating from the merit of the South-Carolinians, the members from Georgia did their duty on that question:

That the friends of Mr Crawford did not unite to defeat Mr. Owen's resolution, nor did Mr. Forsyth lend any opposition to that resolution, since the Secretary of the Treasury should be compelled to come out."

A conviction on these points will enable the people of South Carolina duly to appreciate the merits of their voluntary instructor "A Carolina Farmer," and will justify a word of advice to them, from one of the Georgia delegation—not to judge the Secretary of the Treasury by any words but his own. The opinions of Mr. Crawford on this subject are upon record. Upon this, as upon all other matters,

"He shuns no question,
"And he wears no mask."

If he did he would not receive the support of the delegation of Georgia, as one of them has now the honor to assure the public.

CRUIZING FOR PIRATES.

The following report of one of the officers of Com. PORTER's squadron, with a copy of which we have been politely furnished by the Navy Department, affords a tolerable idea of the nature of the service in which the smaller vessels of our West India squadron are engaged:

Nat. Intelligencer.

U. S. SCHOONER JACKALL.
Sisal. 12th May. 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, that, for the purpose of executing your orders to me on the 25th of April, the Jackall and Wild Cat sailed, on the 26th of that month, from Thompson's Island. On the following day we made the Coast of Cuba (Bahia Honda) and passing Cape Antonio in the night, we were unable to look in there, although I felt a great desire to do so. On the 29th arrived off Cape Catoche, and on the same afternoon anchored between the Island of Contoy and the main land. This Island is small and thinly wooded, so that it required but a few hours to examine every part of it; we could discover no traces of any persons living there, or even of any persons having been there, except two thatched huts, in ruins from the main, and the Islands of Caukum. I could glean nothing satisfatory from these men, respecting piracy; the stories they told were so very contradictory, and seemingly without foundation, that it was impossible to reconcile them with each other, or with truth; but from all I could hear, and from my own observations, Mugeres has not, for the last two years, been the resort of pirates. A severe gale detained us at anchor three days longer than was necessary; and this circumstance afforded an opportunity of visiting the main land, which was done by Lieut. Com. Legare and Lieut. Pierley, though without dis covering any thing more than a few uninhabited fishing huts. On the 7th of this month we sailed from Mugeres, and passing again by Contoy, anchored near Cape Catoche; and here our researches were as little to our satisfaction, as they had been hitherto; nothing was to be seen but an old dilapidated church and a fishing hut. From thence we continued our course toward New Malaga, examining the coast as we went along, and arrived there on the afternoon of the 8th. Some of the Indians had informed me that a piratical vessel was fitting out at this place, but no such vessel was there on our arrival, and the Commandant, who is apparently a respectable man, assured me that the Fox* was the last vessel he had seen. On the 9th we left New Malaga, and coasted it along within two miles of the shore, looking into all the inlets, and communicating with almost every settlement between Malaga and Sisal, until our arrival at the latter place late on the 11th. From the time we commenced our examination of the coast, we have never sailed during the night, except once in the chace of a schooner, which proved to be a privateer, fitted out at Sisal. At this port, the Commandant has been barely civil to us, and the inhabitants generally appear to view us more in the light of spies than friends.

You will perceive from this report, sir, the manner in which we have performed our duty; and I sincerely hope it will meet with your approbation. To the prompt and active exertions of Lieut. Com. Legare, I feel much indebted; and I assure you it would have afforded me great pleasure to have been associated with him for a longer time.

From this place I shall proceed with all possible dispatch, to execute your further orders.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN H. LEE.
Com. DAVID PORTER, &c. &c. &c.

* The Fox had been there about one year before.

COLOMBIA.

The Philadelphia Aurora has received Bogota papers to the 6th of June—by the contents of which it appears that the Colombians are alive to the designs of the Holy Alliance, and determined at all hazards to resist them. With a view to an efficient defence against any efforts that Spain or her allies might make on their country, the Colombian Congress had decreed the levy of 50,000, a proportion to be raised in each department according to its population.

The latest accounts from Peru are to the end of March, at which time the Liberator Bolivar, was concentrating a strong force in Trujillo. Three thousand troops had arrived

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Pettet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Acheson to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Acheson.

John Burks, D. S.
July 2. 1824.

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

One road wagon and gear, two sorrel and two bay horses; levied on as the property of J. hn D. Oversteet and N. G. Barksdale to satisfy an execution in favour of John Dyson, administrator of Raphael Wheeler, deceased, vs. John D. Oversteet and N. G. Barksdale, and other executions.

William Smith, Shff.
July 2. 1824.

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

Six negroes: Ailsey, Clary, Lizzy, Grace, Lewis, and Dolphus; levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn, deceased, by virtue of an execution on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of Isaac Ramsey vs. Johnson Wellborn, deceased: property pointed out by plaintiff, & by his directions left in the possession of Mrs Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
July 2, 1824.

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

All George W. Dodson's interest in the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased, both real and personal, to wit: one eighth part of a tract of land containing three hundred and sixty and a half acres, more or less, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, on the waters of Clark's creek, and the eighth part of nineteen negroes; levied on to satisfy an execution in the name of Mede Lesueur vs. George W. Dodson, together with sundry other executions vs. said George W. Dodson; property pointed out by plaintiffs.

ALSO,
Postponed from July Sale.

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty seven and a half acres, more or less, whereon George H. Hughes now lives; levied on as his property to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Hughes.

R. J. Willis, D. S.
July 2, 1824.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Ethelbert F. Semmes, deceased are hereby notified to render in their accounts, legally authenticated.

Joseph W. Luckett,
Adm'r. with the will annexed.
July 8. 1824. 29—4t

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

Wilkes co. July 22. 1824. 30—6t

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Enterrainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain regulations, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful in the general, to inns of the up country. In short this best effort have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A. P. RICE
Washington. Ga July 1st, 1824.

Administrators sale.

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

200 acres of Land,

more or less on the waters of Little River adjoining Joseph P. Hackney and others, belonging to the estate of David Ogletree, deceased: sold for the benefit of the heir and creditors of said deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale

William Robertson, adm'r.
May 29, 1824 23—tds

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in October next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, lying in said county, on Little River, adjoining Charles R. Carter, and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Richard Hilyard, deceased. This tract of land is to be sold again owing to the former purchaser not having complied with the terms of the sale. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

William W. Hilyard, ex'r.
July 22. 1824. 30—3t

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

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

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

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christler, deceased for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A. HEARD.
SINGLETON W. ALLEN,
Administrators.
July 20, 1824. m9m

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1824. [No. 32.

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

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

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

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. HAYNES, Esq. of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election.

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

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

Attest:
ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives, Nov. 14, 1823.
Read and concurred in.
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 19, 1823.
G. M. TROUP, Governor.
Nov. 25. mtim

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

By attention to facts, the citizens of Georgia will soon be satisfied, if indeed any doubts existed before, that her claims or requisitions of any description do not receive from the General Government, that respect to themselves to the wishes and expectations of Georgia, they represent facts. In this instance, there is a wide departure from them. The U. States are not bound by the articles of agreement and cession to run the line—They are bound by their interest and their duty. The soil on the other side of the line, to a considerable extent is theirs, and our Alabama's—She is bound there equally as ourselves, to ascertain the line with fairness and accuracy; and this is all we ask. Who they say the consent of Alabama is wanting, they are at least mistaken. (in courtesy we say mistaken) for the probability is—(we had almost said the certainty) that the President has had the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama on this subject in his Bureau for at least one year. This Memorial not only gives the assent, (so much wanted) but presses the General Government with eager solicitude for the speedy accomplishment of the work—offers her co-operation, and directs the Governor to transmit without delay a copy of the Memorial to the President. One of two things, therefore, is absolutely certain—either the President has the Memorial before him, or the Governor of Alabama has failed in his duty. There is a lack of memory in the Government of the United States in all things connected with the rights and interests of Georgia. We will try in future, by way of check, to keep a memorandum book.

With regard to citizens' claims for property plundered and destroyed by the Indians, a most able, clear and conclusive paper was drafted and presented by order of the Legislature to the President. How this has been received and treated, will be seen in the answer itself. The substance of it is—what we have once resolved, we choose to resolve again, your argument to the contrary notwithstanding.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 17th March, 1824.

SIR—You will perceive by the enclosed resolutions, passed by the Legislature of this State on the 29th November, 1822, their anxious desire, that the dividing line between Georgia and Alabama should be run. In the expression of this desire, the Legislature of Alabama have concurred—I ask the favor of the President to hasten the accomplishment of this object, and cause me to be notified, when the Government of the U. States are prepared for it.

With high consideration and respect, G. M. TROUP.
The President of the U. States.

Executive Department, Georgia
Milledgeville, 17th March, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—I have this day enclosed to the President of the U. States, two resolutions passed by the Legislature of Georgia—the first at their session of 1822, the other at that of 1823, requesting the attention of the General Government to the running and marking of the line between this State and Alabama—You will oblige me by co-operating with the President, to bring about this desirable event—Alabama has been notified of the measures taken for the accomplishment of this object, and she has been invited to act in concert with desire that it should be run by the United States, it is believed that any line which might be run and marked under their authority would not be obligatory, unless done by consent of both States interested. Should such an assent be had, and Congress think proper to make an appropriation for the expense of running and marking the line, the President would very cheerfully comply with the request of the Legislature of Georgia.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 17th January, 1824.

SIR—I am requested by the Legislature of Georgia, to call your attention to the running of the line between this State and the State of Alabama.

If you are clothed with the necessary powers on your part, you will be pleased to inform me, when it will suit your convenience to carry them into effect.

On receipt of this information, I will loose no time in notifying the President of the U. S. that the object may be finally accomplished by the parties in concert.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
G. M. TROUP.
His Excellency Israel Pickins,
Governor of Alabama, Cahawba.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 19th March, 1824.

SIR—I wrote you on the 17th January last, in conformity with the directions of the Legislature of this state, contained in sundry resolutions, passed at their sessions of 1822 and 1823, and having for their object the running and marking of the line between the states of Georgia and Alabama—The President of the U. S. has been recently written to, and the anxious solicitude of the Legislature of Georgia for the accomplishment of the object, made known to him—He is requested moreover, to notify me when the general government will find it convenient to attend to it—It is desirable to have the co operation of the state of Alabama, that the work, when completed, shall be satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
G. M. TROUP.
His Excellency Governor Pickins,
Cahawba, Alabama.

Executive Department,
Cahawba, March 26th, 1824.

SIR—I have this moment received your letter dated the 19th inst. on the subject of running the boundary line between the States of Georgia and Alabama.

To your former letter on the same subject, I regret that my answer was unavoidably delayed for a longer time than I would have wished, being detained at my residence at that period, and not obtaining your letter immediately on its arrival here.

I also regret that no provision has been made by the Legislature of this state, whereby the state can be represented in the extension of the line in question. Altho' I am not apprized of any serious point of difficulty attending the operation, yet in a matter of such permanent importance, it would seem to be indispensably necessary to a final and satisfactory adjustment, that the Commissioners on the part of the two States should meet on the ground, and run the line in concert. Without adverting to the argument, cogent and conclusive as it is, which sustains the memorial, I cannot but indulge the belief that upon the very first review of the distinction taken between *property in existence* and *property lost or destroyed*—The one to be compensated for only because it was not destroyed—the other not to be compensated for, only because it was destroyed. You will not hesitate to direct the order which followed the distinction to be abrogated and annulled, and will instruct the proper Department to place the claimants on the footing, where the Treaty by consent of all parties designed to place them, and where reason, justice and equity would most certainly place them. Very Respectfully,
G. M. TROUP.
The President of the United States, Washington City.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 6th January, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—A Communication has this day been made to the President of the United States, accompanying a memorial (of which you also have a copy,) of the Legislature on the subject of our Citizens claims against the Indians under the late Treaty; which you will be pleased to attend to.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
G. M. TROUP.
Hon. Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the State of Georgia, Washington City.

War Department, July 13, 1821.

To His Ex: G. M. Troup, Georgia;

SIR—The President has read with attention, the memorial of the Legislature of Georgia, on the subject of the claims of its citizens under the Treaty of 8th January, 1821, and directs me to inform you, that his opinion on the subject of those claims remains unchanged.—The provisions of the Treaty of the 8th of January, were fully and deliberately examined previous to issuing the original instructions to Governor Preston, the Commissioner, by the President, with the aid of his cabinet, all the members of which concurred in the principle, that for depredations during a period of hostility, if not provided for by Treaty, terminating such hostility, there could be no claim.

The instructions given to Governor Preston in conformity to that view, were again deliberately reviewed on the application of your predecessor of the 17th May, 1821, founded on a memorial of the Legislature of the state, and remained unchanged on this point.

The President has felt throughout the whole, every disposition to give the most liberal construction to the claims of the citizens of Georgia, under the Treaty, and regrets that the Legislature of the state should take a different view from that which he has, after the most mature deliberation which he is capable of giving to the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

From the Western (Pa) Press.

Senator Lowrie. The President showed to Mr. Findlay and myself a *dollar* sent him by Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Kremer. (To the president.) Lowrie and Findlay, or "any body else."

Mr. Roberts. The president showed me this *dollar* and said it was sent him by Gen. Jackson.

Messrs. Ruggles & Thomas. We heard Mr. Findlay say, that the president had shewn him and Mr. Lowrie the *dollar*!

Gen. Jackson. I never sent the president a *dollar*! True, I sent him a HUNDRED CENTS!! But then a hundred cents is not a *dollar*!!!

The People. (To Gen. Jackson.) It turns out, sir, that your dollar (call it by what name you please,) is COUNTERFEIT!—Heaven forbid that we should trust a man with the liberties of the nation who would dissemble about a *dollar*!! We will give our suffrages to a MAN who deals in no other coin but "lawful money of the United States."

FOREIGN.

Some interesting items of foreign intelligence have been received by late arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, as late as the 15th June from Liverpool.

An article dated Petersburgh, May 15th, says "Our differences with the United States of North America, respecting the North Western Coast of the American continent, are now settled."

The Charleston Mercury says, "We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from one of the most respectable houses in France, to their correspondents in this city. The prospects of the Egyptian Cotton trade, are very serious as regards this country, and it will require all the activity and intelligence of our countrymen to cope with such a formidable, though young rival."

"*Havre, June 8.*—There have been great sales of Georgia & Carolina cottons for the last few days, and there are not remaining more than 4000 bales of this sort, which are likely to do better than the cotton of Louisiana—prices 26 a 28 sous. Egyptian cotton will have to be taken into account in the operations upon the approaching crop of United States' cotton, with which the former comes into serious competition. The accounts from Alexandria of the progress of the cultivation of cotton in Egypt seem almost fabulous.—They agree in saying that the crop of 1823, which has been forwarded, up to this time, will equal 200,000 French quintals, and that the crop of 1824 will be double that amount, which is equivalent to 115,000 bales of Louisiana cotton. This cotton is long staple and strong, and sells for 28 sous at Marseilles and for 31 at this place, and at these prices, we should suppose, leave a good profit to those who have bo't it at the rate fixed by the Pacha, who no doubt derives also a profit from what he has charged for them. The cotton from Egypt must be expected to make an alteration in the prices of the article generally."

The affairs of the Greeks were in a prosperous condition. The Greek committee in London had received information from Prince Mavrocor-

E. Harris, Esq. of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election.

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

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

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

By attention to facts, the citizens of Georgia will soon be satisfied, if indeed any doubts existed before, that her claims or requisitions of any description do not receive from the General Government, that respectful attention to which they are entitled. After a lapse of many months, they deign to give answers to the communications of the Governor, in which it is seen that they value "brevity as the soul of wit."

The long labored and able remonstrances of the Legislature, are met by the "emphatic and convenient no;" which of late, the ear of the Georgians has become pretty familiar with—There is one part of the subject however, deserving more particular notice. The President declines any agency in running the line between this State and Alabama—1st. Because the U. S. are not bound to do so by the articles of agreement and cession—2d. Because the assent of Alabama has not been obtained.

The government of the U. States ought to take care how, in opposing the claims of the Legislature of Alabama on this subject in his Bureau for at least one year. This Memorial not only gives the assent, (so much wanted) but presses the General Government with equal solicitude for the speedy accomplishment of the work—offers her co-operation, and directs the Governor to transmit without delay a copy of the Memorial to the President. One of two things, therefore, is absolutely certain—either the President has the Memorial before him, or the Governor of Alabama has failed in his duty. There is a lack of memory in the Government of the United States in all things connected with the rights and interests of Georgia. We will try in future, by way of check, to keep a memorandum book.

With regard to citizens' claims for property plundered and destroyed by the Indians, a most able, clear and conclusive paper was drafted and presented by order of the Legislature to the President. How this has been received and treated, will be seen in the answer itself. The substance of it is—what we have once resolved, we choose to resolve again, your argument to the contrary notwithstanding.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 17th March, 1824.

SIR—You will perceive by the enclosed resolutions, passed by the Legislature of this State on the 29th November, 1822, their anxious desire, that the dividing line between Georgia and Alabama should be run. In the expression of this desire, the Legislature of Alabama have concurred—I ask the favor of the President to hasten the accomplishment of this object, and cause me to be notified when the Government of the U. States are prepared for it.

With high consideration and respect, G. M. TROUP.
The President of the U. States.

Executive Department, Georgia
Milledgeville, 17th March, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—I have this day enclosed to the President of the U. States, two resolutions passed by the Legislature of Georgia—the first at their session of 1822, the other at that of 1823, requesting the attention of the General Government to the running and marking of the line between this State and Alabama—You will oblige me by co-operating with the President, to bring about this desirable event—Alabama has been notified of the measures taken for the accomplishment of this object, and she has been invited to act in concert with us. Very Respectfully,
G. M. TROUP.
Senators and Representatives
from Georgia, in Congress, Washington.

War Department, July 13, 1824.
To His Ex: G. M. Troup, Georgia;

SIR—I am instructed by the President of the United States, in answer to your letter of the 17th March last, (transmitting resolutions passed by the Legislature of Georgia, relative to the running and marking the dividing line between that State and Alabama, to inform you that he has given due attention to the subject of the resolutions.

The Convention between the U. States and Georgia of the 24th April, 1802, makes no provision that the line shall be run by the United States: and as the Legislature of Alabama has expressed no desire that the United States should cause the line to be run, the President does not conceive that he is authorized to direct the officers of the United States to perform that service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 6th January, 1824.

SIR—I enclose a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, on the subject of the claims of Citizens of Georgia under the Treaty made at the Indian Springs on the 8th of January, 1821.

If you are clothed with the necessary powers on your part, you will be pleased to inform me, when it will suit your convenience to carry them into effect.

On receipt of this information, I will loose no time in notifying the President of the U. S. that the object may be finally accomplished by the parties in concert.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
G. M. TROUP.
His Excellency Israel Pickins,
Governor of Alabama, Cahawba.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 19th March, 1824.

SIR—I wrote you on the 17th January last, in conformity with the directions of the Legislature of this state, contained in sundry resolutions, passed at their sessions of 1822 and 1823, and having for their object the running and marking of the line between the states of Georgia and Alabama—The President of the U. S. has been recently written to, and the anxious solicitude of the Legislature of Georgia for the accomplishment of the object, made known to him—He is requested moreover, to notify me when the general government will find it convenient to attend to it—It is desirable to have the co-operation of the state of Alabama, that the work, when completed, shall be satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
G. M. TROUP.
His Excellency Governor Pickins,
Cahawba, Alabama.

Executive Department,
Cahawba, March 26th, 1824.

SIR—I have this moment received your letter dated the 19th inst. on the subject of running the boundary line between the States of Georgia and Alabama.

To your former letter on the same subject, I regret that my answer was unavoidably delayed for a longer time than I would have wished, being detained at my residence at that period, and not obtaining your letter immediately on its arrival here.

I also regret that no provision has been made by the Legislature of this state, whereby the state can be represented in the extension of the line in question. Altho' I am not apprized of any serious point of difficulty attending the operation, yet in a matter of such permanent importance, it would seem to be indispensably necessary to a final and satisfactory completion of the work, that the state should be a party. I hope that no serious inconvenience will be experienced, should the matter be delayed until the Legislature shall have made provision for appointing one or more commissioners or artists, which subject, will no doubt, receive the earliest attention of that body, at its next session.

I am with great respect, your Excellency's most ob't. (Signed)
ISRAEL PICKINS.
His Excellency Geo. M. Troup.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 6th January, 1824.

GENTLEMEN—A Communication has this day been made to the President of the United States, accompanying a memorial (of which you also have a copy,) of the Legislature on the subject of our Citizens claims against the Indians under the late Treaty; which you will be pleased to attend to.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
G. M. TROUP.
Hon. Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the State of Georgia, Washington City.

War Department, July 13, 1824.
To His Ex: G. M. Troup, Georgia;

SIR—The President has read with attention, the memorial of the Legislature of Georgia, on the subject of the claims of its citizens under the Treaty of 8th January, 1821, and directs me to inform you, that his opinion on the subject of those claims remains unchanged.—The provisions of the Treaty of the 8th of January, were fully and deliberately examined previous to issuing the original instructions to Governor Preston, the Commissioner, by the President, with the aid of his cabinet, all the members of which concurred in the principle, that for depredations during a period of hostility, if not provided for by Treaty, terminating such hostility, there could be no claim.

The instructions given to Governor Preston in conformity to that view, were again deliberately reviewed on the application of your predecessor of the 17th May, 1824, founded on a memorial of the Legislature of the state, and remained unchanged on this point.

The President has felt throughout the whole, every disposition to give the most liberal construction to the claims of the citizens of Georgia, under the Treaty, and regrets that the Legislature of the state should take a different view from that which he has, after the most mature deliberation which he is capable of giving to the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

From the Western (Pa.) Press.

Senator Lowrie. The President showed to Mr. Findlay and myself a *dollar* sent him by Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Kremer. (To the president,) Did you receive of Gen. Jackson a *dollar* and did you show it to others.

President. No! I never received a *dollar* from him nor did any person see it.

Mr. Findlay. I have forgot all about the facts of the president shewing this *dollar* to Mr. Lowrie and myself.

Jackson Printers. (To Mr. Lowrie.) You lie sir! about this *dollar*, with a view to injure Gen. Jackson's election.

Mr. Lowrie. (To the president.) Dear sir, you will recollect the circumstances attending the exhibition of this *dollar* to Mr. Findlay and myself—be pleased to produce it, in order to do justice to an injured citizen.

Mr. Hay. "I say" there never was such a *dollar* received by the president from Gen. Jackson. "I say it never was" shown to Mr. Lowrie *counterfeit* money!—Heaven forbid that we should trust a man with the liberties of the *nation* who would dissemble about a *dollar*!! We will give our suffrages to a MAN who deals in no other coin but "lawful money of the United States."

FOREIGN.

Some interesting items of foreign intelligence have been received by late arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, as late as the 15th June from Liverpool.

An article dated Petersburgh, May 15th, says "Our differences with the United States of North America, respecting the North Western Coast of the American continent, are now settled."

The Charleston Mercury says, "We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from one of the most respectable houses in France, to their correspondents in this city. The prospects of the Egyptian Cotton trade, are very serious as regards this country, and it will require all the activity and intelligence of our countrymen to cope with such a formidable, though young rival."

"*Havre, June 3.*—There have been great sales of Georgia & Carolina cottons for the last few days, and there are not remaining more than 4000 bales of this sort, which are likely to do better than the cotton of Louisiana—prices 26 a 28½ sous. Egyptian cotton will have to be taken into account in the operations upon the approaching crop of United States' cotton, with which the former comes into serious competition. The accounts from Alexandria of the progress of the cultivation of cotton in Egypt seem almost fabulous.—They agree in saying that the crop of 1823, which has been forwarded, up to this time, will equal 200,000 French quintals, and that the crop of 1824 will be double that amount, which is equivalent to 115,000 bales of Louisiana cotton. This cotton is long staple and strong, and sells for 28 sous at Marseilles and for 31 at this place, and at these prices, we should suppose, leave a good profit to those who have bo't it at the rate fixed by the Pacha, who no doubt derives also a profit from what he has charged for them. The cotton from Egypt must be expected to make an alteration in the prices of the article generally."

The affairs of the Greeks were in a prosperous condition. The Greek committee in London had received information from Prince Mavrocordato, that all parties in Greece were united, and that the legislative body and executive enjoyed the full confidence of the nation.

Viscount Chateaubriand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was regarded as the head of the ultra royalist party in France, has been suddenly and unceremoniously dismissed from office. The reasons for this removal is stated to be the failure of the minister to speak in the house of Peers during the discussion on the Finance Bill, which terminated in the defeat of the ministerial party. Some of the London papers assert that the change will produce a favorable result, Chateaubriand being an advocate for the Russian policy, and Villele, Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, friendly to the liberal policy of England. The duties of the department of Fo-

reign Affairs have been assigned ad interim to A Villele.

It appears that a strong party has been formed in Spain for elevating Don Carlos, brother of the King, to the throne, and what is the most surprising part of it, that this party is made up of ultra royalists and fanatics, who appear dissatisfied with the present monarch because he has not quite enough of bigotry, superstition and priestly folly, to suit their views.

A petition of the merchants of London, in favour of the independence of the South American States, was to be presented to the House of Commons on the 11th, by Sir J. Mackintosh.

A long continuance of dry weather in England threatened the most serious mischief to the crops—hay was not worth the gathering, and fears were entertained that the potatoe crops would be greatly injured, unless there should be a speedy relief from rain.

The public clamour in Spain was very great in consequence of the scarcity of grain. No corn was suffered to be carried out of Madrid, from the great fears of a scarcity at least, if not of a famine.

Mexico.—By late accounts from the city of Mexico, to the 16th June, the existence and detection of the conspiracy in favour of Iturpide, are confirmed. Twenty two conspirators were taken by the soldiery, while in conclave at the house of one of the party, and their correspondence and all their papers seized. The official papers were headed "God, Independence, and the Hero of Iguala." A woman acted as Secretary. On the entrance of the soldiers, she tore from one of the papers the sign-manual of her husband, who was not present, and swallowed it in order to destroy the evidence against him. Two others had been sentenced to death, one to loss of rank and five years exile, and the remainder to perpetual banishment.

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

JOHN T. GRAVES, Esq states in his address to the citizens of this county some things which I deem it my duty to notice. In the first part of his address, he says "that a report has been circulating for sometime back throughout the county, that he did in the course of the last year pledge himself to certain individuals that he would support our countryman Capt. Matthew Talbot, for the office of Governor, at the last election." This report he says, "he has repeatedly contradicted, and authorised many of his friends to do so, and that he does now deny that he ever promised or pledged himself to any individual whatever, that he would support Capt. Talbot;" and again he says, "admit that I had given gentlemen strong grounds to believe I would support him, (which I do deny in the strongest terms that it was my intention to give them to understand either directly or indirectly that I would,) how will the matter rest?" He then goes on to state the occurrences that took place on the first Monday of October last, and asks, "will the friends of Capt. Talbot pretend to say that they had any claims upon me at the then approaching election for Governor. Will they pretend who was then a member from this county, say, "That he was rejoiced that Capt. Talbot had consented to become a candidate for governor, that he had for some time been wishing that he would come out as a candidate, and that he felt bound to support him, and that he should do so most cheerfully."

W. C. LYMAN.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 2.

Doct. John T. Graves having taken the liberty of introducing my name before the public, and stating a conversation erroneously, which he says passed between us on the subject of the governor's election, I deem it a duty which I owe, not only to myself and my friends, but the people generally, to state that conversation as it passed, and leave them to draw the conclusion.

Sometime in the early part of the year 1823, I met John T. Graves in the town of Washington, and asked him the following question.—Do you intend to support Captain Talbot for the governor's appointment or not? To which he replied, that the same question had been asked him by several persons before—that he did not feel himself bound to answer *them*, but he did *me*, that he did not feel willing to answer the question positively, for that he believed it might militate against him if he did. He further observed, that no man could think higher of Capt. Talbot than he did himself; and that from the long intimacy, which had existed between his father and Capt. Talbot, he *believed that if he was gainst Capt. Talbot, his father would be against him.* After chatting some considerable time with him, he observed, that for your further consolation, I will refer you to Col. Wootten, to ask him, if he did not hear me say in Milledgeville, that I was highly gratified that Capt. Talbot had come out as a candidate for governor. On the day of the general election. I had a further conversation with Graves on the same subject; I observed to him that I was doubtful he would lose his election, on account of his not coming out openly; he replied that it was not his fault, for that he had told my friends not to leave him out, that they should not be deceived in him. That part of his address to the citizens of Wilkes, wherein he remarks "I said besides to Mr. Walker, that he knew very well my politics, and to what party I owed my election, therefore that he could not expect from me a favorable answer at that time." I say positively is incorrect, and that no such thing passed between us.

JOHN WALKER.

No. 3.

A publication in the "Washington News" of last week, over the signature of John T. Graves, has elicited from me the following certificate, which I deem material to my own exculpation and due to the citizens of Wilkes county. I am as unwilling as Mr. Graves, or any one else, to enter into any controversy, but when insinuations or hints are thrown out, which are calculated to injure me in any way, I consider it my duty to explain fully to the people the foundation thereof, and leave it with them to draw their inferences. My conduct has hitherto been such as to secure the confidence of my fellow citizens—it ever shall be so; and while I can raise my voice, I shall ever fully and candidly, in those counties from which it was to be taken; and I stated in my letter to William Little, Esq. that Mr. Graves was asked this question, "If this county is formed will it not interfere with your interest, or with the politics of your county?" he answered, that it would. This, Doctor Graves does not deny; if he should do it, I pledge myself to produce proof of the fact. After the defeat of the bill, I felt indignant at this flagrant attack upon the rights of the people, wherein their interests were sacrificed at the shrine of party; and I felt it to be my duty to inform those citizens who were interested, the real cause of the failure of their new county bill; and in the warmth of feeling I wrote the letter to Mr. Little, every word of which is religiously and sacredly true. I heard nothing upon the subject until soon after my return from the state of Alabama, when I was present at a barbacue near Rogers's Mill, or at, or near the "four corners," on the 3d July, when I heard an address read by Mr. Rembert from Doctor John T. Graves. That address contained charges which I considered untrue. The character and reputation of the majority of the Wilkes representation was impeached and publicly assailed; and I felt it to be my duty to remove the odium attempted to be thrown upon me, by a public declaration, that *the address was an infamous libel*, and gotten up for the sole purpose of injuring me. Doctor Graves has considered that himself and friends had a lien upon all the votes in that section of the county; and as by the exertion I had made use of in the Legislature to obtain for them a new county, I was about to receive a considerable support there, the plan was formed to put me down. But I trust there is virtue and integrity enough among the people in that quarter, to reject with contempt this presumptuous and arrogant attempt to put down others, and force upon them candidates for their support; for Doctor Graves recommended in his address to the people, "to *support their real friends*, to-wit: Dr Pope, Maj. Cooper, and James Rembert, Esqr." Having expressed my feelings in relation to the [illegible] Mr Graves, and having [illegible] sufficient time to reconsider [illegible] as to remove the stigma [illegible] to be placed upon [illegible] and being under the [illegible] he was not disposed to do me justice, I wrote him a letter, and after explaining to his satisfaction the reasons which influenced me in writing the letter to Wm. Little, Esq. I concluded with the following:—"You also give it as your opinion that "the majority of the Wilkes representation voted for the passage of that bill from peculiar motives, and that you shall always think so." As one of the representation, I have stated publicly, (and this frequently) I now repeat it, that it is a most infamous libel upon the character of the representation from this county. It is an imputation under which no man of honorable sentiment, and conscious of his own integrity, can permit himself to rest, and which I trust in the exercise of your own judgment and reflection, you will feel bound to remove." Expecting an early reply,"

I am, &c. W. C. LYMAN.

This letter was dated the 21st July, and was handed to Mr. Graves, by Capt. Hay. Soon after which I

No. 4.

I hereby certify that the following conversation took place between Mr. Graves and myself at my own house, sometime before the last general election. In speaking of the candidates for governor, I told him that I would not support him, or any body else, unless I was sure they would vote for Capt. Talbot; he replied he would vote for Capt. Talbot for governor, but said he did not like to go there with his hands tied.

his
ALLEN ⋈ MABRAY.
mark.

No. 5.

On the morning of the election last held in this county for Representatives in the State Legislature, the following conversation took place between John T. Graves, Esq. and myself, in which I asked, if he was friendly to the election of Capt. Talbot; to which he replied, that he would not tie his hands for any body, but would say as much to me as any one, and I might suppose from the long intimacy existing between himself and Capt. Talbot, and his father and Capt. Talbot, that he was friendly to his election. To which I replied, that the question had been made so completely a party one, (which I regreted) that unless I entered into that feeling, it was impossible to do my friend justice, and could not vote for any man whom I doubted. Mr. Graves then replied, I am as much Capt. Talbot's friend as you are, and will do as much for him, and perhaps more. I said my doubts were then removed, gave in my vote, and voted for Mr. Graves, which I would not have done but for the belief that he would have voted for Capt. Talbot, if elected.

THOMAS P. RANDOLPH.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 6.

COL. WM. C. LYMAN,

SIR—At your request, I give the following certificate, relative to the impressions left upon my mind by a conversation, which took place between Doctor Graves and myself on the day of the last general election, touching the subject of the governor's election.

On the first Monday in October, 1823. Dr. Graves called on me, and mentioned, *that he believed he should lose his election, unless my brother, Doctor Felix G. Hay, and myself exerted ourselves for him, and that I must not be uneasy about his vote.* During the early part of the day, I had been using the little influence I possessed, impressed with the belief that he would support Capt. Talbot for governor; and after the conversation we then had, I was so fully convinced upon that subject, that I redoubled my exertions in his favor, erased Colonel Campbell's name from several tickets, and inserted Graves's.

WILLIAM F. HAY.

August 1st, 1824.

No. 7.

I do certify that sometime in the latter part of the summer of 1823, John T. Graves, Esq. and myself happened in conversation near the store of Mr. Dearing in Washington. 'Squire Graves asked me how the district that I lived in would vote, or how he stood among the people in the neighborhood: I observed he would get a very good vote, if they could be sure he would vote for Capt. Talbot. 'Squire Graves replied, he would vote for Capt. Talbot for governor, but said he did not like to go there with his hands tied.

PURNELL TRUITT.

August 3d, 1824.

No 9.

I do certify that some time during the last summer, Dr. Graves and myself had a conversation respecting the then approaching election for governor. He observed to me, that he knew on which side of the question I was, and he did not wish me to be against him. I observed to him, that I would not support any man, unless he was in favor of Talbot for governor. He then observed to me, you shall not be deceived in me. In fact, the conversation at that time induced me firmly to believe, that should he be elected, he would support Talbot for governor.

I. T. IRVIN.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 10.

I am called on by Col. Lyman to state a conversation which passed between Mr. John T. Graves and myself previous to the last general election.

I think it was sometime during court, in July, 1823, I called on Mr. Graves to know how he would vote for governor if elected, naming to him as candidates, Capt. M. Talbot and George M. Troup. I stated to him that he knew my connection, and the man I wanted for governor was Matthew Talbot, and that I would vote for no man, even my dearest connection, in preference to Capt. Talbot. He observed he had been asked, how he would vote, fifty times or more, and that he had satisfied no man on that question. I then observed that I should not vote for him. He replied that he would satisfy me thus far; if you vote for me, you shall not lose your vote for governor, and went on to state, that he had promised me more than he had any other person, knowing my connection, I then observed, that I would vote for him under these assurances, and d what I would to elect him. We then parted. The above conversation passed in the forenoon. In the afternoon of the same day, he came to me and observed that some of his friends were going against him: I replied, if he would come out open in favor of Capt. Talbot and satisfy the Wootten's or their friends, that his election would be sure: He then requested me to tell my friends to come out for him.

GIBSON C. WALTON.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 11.

I hereby certify that Dr. Graves in conversation with myself in August last on the subject of the governor's election, asked me if I ever heard it said, that he would support Capt. Talbot for governor, and then had contradicted the report that he would: I replied, that I had; and he said to me, that he had never promised to support any candidate for governor; and if I was not satisfied on this subject, he referred me to Mr. John Walker for explanation. When I called on Mr. Walker, he told me the same that he has certified to.

JOHN R. ANDERSON.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 12.

Having been called on by Mr. John Walker to state what I heard in relation to Doctor Graves' referring people to him for information of his intention to vote for Captain Talbot for governor, I state the following

pondence and all their papers seized. The official papers were headed "God, Independence, and the Hero of Iguala." A woman acted as Secretary. On the entrance of the soldiers, she tore from one of the papers the sign-manual of her husband, who was not present, and swallowed it in order to destroy the evidence against him. Two others had been sentenced to death, one to loss of rank and five years exile, and the remainder to perpetual banishment.

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

JOHN T. GRAVES, Esq states in his address to the citizens of this county some things which I deem it my duty to notice. In the first part of his address, he says "that a report has been circulating for sometime back throughout the county, that he did in the course of the last year pledge himself to certain individuals that he would support our countyman Capt. Matthew Talbot, for the office of Governor, at the last election." This report he says, he has repeatedly contradicted, and authorised many of his friends to do so, and that he does now deny that he ever promised or pledged himself to any individual whatever, that he would support Capt. Talbot;" and again he says, "admit that I had given gentlemen strong grounds to believe I would support him, (which I do deny in the strongest terms that it was my intention to give them to understand either directly or indirectly that I would,) how will the matter rest?" He then goes on to state the occurrences that took place on the first Monday of October last, and asks, "will the friends of Capt. Talbot pretend to say that they had any claims upon me at the then approaching election for Governor. Will they pretend to say that those insinuations which they charge me with making, influenced the election any way in my favor?" *I answer, emphatically, Yes, Yes, Yes;* and the following certificates will prove most conclusively, that John T. Graves did positively assert, that if he was elected he would support Matthew Talbot, Esq. for Governor, and that during the electioneering campaign last season, and particularly on the day of the general election, he did induce several persons to vote for him under the belief that he was friendly to his election, and that he *gained his election by the deceptive means made use of.* Upon that part of the address, therefore, in relation to his promise to vote for Capt. Talbot, I shall make no comments—the certificates will speak for themselves.

No. 1.

I do hereby certify that I was present in the Wilkes room in Milledgeville during the latter part of the session of the legislature of 1822, soon after Capt. Talbot was announced as a candidate for governor & that I heard John T. Graves, Esq. which had existed between his father and Capt. Talbot, he *believed that if he was against Capt. Talbot, his father would be against him.* After chatting some considerable time with him, he observed, that for your further consolation, I will refer you to Col. Wootten, to ask him, if he did not hear me say in Milledgeville, that I was highly gratified that Capt. Talbot had come out as a candidate for governor. On the day of the general election. I had a further conversation with Graves on the same subject; I observed to him that I was doubtful he would lose his election, on account of his not coming out openly; he replied that it was not his fault, for that he had told my friends not to leave him out, that they should not be deceived in him. That part of his address to the citizens of Wilkes, wherein he remarks "I said besides to Mr. Walker, that he knew very well my politics, and to what party I owed my election, therefore that he could not expect from me a favorable answer at that time." I say positively is incorrect, and that no such thing passed between us.

JOHN WALKER.

No. 3.

A publication in the "Washington News" of last week, over the signature of John T. Graves, has elicited from me the following certificate, which I deem material to my own exculpation and due to the citizens of Wilkes county. I am as unwilling as Mr. Graves, or any one else, to enter into any controversy, but when insinuations or hints are thrown out, which are calculated to injure me in any way, I consider it my duty to explain fully to the people the foundation thereof, and leave it with them to draw their inferences. My conduct has hitherto been such as to secure the confidence of my fellow citizens—it ever shall be so; and while I can raise my voice, I shall ever fully and candidly unfold to every one my sentiments when properly interrogated, and act open and above the sneers and malicious intentions of my enemies. My course is plain and open. I have, (I believe conscientiously,) acted correctly with mankind, and shall never be driven from the honest paths of rectitude and integrity.

I certify that during the session of the Legislature in 1822, John T. Graves asked me, if I had heard that Capt. Talbot had come out as a candidate for governor: I replied that I had: he then remarked that he was gratified to hear that he had come out as a candidate, and should feel himself bound to support him. I furthermore certify, that on the morning of the election, Graves came to me and remarked that the people about Mallorysville were leaving him out of their tickets: I informed him, that they were, and that he knew the cause of it, he said he knew it, but if they would go to old Mr. Walker, he could convince them.

THOMAS WOOTTEN.

August 3d, 1824.

THOMAS P. RANDOLPH.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 6.

COL. WM. C. LYMAN,

SIR—At your request, I give the following certificate, relative to the impressions left upon my mind by a conversation, which took place between Doctor Graves and myself on the day of the last general election, touching the subject of the governor's election.

On the first Monday in October, 1823, Dr. Graves called on me, and mentioned, *that he believed he should lose his election, unless my brother, Doctor Felix G. Hay, and myself exerted ourselves for him, and that I must not be uneasy about his vote.* During the early part of the day, I had been using the little influence I possessed, impressed with the belief that he would support Capt. Talbot for governor; and after the conversation we then had, I was so fully convinced upon that subject, that I redoubled my exertions in his favor, erased Colonel Campbell's name from several tickets, and inserted Graves's.

WILLIAM F. HAY.

August 1st, 1824.

No. 7.

I do certify that sometime in the latter part of the summer of 1823, John T. Graves, Esq. and myself happened in conversation near the store of Mr. Dearing in Washington. 'Squire Graves asked me how the district that I lived in would vote, or how he stood among the people in the neighborhood: I observed he would get a very good vote, if they could be sure he would vote for Capt. Talbot. 'Squire Graves observed that his friends should not be deceived in him, or that he would not deceive his friends. I supported 'Squire Graves believing that he would vote for Capt. Talbot at the approaching election for governor, on what he said.

JOHN FAVER.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 8.

I certify that about two months previous to the last election for members of the Legislature for this county, a conversation took place between John T. Graves, Esq. and myself, when the question was asked by him, how the people in my neighborhood felt disposed towards him in the approaching election. I observed that the people were generally for Talbot for governor, and would support no man unless he was in favor of him, and that I would deal plainly with him, and would not support any man, unless I had confidence to believe, that he would support Talbot for governor. At this, Doctor Graves replied, you shall not be deceived in *me*, & from the manner of his expression I was firmly convinced, that he would, if replied, I am as much Capt. Talbot's friend as you are, and will do as much for him, and perhaps more. I said my doubts were then removed, gave in my vote, and voted for Mr. Graves, which I would not have done but for the belief that he would have voted for Capt. Talbot, if elected.

THOMAS P. RANDOLPH.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 9.

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August 3d, 1824.

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GIBSON C. WALTON.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 11.

I hereby certify that, Dr. Graves in conversation with myself in August last on the subject of the governor's election, asked me if I ever heard it said, that he would support Capt. Talbot for governor, and then had contradicted the report that he would: I replied, that I had; and he said to me, that he had never promised to support any candidate for governor; and if I was not satisfied on this subject, he referred me to Mr. John Walker for explanation. When I called on Mr. Walker, he told me the same that he has certified to.

JOHN R. ANDERSON.

August 3d, 1824.

No. 12.

Having been called on by Mr. John Walker to state what I heard in relation to Doctor Graves' referring people to him for information of his intention to vote for Captain Talbot for governor, I state the following:—Sometime previous to the last election, Doctor Graves was called on by Mr. Jesse Williams and others in my store, who mentioned that it was reported he was opposed to Captain Talbot for governor. He observed that he had had a conversation with Mr. Walker, and had given him satisfaction upon that subject. He then referred them to Mr. Walker, and remarked to me, if I should hear any person doubting upon the subject, to refer them to Mr. John Walker for satisfaction. I told him that I would do so; and recollect of having done so, to several persons.

JAMES M. ANDERSON.

August 4th, 1824.

I now come to that part of his address which relates to a controversy between us about the new County bill. The facts are these: The new County bill was defeated upon party principles; for that after the bill had passed the senate, and a full and fair discussion of its merits had taken place, it was whispered about that the Troup interest would be injured very materDoctor Graves has considered that himself and friends had a lien upon all the votes in that section of the county; and as by the exertion I had made use of in the Legislature to obtain for them a new county, I was about to receive a considerable support there, the plan was formed to put me down. But I trust there is virtue and integrity enough among the people in that quarter, to reject with contempt this presumptuous and arrogant attempt to put down others, and force upon them candidates for their support; for Doctor Graves recommended in his address to the people, "to *support their real friends*, to-wit: Dr Pope, Maj. Cooper, and James Rembert, Esqr." Having expressed my feelings in relation to the [redacted] M. Graves, and having sufficient time to reconsider as to remove the stigma to be placed upon [redacted] and being under the impression he was not disposed to do me justice, I wrote him a letter, and after explaining to his satisfaction the reasons which influenced me in writing the letter to Wm. Little, Esq. I concluded with the following:—"You also give it as your opinion that "the majority of the Wilkes representation voted for the passage of that bill from peculiar motives, and that you shall always think so." As one of the representation, I have stated publicly, (and this frequently) I now repeat it, that it is a most infamous libel upon the character of the representation from this county. It is an imputation under which no man of honorable sentiment, and conscious of his own integrity, can permit himself to rest, and which I trust in the exercise of your own judgment and reflection, you will feel bound to remove. Expecting an early reply."

I am, &c. W. C. LYMAN.

This letter was dated the 21st July, and was handed to Mr. Graves, by Capt. Hay. Soon after which I received the following letter from Mr. Graves by the hands of James Rembert, Esq.

"WASHINGTON, July 21, 1824.

Sir—I received your letter by Capt. Hay on the subject of my address to the citizens on the south side of Little river. As it would require some time for me to enter into an explanation of that matter, I by way of a letter, propose to meet you in Mr. Rice's long room at 1-2 past one o'clock. This will be handed you by Mr. James Rembert, Esq. &c. &c

Col. W. C. Lyman.

JOHN T. GRAVES."

Always holding myself ready to meet any man, either privately or publicly, or in any fair and honorable way, I accepted the proposition. And I regret exceedingly, that I neglected taking a friend with me to witness the conversation; if I had done so, much newspaper controversy might have been prevented. Upon the honor of a gentleman, I give the substance of the conversation; After explaining to

see the reasons which induced him to write the address, he came to this conclusion, and I will repeat his words as near as I now can recollect, the substance I know to be true: "Col. Lyman, I have concluded in my own mind to decline offering for the Legislature, and I intend addressing the public next week, in which the difference that has existed between us, in relation to the charge I make against you in my address to the citizens on the south side of Little River, shall be cleared up to your satisfaction, and I will submit the piece to you for your inspection before it goes to the press"—I expressed myself satisfied; and we parted. In about an hour afterwards Mr. Graves called and informed me, that he was not prepared to say that he was no candidate but believed he should still continue as one. On Tuesday, the 23d, he handed me his address; I looked it over, and expressed myself not entirely satisfied, and stated to him, that as he had inserted my letter to W. Little, Esq it was but justice that my letter to him, explanatory of that letter, should also be inserted; and we agreed positively to the insertion of the following sentence, which was to be placed immediately after these words: "But Col. Lyman's last letter exculpates me entirely," and *I am bound to do him equal justice by removing the charge made against him in my address.* These are as near the words made use of as I can now recollect. I am confident that the substance is true. Now, instead of the address being as was first intended it should be, to clear up charges against me, it is as I conceive quite the reverse. Whether I have had justice done me in it, is for the public to judge. For my part I scorn to take an advantage, I ask none in any respect whatever. That John T. Graves, Esq. has sought to take advantage of me, for the purpose of injuring me in the estimation of the people there is no doubt. If he had possessed a sufficient degree of magnanimity to have done me the same justice before the public, that he has done in private, there would have been no necessity for my saying any thing in relation to this part of the subject.

I am respectfully, &c.

W. C. LYMAN.

July, 1824.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 7 1824.

ANY BODY BUT MR. CRAWFORD.

Whenever in political contentions for principles and men a crooked policy is pursued, and unfairness and distortion of facts are practised, it is natural to conclude that the cause of those who adopt such means, must be desperate indeed, and is unsupported by virtue and patriotism, or by principles of any sort. The presidential question offers a striking example of the correctness of our proposition. The friends of Mr. Crawford have advocated his election on general principles, on the talents and integrity he possesses, and on the faithful discharge of the public duties with which he has been intrusted. Facts have been produced to vindicate his character from the foul aspersions of wicked and corrupt citizens; and whenever he has been accused of misconduct before the councils of the nation, the charges have been victoriously answered, and repelled upon those who brought them forward. The friends of Mr Crawford have publicly and repeatedly given the reasons why they were opposed to the other candidates; they have relied on facts, and on the public acts of those candidates, in all their endeavors to prove that this opposition was honest, and based on strong and indisputable grounds. The friends of Mr. Crawford have had nothing in view but the welfare of the country and the integrity of the republican party, which they sincerely desire to preserve unimpaired, and posterity, will it be believed that the people of America, who claim at the present time such a high rank among the nations of the world, for virtue, religion, and patriotism, could have suffered to be practised the disgraceful intrigues of which Mr. Crawford was to have been the first victim? Fortunately for the nation, the antidote will be given at the same, for it will be recorded also, that the unprincipled and malicious have been foiled in their attempts to blast the character of one of the most distinguished and virtuous citizens of the age. The enemies of Mr. Crawford are now reduced to exclaim, "Any body for the presidency but Crawford," without being able to produce one single argument in su, port of the exclamation.

In fact, since the discomfiture of Edwards & Co., the enemies of Mr. Crawford have abandoned all appearances of opposition with regard to principles; they now con cent themselves with bawling out, "Any body but Crawford." Ask any one of them the reasons why he is opposed to this gentleman, the answer uniformly is, "I don't like him," and no hing more; say to him that Mr. Crawford will certainly be elected by the electoral colleges, he will answer, no, it is impossible: ask who will, and an immediate reply is made, I don't know—I don't care who, provided it is not Crawford. You may as well expect from Mount Atlas to give you the reasons why Perseus changed with the head of Medusa a King into a mountain, as to draw some *plausible arguments and admissible authorities* from he enemies of Mr. Crawford, in support of their opposition. It is true, if Mr. Crawford is elected, that his administration will be modelled after those of Jefferson and Madison, that none but republicans, honest and capable, will be admitted to offices; that corruption, aristocracy and treachery will be no passport to his confidence, and that economy and a strict accountability of public officers will be pursued and required;—consequently, there can be no wonder that a man, whose administration will keep at a distance all sycophants and office hunters—all those little geniuses who have but a great share of arrogance and impudence to recommend them to no see, should be so vehemently opposed. If Mr. Crawford has among his enemies a few distinguished citizens of the country, he can count among his friends nearly all the republicans of '98; all these citizens who opposed the encroachments of the federal administration of John Adams—who by their labours and great exertions succeeded in placing at the head of affairs, the patriarch of the republican party, Thomas Jefferson.

The watch-word of the Ultras is, "Any body but Crawford." The watch word of the democratic party is, *Republicanism and Crawford.* Republicanism first, and secondly, a president, whether he be Crawford or any other man, who will maintain the constitution of the United States in its original form, and preserve the democratic party in its full strength and vigour, and who will keep the federal party down, and their allies the Ultras in *dignified retirement.*

What appears strange to us in the conflict of political opinions in which the people are now engaged, is to see some men who have pretensions to the title of republicans, join the federalists and ultras, and encrease their clamours against Mr. Crawford and the democratic party. Cannot these men perceive the hands that set them at work? can they be so far blinded as not to see the ambition and designs of the prime movers of all this opposition to Mr. Crawford? Why do they let themselves be gulled by these office hunters—those greedy seekers after the good things of this world? will they be rewarded for their support? no. Should these United States have the misfortune to witness an ultra in the presidential chair, the offices will be divided among a chosen few; the loaves and fishes will be only for the knowing ones; and those who will have given their support conscientiously will be disregarded, and a *just* remuneration for their trouble and exertions withheld. Let such men of the latter description redeem their native independence; we do not ask them to support Mr. Crawford, but we wish them to throw aside the veil which covers their eyes—to shake off the servility they have for a few designing and cunning men—in short, to act independently and as becoming American citizens: Should they act thus, and then not support Mr. Crawford, they will nevertheless deserve the respect of his friends—a respect to which a manly and dignified opposition is always entitled.

WILKES COUNTY.

Candidates for the State Legislature.

SENATE.

Bolling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

Thomas Anderson.	John W. Cooper.
John T. Graves	Felix G. Hay.
William C. Lyman.	John H Pope.
James Rembert.	James Render.

From the Fort Hawkins Messenger:

Last week we mentioned the arrival of two boats at this place from Darien, but had not room then to remark that the river is lower than it has been for some years. Those boats had some difficulty in getting up, having been stopped about eighteen miles below this place. We would respectfully inquire the reason of this determination to work on the lower part first, and whether the present commissioners or a majority of them are men whose local situation gives them an interest in the navigation of the Ocmulgee river: or in other words, an interest in the prosperity of Macon and Darien—for, on the navigation of the river, depends in a great degree, the prosperity of those towns; and on their prosperity depends the utility of such navigation.

[COMMUNICATED]

DIED—On Tuesday morning last, at his residence in Lexington, STEPHEN UPSON, Esq. In him Georgia has lost a great, useful and an honest man. By his friends and the community the loss will long be deplored. To a wife and five children it is irreparable.

Notice.

As my wife Sophia Chambers has left my bed and board without any provocation, I forwan all persons from giving her credit on my account, as I shall not pay any debt contracted by her, and from harbouring her as I shall apply to the law against those who do so.

John Chambers.

August 4. 1824. 2t

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One sorrel filly about four years old, one brown bay horse about eight years old, two cows and calves, one bed and furniture, two seal skin trunks, three split bottom chairs, one desk, one cupboard, two rooter ploughs, & two shovel ploughs, two bull guard ploughs two axes, 2 pair gears, one oven, one grindstone, seventeen hogs a field of corn, supposed to be thirty acres and a field of cotton, supposed to be twenty acres; all taken as the property of Medad McLendon, to satisfy an execution in the name of Josiah Wells vs. Medad McLendon and Allen P. Rice, with other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

August 6 1824.

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

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of

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

Eight negroes: viz. Davy, Bob, Sam, Exaline, Docia and her three children Lizey, Ellen, and Emmy, 23 beds, furniture, steads and cords, six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables, six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do, one lot of books well assorted, one mahogany side board, one mahogany card table, one set mahogany dining tables, one chest drawers, six dressing glasses, four small iron pots, two large ditto ditto six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do, one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons, twenty two small dishes, eleven sets plates, eight sets knives and forks, two sets table spoons, one pepper-mill, one spice mill, two coffee mills, eight brass candlesticks, 6 metal do, four pair candle moulds, 6 waiters, four jars, four pair firedogs, 6 sets tea cups and saucers, two sets tea plates, four sets tea spoons, 6 painted cakes and fo-sets, 6 jugs, one tin gallon measure, one sopha, one lot glass ware four sets castors, 1 dearborn wagon, one sorrel horse and 8 cows and calves; levied on as the property of Allen P Rice to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins vs. said Allen P Rice—with sundry other executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety-five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Peteet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Reuben Bennet to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs Reuben Bennet & Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One yoke of Oxen; taken as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy sundry fi fa's against said Willis: property pointed out by Moses P. Willis.

John Burks, D. S.

August 6, 1824.

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

One negro woman named Anny levied on as the property of James Horton, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Horton vs. said Horton; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

The undivided interest of Nathaniel Statham in the estate of John Statham, senr deceased, consisting of the one fifth part of four negroes, and the one ninth part of 808 acres of land, improved, on the waters of Davis's creek, adjoining Samuel Lowtmore; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Abraham Brown, endorsee, vs. Nathaniel Statham and Enoch James.

ALSO,

One dark coloured horse; levied on as the property of William Ferguson to satisfy a fifa in favor of John S. Wilson endorsee vs. said Ferguson.

ALSO,

ON the 1st Tuesday in Sept. next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One negro boy by the name of Elbert; levied on as the property of Richard Phipps to satisfy sundry executions, vs. said Phipps.

ALSO,

One bay mare about ten years of age; levied on as the property of William B. Dudley to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, administrator and administratrix of Reuben Richards, deceased.

ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less, with improvements, lying on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining James Christian and others; levied on as the property of William Bond to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, administrator and administratrix of Reuben Richards, deceased.

Lindsay Oglesby, D. S. E. C.

July 31, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro woman by the name of Delpa; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Shackelford.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Phillis; levied on as the property of Joseph Smith to satisfy a fifa in favor of J. V. Harris, administrator of William Woods, deceased.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

July 30, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six negroes, namely: Reuben, a man about twenty-two years old, Jacob, a boy about sixteen years old, Heuney, a woman supposed to be forty years old, and her three children Tom a boy eleven or twelve years old, Nelly a girl twelve or thirteen years old, and Ray a boy three years old. two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining Richard Fortson and others; all taken as the property of John Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. the estate of the said deceased, property pointed out by Richard Fortson, administrator of said estate, and sold with the exception of the dower for life of Mrs. Milly Willis, widow of said deceased.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James J. Banks and others, on the waters of Wachatchie creek; taken as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fifas for cost, vs. said Napier; sale postponed from June to September.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

July 29, 1824.

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS Nancy Brantley and William Dooly, apply to me for letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Joseph M. Brantley, deceased.

And whereas James Banks, sen. and Peter Alexander, apply to me for letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of William Banks, late of said county, de-

positively to the insertion of the following sentence, which was to be placed immediately after these words: "But Col. Lyman's last letter exculpates me entirely," and *I am bound to do him equal justice by removing the charge made against him in my address.* These are as near the words made use of as I can now recollect. I am confident that the substance is true. Now, instead of the address being as was first intended it should be, to clear up charges against me, it is as I conceive quite the reverse. Whether I have had justice done me in it, is for the public to judge. For my part I scorn to take an advantage. I ask none in any respect whatever. That John T. Graves, Esq. has sought to take advantage of me, for the purpose of injuring me in the estimation of the people there is no doubt. If he had possessed a sufficient degree of magnanimity to have done me the same justice before the public, that he has done in private, there would have been no necessity for my saying any thing in relation to this part of the subject.

I am respectfully, &c.

W. C. LYMAN.

, 1824.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 7 1824.

ANY BODY BUT MR. CRAWFORD.

Whenever in political contentions for principles and men a crooked policy is pursued, and unfairness and distortion of facts are practised, it is natural to conclude that the cause of those who adopt such means, must be desperate indeed, and is unsupported by virtue and patriotism, or by principles of any cor The presidential question offers a striking example of the correctness of our proposition. The friends of Mr. Crawford have advocated this election on general principles, on the talents and integrity he possesses, and on the faithful discharge of the public duties with which he has been intrusted. Facts have been produced to vindicate his character from the foul aspersions of wicked and corrupt citizens; and whenever he has been accused of misconduct before the councils of the nation, the charges have been victoriously answered, and repelled upon those who brought them forward. The friends of Mr Crawford have publicly and repeatedly given the reasons why they were opposed to the other candidates; they have relied on facts, and on the public acts of those candidates, in all their endeavors to prove that this opposition was honest, and based on strong and indisputable grounds. The friends of Mr. Crawford have had nothing in view but the welfare of the country and the integrity of the republican party, which they sincerely desire to preserve unimpaired, and uncontaminated by federalism and ultraism. In short, the conduct of the friends of Mr. Crawford has been fair, open, and undisguised: Their policy has been plain and straight; they never have attempted to pervert facts, nor the public acts and measures of the other candidates: they can boldly challenge the minutest scrutiny in the means they have employed to insure the election of their favorite candidate. What has been the conduct of the friends of the other candidates!

The public acts and measures of Mr. Crawford have been thoroughly investigated by the authorities of the country. He came out from these ordeals free from the stains which a desperate faction wanted to attach to his name. Were his enemies satisfied of the many trials he manfully sustained? Did they acknowledge the decisions of men having the confidence of the people? No. Facts have been falsified; men have been bribed to impeach the character of Mr. Crawford; conspiracies have been formed to destroy his reputation by traducing him before the nation as a peculator; they have perverted his reports to Congress, and maliciously given such constructions to his opinions and recommendations, which were not justifiable by the language in which they were communicated, and by the circumstances which produced them. He has been abused and slandered on all sides; men high in office have countenanced the malevolence of his enemies; they have supplied with their purses and their influence, a set of unprincipled and rotten-hearted individuals who for emolument and office offered to stab the fair fame of the object of their common hatred. When these things are recorded in history, and read by our

most and treachery will be no passport to his confidence, and that economy and a strict accountability of public officers will be pursued and required;—consequently, there can be no wonder that a man, whose administration will keep at a distance all sycophants and office hunters—all those little geniuses who have but a great share of arrogance and impudence to recommend them to notice, should be so vehemently opposed. If Mr. Crawford has among his enemies a few distinguished citizens of the country, he can count among his friends nearly all the republicans of '98; all those citizens who opposed the encroachments of the federal administration of John Adams—who by their labours and great exertions succeeded in placing at the head of affairs, the patriarch of the republican party, Thomas Jefferson.

The watch-word of the Ultras is, "Any body but Crawford." The watch word of the democratic party is, *Republicanism and Crawford.* Republicanism first, and secondly, a president, whether he be Crawford or any other man who will maintain the constitution of the United States in its original form, and preserve the democratic party in its full strength and vigour, and who will keep the federal party down, and their allies the Ultras in *dignified retirement.*

What appears strange to us in the conflict of political opinions in which the people are now engaged, is to see some men who have pretensions to the title of republicans, join the federalists and ultras, and encrease their clamour against Mr. Crawford and the democratic party. Cannot these men perceive the hands that set them at work? Can they be so far blinded as not to see the ambition and designs of the prime movers of all this opposition to Mr. Crawford? Why do they let themselves be guiled by these office hunters—those greedy seekers after the good things of this world? will they be rewarded for their support? no. Should these United States have the misfortune to witness an ultra in the presidential chair, the offices will be divided among a chosen few; the loaves and fishes will be only for the knowing ones; and those who will have given their support conscientiously will be disregarded, and a *just* remuneration for their trouble and exertions withheld. Let such men of the latter description redeem their native independence; we do not ask them to support Mr. Crawford, but we wish them to throw aside the veil which covers their eyes—to shake off the servility they have for a few designing and cunning men—in short, to act independently and as becoming American citizens: Should they act thus, and then not support Mr. Crawford, they will nevertheless deserve the respect of his friends—a respect to which a manly and dignified opposition is always entitled.

WILKES COUNTY.

Candidates for the State Legislature.

SENATE.

Bolling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

Thomas Anderson.	John W. Cooper.
John T. Graves	Felix G. Hay.
William C. Lyman.	John H. Pope.
James Rembert.	James Render.

From the Fort Hawkins Messenger:

Last week we mentioned the arrival of two boats at this place from Darien, but had not room then to remark that the river is lower than it has been for some years. Those boats had some difficulty in getting up, having been stopped about eighteen miles below here by the trees which had fallen into the river. Capt. Cutter, the owner of the boats, who is a man above ordinary enterprise, employed some additional hands, and succeeded in removing the obstacles from that place to Macon. He passed two sand bars, in getting over which he had some little difficulty, but nothing when compared to the logs and trash in the river.

It is worthy of remark that Capt. Cutter, in removing those trees, did more effectual work towards clearing out the river than has ever been done heretofore by the public hands that are at work on it. Those hands, we understand, are at work near the junction of this and the Oconee river, where but little needs to be done—or at any rate where it cannot be so much required as it is within a few miles of this place. Our inquiries into this subject have not been extensive, but the best information we have been able to obtain, is, that a vote could not be got by the commissioners for working first upon the upper part of the river.

John Chambers.

August 4, 1824. 3t.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One sorrel filly about four years old, one brown bay horse about eight years old, two cows and calves, one bed and furniture, two seal skin trunks, three split bottom chairs, one desk, one cupboard, two rooter ploughs & two shovel ploughs, two bu. zuard ploughs, two axes, 2 pair gears, one oven, one grindstone, seventeen hogs, a field of corn, supposed to be thirty acres, and a field of cotton, supposed to be twenty acres; all taken as the property of Medad McLendon, to satisfy an execution in the name of Josiah Wells vs. Medad McLendon and Allen P. Rice, with other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

August 6 1824.

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

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph A. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the forkof Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P. Rice, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd: property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

August 3, 1824.

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

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

One negro woman named Ann; levied on as the property of James Horton, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Horton vs. said Horton; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

The undivided interest of Nathaniel Statham in the estate of John Statham, senr deceased, consisting of the one fifth part of four negroes, and the one ninth part of 808 acres of land, improved, on the waters of Davis's creek, adjoining Samuel Lowe more; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Abraham Brown, endorsee, vs. Nathaniel Statham and Enoch James.

ALSO,

One dark coloured horse; levied on as the property of William Ferguson to satisfy a fifa in favor of John S. Wilson endorsee vs. said Ferguson.

ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Dove's creek, improved, adjoining James Christian, one cow and yearling, one sow and six pigs, and nine shoats; levied on as the property of William Bond to satisfy a fifa in favor of W. & J. O. Whipple, for Jesse Whipple vs. said Bond.

ALSO,

400 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Shoal creek, adjoining Be ford Brown and others; levied on as the property of Barnard Kelly to satisfy sundry fifas from a justices' court; levied on by Jesse Neims, constable, and returned to me; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

222 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining Gaines Thompson and others; levied on as the property of Ambrose King to satisfy sundry fifas from a justices' court, levied by William Bond, constable, and returned to me

Gaines Thompson, D.S.E.C.

July 31, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit;

One negro woman by the name of Delpa; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Shackelford.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Phillis; levied on as the property of Joseph Smith to satisfy a fifa in favor of J. V. Harris, administrator of William Woods, deceased.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

July 30, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six negroes, namely: Reuben, a man about twenty-two years old, Jacob, a boy about sixteen years old, Heuney, a woman supposed to be forty years old, and her three children Tom a boy eleven or twelve years old, Nelly a girl twelve or thirteen years old, and Ray a boy three years old. two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining Richard Fortson and others; all taken as the property of John Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. the estate of the said deceased, property pointed out by Richard Fortson, administrator of said estate, and sold with the exception of the dower for life of Mrs. Milly Willis, widow of said deceased.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James J. Banks and others, on the waters of Wachatchie creek; taken as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fifas for cost, vs. said Napier; sale postponed from June to September.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

July 29, 1824.

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS Nancy Brantley and William Dooly, apply to me for letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Joseph M. Brantley, deceased.

And whereas James Banks, sen. and Peter Alexander, apply to me for letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of William Banks, late of said county, deceased.

And whereas Edmond Shackelford applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of John Taylor, late of said county, deceased.

And whereas Sarah E. Edwards and Augustine Edwards, apply to me for letters of administration, on the estate and effects of James Edwards, late of said county, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased persons, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters of administration, and letters of administration with the will annexed, should not be granted unto the said applicants.

Given under my hand at office, this 31st day of July, 1824

JOB WESTON, C. C. O. E. C.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } exrs.

March 2, 1824.

From the Washington City Gazette.

GEORGIA CLAIM.

The claim of Georgia upon the United States, as urged by her Representatives and Governor, for the extinction of the Indian title within the limits of the state, has, in several of the partizan prints of the day, been grossly misrepresented. These prints endeavor to make an impression on the public mind, that Georgia finds fault with the general government for civilizing the Indians, which is not the fact. The following is a correct view of the case.

By a Convention, in 1802, the U. States in virtue of a cession of an immense body of land by Georgia, contracted to extinguish the Indian title within the state. The complaint of Georgia is, that the general government has failed to comply with this contract; and not only failed to comply, but made permanent grants of land in the state to Indians whose title the United States had contracted to extinguish. Nay, more. All the measures of the Secretary of War have tended to perpetuate the residence of those Indians within the limits of Georgia, as freeholders. The reader will perceive, therefore, that the complaint of Georgia is not, that the United States *civilize* the Indians, but that they civilize them *in Georgia, contrary to the contract of the Convention.* The Georgians wish them to be civilized *on territorial lands of the United States*, where the general government, having exclusive jurisdiction, may civilize them with a prospect of permanency.

The course which Mr. Calhoun, under whose control the Indian Department is, has pursued in this affair, is the strangest imaginable. He has not only neglected to carry the provisions of the Convention with Georgia *into effect* when opportunity offered, but he has opposed the fulfilment of them, by supporting the demands of the Indians to remain in Georgia; and last winter he brought a number of the chiefs to Washington, negociated with them, in a diplomatic form, as the agents of a sovereign and independent power, and countenanced them in addressing a memorial to Congress in opposition to the claim of Georgia and the stipulations of the Convention of 1802.

It is believed that Mr. Calhoun was influenced to this unjustifiable method of proceeding by considerations entirely selfish. He wished, it is thought, to shew the Georgians that *he* was the person to whom they should look for an extinguishment of the Indian title, to convince them that *he* could either prevent or effect the desired object, and that, if they wished to succeed, they must support *him* in his political views and measures. That an officer of the general government should labor to induce the United States to violate a solemn engagement, to the disadvantage of one of the states of the Union, is monstrous, but true. —Gen. Jackson, it is understood, participated in this scandalous scheme of Mr. Calhoun's: And it is not at all surprising that the representatives and executive authority of Georgia have with warmth, remonstrated against such an utter disregard of the public faith, calculated at once to cast a stigma on the character of the General Government, and to alienate from it the affections of the people.

If they can be enlightened, christianized, and civilized, so much the better. But long experience has shewn, that, with the North American Indians at least, this is of difficult execution and doubtful issue. At any rate, after having cleared so vast a portion of our country from the savages, after having, for half a century, pursued the policy of extinguishing the Indian titles to land and transplanting the Aborigines from one situation to another, and when the general government is *still pursuing the same policy in all other states and territories*, it is not for the United States, or rather for Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, to deny to Georgia the faith of a binding contract, what is conceded without contract, to every other section of the Union and its dependencies.

Public Opinion in Pennsylvania.

The current of public feelings has been checked, and the torrent of principle in rushing from every mountain and heard in every valley of Pennsylvania. The clamour of faction ceases, and the small, still, pursuasive voice of reason is listened to with attention. The state of public opinion in this Commonwealth is not what it was. Instead of shouting in the vallies and echoing from the hills, the name of Jackson, we now see "the smith stand with his hammer in thus; the whilst" the correspondence is read, and a war of extermination made by a Democratic candidate against the Democratic Party, which he denounces as a *Monster*. Instead of the name of Jackson having been on the 4th of July "freshly remembered in our flowing cups, and loudly cheered, we heard the voice of Principle and of men, demanding a restoration of those good old usages, and an adherence to those landmarks of party which has given to us a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe, and which are to give us a Crawford. The formation of a Convention to frame an electoral ticket to his favour, becomes daily more popular, and at a meeting of the Democratic Delegates from all the districts in Beaver County, on the 29th of June, it was *unanimously* resolved to support the national Candidates. There does not appear to be any disposition to coil together the late Harrisburg Convention, therefore there is no other way left than by the call of a singular Convention to comply with the wishes of the Democratic party, and promulge the great change in public opinion. In the regular toasts drank in Pennsylvania, on the anniversary of Independence, general Jackson was nearly forgotten. He was not named in ten of them, and in some of these, he was praised as a general but not spoken of as a statesman, or worthy to be president of the U. States.—*Dem Press.*

A New Rule of Subtraction.

A labouring man purchased a cow of a farmer, in the State of Maine, for thirty dollars, one half to be paid in cash, the other half in labour. One day while at work threshing in the farmer's barn (not knowing that any one was near him) he began to soliloquize in the following manner: "Take one from two leaves three; and two from two leaves four; and three from two leaves five. That's the case; my master's cow never will be paid for." The farmer, overhearing the soliloquy, and knowing the man's honesty, went to him and told him that he had paid for the cow.

COTTON WARE-HOUSE,
AUGUSTA.

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planters' Hotel, belonging to S. Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. Kimball & Co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant

His attention will be exclusively devoted to his business and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support.

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire.

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him.

Augusta, June 19, 1824. 31—3m

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Ware-house

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Ga. 1st July, 1824

JOSIAH Ammason, W M Booker, John Bailey, Jacob Bentley, Arch. Bryan, Robert Brown, Abi Bentley, C Brooks, S S Brooks, Sarah Brook, C Culberhouse, C. Coats, Mildred Carlton, Parker Callaway, Po y Coomb, of G Pinkston, Joseph Campbell, R B Dearing, F B Donnell 2, W Davis, Donni Dent, W Evans, W Elliot, Mary H Egan, John B Egan, Ann Formby, Wiley Frederick, nn Green, Jesse Gaby 2, W Grant, Elizabeth Gibson, Mrs Gardsmith, Robert Goren, Robert Graham, R J Holliday, John Holmes, R Henderson, Ivy Holliday, Richard Hivard, Mrs Evans, Dr. Jones, John Kingsmore, John E. Little, Samuel C. Leech, W Leonard, John Lee, Charles Matter, Henry Mills, James Montgomery, Ezra Maddox, Cynthia McLendon, Francis McLendon, John Nesbett, C H Nelson, J B Nelson, M T Paxton, J L Plunkett, Dennis Paschal, Moses Powell, W Robertson 4, Leannah Ruddle, John R Robinson, Holland Revjere, Sander W Ray, Ruth Strozier, James Sandford 2, W Snelson, Henry Spratlin, Arnold Stoker, John Sherman, John Shoemaker, R W Sessions, John Stark, Moses Shine, James Shirley, W W Stokes, Ann Shamblin, M. Steed, C F Sherburne Smith, Wright 6, Ransom Tuggle, Robert Thomas, Sherod Towns, W Watkins, John Walker, 3, Benjamin Williams, Jeheil Watson, Luke Watkins, B West, Roland Williams—102

James Wingfield, P. M.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs Royland Beasley; property pointed out in said fifa

R. J. Willis D. S. W. C.
July 28, 1824.

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
July 2, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in October next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, lying in said county, on Little River, adjoining Charles R Carter, and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Richard Hilyard, deceased. This tract of land is to be sold again owing to the former purchaser not having complied with the terms of the sale. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

William W. Hilyard, ex'r.
July 22, 1824. 30—3t

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations*, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful, in the general, to inns of the up country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE

Washington, Ga July 1st, 1824.

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Wilkes county, Georgia, a negro man by the name of GUY, about five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexioned, with a scar on one side of his face, and about thirty years old. I expect the said negro will aim to get to the neigh-

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.
Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x
July 20, 1824 m9m

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

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.
December 1, 1823. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 19th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

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

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack on county, on the waters of Sands creek, containing two hundred acres, more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased and to be old for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed.
March 3, 1824. m9m

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

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.
Feb 4, 1824.

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1-2 acres of land in the county of

be civilized on territorial lands of the United States, where the general government, having exclusive jurisdiction, may civilize them with a prospect of permanency.

The course which Mr. Calhoun, under whose control the Indian Department is, has pursued in this affair, is the strangest imaginable. He has not only neglected to carry the provisions of the Convention with Georgia into effect when opportunity offered, but he has opposed the fulfilment of them, by supporting the demands of the Indians to remain in Georgia; and last winter he brought a number of the chiefs to Washington, negociated with them, in a diplomatic form, as the agents of a sovereign and independent power, and countenanced them in addressing a memorial to Congress in opposition to the claim of Georgia and the stipulations of the Convention of 1802.

It is believed that Mr. Calhoun was influenced to this unjustifiable method of proceeding by considerations entirely selfish. He wished, it is thought, to shew the Georgians that he was the person to whom they should look for an extinguishment of the Indian title, to convince them that he could either prevent or effect the desired object, and that, if they wished to succeed, they must support him in his political views and measures. That an officer of the general government should labor to induce the United States to violate a solemn engagement, to the disadvantage of one of the states of the Union, is monstrous, but true. —Gen. Jackson, it is understood, participated in this scandalous scheme of Mr. Calhoun's: And it is not at all surprising that the representatives and executive authority of Georgia have with warmth, remonstrated against such an utter disregard of the public faith, calculated at once to cast a stigma on the character of the General Government, and to alienate from it the affections of the patriotic state of Georgia.

It is, doubtless, deeply to be lamented that the principle of civilization should be so far repugnant to that of the hunter state, as to compel the Indians, time after time, to relinquish their lands. But what is founded in nature, cannot be altered by human regulations. In every thing in creation the weaker principle gives way to the stronger. Among a barbarous people, superior individual strength overpowers the inferior. In civilized life, the superior strength of the community puts down the comparatively inferior strength of the individual. Civilization, being the more powerful principle, because it cherishes a greater number of human beings, eradicates the hunter state; and the contest for dominion is embittered by the animosity of different races of men. It is so. It is the order of nature; and therefore, with due acquiescence in the wisdom and goodness of Providence, we are to suppose that it is necessarily so. All that the white men can do, is to soften the destiny of the Indians extermination made by a Democratic candidate against the Democratic Party, which he denounces as a *Monster*. Instead of the name of Jackson having been on the 4th of July so freshly remembered in our flowing cups, and loudly cheered, we heard the voice of Principle and of men, demanding a restoration of those good old usages, and an adherence to those landmarks of party which has given to us a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe, and which are to give us a Crawford. The formation of a Convention to frame an electoral ticket in his favour, becomes daily more popular, and at a meeting of the Democratic Delegates from all the districts in Beaver County, on the 29th of June, it was *unanimously* resolved to support the national Candidates. There does not appear to be any disposition to coil together the late Harrisburg Convention, therefore there is no other way left than by the call of a similar Convention to comply with the wishes of the Democratic party, and promulge the great change in public opinion. In the regular toasts drank in Pennsylvania, on the anniversary of Independence, general Jackson was nearly forgotten. He was not named in ten of them, and in some of these, he was praised as a general but not spoken of as a Statesman, or worthy to be president of the U. States.—*Dem Press.*

A New Rule of Subtraction.

A labouring man purchased a cow of a farmer, in the State of Maine, for thirty dollars, one half to be paid in cash, the other half in labour. One day while at work threshing in the farmer's barn (not knowing that any one was near him) he began to soliloquize in the following manner: "Take one from two leaves three; and two from two leaves four; and three from two leaves five. That's the case; my master's cow never will be paid for." The farmer, overhearing the soliloquy, stepped into the barn and told the laborer if he would prove it to be the case he would give him the cow, and pay him for what labor he had done. The laborer readily agreed to do it, and began in the following manner "I have now been married nearly four years; the first year my wife had a child, that's one from two and leaves three; the second year she had another, that is two from two & leaves four, the third year she had another, which is three from two & leaves five. Now I have five instead of two to support, and I fear I shall never be able to pay for the cow." The farmer immediately paid him for his labour, and gave up his note for the cow.

Dr. A. Armistead,

HAVING located himself at Petersburg, he offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity. He flatters himself from his assiduous application to business, to share a part of public patronage

July 30, 1824. 31—6t

forms great security from fire The subscribers will also attend to receiving and forwarding any produce or merchandize confided to their care.

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Ga. 1st July, 1824

JOSIAH Ammason, W M Booker, John Bailey, Jacob Bentley, Arch. Bryan Robert Brown, Abi Bentley, Brooks S S Brooks, Sarah Brook C Culberhouse, C Coats Mildred Carlton, Parker Callaway Polly Coombs of G Pinkston Joseph Campbell R B Dearing F B Donnell z. W Davis, Denny Dent, W Evan W. Elliot, Mary H Egan, John B Egan, Ann Franby Wiley Frederick nn Green Jesse Gaskins W Grant Elizabeth Gibson, Mrs Goldsmith, Elbert Goren Robert Graham R J Holliday John Holmes, R Henderson Ivy Holliday, Richard Hyard, Mrs Evan Dr Jones John Kingsmore, John E. Little, Samuel C. Leech W Lennard John Lee, Charles Mattox Henry Mills, James Montgomery Ezra Maddox Cynthia McLendon, Francis McLendon John Nesbett C H Nelson J B Nelson, M T Paxton, J L Plunkett Dennis Paschal, Moses Powell, W Robertson 4. Leannah Ruddle, John R Robinson, Holland Revjere, Sander W Ray, Ruth Strozier James Sandford 2, W Snelson, Henry Spratlin Arnold Stoker, John Sherman, John Shoemaker R W Sessions, John Stark, Moses Shine, James Shirley, W W Stokes, Ann Shamblin, M Steed, C F Sherburne Smith & Wright 6, Ransom Tuggle Robert Thomas, Sherod Towns, W Watkins John Walker, S. Benjamin Williams, Jeheil Watson Luke Watkins, B West, Roland Williams —102

James Wingfield, P. M.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to William H Carter are hereby notified, that immediate payment is required, or redress will be sought at law.—His papers have been deposited in the hands of James Rembert, Esq.

William H. Carter.

July 29, 1824. 31—3t

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Ethelbert F. Semmes, deceased are hereby notified to render in their accounts, legally authenticated.

Joseph W. Luckett,
Adm'r. with the will annexed.

July 8, 1824. 29—3t

All Persons

HAVING demands against the estate of Thomas Semmes, late of this county, deceased, are required to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted will please make payment to

A. G. SEMMES, ex'r.

Wilkes co. July 22, 1824. 30—6t

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, lying in said county, on Little River, adjoining Charles B Carter, and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Richard Hilyard, deceased. This tract of land is to be sold again owing to the former purchaser not having complied with the terms of the sale. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

William W. Hilyard, ex'r.

July 22, 1824. 30—3t

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain regulations, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful in the general, to inns of the up country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE

Washington, Ga July 1st, 1824.

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Wilkes county, Georgia, a negro man by the name of GUY, about five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complected, with a scar on one side of his face, and about thirty years old. I expect the said negro will aim to get to the neighborhood of Charleston, S. Carolina, as he was brought from that place a few years ago.

Thomas Prather.

July 20, 1824. 30—3t

☞ The Editors of the South-Carolina State Gazette are requested to give three insertions to the above advertisement.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Richard Hilyard, deceased. This tract of land is to be sold again owing to the former purchaser not having complied with the terms of the sale. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

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July 22, 1824. 30—3t

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Thomas Prather.

July 20, 1824. 30—3t

☞ The Editors of the South-Carolina State Gazette are requested to give three insertions to the above advertisement.

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

HERMON MERCER, adm'r.

March 1, 1824.

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

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

July 20, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack on county, on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres, more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed.

March 3, 1824. m9m

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

Ichabod Holmes, ad[illegible]

Feb 4, 1824.

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1-2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,
Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson, dec'd.

May 28, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased, consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg, also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District, No. 405, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] *WASHINGTON*, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1824. [No 33.

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

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

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

WILKES COUNTY.
Candidates for the State Legislature.

SENATE.
Bolling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE
Thomas Anderson. John W Cooper.
John T Graves. Felix G Hay.
William C. Lyman. John H Pope
James Rembert James Reader.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. HAYNES, Esq of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.
March 15, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hof, deceased.

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

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

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.
Feb 5, 1824. m9m

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

[*Communication*]

"*Facts are stubborn things.*"

Mr. Guieu,—

As the controversy between Mr. Graves and Col. Lyman has been laid before the public, and both have appealed to that public for a decision, I exercise a privilege on this occasion which these two gentlemen have granted to me as a component part of the community, and which, if they had not done so, could have been exercised without being guilty of intrusion in this affair. Without further preface I proceed to the examination of the controversy.

Mr. Graves is accused of having practised deception at the last election for members of the legislature. To substantiate the charge, certificates have been produced by Col. Lyman from men of high standing in the county. To controvert the certificates of those gentlemen, Mr. Graves has nothing to produce but his own word; consequently the odds are fearfully against him. But, however high stand the signers of the certificates; however predisposed may a certain portion of the citizens of the county be against Mr. Graves, I am certain that the following remarks, supported by unconvertible facts, will contribute in removing the prejudices which may have been entertained against that gentleman; for the facts are notorious and cannot be denied by any man who has resided in the county for two years.

The county has been, and still is divided into two parties, denominated the Clark party & the Crawford party. Their respective strengths have been pretty well balanced as regarded state matters. In regard to the presidential question, a great majority of the people is in favor of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Graves has always been a member of the Crawford party, and considered as such by the Clark party. He was elected once to the legislature by the Crawford party conjointly with a small number of Clark votes, and from private esteem supported him At the last election he was elected by only one vote majority over Col. Campbell, a Clarkite, who was not a candidate. The reasons why he did no get a greater number of votes and Dr. Pope was not elected, must be explained.

As it was said before, the county is divided in two parties. That part of the county which lies in the north, of which Mallorysville is the central point, is inhabited generally by Clarkites: they are there in the majority. That part lying in the south, and a little to the east and west of south, is inhabited by individuals friendly to Mr. Crawford, and are there in overwhelming majority. The other parts of the county are pretty well divided At all elections, the north and south give the most votes; and as they turn out decide the elections. It will readily assurance enough that they would not vote, if elected to the legislature, for Col. Troup. The Crawford candidates had to be more on their guard. They could not take a decided stand against Capt. Talbot, knowing the great respect generally entertained for him, and the uncertainty of the feelings of this gentleman as regarded the presidential question. The Crawford candidates were determined not to compromit the integrity of the party, nor the interest of Mr. Crawford, by too hasty declarations. Besides, it had been rumoured that Captain Talbot had expressed himself in favour of Mr. Crawford's claims to the presidency. All these considerations led the Crawford candidates to pause, and to reflect upon what was best to be done, to ensure their election, well aware that the Clarkites would use all means to defeat it. The report of Capt. Talbot having declared himself in favor of Mr. Crawford, acquired more actuality by gentlemen of undoubted veracity in whose presence Capt. Talbot made the declaration. Mr. Graves was one of the Crawford candidates who was more anxious to hear Capt. Talbot come out in favor of Mr Crawford. The intimacy which had existed between his father and Capt. Talbot, and the respect he had entertained personally for him naturally led him to wish a coincidence of feelings in regard to the presidential question, if not on other points. Thus matters stood when a few private friends of Mr. Graves, Clarkites, asked him his opinion respecting the governor's election. The answers of Mr. Graves have never been as positive as they were desired; and the reasons were obvious at the time. Mr. Graves knew the report in circulation, that Capt. Talbot had declared himself in favor of Mr. Crawford; he knew that a great many of his political friends were opposed to Capt. Talbot; he knew that the governor's election would have some influence on the presidential question. As he to declare himself positively in favor of Captain Talbot, without knowing the truth of the report prevailing, that he was friendly to the election of Mr Crawford? Was he to forfeit the confidence of his political friends by blindly supporting a man for governor who had ever been the bosom friend of Gen. Clark? Was he to put in jeopardy the ascendancy the democratic party was to acquire in the ensuing legislature, by promising to give his vote to one of its opponents? No. Some friends of Capt. Talbot, and one who is distinguished for his electioneering talents, have publicly said to some friends of Mr. Crawford, and to me particularly, that all the citizens of the county ought to join in favor of Capt. Talbot, for there was no doubt, that if he were elected governor, he would support Crawford. This was reported to Mr. Graves. But on the other heard to say, that they were certain Mr Graves would not vote for Capt. Talbot as governor. Under this impression, and knowing that the friends of Mr. Graves living on Little river would not turn out generally, the Clarkites put upon their tickets the name of Colonel Campbell, who was not a candidate, but who had written to some friends here, while on his way to the Creek Agency, that he would serve if elected. If Mr. Graves had been supported by the Clarkites, how comes it that Col. Campbell had only one vote less than Mr. Graves, the only Crawford candidate elected? How comes it that a great many citizens did not know that Col. Campbell was to be run, only on the day of election? Why this concealment—this intrigue—this shameful tergiversation if Graves was considered a Clark candidate? That he *was not so considered* and supported by the party, the circumstances attending the election abundantly prove. The members of the Clark party knew the sentiments of Mr. Graves respecting the presidential question; they knew he had firmness enough to disregard all private consideration when the good of the country required such a sacrifice consequently, the most powerful exertions, aided by intrigue and underhand dealings, were used to prevent his election; and they would have succeeded if a few Clarkites, guided by some honorable feelings, had not refused to vote for a man who was not a candidate. Yet he is accused of misleading those very men who deliberately and actively exerted themselves to defeat his election! Mr. Graves also was not supported by all the members of his own party.

The citizens on Little river, finding it a grievance the great distance of the court house to their section of the county, determined to petition for the formation of a new county. It was natural for them to declare that they would vote only for those candidates who would pledge themselves to support their petition. All the candidates made this declaration, and pledged themselves: the friends of Mr. Crawford conscientiously and without "peculiar motives:" the Clarkites, with the greatest joy, promised to support the petition, but with *peculiar motives*. What were those motives? Facts.—The south of the county has always been a check to the ambition and encroachments of the Clarkites—to their getting all the county offices, and to their carrying all general elections in their own way. Without the south, the county would be in a great measure at the mercy of the Clarkites. For this reason, they joyfully promised to support the division of the county. This was their peculiar motive, which they have not denied, and dare not deny. To show more forcibly that this was actually the motive which actuated them, why the citizens on Little river against the Crawford candidates, before the election. They reported that Dr. Pope and Mr. Graves were opposed to the formation of a new county. This report gained credit because the citizens of Little river knew that the main strength of the Crawford party being with them, the candidates of the party would naturally be opposed to a division, as her suffrages would have less chance of being elected by the other sections of the county. They were willing, however, to support the Crawford tickets but their private interest called loudly in a direction which might interfere with the interest of the party. How were they to act to conciliate these clashing interests? On one side, the Clarkites artfully insinuated that the Crawford candidates would not support the new county; on the other, they could not consistently with their political principles, support men who differed so widely with them on so many material points, but who, through interested motives, would indubitably vote for the formation of the new county. In this perplexing situation; many of the citizens of Little river abstained from voting: they could not vote for men who, as they were told, would not support the new county, though of the same political opinions; and they could not vote for men to whom they were opposed in principle. Hence the loss of the election of Dr Pope, and probably of the other Crawford candidates. The citizens of Little river now see the intrigues practised by the Clarkites; they have been deceived by them; and the support they have given to the new county bill must be duly appreciated: at the next election the citizens of Little river will no doubt show their real feelings. Mr. Graves voted for the bill agreeably to his promise; he is willing to do so again [illegible] of his interest, says Col. Lyman says. The bill did not pass; the Clarkites have been disappointed; they expected to rule the next election. But since the last election, the feelings of the citizens of the county have materially changed; they begin to see the errors into which the Clark leaders have thrown them; and should a new county be formed, their ascendancy would not be so great as they anticipate: Mr. Crawford has for his friends at this moment, an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the county. JUSTATIA.

BRITISH OPINION
OF OUR
NEW TARIFF.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We refer our readers to the United States Tariff Bill in another column, which will produce a great sensation in our manufacturing

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hof, deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.

Harriett Hoff, adm'x.

July 6, 1824.

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

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb 4, 1824. m9m

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824

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

HARVOY MERCER, adm'r.

March 1, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased, consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Peter burg, also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District No. 305, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6, 1824

the certificates; however prejudiced may a certain portion of the citizens of the county be against Mr. Graves, I am certain that the following remarks, supported by incontrovertible facts, will contribute in removing the prejudices which may have been entertained against that gentleman; for the facts are notorious and cannot be denied by any man who has resided in the county for two years.

The county has been, and still is, divided into two parties, denominated the Clark party & the Crawford party. Their respective sire guns have been pretty well balanced as regarded state matters. In regard to the presidential question, a great majority of the people is in favor of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Graves has always been a member of the Crawford party and considered as such by the Clark party. He was elected once to the legislature by the Crawford party conjointly with a small number of Clark votes, who from private esteem supported him. At the last election he was elected by only one vote majority over Col. Campbell, a Clarkite, who was not a candidate. The reasons why he did no get a greater number of votes and Dr. Pope was not elected, must be explained.

As it was said before, the county is divided in two parties. That part of the county which lies in the north, of which Mallorysville is the central point, is inhabited generally by Clarkites: they are there in the majority. That part lying in the south, and a little to the east and west of south, is inhabited by individuals friendly to Mr. Crawford, and are there in overwhelming majority. The other parts of the county are pretty well divided. At all elections, the north and south give the most votes; and as they turn out, decide the elections. It will readily be perceived, that if the citizens of one of those parts of the county remain at home, the election must be carried by the other; so it was at the last election, very few of the voters from the south came to the poll; the day was carried by the Clarkites who turned out to a man.

Two points had been started at the beginning of the last year, upon which the candidates for the legislature had to give to the people their sentiments; the governor's election, because a countryman was a candidate, and the formation of a new county in that part of the county inhabited principally by the friends of Mr. Crawford. From county pride, and a general respect for the private qualities of Capt. Talbot, many citizens were in favor of his election to the gubernatorial chair, while many others, knowing the influence the governor's election would have on the presidential question, (Mr. Crawford, a Georgian, being a candidate for the presidency,) were willing to overlook the private qualifications of Capt. Talbot, and to have a known friend of Mr Crawford elected governor. The Clark candidates had no reasons to conceal their sentiments: their hatred to Mr. Crawford was

candidates who was more anxious to hear Capt. Talbot come out in favor of Mr Crawford. The intimacy which had existed between his father and Capt. Talbot, and the respect he had entertained personally for him, naturally led him to wish a coincidence of feelings in regard to the presidential question, if not on other points. Thus matters stood when a few private friends of Mr. Graves, Clarkites, asked him his opinion respecting the governor's election. The answers of Mr. Graves have never been as positive as they were desired; and the reasons were obvious at the time. Mr. Graves knew the report in circulation, that Capt. Talbot had declared himself in favor of Mr. Crawford; he knew that a great many of his political friends were opposed to Capt. Talbot; he knew that the governor's election would have some influence on the presidential question. Was he to declare himself openly in favor of Captain Talbot, without knowing the truth of the report prevailing, that he was friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford? Was he to forfeit the confidence of his political friends by blindly supporting a man for governor who had ever been the bosom friend of Gen. Clark? Was he to put in jeopardy the second try the democratic party was to acquire in the ensuing legislature, by promising to give his vote to one of its opponents? No. Some friends of Capt. Talbot, and one who is distinguished for his overreaching talents, have publicly said to some friends of Mr. Crawford, and to me particularly, that all the citizens of the county ought to join in favor of Capt. Talbot, for there was no doubt, that if he were elected governor, he would support Crawford. This was reported to Mr. Graves. But on the other hand, I know positively, that a few days before the election, Captain Talbot was asked whether he would support Crawford or not. His answer was, that he would not bind himself. If then Captain Talbot would not bind himself respecting the presidential election, how could people have the hardihood to require that Graves should have bound himself in regard to the governor's election? Mr. Graves would not bind himself; the respect he had for Capt. Talbot, and the confidence he had in those gentlemen who had heard the Captain declare himself in favor of Mr. Crawford, induce him to believe that, though not political friends, yet being a southernman, Capt. Talbot would ultimately support Mr. Crawford for the presidency. These are the reasons, it is presumed, which led Mr. Graves to give evasive answers to those who inquired what were his sentiments respecting the governor's election. Mr. Graves believed to the last moment, that Capt. Talbot would declare himself publicly in favor of Mr. Crawford; and he would have voted for him if such declaration had been made.

Sometime before and on the day of election, many Clarkites were

ness enough to disregard all private consideration when the good of the country required such a sacrifice; consequently, the most powerful exertions, aided by intrigue and underhand dealings, were used to prevent his election; and they would have succeeded if a few Clarkites, guided by some honorable feelings, had not refused to vote for a man who was not a candidate. Yet he is accused of misleading those very men who deliberately and actively exerted themselves to defeat his election! Mr. Graves also was not supported by all the members of his own party.

The citizens on Little river, finding it a grievance the great distance of the court house to their section of the county, determined to petition for the formation of a new county. It was natural for them to declare that they would vote only for those candidates who would pledge themselves to support their petition. All the candidates made this declaration, and pledged themselves: the friends of Mr. Crawford conscientiously and without speculiar motives:" the Clarkites, with the greatest joy, promised to support the petition, but with *peculiar motives*. What were those motives? Facts.—The south of the county has always been a check to the ambition and encroachments of the Clarkites—to their getting all the county offices, and to their carrying all general elections in their own way. Without the south, the county would be in a great measure at the mercy of the Clarkites. For this reason, they joyfully promised to support the division of the county. This was their peculiar motive, which they have not denied, and dare not deny. To show more forcibly that this was actually the motive which actuated them, why were they so vehemently opposed to a new county being formed also in the north? Because their strength lay in that quarter. Take Little river and part of the north from Wilkes, the parties will again nearly balance; but take away one section only, one party must have decidedly the advantage. The Crawford candidates declared they would support the formation of the new county. Mr. Graves exerted himself in favor of it among the members of the legislature, which can be proved, and voted for the bill. But could he prevent other members of the legislature from voting against it on "party principles," as Col. Lyman so charitably expresses himself? If the question was put to him, whether his interest would suffer by the division of the county, could he have said no? He would have told a palpable falsehood, for there is not a man in the county, nor in the adjacent counties, who does not know that the principal strength of the Crawford candidates lies on Little river. It was known by Mr. Peter Crawford himself before he put the question to Mr. Graves, as Colonel Lyman says he did. The Clarkites did not lose this opportunity to prejudice

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this perplexing situation, many of the citizens of Little river abstained from voting: they could not vote for men who, as they were told, would not support the new county, though of the same political opinions; and they could not vote for men to whom they were opposed in principle. Hence the loss of the election of Dr Pope, and probably of the other Crawford candidates. The citizens of Little river now see the intrigues practised by the Clarkites; they have been deceived by them; and the support they have given to the new county bill must be duly appreciated: at the next election the citizens of Little river will no doubt show their real feelings. Mr. Graves voted for the bill agreeably to his promise; he is willing to do so again [illegible] of his interest, as Col. Lyman says. The bill did not pass; the Clarkites have been disappointed; they expected to rule the next election. But since the last election, the feelings of the citizens of the county have materially changed; they begin to see the errors into which the Clark leaders have thrown them; and should a new county be formed, their ascendancy would not be so great as they anticipate: Mr. Crawford has for his friends at this moment, an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the county. JUSTATIA.

BRITISH OPINION

OF OUR

NEW TARIFF.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We refer our readers to the United States Tariff Bill in another column, which will produce a great sensation in our manufacturing towns. The enormous duties on all our staple manufactures, will, we doubt, give rise to smuggling on a most extended scale from Canada and the West Indies, but while the most demoralising effects will be seen in America, we fear the effects in England will be of a very distressing nature. We owe this measure chiefly to the cupidity of our Country Gentlemen, who, by excluding their produce from our markets, impel all the agricultural nations to become manufacturers for themselves. Thus our poor unfortunate workmen, one market being shut after another, are forced to toil for less and less, every day—weavers for 14 or 15 hours a day, receiving from seven to ten shillings a week, while the corn law compels them to pay twice as much for their food as is paid by the people of every other country.

The Americans will repent in sackcloth and ashes, their absurd law, which will produce great heart-burnings throughout the country. It will operate as a heavy burden on several of the states, and greatly retard the prosperity of the whole.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed at this Office.

[Communication]

Mr. Guard —

In answer to a communication of mine in your paper of the 30th of July, one has appeared, accompanied by a number of certificates, signed William C. Lyman. In my communication I made a statement of an affair which had taken place between C. L. Lyman and myself, relative to a letter which he had written to one of the citizens on the south side of Little river, William Little, Esq. on the subject of the new county bill. I was informed such a letter had been written, and was calculated to injure me by making an impression upon the minds of those citizens petitioning for a new county, that I was instrumental in its failure. This letter is now before the public together with all the subsequent transactions—I have, in my last communication, stated every thing correctly and in its proper light, I shall not, therefore, trouble myself again with that subject, and still leave it to a candid and impartial community for a just decision.

Col Lyman has thought proper to state what passed between us in relation to my being a candidate.—What connection this could have with either of the subjects in controversy, I am at a loss to know; I will state to the public how that subject was introduced—Col. Lyman observed in the course of our conversation, that *advantages* were about to be taken of him in consequence of his pecuniary embarrassments; to which I remarked, that I had heard nothing of it;&stated that I thought it probable I should not be a candidate; my reasons were known and would have been satisfactory to my friends had my character not been assailed: I then hoped to have the controversy at an end without further difficulty. In the course of an hour, suspecting that he might communicate this to some person, I called upon him and requested he should not say I was not a candidate: this is the way that subject occurred I now take my leave of Col Lyman; nothing he can say hereafter shall draw from me more discussion Why he has been selected to prosecute this Talbot affair, in which he is not mentioned by me; or why he has been prevailed upon to volunteer his services, when some of those who accuse me of deception and duplicity ought to have done it, can only be accounted for by his being an officious intermeddler.

As there are several certificates of different opinions, in the last News, charging me with deceiving the friends of Capt. Talbot, I shall take the liberty to make a few remarks on such as seem most important. The certificate of Mr John Walker, sens decides in part the statement in my communication of what passed between us on the subject of my promise to support Capt Talbot. As it does away the report circulated on his authority that I positively said to him I would support Capt Talbot, I shall pass it over by saying that my statement is correct. Col. Wootten says, that when hints and insinuations are thrown out against him, which are calculated to injure him, he considers it his duty to explain fully to the people the foundation thereof. I am not sensible of having thrown out any hints or insinuations against Col. Wootten & therefore, he might have saved himself the trouble of

Capt. Hay says, that I called upon him on the day of the general election, and observed that I believed I should loose my election, unless his brother, Dr. F. G. Hay, and himself, exerted themselves for me, and that he must not be uneasy about my vote. He also states that he had been using the little influence he possessed, under the impression that I would vote for Capt. Talbot for governor;—and after the conversation we then had, he was so fully convinced upon the subject, that he redoubled his exertions in my favor, erased Col. Campbell's name from several tickets, and inserted Graves's. Therefore, from the frequent expressions of friendship which I have received from Capt. Hay, I expected he would have certified, that he himself voted for me. But when we take into consideration, that I embraced every opportunity to contradict the report of my promising to vote for Capt. Talbot, and also a number of my friends contradicting it upon my authority, and particularly the manner in which Doctor Weems contradicted it only two days before the election, is it not somewhat astonishing, that he should have used such exertions in my favor before I made those observations which caused him to redouble his exertions, I will here give Dr. Walter H. Weems's statement.

DR. JOHN T. GRAVES.

DEAR SIR—At your request I will relate what I know relative to the *reputed pledge* which you gave, to support Capt. Talbot at the last governor's election. About the last of May or first of June, last year, I happened at Mr. Rise's tavern, and in conversation with some gentlemen, it was observed that "you had pledged yourself to vote for Capt Talbot;" I expressed my doubts upon the subject and it was immediately replied, by several, you had. A few days after this, I happened at your house and mentioned the circumstance to you stating, that such a report was prevailing and was doing you an injury, that I wished, not for the purpose of extorting from you your private opinions, to have it in my power to contradict or confirm it.—Your reply was this, that you had done no such thing, and what was more you never would, that if elected to the legislature you would go there unshackled—you would give no pledges, that, between your family and Capt. Talbot's there had always existed the warmest intimacy and that you felt a great personal friendship for him," observing further that, "you felt a great interest in the approaching presidential election and should shape your political views so as to obtain the election of Wm. H. Crawford."—You then, required and authorized me to contradict the report whenever I should heard it mentioned. This I did on all proper occasions, and particularly *once*, on the Saturday before the election in October last, in the presence of Dr. Wm. C. Allison, Capt. Wm. F. Hay, and Doctor F. G. Hay These gentlemen and myself were in conversation upon the subject of the Governor's election, and conjectures were made as to the probable vote of certain candidates on the event of their being elected. You, among others whom I thought doubtful, were set down as votes for Capt. Talbot. To this I objected, and observed, if they made the very same time that *he* should not be deceived, and omit 'Squire Faver, I am really at a loss to know. As to old Mr. Truitt, I am not certain whether he was present at the time the conversation occurred with Mr. Faver, Major Irwin and myself, or not; but if he was, such matter as contained in Mr. Faver's certificate, is what I did say to him; in fact I have no recollection of saying any thing to him, or he to me, on the subject at all.

The next are the certificates of Messrs. John and James Anderson, There is a pretended ignorance used as regards the true meaning of those certificates. I will now explain that matter. It was reported that I had promised Mr. John Walker, I would support Capt. Talbot. I without delay, went to Mr. Walker, and told him it was rumoured that I had promised him I would support Capt. Talbot, which he knew was not so. He unhesitatingly said I never did, and requested me if I heard any person say so again, to send them to him, and he would satisfy them. Whenever I heard any person speaking about it, I did accordingly refer them to Mr. Walker. Such is the amount of Mr. John Anderson's certificate, and such should have been that of Mr. James Anderson's. I did request Mr. James Anderson, if he heard any person say again I had promised Mr. Walker to support Capt. Talbot, to refer them to him, as he (Mr. Walker had) requested me to do, and not for the purpose of proving that I was for or against Capt. Talbot, but to prove that I had not said to him what it was reported I had.

I have gone through the remarks which I had to make on the certificates. I will now ask the attention of the public to one or two other remarks. If my wish was to deceive, and impress the friends of Captain Talbot with the belief that *I would* support him, would it not have been my best policy to have *endeavored*, of my own accord, to impress it upon the minds of the most influential men among them? But this cannot be said to be the fact; Not in a solitary instance did I ever seek, or introduce, a conversation on the governor's election. At all times I endeavored to avoid it; but being daily asked, and ungenerously pressed upon to give my sentiments by the friends of Capt. Talbot, I endeavored so to shape my answer, (for the reasons before stated,) as not to leave an impression upon the minds of those who interrogated me, that I would or would not It is not to be expected that I should have made a memorandum of every question that was put to me on that subject, neither was it to be expected, that I would have called upon any persons or persons to witness what did pass between those men and myself, and this my accusers are well aware of. Perhaps I was not sufficiently explicit in my answers to their questions; but they had testimonies to prove I had determined not to pledge myself, and should have regained from me more than I ever give them to establish the charge of deception on myself.

The last governor's election I conceived to be an important one, not only to this state, but to the nation. I believed it would have an important influence on the presidential question. It was therefore my duty to pursue such a course as I conceived to be for the interest of my country. I believed the future

I now leave the subject; and if my countymen will take into consideration all the circumstances laid before them, and will say, that Capt. Talbot's friends could have been deceived, or that it was my intention to deceive them, however severe I may deem their decision, I bow to it without a murmur.

JOHN T. GRAVES.

From the Georgia Journal.

Mr. Crawford, and the right of Suffrage.

Mr. C. has been charged with being opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage—in other words, to placing the poor man on an equality with the rich man in this regard. His vote in the Senate of the United States on the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory has been cited as proof. Let us look into the history of that case and see whether the charge can be sustained.

On the 13th July, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory North West of the Ohio. After specifying the qualifications of representatives, those of *electors* are defined.

"A *freehold* in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the *like freehold* and two years residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.—(Laws U. S. vol. 1. p. 477. Bioren.)

On the 7th of January, 1795, the legislature of Georgia, under circumstances of fraud, unequalled in the history of legislative perfidy, sold certain parts of the territory West of the Chatahoochie to four distinct associations, calling themselves respectively, The Georgia Company, The Georgia Mississippi Company, & The Upper Mississippi Company, the Tennessee Company. This was the famous YAZOO sale. *(Watkins' Dig.*

On the 13th February, 1796, the legislature of Georgia passed an act declaring the aforesaid act of the 7th January, 1795, null and void, because of the *undue influence* that had been used to obtain its passage. *(Prince's Dig. page 515.*

Out of these legislative acts grew conflicting claims to the territory in question between the United States, the State of Georgia and the Yazoo purchasers.

On the 7th April, 1798, an act was passed by congress for amicable settlement of the limits with the State of Georgia, and authorising the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory. By this act the President was authorised to appoint three commissioners, who, with such commissioners as were to be appointed by Georgia, were to have power to adjust and determine all claims of Georgia & the United States to territory West of the Chatahoochie, &c. He was further authorised, after this adjustment should be made, to establish therein a government in all respects similar to that exercised in the territory North West of the river Ohio.

By the 5th section it was provided, that the establishment of this government should in no respect impair the right of the State of Geo. or of any person or persons, either to the jurisdiction or the soil of the said territory, but the rights and claims of the said state and of all

$1,250,000, all the right, title to claim which she had to the jurisdiction and soil situated within the U. States, South of Tennessee and West of a line, &c. *(See Prince's Dig. p. 526, sec. 30—Laws U. S. vol. 1. p. 488.*

By the "articles" it was further stipulated that the territory thus ceded should form a state and be admitted into the Union as soon as it should contain 60,000 free inhabitants, or at an earlier period, if Congress should think it expedient, *on the same conditions and restrictions, with the same privileges, and in the same manner*, as is provided in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th July, 1787, for the government of the North Western territory of the United States, which ordinance, in all its parts should extend to the territory contained in the present act of cession, that article only excepted which forbad slavery. *Prince's dig. p. 527, and 528—Laws U. S. vol. 1. p. 490, Bioren.)*

On the 16th June of the same year (1802) the legislature of Georgia passed an act to ratify and confirm these articles of agreement & cession. This act declared the said deed or articles of agreement and cession to be fully, absolutely and amply ratified and confirmed in all its parts, and to be binding & conclusive on the said state, her government and citizens forever. *(Prince's dig. 538 Sec. 38.*

On the 4th January, 1803, the Senate of the United States resumed as in committee of the whole, the second reading of the bill entitled "an act to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory and for other purposes;"—and,

On motion to strike out of sec. 1, lines 6 and 7 of the bill, these words:—*and having paid a county or territorial tax, assessed at least six months previous to such election,"* and insert, "and who has a legal or equitable title to a tract of land, by virtue of any act of congress, or who may become the purchaser of any tract of land from the U. States of the quantity of 50 acres, or who may hold in his own right a town lot, of the value of $100, within the said territory."

A division was called for; and on the question for striking out, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 20, nays 11

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, CRAWFORD, Gaillard, Goodrich, Gregg, Hillhouse, Mackay, Matthewson, *Milledge.* Mitchill, Moore, Pickering, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Smith of Ten. Sumter, Thurston, Turner, White.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Condit, Gilman, Howland, Kitchel, Parker, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Tiffin.

On motion to insert at the end of the 3d sec. the following,

"Provided that the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the assent of the legislature of the State of Georgia, shall be given thereto."

The vote was YEAS—Messrs. *Crawford, Milledge and Turner*—the other members voting against it.

On the 5th Jan. the bill was read the third time as amended, and passed, Yeas 18, Nays 8.—Messrs. *Crawford and Milledge* both voting against it. (Journal Senate *pages* 90 94.

This may suffice for a concise history of the acts of the government

ty for a just decision.

Col Lyman has thought proper to state what passed between us in relation to my being a candidate.—What connection this could have with either of the subjects in controversy, I am at a loss to know; I will state to the public how that subject was introduced—Col. Lyman observed in the course of our conversation, that *advantages* were about to be taken of him in consequence of his pecuniary embarrassments; to which I remarked, that I had heard nothing of it;&stated that I thought it probable I should not be a candidate; my reasons were known and would have been satisfactory to my friends had my character not been assailed: I then hoped to have the controversy at an end without further difficulty. In the course of a few hours, suspecting that he might communicate this to some person, I called upon him and requested he should not say I was not a candidate: this is the way that subject occurred. I now take my leave of Col. Lyman; nothing he can say hereafter shall draw from me more discussion. Why he has been selected to prosecute this Talbot affair, in which he is not mentioned by me; or why he has been prevailed upon to volunteer his services, when some of those who accuse me of deception and duplicity ought to have done it,can only be accounted for by his being an officious intermeddler.

As there are several certificates of different opinions, in the last News, charging me with deceiving the friends of Capt. Talbot, I shall take the liberty to make a few remarks on such as seem most important. The certificate of Mr John Walker, sent doubles in part the statement in my communication of what passed between us on the subject of my promise to support Capt. Talbot. As it does away the report circulated on his authority that I positively said to him I would support Capt Talbot, I shall pass it over by saying that my statement is correct. Col. Wootten says, that when hints and insinuations are thrown out against him, which are calculated to injure him, he considers it his duty to explain fully to the people the foundation thereof. I am not sensible of having thrown out any hints or insinuations against Col. Wootten & therefore, he might have saved himself the trouble of writing the history of his past life and that to come. He says he heard me say in Milledgeville that I felt bound to support Capt. Talbot. I observed in my communication, that such an expression may have fallen from me, but that I had not the most distant recollection of it: and I now say again to Col. Wootten and the public, after reflecting on it, I have not yet the most distant recollection of it. Although Col Wootten has given his certificate, I presume to prove that I had deceived the people, and gained my election by impressing the friends of Capt. Talbot with the belief that I would support him, yet he has mustered up candor enough to acknowledge to a respectable citizen of the county, not long since, that he was well assured I would not vote for Capt Talbot.

Mr. Randolph did call on me the day of the general election, to know if I was friendly to Capt. Talbot, and did push the question very hard on me; but I was under the impression at the time, from what passed, that he would not vote for me. Weems contradicted it only two days before the election, is it not somewhat astonishing, that he should have used such exertions in my favor before I made those observations which caused him to redouble his exertions. I will here give Dr. Walter H. Weems's statement.

DR. JOHN T. GRAVES.

DEAR SIR—At your request I will relate what I know relative to the *reputed pledge* which you gave, to support Capt. Talbot at the last governor's election. About the last of May or first of June, last year, I happened at Mr. Rine's tavern, and in conversation with some gentlemen, it was observed that "you had pledged yourself to vote for Capt Talbot;" I expressed my doubts upon the subject and it was immediately replied, by several, you had. A few days after this, I happened at your house and mentioned the circumstance to you stating, that such a report was prevailing and was doing you an injury, that I wished, not for the purpose of extorting from you your private opinions, to have it in my power to contradict or confirm it.—Your reply was this, that you had done no such thing, and what was more you never would, that if elected to the legislature you would go there unshackled—you would give no pledges, that, between your family and Capt. Talbot's there had always existed the warmest intimacy and that you felt a great personal friendship for him." observing further that, "you felt a great interest in the approaching presidential election and should shape your political views so as to obtain the election of Wm. H. Crawford."—You then, required and authorized me to contradict the report whenever I should heard it mentioned. This I did on all proper occasions, and particularly *once*, on the Saturday before the election in October last, in the presence of Dr. Wm. C. Allison, Capt. Wm. F. Hay, and Doctor F. G. Hay These gentlemen and myself were in conversation upon the subject of the Governor's election, and conjectures were made as to the probable vote of certain candidates on the event of their being elected. You, among others whom I thought doubtful, were set down as votes for Capt. Talbot. To this I objected, and observed, if they made their calculations upon contingencies of that sort they would lose their election. In reply, one of the gentlemen observed you would certainly vote for Capt. Talbot, for you had said you would do so. I then in a distinct and emphatic manner, contradicted the statement in the very words authorized by you.

WALTER H. WEEMS.

I could here crowd the paper with such certificates as the above, but conceive it to be entirely useless, as I suspect all of those who have certified, must have heard, and that repeatedly too, of such positive contradictions.

The next are the certificates of John Faver, Esq. and I. T. Irvin. These two men, to the best of my recollection, happened together in company with me at Mr. Dearing's corner, and the subject of the general election came in conversation. Mr. Faver has stated I believe in his certificate every word that did pass. I did say to him my friends should not be deceived, and I trust they are not. But how it is, that I should have told this Major Irvin at ing about it, I did accordingly refer them to Mr. Walker. Such is the amount of Mr. John Anderson's certificate, and such should have been that of Mr. James Anderson's. I did request Mr. James Anderson, if he heard any person say again I had promised Mr. Walker to support Capt. Talbot, to refer them to him, as he (Mr. Walker had) requested me to do, and not for the purpose of proving that I was for or against Capt. Talbot, but to prove that I had not said to him what it was reported I had.

I have gone through the remarks which I had to make on the certificates. I will now ask the attention of the public to one or two other remarks. If my wish was to deceive, and impress the friends of Captain Talbot with the belief that *I would* support him, would it not have been my best policy to have *endeavored*, of my own accord, to impress it upon the minds of the most influential men among them? But this cannot be said to be the fact. Not in a solitary instance did I ever seek, or introduce, a conversation on the governor's election. At all times I endeavored to avoid it; but being daily asked, and ungenerously pressed upon to give my sentiments, by the friends of Capt. Talbot, I endeavored so to shape my answer, (for the reasons before stated,) as not to leave an impression upon the minds of those who interrogated me, that I would or would not. It is not to be expected that I should have made a memorandum of every question that was put to me on that subject, neither was it to be expected, that I would have called upon any persons or persons to witness what did pass between those men and myself, and this my accusers are well aware of. Perhaps I was not sufficiently explicit in my answers to their questions; but they had testimonies to prove I had determined not to pledge myself, and should have regained from me more than I ever give them to establish the charge of deception on myself.

The last governor's election I conceived to be an important one, not only to this state, but to the nation. I believed it would have an important influence on the presidential question. It was therefore my duty to pursue such a course as I conceived to be for the interest of my country. I believed the future happiness and prosperity of our country would be secured and promoted by the election of our fellow-citizen W H. Crawford to the presidency. My duty then was to support no man for governor who was not friendly to his election. The course Capt. Talbot would pursue on that question, was not known; his previous acts as a member of the legislature were calculated to excite the suspicion that he was opposed to Mr. Crawford but his expressions to several of the most respectable citizens of Washington, were calculated to produce a contrary opinion. I, therefore, wished to suspend any positive declaration for or against Capt. Talbot, until I should know well his sentiments. After my arrival in Milledgeville last winter, I felt convinced in my own mind, that he would not support the election of Mr. Crawford: Therefore I did not vote for him.

I now say to the citizens of Wilkes, I have not deceived them. I was actuated, as I conceived, from the purest motives—my country's good.

the Ohio. After specifying the qualifications of representatives, those of *electors* are defined.

"A *freehold* in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the *like freehold* and two years residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.—(Laws U. S. vol. 1. p. 477. Bioren.)

On the 7th of January, 1795, the legislature of Georgia, under circumstances of fraud, unequalled in the history of legislative perfidy, sold certain parts of the territory West of the Chatahoochie to four distinct associations, calling themselves respectively, The Georgia Company, The Georgia Mississippi Company, & The Upper Mississippi Company, the Tennessee Company. This was the famous YAZOO sale. (*Watkins' Dig.*

On the 15th February, 1796, the legislature of Georgia passed an act declaring the aforesaid act of the 7th January, 1795, null and void, because of the *undue influence* that had been used to obtain its passage. (*Prince's Dig. page* 515.

Out of these legislative acts grew conflicting claims to the territory in question between the United States, the State of Georgia and the Yazoo purchasers.

On the 7th April, 1798, an act was passed by congress for amicable settlement of the limits with the State of Georgia, and authorising the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory. By this act the President was authorised to appoint three commissioners, who, with such commissioners as were to be appointed by Georgia, were to have power to adjust and determine all claims of Georgia & the United States to territory West of the Chatahoochie, &c. He was further authorised, after this adjustment should be made, to establish therein a government in all respects similar to that exercised in the territory North West of the river Ohio.

By the 5th section it was provided, that the establishment of this government should in no respect impair the right of the State of Geo. or of any person or persons, either to the jurisdiction or the soil of the said territory, but the rights and claims of the said state and of all persons interested were thereby declared to be as firm and available as if the act had never been made.

The 6th sec. provides, that the people of the territory should enjoy all the rights,privileges and advantages granted to the people of the territory of the United States, North West of the river Ohio, by the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787 in as full an ample manner as the same were possessed and enjoyed by the people of the said last mentioned territory. *Laws U. S. vol. 3. p. 39, 40, Bioren.*

Pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the first section of this act, he appointed James Madison, Albert Gallatin, and Levi Lincoln, to act as commissioners on the part of the United States.—James Jackson, Abraham Baldwin, and John Milledge, were appointed on the part of the State of Georgia. —These commissioners met on the 24th of April, 1802, determined on certain "articles of agreement and session." by which Georgia ceded with certain reservations to the U. States, for the consideration of gia passed an act to ratify and confirm these articles of agreement & cession. This act declared the said deed or articles of agreement and session to be fully, absolutely and simply ratified and confirmed in all its parts, and to be binding & conclusive on the said state, her government and citizens forever. (*Prince's dig. 538 Sec. 38.*

On the 4th January, 1803. the Senate of the United States resumed as in committee of the whole, the second reading of the bill entitled "an act to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory and for other purposes;"—and,

On motion to strike out of sec. 1, lines 6 and 7 of the bill, these words:—*and having paid a county or territorial tax, assessed at least six months pr vious to such election,"* and insert, "and who has a legal or equitable title to a tract of land, by virtue of any act of congress, or who may become the purchaser of any tract of land from the U. States of the quantity of 50 acres, or who may hold in his own right a town lot, of the value of $100, within the said territory."

A division was called for; and on the question for striking out, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 20, nays 11

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, CRAWFORD, Gaillard, Goodrich, Gregg, Hillhouse, M'Clay, Mathewson, *Milledge*. Mitchill, Moore, Pickering, Smith of Md Smith of N. York, Smith of Ten. Sumter, Thurston, Turner, White.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Condit, Gilman, Howland, Kitchell, Parker, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Tiffin.

On motion to insert at the end of the 3d sec. the following,

"Provided that the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the assent of the legislature of the State of Georgia, shall be given thereto."

The vote was Yeas—Messrs. *Crawford, Milledge and Turner*—the other members voting against it.

On the 5th Jan. the bill was read the third time as amended, and passed, Yeas 18, Nays 8.—Messrs. *Crawford and Milledge* both voting against it. (Journal Senate *pages* 90 94.

This may suffice for a concise history of the acts of the government connected with the vote of Mr. Crawford in relation to the right of suffrage. A brief commentary will set that vote in its proper light.

The territory North West of the Ohio was the first that came into the possession of the United States after their establishment as an independent government. The title became vested in the United States at a time when they wanted both an increased revenue and an increased population consisting of good, substantial, orderly citizens. In making arrangements connected with the newly acquired territory, these objects were kept constantly in view. Hence it became the *duty* of the government to hold out such inducements to persons emigrating to this territory, as would procure from them a hearty and zealous co-operation in the accomplishment of these objects—to her of paramount importance. Among these inducements the most powerful, seemed to be to deprive the emigrants of the right of voting until they should have become freeholders. Hence the adoption of that

feature in the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, which we quoted at the commencement of this article. The adoption of it was an experiment, but it was an experiment which had been maturely considered; and in its results it fulfilled all the expectations that had been entertained of it by its contrivers. Hence it became a *fundamental principle* of the policy of the government in relation to her territories. It was incorporated into all the acts that have been passed for the establishment of territorial governments. The territory of Indiana was subjected to similar restriction in 1800. *(Laws U. S. vol. 3, p. 367.)* In 1804 Louisiana was divided into two territories; one of which, the territory of Louisiana, was annexed to Indiana, and the same restriction which prevailed in the latter was declared to be in force in the former. The other, the territory of Orleans, was erected into a seperate territory, and the legislative council was required to be composed of *freeholders*. *(Laws U. S. vol. 3, p 603.)* But in 1805 an additional act was passed in which the same restriction was extended to this territory which had been imposed on those which had been previously established. *(Laws U. S. vol. 3, p. 649.)* Mishigan territory was established in 1805 under a like restriction to the right of suffrage. *(Laws U. S. vol. 3, p 682.)* The same provision was made, as we have already shown in 1798, respecting the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory. The commissioners who ceded this territory to the United States in 1802 gave their solemn sanction to the perpetuation of the principle, and the Legislature of Georgia, in the same year by a solemn act added their approbation to the previous sanction of their commissioners. In all the other territories the restriction was permitted to continue in force undisturbed until they had grown up, and were about to be admitted into the Union. The circumstances which, in their infancy, had rendered the adoption of it not only *proper* but also *necessary*, gradually gave way to others more propitious, and at their mature estate had wholly disappeared. But as respects the Mississippi territory, even *while these circumstances operated in their full force*—before the *propriety* and the *necessity* of the restriction had passed away, an attempt was made to repair it. A bill was introduced into the Senate in 1808 the object of which was to make *residence* alone a sufficient qualification for an elector. Mr. Crawford opposed it, and in doing so discharged his duty. Every candid and dispassionate man must admit that under this view he could not have voted otherwise, knowing all the circumstances, as he did, under which he was called upon to give his vote, without a dereliction of his obligations to protect the interests of the nation. Why should Mississippi have been exempted, even in her infancy from the operation of a principle which had operated on all her predecessors, and which Congress intended should operate on all that were to follow after her?

But setting aside this justification of his vote, drawn from general considerations, there is a special view of this subject which places the propriety of that vote in still stronger

which, it was intended should out number the fair and *bona fide* settlers and land holders. GIDEON GRANGER was at the head of this famous scheme. He and his associates, though they proposed to use force in the end, did not intend to proceed to this extremity at once. They therefore attempted the device of obtaining a repeal of the provision of the ordinance of 1787, which restricted the right of suffrage to freeholders, so that making *residence* the only qualification of the voter, the territorial government would soon pass into the hands of the speculants, whom, by promises of land, they could allure from New-England. For this very purpose was the act introduced into Congress in 1808, to extend the right of suffrage. Georgia had claims involved and had this scheme been crowned with success she would inevitably have lost every thing to which she had a claim.—Now under these circumstances,, which were all known to Mr. Crawford, how did it become him to act? He resisted the attempt, as did every other member of the Georgia delegation, and for this resistance they merit the applause of all honorable men. That Mr. Crawford would meet with the harshest vituperation from those whose scheme he had contributed to defeat was a reasonable expectation;—and accordingly he has been pursued, ever since that vote, with the most deadly rancor by that corrupt, unprincipled and abandoned combination of speculators. Adhering to their long cherished and beloved principles of fraud and misrepresentation, they are at this moment busy in attempting to produce an impression among the ignorant and the credulous that Mr C's vote was given on a question affecting the right of suffrage throughout the United States, when they know as well as they know that the sun shines, that such is not the fact.

But Mr. Crawford, even after he had succeeded in defeating the attempt to repeal this salutary restriction altogether, voted against the whole bill on its final passage—and this vote is as creditable to his good sense and sound judgment as that which he previously gave.—Georgia had important claims involved. —These claims were recognized as just by the act of Congress of 1798. They were recognized again by the act for the organization of the territorial government. *(Laws U S vol. 3 p 381.)* They were recognized yet again by the articles of a greement and cession.—The ordinance of 1787 was made a part of the articles. It was as essentially so as any one of the articles themselves. Congress, therefore, could not repeal any part of it *without the consent of Georgia*, she being a party to the compact. If Congress could repeal a part, the same authority could nullify & abrogate the whole, and Georgia must thus loose both her land and her money. That Congress believed they had no power to do this, or indeed to pass any act in relation to the territory without the consent of Georgia, is proved by the fact that we find them in 1812 asking this state to consent to the division of the territory. Now the act "to extend the right of suffrage," did repeal a part of the ordinance of '87, and of course of the articles of agreement and cession; —for although the right of suffrage,

Georgia, a proportionate share of the benefits which may result to the Union from such a measure, I beg leave to call your attention to the importance of connecting the waters of the Savannah with those of the Tennessee river—the waters of the St. Mary's with those of Suwana, in East Florida, and of directing to be made any other surveys, plans and estimates in which Georgia may take interest, and when the President may think proper to order, under the act of Congress.

With great consideration and respect, G. M TROUP

The President of the U. S. Washington City.

Department of War,
July 15th. 1824.

SIR.—The President of the United States has transmitted your letter of the 29th ult. to this Department, with instructions to inform you, that in carrying into effect the act of Congress of the 30th April last, directing surveys to be made for the purpose of constructing Roads and Canals, that the interest of all the great sections of the country will be duly attended to, comprehending those of the Southern States; and in connection with their interests, as well as that of the nation, he has determined at an early period, to direct a survey for a National Road from the seat of government to New-Orleans.

In relation to the objects to which you call his attention, as being particularly connected with the interests of the State of Georgia, he deems them to be important, and worthy the attention of the nation; but it will be impossible, under the general arrangements, which have been made, to carry into effect the act above referred to, to bestow immediate attention on them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your ob't ser't.

J. C. CALHOUN.

His Ex. GEORGE M. TROUP.
Gov. State of Geo. Milledgeville.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1824.

MR CRAWFORD AND THE TARIFF.

Notwithstanding the explanations that have been repeatedly given on the subject of the tariff and on the agency Mr Crawford had in the adoption of the bill passed at the last session of Congress, increasing he duties on imports, his enemies continue to vociferate that he recommended the measure. They say more, that its report proves that he was favorably disposed to an exhorbitant increase of the duties imposed before the passage of the bill. Unfortunately for Mr. Crawford, many citizens believe what interested individuals tell them without investigating the subject themselves. Those individuals give no explanation—their arguments are bare and unsubstantial assertions—for if they were to enter once into an examination of the subject, common sense would soon detect the deceptions that are practised by them As we are guided by purer motives than those which actuate the enemies of Mr. Crawford, we will place the subject of the tariff, as it regards this Statesman and his reports to Congress, in as clear a point of view as we possibly can, not doubting that it will have the effect of removing the prejudices against Mr Crawford on the head and of convincing our readers, that a perversion of facts has been practised by the enemies of the secretary of the treasury, for the purpose of injuring him in the southern states.

We say positively that Mr. Crawford was not in favor of Mr. Baldwin's tariff bill, nor of Mr. Todd's. If he ever were, let the proofs be produced. As no proofs can be produced, we will proceed to the examination of the opinions and recommendations of Mr Crawford, on the subject now under our immediate consideration, and as he communicated them to Congress in his reports From public records

costs vary as the demands for such articles are more or less pressing. It results then, that though the per centage is the same, yet the amount of duty collected is larger or smaller according to the fluctuations of the market whence the goods are shipped. A specific duty is not liable to suffer by the fluctuations of a market, whether an article, paying a specific duty, increases or diminishes in price, the amount of duty collected will always be the same This difference well understood, we proceed to show the frauds that can be, and have been, practised upon the revenue by ad valorem duties, and which Mr. Crawford placed before Congress for their information. In the first place, we will state one fraud, which to our own knowledge has been frequently practised in Charleston by foreign merchants. A shipment is made from France or England to Charleston, of articles paying an ad valorem duty. These articles cost in Europe, we will suppose, $2000; the ad valorem duty in the United States, is 20 per cent.—The duty to be collected will then be $ 400 To avoid paying this sum of $ 400, an invoice is made out in which the cost of the articles are fraudulently charged at $ 1500 instead of $ 2000 they actually cost. This invoice instead of the true one is delivered at the custom house, and upon it the ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. is levied, which amounts to only $ 300. thereby defrauding the United States of $ 100 In the second place, merchants in the United States connect themselves with foreign mercantile houses, which are in the habit of purchasing cloths of every description in their highest state of manufacture, which are in their hands brought to the highest state of perfection by dying, dressing, or bleaching according to the kind of cloth purchased. Such articles are invoiced at the price given for them in their unfinished state of manufacture, and upon those invoices the duties are estimated, thereby defrauding the revenue of more than 20 and, in some instances, of 50 per cent. We could enumerate many more instances of fraud, but the above are sufficient for our purpose and for the information of our readers.

The secretary of the treasury, agreeable to the resolution of Congress, recommends, that "In order to provide an adequate remedy against the frauds and evasions which already exist, and to prevent their further increase, provisions to the following effect be adopted." Then follow in the report the provisions he deems proper to remedy the evils existing. After which he says, "Whatever may be the reliance which ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying ad valorem duties. The best examination which circumstances have permitted, has resulted in the conviction that the following list of articles now paying ad valorem du ies may be subjected to specific duties" Then follows a long list of articles, paying ad valorem duties, which the secretary of the treasury recommends should pay specific duties. Among those articles, cotton bagging is included.

Our readers will perceive that this report has nothing to do at all with the tariff—with an increase or diminution of the duties then levied on imported goods. The object in view was the frauds practised upon the revenue, and the measures necessary to be adopted for preventing in future these frauds Besides other measures, Mr. Crawford recommends a change of ad valorem for specific duties, and nothing more.—He did not recommend an increase or diminution of duties. The ad valorem duty estimated on cotton bagging, at the time the report was made to Congress, amounted to more than the specific duty recommended, six cents Whether the duty was ad valorem or specific, at that time, still the duty paid would have been six cents, for the ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on the actual cost of the article in Scotland, during the latter part of 1817 and beginning of 1818, amounted to a fraction more than six cents per yard, when true invoices were produced, and correct entries made at the cus om house.

We hope by the above remarks to have placed the subject under consideration in its proper light. Next week we intend examining the other reports of Mr. Crawford, which relate more particularly to a revision of the tariff for the purpose of increasing the revenue and simplifying the collection of duties on imports.

☞ The report alluded above, can be inspected at our office.

☞ We recommend to our readers the unanswerable remarks of the Editors of the Georgia Journal, on the charge alleged against Mr. Crawford, of having been opposed to the extention of the right of suffrage to the people of the then Mississippi territory

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At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Northern Circuit and such members of the bar of the other circuits as were attending the Wilkes adjourned Superior Court, held in the Court House on Wednesday evening the 11th day of August, his Honor JOHN DOOLY, presiding, to render a melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of STEPHEN UPSON, Esq. late a member of said bar—

Messrs. Carey, Lumpkin and Brewer were

sing through the "dark valley of the shadow of death," her language was such as to flood them, the humble and consoling hope that when she slept, it was "in Jesus."

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

OTHELLO,

The Celebrated Performer of Color,

A CITIZEN OF MONTICELLO, (GEO.)

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Washington, for the patronage he has received from them, & informs them, that THIS EVENING, the 14th inst. he will give his last entertainment, consisting of the

Grand Phantezzine,

OR

Norfolk Tragedy.

☞ His study is to please.

*** Positively the last time.

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9 1824. 33—6t

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased near Mill's Mills on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn and all the fodder oats, &c —A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826

The purchasers giving smal notes with approved security, before the property is delivered

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Mallorysville, on the last Saturday in December next. FIVE NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Hubbard, deceased, for the use of the heirs and creditors of said deceased,—Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Hubbard, adm'r

August 14, 1824. 33—2t

FOR SALE.

A tract of Land

CONTAINING one hundred and seventy eight acres, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, 26 by 26. with four fire places, and all other necessary out builings; lying in Lincoln county, on the waters of Lloyd's creek, about three miles and a half of Raysville. This place is pleasant, well watered, and healthy; with a good situation for a Distillery or Tan Yard. Persons wishing to pur-

posed on those which had been previously established. (*Laws U. S. vol. 3. p. 619.*) Michigan territory was established in 1805 under a like restriction to the right of suffrage. (*Laws U. S. vol. 3, p. 632.*) The same provision was made, as we have already shown in 1798, respecting the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory. The commissioners who ceded this territory to the United States in 1802 gave their solemn sanction to the perpetuation of the principle, and the Legislature of Georgia, in the same year by a solemn act added their approbation to the previous sanction of their commissioners. In all the other territories the restriction was permitted to continue in force undisturbed until they had grown up, and were about to be admitted into the Union. The circumstances which, in their infancy, had rendered the adoption of it not only *proper* but also *necessary*, gradually gave way to others more propitious, and at their mature estate had wholly disappeared. But as respects the Mississippi territory, even *while these circumstances operated in their full force*—before the *propriety* and the *necessity* of the restriction had passed away, an attempt was made to repair it. A bill was introduced into the Senate in 1808 the object of which was to make *residence* alone a sufficient qualification for an elector. Mr. Crawford opposed it, and in doing so discharged his duty. Every candid and dispassionate man must admit that under this view he could not have voted otherwise, knowing all the circumstances, as he did, under which he was called upon to give his vote, without a dereliction of his obligations to protect the interests of the nation. Why should Mississippi have been exempted, even in her infancy from the operation of a principle which had operated on all her predecessors, and which Congress intended should operate on all that were to follow after her?

But setting aside this justification of his vote, drawn from general considerations, there is a special view of this subject which places the propriety of that vote in still stronger relief.

Georgia, when she entered into the articles of agreement and cession in 1802, looked to this very restriction as the chief guarantee for her indemnity, and therefore stipulated expressly that the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, should form the fundamental law for the government of the territory. She of course confided implicitly in the obligation thus contracted on the part of the United States. In the mean time the YAZOO CLAIMANTS, were unceasing in their efforts to effect a compromise with Congress in relation to their claims. They were however completely foiled in all their attempts. Abandoning the ground of *right* in 1806 or 7, they determined to resort to compulsory measures. In 1808, at the very time when Mr. Crawford gave his vote to restrict the right of suffrage to freeholders, it was no secret that such was their intention; and it was known that they were, at that moment concerting the means to execute it. They were attempting to embody within the territory a population drawn from New-England, capable men. That Mr. Crawford would meet with the harshest vituperation from those whose scheme he had contributed to defeat was a reasonable expectation;—and accordingly he has been pursued, ever since that vote, with the most deadly rancor by that corrupt, unprincipled and abandoned combination of speculators. Adhering to their long cherished and beloved principles of fraud and misrepresentation, they are at this moment busy in attempting to produce an impression among the ignorant and the credulous that Mr. C's vote was given on a question affecting the right of suffrage throughout the United States, when they know as well as they know that the sun shines, that such is not the fact.

But Mr. Crawford, even after he had succeeded in defeating the attempt to repeal this salutary restriction altogether, voted against the whole bill on its final passage—and this vote is as creditable to his good sense and sound judgment as that which he previously gave.—Georgia had important claims involved. —These claims were recognized as just by the act of Congress of 1798. They were recognized again by the act for the organization of the territorial government. (*Laws U S vol. 3. p 381.*) They were recognized yet again by the articles of a greement and cession.—The ordinance of 1787 was made a part of the articles. It was as essentially so as any one of the articles themselves. Congress, therefore, could not repeal any part of it *without the consent of Georgia*, she being a party to the compact. If Congress could repeal a part, the same authority could nullify & abrogate the whole, and Georgia must thus loose both her land and her money. That Congress believed they had no power to do this, or indeed to pass any act in relation to the territory without the consent of Georgia, is proved by the fact that we find them in 1812 asking this state to consent to the division of the territory. Now the act "to extend the right of suffrage," did repeal a part of the ordinance of '87, and of course of the articles of agreement and cession;—for although the right of suffrage, by the exertions of Mr. Crawford and his associates was still limited to *freeholders*, yet the extent of the freehold requisite to confer the right, differed from that prescribed by the ordinance of '87. It therefore became necessary that the assent of Georgia should be given to the extension of the privilege, so that her rights might not be put into jeopardy. Accordingly a motion was made, as we have shewn, that this assent should be obtained. The motion was rejected, and the act was designed to go into operation without the consent of Georgia, whatever its effects might be on her rights and interests. Hence it became the duty of the delegation from Georgia to resist its passage. Mr. Milledge and Mr. Crawford both voted against it.

Executive Department, Georgia.
Milledgeville, 29th June, 1824.

SIR—The Congress have thought proper to pass the act of the 30th April which authorized the President to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates of Roads and Canals, & feeling it to be my duty to ask for

prehending those of the Southern States; and in connection with their interests, as well as that of the nation, he has determined at an early period, to direct a survey for a National Road from the seat of government to New-Orleans.

In relation to the objects to which you call his attention, as being particularly connected with the interests of the State of Georgia, he deems them to be important, and worthy the attention of the nation; but it will be impossible, under the general arrangements, which have been made, to carry into effect the act above referred to, to bestow immediate attention on them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your ob't ser't.

J. C. CALHOUN.

His Ex. GEORGE M. TROUP.
Gov. State of Geo. Milledgeville.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1824.

MR CRAWFORD AND THE TARIFF.

Notwithstanding the explanations that have been recently given on the subject of the tariff and on the agency Mr Crawford had in the adoption of the bill passed at the last session of Congress, increasing the duties on imports, his enemies continue to reiterate that he recommended the measure. They say more, that his report prove that he was favorably disposed to an exhorbitant increase of the duties imposed before the passage of the bill. Unfortunately for Mr Crawford, many citizens believe what interested individuals tell them without investigating the subject themselves. Those individuals give no explanation—their arguments are bare and unsustained assertions—for if they were to enter once into an examination of the subject, common sense would soon detect the deceptions that are practised by them As we are guided by purer motives than those which actuate the enemies of Mr. Crawford, we will place the subject of the tariff, as it regards this gentleman and his reports to Congress, in as clear a point of view as we possibly can, not doubting that it will have the effect of removing the prejudices against Mr Crawford on the head and of convincing our readers, that a perversion of facts has been practised by the enemies of the secretary of the treasury, for the purpose of injuring him in the southern states.

We say positively that Mr. Crawford was not in favor of Mr. Baldwin's tariff bill, nor of Mr. Todd's. If he ever were, let the proofs be produced. As no proofs can be produced, we will proceed to the examination of the opinions and recommendations of Mr Crawford on the subject now under our immediate consideration, and as he communicated them to Congress in his reports From public records shall we draw all our materials to prove that Mr. Crawford was opposed to a partial tariff of duties on imports. We shall be as brief as the importance of the subject will admit.

The recommendation of six cents on cotton bagging, draws first our attention because no opinion expressed by Mr. Crawford has been so wilfully and maliciously perverted as this one. We have the report before us, in which it is said the secretary of the treasury recommended that duty of six cents on cotton bagging. An explanation of this report, and of the causes which drew it forth, will, we hope, place this matter in its true and proper light.

Congress, being informed by the secretary of the treasury that frauds were practised in the collection of the duties in imported goods, adopted a resolution on the 28th Feb. 1817, directing the secretary of the treasury to report at the next session of Congress, *Such measures as might be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws for the collection of the duties on imported goods, wares, and merchandize.* Agreeably to this resolution, the secretary of treasury made a report to Congress on the 20th of January, 1818. Our readers will observe, that the resolution of Congress has no allusion to an increase or diminution of the duties on imported goods; that the object of Congress was to be informed what measures could be adopted to prevent frauds in the collection of duties on imports. The report of Mr. Crawford gives that information to Congress. He says, "That frauds to a considerable extent have been, and are committed upon the revenue, in the importation of articles upon consignment, paying ad valorem duties." It must be known that an ad valorem duty is a per centage on the amount of the invoice made at the place of shipment, in which the articles are charged at their actual cost, which actual

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At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Northern Circuit and such members of the bar of the other circuits as were attending the Wilkes adjourned Superior Court, held in the Court House on Wednesday evening the 11th day of August, his Honor JUDGE DOOLY, presiding, to render a melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of STEPHEN UPSON, Esq. late a member of said bar—

Messrs. Carey, Lumpkin and Brewer were appointed a committee to draw and submit such resolutions as they might conceive suitable to the occasion—who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we feel unfeigned regret for the loss of our deceased professional brother, Stephen Upson, Esq. with whom departed one of the brightest lights of the bar, and most cherished ornaments of society—Not restricted to the comparatively selfish walks of his profession, he had also shone steadily and strongly in the legislative councils of the state, where his energetic mind guided by inflexible integrity inspired respect in opponents and esteem and confidence from his friends.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereft relict and children of the deceased, in their more immediate and afflictive loss.

Resolved, That we wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days, as a testimony of respect for the deceased, and that the absent members of this circuit be requested to do the same—and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Georgia Journal, Washington News, Constitutionalist and Augusta Chronicle.

JOHN M DOOLY, Chairman.
N C. SAYRE, Secretary.

DIED, in this place, on the morning of the 12th inst. in the 32d year of her age, Mrs ANN C. wife of John Burch, Esq. leaving a bereaved husband and daughter to mourn the loss of an affectionate and virtuous wife, an indulgent and careful mother, who "looked well to the ways of her household and ate not the bread of idleness." Her friends and relatives who feel this bereavement, need not mourn, "as those who have no hope." For while languishing under a long and most distressing pulmonary complaint, and while pre-

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☞ We recommend to our readers the unanswerable remarks of the Editors of the Georgia Journal, on the charge alleged against Mr. Crawford, of having been opposed to the extention of the right of suffrage to the people of the then Mississippi territory

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☞ The report alluded above, can be inspected at our office.

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transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9 1824. 33—6t

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased near Mill's Mills on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn and all the fodder, oats, &c —A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826.

The purchaser giving small notes with approved security, before the property is delivered

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Mallorysville, on the last Saturday in December next. FIVE NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Hubbard, deceased, for the use of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Hubbard, adm'r.

August 14, 1824. 33—2t

FOR SALE.

A tract of Land

CONTAINING one hundred and seventy eight acres, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, 26 by 26, with four fire places, and all other necessary out builings; lying in Lincoln county, on the waters of Lloyd's creek, about three miles and a half of Raysville. This place is pleasant, well watered, and healthy; with a good situation for a Distillery or Tan Yard. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and view the premises.

William Quinn, senr.

August 11. 1824. 33—row2t

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1-2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,
Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson. dec'd.

May 28, 1824. m9

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One sorrel filly about four years old, one brown bay horse about eight years old two cows and calves one bed and furniture, two seal skin trunks three split bottom chairs, one desk, one cupboard, two rooter ploughs, & two shovel ploughs, two buzzard ploughs two axes, 2 pair gears, one oven, one grindstone, seventeen hogs a field of corn, supposed to be thirty acres and a field of cotton, supposed to be twenty acres all taken as the property of Medad McLendon, to satisfy an execution in the name of Josiah Wells v. Medad McLendon and Allen P Rice, with other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

August 6, 1824.

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

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols; to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph A. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the forkof Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satify sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P Rice, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J Willis, D. S.

August 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of

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

Eight negroes: viz. Davy, Bob, Sam, Exaline, Docia and her three children Lizey Ellen and mmy, 23 bed furniture steads and cords, six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables, six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do one lot of bookwell assorted one mahogany side board one mahogany card table one set mahogany dining tables one chest drawers six dressing glasses four sma iron pot two larg ditto ditto six pair pot hook six large ovens two small do one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons, twenty two sma dishe eleven sets plate eight set knive and forks, two set table spoons one pepper mi one spice mill two coffee mills, eight bras candlestick 6 metal do four pair candle mould 6 waiters, four jars four pair firedog 6 sets tea cup and saucers two sets tea plates four sets tea spoons 6 painted cask and fo set 6 jugs one tin gallon measure, one sopha one lot gla ware four sets castors 1 dearborn wagon one sorrel horse and 8 cows and calves: levied on a the property of Allen P Rice to satis y an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins vs said Allen P Rice—with sundry other executions property pointed out by defendant

ALSO,

Ong tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Petect and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Reuben Bennet to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennet & Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One yoke of Oxen; taken as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy sundry fi fa's against said Willis: property pointed out by Moses P. Willis

John Burks, D. S

August 6, 1824

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

One negro woman named Ann: levied on as the property of James Horton, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Horton vs said Horton; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

The undivided interest of Nathaniel tatham in the estate of John Statham sent deceased, consisting of the one fifth part of four negroes, and the one ninth part of 303 acres of land, improved, on the waters of Davis creek adjoining Samuel Lowrimore; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Abraham Brown endorsee vs Nathaniel tatham and Enoch James.

ALSO,

One dark coloured horse; levied on as the property of William Ferguson to satisfy a fifa in favor of John S Wilson endorsee vs said Ferguson

ALSO

ON the 1st Tuesday in Sept next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hour of sale, the following property, to wit:

One negro boy by the name of Elbert; levied on as the property of Richard Phipps to satisfy sundry executions, vs. said Phipps.

ALSO,

One bay mare about ten years of age; levied on as the property of William B. Dudley to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, admin istrator and administratrix of Reuben Richards, deceased.

ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less, with improvements, lying on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining James Christian and others; levied on as the property of William Bond to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, administrator and admin istratrix of Reuben Richards, deceased.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

July 31. 1 24

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro woman by the name of Delpa; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Shackelford.

ALSO

One negro woman by the name of Phillis; levied on as the property of Joseph Smith to satisfy a fifa in favor of J. V. Harris, administrator of William Woods, deceased.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

July 30. 1824

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six negroes, namely: Reuben a man about twenty two years old, Jacob, a boy about sixteen years old, Henney, a woman supposed to be forty years old, and her three children Tom a boy eleven or twelve years old, Nelly a girl twelve or thirteen years old, and Ray a boy three years old two hundred and fifty acres of land more or less on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining Richard Fortson and others; all taken as the property of John Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. the estate of the said deceased, property pointed out by Richard Fortson, administrator of said estate, and sold with the exception of the dower for life of Mrs. Milly Willis, widow of said deceased

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James J Banks and others, on the waters of Warbatchie creek; taken as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fifas for costs vs. said Napier; sale postponed from June to September

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

July 29. 1 24

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in October next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and twenty-

COTTON WARE-HOUSE, AUGUSTA

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planter's Hotel, belonging to S. Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. Kimball & Co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business, and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire

Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him

Augusta, July 13, 1824. 3t 3m

D Meigs & J M Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Ga. 1st July 1824

JOSIAH Ammason W M Booker John Bailey, Jacob Bentley, Arch. Bryan Robert Brown, Abi Bentley C Brooks S S Brooks, Sarah Brock C Culberhouse C Coats Mildred Carlton Parker Callaway Polly Coomb e G Pinkston Joseph Campbell R B Dearing F B Donnell W Davis, Denni Dent, W Evan W Elliot, Mary H Egan, John B Egan, Ann Frankby Wiley Frederick, Ann Green Jesse Gale 2 W Grant Elizabeth Gibson Mrs Goldsmith Elbert orden Robert Graham R J Holliday John Holmes, R Henderson Ivy Holliday Richard Hilyard Mrs Evans D Jane John Kingsmore John E Little, Samuel C Leech W Lennard John Lee, Charles Mattox Henry Mills, James Montgomery Ezra Maddox Cynthia McLendon Francis McLendon John Nisbett C H Nelson J B Nelson, M T Paxton, J L Plunkett Dennis Paschal, Moses Powell, W Robertson 4 Leannah Ruddle, John R Robinson, Holland Reviere, Sander W Ray Ruth Strozier Jame Sandford 2 W Snelson Henry Spratlin Arnold Stoker, John Sherman, John Shoemaker R W Sessions, John Stark Mores Shine, ame Shirley W W Stokes, Ann Shamblin, M Steed, C F Sherburne Smith & Wright 6, Ransom Tuggle, Robert Thomas, Sherod Towns W Watkin, John Walker, 3 Benjamin Williams Jeheil atson Luke atkin, B est, Roland illiams —102

James Wingfield, P. M.

Dr. A. Armistead,

HAVING located himself at Petersburg he offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity He flatters himself from his assiduous application to business, to share a part of public patronage.

July 30, 1824. 3t—4t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to William H Carter are hereby notified, that immediate payment is required, or redress will be sought at law.—His papers have been deposited in the hands of James Rembert, Esq.

William H. Carter.

July 29, 1824. 3t—8t

Monthly Notices.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 202 1 2 acres, lying in Houston county 6th district No. 15, belonging to the estate of William Martin deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
Adm'rs.

May 3. 1824. m9m

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

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes at eptember term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditor

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.

May 1, 1824 m4t

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

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb 11 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r

April 1. 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting as a Court of Ordinary, for leave to sell the real estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased, in the county

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph A. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the fork of Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P Rice, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J Willis, D. S.

August 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Andrew Low & Co vs. Royland Beasley; property pointed out in said fifa

R. J. Willis D. S. W. C.

July 28, 1824.

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

Six negroes; Ailsey, Clary, Lizzy, Grancy, Lewis, and Dolphus; levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn, deceased, by virtue of an execution on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Isaac Ramsey vs Johnson Wellborn, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff, & by his directions left in the possession of Mrs Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

cows and calves; levied on as the property of Allen P Rice to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins vs. said Allen P Rice—with sundry other executions; property pointed out by defendant

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Peteet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Reuben Bennet to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs Reuben Bennet & Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One yoke of Oxen; taken as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy sundry fifa's against said Willis; property pointed out by Moses P. Willis

S John Burks, D. S

August 6, 1824

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

One negro woman named Ann; levied on as the property of James Horton, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Horton vs said Horton; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

The undivided interest of Nathaniel Statham in the estate of John Statham sen. deceased, consisting of the one fifth part of four negroes, and the one ninth part of 208 acres of land, improved, on the waters of Davis creek adjoining Samuel Lowrimore; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Abraham Brown endorsee vs Nathaniel Statham and Enoch James.

ALSO,

One dark coloured horse; levied on as the property of William Ferguson to satisfy a fifa in favor of John S Wilson endorsee vs said Ferguson

ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less on the waters of Dove creek improved, adjoining James Christian, one cow and yearling, one cow and six pigs, and nine shoats; levied on as the property of William Bond to satisfy a fifa in favor of & J. O Whipple, for Jesse Whipple vs said Bond ALSO

400 acres of land, more or less, on the water of Shoal creek, adjoining Bedford Brown and others; levied on as the property of Barnard Kelly to satisfy sundry fifas from a justices' court; levied on by Jesse Nelms, constable, and returned to me: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

229 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining Gaines Thompson and others; levied on as the property of Ambrose King to satisfy sundry fifas from a justices court levied by William Bond, constable, and returned to me

Gaines Thompson, D.S.E.C.

July 31, 1824.

One negro woman by the name of Delpa; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Shackelford.

ALSO

One negro woman by the name of Phillis; levied on as the property of Joseph Smith to satisfy a fifa in favor of J. V. Harris, administrator of William Woods, deceased.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

July 30, 1824

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six negroes, namely: Reuben, a man about twenty two years old, Jacob, a boy about sixteen years old, Henney, a woman supposed to be forty years old, and her three children Tom a boy eleven or twelve years old, Nelly a girl twelve or thirteen years old, and Ray a boy three years old two hundred and fifty acres of land more or less on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining Richard Fortson and others; all taken as the property of John Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. the estate of the said deceased, property pointed out by Richard Fortson, administrator of said estate, and sold with the exception of the dower for life of Mrs. Milly Willis, widow of said deceased

ALSO

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James J Banks and others on the waters of Weathersbee creek; taken as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fifas for rent, vs. said Napier; sale postponed from June to September

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

July 29, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

ON the first Tuesday in October next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county,

One tract of Land,

containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, lying in said county, on Little River, adjoining Charles R Carter, and others, for the benefit of the heirs of Richard Gilyard, deceased. This tract of land is to be sold again owing to the former purchaser not having complied with the terms of the sale. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

William W. Gilyard, ex'r.

July 22, 1824. 30—3t

All Persons

HAVING demands against the estate of Thomas Semmes, late of this county, deceased, are required to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law and all indebted will please make payment to

A. G. SEMMES, ex'r.

Wilkes co. July 22 1824. 30—6t

Sheriff's Tickets,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, Ga. 1st July 1824

JOEL H Ammason W M Booker John Bailey, Jacob Bendley, Arch. Bryan Robert Brown, Abi Bentley C Brooks S S Brooks, Sarah Brock C Culberhouse C Coats Mildred Carrton Parker Callaway Polly Coomb[illegible] G Pinkston Joseph Campbell R B Dearing F B Dennell W Davis, Dennis Dent, W Evans W Elliot, Mary H Egan, John B Egan, Ann Franks Wiley Frederick Ann Green Jesse Gale 2 W Grant Elizabeth Gibson Mrs Goldsmith Elbert Gorden Robert Graham R J Holliday John Holmes, R Henderson Ivy Holliday Richard Hilyard Mrs Evans D[illegible] Jane John Kingsmore John E Little, Samuel C Leech W Lennard John Lee, Charles Mattox Henry Mills, James Montgomery Ezra Maddox Cynthia McLendon Francis McLendon John Nisbett C H Nelson J B Nelson, M T Paston, J L Plunkett Dennis Paschal, Moses Powell, W Robertson 4 Leannah Ruddle, John R Robinson, Holland Reviere, Sander W Ray Ruth Strozier James Sandford 2 W Snelson, Henry Spratlin Arnold Stoker, John Sherman, John Shoemaker R W Sessions, John Stark Moses Shine, ame Shirley, W W Stokes, [illegible]nn Chamblin, M Steed, C F Sherburne Smith & Wright 6, Ransom Tuggle, Robert Thomas, Sherod Towns W Watkins John Walker, S Benjamin Williams Jeheil at son Luke Watkin, B West, Roland Williams—10¢

James Wingfield, P. M.

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations*, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful in the general, to inns of the up-country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE

Washington, Ga July 18, 1824.

Neatly executed at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

John Parks,

Ganaway Martin,

Adm'rs.

May 3. 1824. m9m

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

GABRIEL JACK, Adm'x.

JAMES J CK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes at septemler term of this year for leave to sell the personal estate of Burton Taliaferro, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors

Daniel Harvie, adm'r.

May 1, 1824 m4t

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

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb 11 1824

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r

April 1, 1824. m9m

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

Nelson Powell, }
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs.

January 30th 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christler, deceased for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A HEARD,

SINGLETON W ALLEN

Administrators.

July 20 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, or leave to sell a tract of and containing about 70 acres lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Upton's creek adjoining Wm. Arnett and others for the benefit of Felix Arnett minor, orphan of Edward Arnett deceased.

James W. Jack, guardian.

May 1, 1824. m9m

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1824. [No 51.

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

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

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

WILKES COUNTY.
Candidates for the State Legislature.
SENATE.
Bolling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.
HOUSE
Thomas Addeson. John W Cooper.
John T Gaines. Felix G Hay.
William Tatum John H Bird.
James Rembert James Rembert.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. HAYNES, Esq of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election

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

FROM RIO JANEIRO

We are indebted to the polite attention of mercantile friends for files of Brazils Gazettes to the 14th June, received by the brigs Virginia and Homer, arrived here on Wednesday from Rio Janeiro. They are in the hands of our translator.

The brig Eliza Reilly, arrived at Norfolk in 39 days from Rio Janeiro, furnishes papers from the 6th of May to the 15th of June, inclusive. The Beacon says, "Among these papers, we find a proclamation of the Emperor Don Pedro, to the Brazilians, dated 10th June, announcing the receipt of information that a powerful armament was about to sail from Portugal to reduce them under the dominion of that kingdom. He exhorts the Brazilians to the most determined resistance against the invaders of their liberties; tells them that they must adopt, as their motto, *"Independence or Death;"* that, as their Emperor and protector, he will shed the last drop of his blood in defence of their rights, and for the security of their happiness; that, should the enemy prove too formidable for them in the onset, they must abandon their towns, and retiring to the interior, entrench themselves strongly, until they can array a competent force to expel them from the territory; that their fleet will come to their assistance whenever it can cooperate with them successfully, in annoying that of the enemy; and that swarms of privateers will sweep the commerce of Portugal from the ocean, &c.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Late and important from the Pacific.

BALTIMORE, *August 2.*

Recapture of Lima.—The schr. Ardent, Capt. Rossiere, arrived at

he had come not for the purpose of assisting them, but of conquering in the name of Colombia He had again taken possession of Callao, and was marching on, with every prospect of bringing the war to a speedy close. On the 25th of June, a reinforcement of between 2 and 3,000 troops from Colombia, had passed Chagres, on their way to Panama, to embark for Peru, taking with them a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and cordage, &c. for the navy. A report prevailed throughout the country, that a treaty of alliance had been formed between Colombia and Hayti, in which the latter agrees to furnish 4,000 troops, completely armed for the assistance of the former, and which were daily expected. On the 25th of June the French brig of war Gazelle arrived at Chagres from Martinique, bringing an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before Capt. B. left Panama, a brig arrived from Callao, with *official accounts* (letters from President Bolivar to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port, and the city of Lima to his forces, on his appearance, without resistance.

On the 3d of July, Capt B. left off Chagres, the Colombian frigate Colombia, Commodore Chitty, and six or eight other vessels of war, which had brought the abovementioned reinforcement to Chagres. They intended to sail for Carthagena. No American vessels were left at Panama. At Guayaquil, ship Tea Plant, of New York, and several other American vessels, taking in freight for Gibraltar. Markets were very unsteady, owing to the unsettled state of the country. No prices could be quoted with certainty.

The frigate United States had arrived at Callao, to relieve the Franklin 74, which sailed for the United States on the 10th May.—*Amer.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

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Mr. Crawford at that time was a Senator from Georgia. Under a particular compact with that State, the territory of Mississippi was formed out of her limits. At that time the state of Georgia contended, that, under the compact, Congress had no right to pass the law in question without her consent. Whether, in this opinion, the state was right or wrong, is of no importance in the present enquiry. It was the duty of her representatives and more particularly so of her Senators, to represent her views. Hence we find the votes of Mr. Crawford directed against the whole bill, and against all its parts. He voted with Mr. Gregg to strike out a part of the bill. But he voted also against the whole bill on its final passage as did all his colleagues in both houses from Georgia. Mr. Gregg voted for the passage of the bill.

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On the right of suffrage, the views of Mr. Crawford are as liberal as those of Mr. Jefferson as explained by his late letter on the Virginia convention. In this respect Mr. Crawford differs from the Adams family, who contend that property is of the first importance to the exercise of this right. He differs also from the sentiments of Gen. Jackson, as given by his votes on the constitution of Tennessee. In short, his sentiments on this important point, coincide with the sentiments of the Republican party of this state, who have ever contended for this right in its fullest exercise.

CANDOUR.

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Secretary and read. It is a temperate, but prosing document—dull and common place. It will be perceived that he speaks of this extraordinary call as an act of duty, and professes to be indifferent as to personal consequences. He does not forget to refer to "the passions of men," and speaks a little about intrigue, faction, the source of power, &c. &c. &c." We were all anxious to hear whether his Excellency had embraced any collateral subjects, and a universal smile was visible when the trite and domestic subject of steam boat boilers were introduced, winding up with a eulogy on Gen. La Fayette.

Mr. Seager offered a resolution that the Message lie on the table, and the usual number of copies be printed—the motion for printing prevailed, when Mr. Flagg opened the batteries by offering resolutions (which are printed in the Albany papers) condemning in unqualified terms the conduct of the Governor, and proposing to adjourn both branches of the Legislature forthwith. The resolution, being a concurrent one, lies one day on the table. A very spirited and personal debate ensued.

Mr. Talmadge considered it proper to refer the Message to a Committee of the whole House, and make it the order of the day to-morrow;—it was decorous and proper that the Message should take this turn, and he went into arguments to prove it.

Mr. Flagg replied briefly—he had no objection to refer the Message to a Committee, but he was impressed with the conviction, that this was not an occasion which justified the Governor in the exercise of this extraordinary power, and the sooner they adjourned the better, and with as little ceremony as possible. The censure on the conduct of the Governor should be pointed and severe, as an example to future executives.

Mr. Wheaton was in favour of referring the resolutions to a committee—it was decorous and expected, and without that reference the points and bearings could not be discussed.

Much desultory debate of an unimportant character ensued.

Mr. Crary, from Washington County, a great "people's" man, and of course extremely zealous and patriotic on the solitary question of the electoral law, made a coarse and abusive attack on Mr. Flagg, which was repelled with force and moderation, when a motion was suddenly made to adjourn, which was carried, and to-morrow the Resolutions of Mr. Flagg will be debated.

In the Senate every thing went on smooth and prompt. Similar resolutions censuring the call were offered—and when the vote is taken in that patriotic body, the most abused *seventeen* will find themselves strengthened by auxiliaries. There is but one opinion *here* and throughout the *state*—the Legislature will adjourn—the voice of the people condemning in strong terms this violation of Executive power

Thomas Addison.	John W Cooper.
John T Gaines	Felix G Hay.
William C Lewis	John H Pope.
James Rumbert	James Rieder.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. HAYNES, Esq of Shasta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election

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

FROM RIO JANEIRO

We are indebted to the polite attention of mercantile friends for files of Brazils Gazettes to the 14th June, received by the brigs Virginia and Homer, arrived here on Wednesday from Rio Janeiro. They are in the hands of our translator.

The brig Eliza Reilly, arrived at Norfolk in 32 days from Rio Janeiro, furnishes papers from the 6th of May to the 15th of June, inclusive. The Beacon says, "Among these papers, we find a proclamation of the Emperor Don Pedro, to the Brazilians, dated 10th June, announcing the receipt of information that a powerful armament was about to sail from Portugal to reduce them under the dominion of that kingdom. He exhorts the Brazilians to the most determined resistance against the invaders of their liberties; tells them that they must adopt, as their motto, "*Independence or Death*" that as their Emperor and protector, he will shed the last drop of his blood in defence of their rights, and for the security of their happiness; that, should the enemy prove too formidable for them in the onset, they must abandon their towns, and retiring to the interior, entrench themselves strongly, until they can array a competent force to expel them from the territory; that their fleet will come to their assistance whenever it can cooperate with them successfully, in annoying that of the enemy; and that swarms of privateers will sweep the commerce of Portugal from the ocean, &c.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Late and important from the Pacific.

BALTIMORE, *August 2.*

Recapture of Lima.—The schr. Ardent, Capt. Rossiere, arrived at this port on Saturday night in 22 days from Porto Bello. We learn verbally, from Capt. R. that, about the last of May, news reached Panama, that, owing to the disaffection of the Peruvians, General Bolivar had embarked most of his army on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and retired to Truxill—leaving a Peruvian Col. in command of the garrison. Shortly after leaving Callao, indeed before he had lost sight of the place, he had the mortification of seeing the Peruvian flag hauled down and the Spanish colors hoisted. A short time after, news was arrived of the abolition of the Constitutional Government of Spain, upon the receipt of which most of the Spanish troops in Peru refused to acknowledge the absolute government of the King. Availing himself of this circumstance, Bolivar immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of the Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru, who had before opposed him, on the ground, (as was said by them) that in order an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before Capt. B. left Panama, a brig arrived from Callao, with *official accounts* (letters from President Bolivar to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port, and the city of Lima to his forces, on his appearance, without resistance.

On the 3d of July, Capt. B. left off Chagres, the Colombian frigate Colombia, Commodore Chitty, and six or eight other vessels of war, which had brought the abovementioned reinforcement to Chagres. They intended to sail for Carthagena. No American vessels were left at Panama. At Guayaquil, ship Tea Plant, of New York, and several other American vessels, taking in freight for Gibraltar. Markets were very unsteady, owing to the unsettled state of the country. No prices could be quoted with certainty.

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The 5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms and liquors; and provides that violations of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government, on its own citizens or subjects.

The 6th article prescribes that the ratification shall be exchanged within ten months from the date of the treaty.

National Intelligencer.

From the Butler (Pa.) Sentinel.

An article is now going the rounds of the papers friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, which charges Mr. Crawford with voting against the right of suffrage, on the Mississippi question, in the same manner that Mr. Gregg voted on that question. Some at least of these papers, warmly supported Mr. Gregg, notwithstanding this vote, and they now give us an evidence of *their consistency*, by condemning the vote in another, which they justified in Mr. Gregg. But the truth is, the votes of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Gregg were not the same, and their situation was entirely different, as the following facts will show.

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On the right of suffrage, the views of Mr. Crawford are as liberal as those of Mr. Jefferson as explained by his late letter on the Virginia convention. In this respect Mr. Crawford differs from the Adams family, who contend that property is of the first importance to the exercise of this right. He differs also from the sentiments of Gen. Jackson, as given by his votes on the constitution of Tennessee. In short, his sentiments on this important point, coincide with the sentiments of the Republican party of this state, who have ever contended for this right in its fullest exercise.

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When Kleber was in Egypt he sustained during five hours, with only two thousand men, the united efforts of twenty thousand. He was nearly surrounded, was wounded, and had only a narrow defile by which to escape in this extremity. He called to him a *chef de bataillon*, named Chevardin, for whom he had a particular regard.—"Take (said he to him) a company of grenadiers; stop the enemy at the ravine, you will be killed, but you will save your comrades."—"Yes, my General" replied Chevardin. He gave his watch and his pocket-book to his servant, executed the order, and his death, in fact, arrested the enemy and saved the French. There is something grand in the judgment of Kleber on the character of Chevardin; and on the side of Chevardin what a capacity for self-devotion! What ascendancy in the one, what submission in the other! It is the heroism of Leonidas that dared to command, and the devotion of Decius produced by a simple word of confidence.

FROM ALBANY—*August 2.*

Agreeably to the Proclamation of the Governor, both Houses of the Legislature assembled this day at 12 o'clock. The Proclamation being read, a resolution was offered authorizing the appointment of committees to wait on the Governor and Senate, to inform them of the organization of the Assembly—a call of the House was then made, from which it appeared that 121 members were present. The Message of the Governor was then handed in by his voted for the passage of the bill.

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In the Senate every thing went on smooth and prompt. Similar resolutions censuring the call were offered—and when the vote is taken in that patriotic body, the most abused *seventeen* will find themselves strengthened by auxiliaries. There is but one opinion *here* and throughout the *state*—the Legislature will adjourn—the voice of the people condemning in strong terms this violation of Executive power will be heard and obeyed. The electoral vote, in which is centered the power and influence of this great state will be preserved, compact and powerful, and not scattered to the winds to gratify the ambition of one or the intrigues of another. A great alteration in the opinion of *some* men is visible—when asked, "Who do you support for President?" the answer is, "I am for the State of New York—whatever my state says, I say." That is the proper answer—Why take up arms against the will of the wise constituted authorities, to whom the people have delegated their powers?

There are some long faces here—some who now reluctantly admit that Crawford is the favourite of the state, and will get the electoral vote: they think it policy however to persist in declaring, that at the November session Mr. Adams will succeed—it is the only ground they have left to stand upon, and they will dispute it until driven from every hope and position, by the unanswerable, undoubted vote of the state. *Nat. Advocate.*

[Communication]

To the People of Georgia.

Political strifes have existed among you, my fellow citizens, since the first establishment of our present government—and with a spirit and ardour too, that has rent asunder, some of the nearest ties of blood and marriage. It is natural, that as a party rises, it should be anxious for strife to cease; and as it falls, to aggravate that strife. In all political contentions it is usual to plead hard to obtain an ascendancy, and to preserve it when obtained, by any and every means. For this double purpose, there is no possible means so effectual as consistency. Political names have in some degree altered, for the purpose of concealing political character. But a reference to the early and late history of political contentions, will satisfy any one that those who were called republicans in 1800, are now called by their opponents *radicals*, but style themselves *republicans of the old school*, and those who were called federalists in 1800, are now called by their opponents, *prodigals*, but style themselves *republicans of the new school*. Thus shewing that in *name*, all are republicans—although it is evident that old federalists have associated with new republicans, and advocate the exercise of powers implied, and not expressed—splendid national designs—the fostering of one branch of national industry, and neglecting another,—a large military establishment in time of peace—lavish expenditures for governmental display—and practice upon the idea that a national debt is a national blessing! I wish to recall the attention of the people of Georgia to the leading doctrines of the old school republicans, in the hope that they will return to them (if they should unfortunately have been misled) and teach them again to their children, and watch them for their children's children. These doctrines are briefly, those on which Mr. Jefferson founded his administration of the American government—and comprised 1st, an adherence to the *expressed* authorities of the constitution—2d, a liberal & uniform policy to every branch of national industry—avoiding arbitrary & monopolizing duties—3d, an economic disbursement of national funds, for the purpose of avoiding national taxes or national debt—4th, a proportionate exercise of state and federated rights, to balance the powers of government, and give each its due weight and authority, without recourse to strained construction or violent implication. To a very short and I hope distinct explanation of these doctrines, I wish to ask your attention.

1. *Of Constitutional authorities.*—The people of Georgia have a constitution, by the letter of which they are governed, if governed at all—because the constitution is a written instrument, and has been printed that it may be *read and understood* by those who are subjected to its authority. If the doctrine of learned construction is admitted, (and that of implication is nothing less) it must be conceded also that the people are governed by a constitution they cannot read and understand. The purpose of a written law is therefore frustrated. If the features of a constitution are not plain enough to be distinctly and readily commerce & manufactures. These are mutual helps to and dependent upon each other, and cannot indeed prosper without reciprocal aid. It is evident, that if to encourage agricultural interests, a restrictive duty should be imposed on commerce and manufactures, agriculture must fail, if not sink under the burden which oppresses the other branches of industry. Agriculture and manufactures supply the means of commerce. Agriculture and commerce supply the means of manufactures. Manufactures and commerce supply to agriculture its principal means of profit. One branch of these pursuits, should not be encouraged without a correspondent aid on behalf of each of the others. This would be a monopolizing or discriminating act—and such an act is the lately adopted tariff bill. The illustration is plain. The manufacturer derives a temporary benefit from the arrangement (and only temporary it will be) but what is its effect on the business of the planter and the merchant? If we impose such duties on manufactured articles of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, tobacco, &c. as to prohibit their importation, those nations whose trade is affected by it, will, in retaliation, impose such duties upon our raw material of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, tobacco, &c. as to forbid their exportation—reasoning, as they, if you will not purchase our goods we will not buy your produce—if we can make nothing by making up your cotton, we will not buy your cotton. What will be the consequence to those who cultivate cotton? That which we can not sell to the northern manufacturer at *his own price*, must lie in our warehouses, gradually wasting away, and if finally lost, is lost at *our own price*. The business of commerce is lost, because agriculture is trammelled, and cannot give it employment. This subject is oppressive to me—I become impatient in the discussion of it, and it must pass—but let it be remembered, this doctrine of monopoly is of the new school; not in conformity to Mr. Jefferson's doctrine of unfettered commerce, upon principles of equity and reciprocity.

3. *Of economy in national expenditures.*—The disbursement of the public funds, is a subject of interest, and of rightful interest too, to every individual citizen of the Union—because he pays his proportion of the amount of taxes, and has an unalienable right to enquire how that amount is appropriated by the government which receives it; by the authority that exacts its contribution. In the administration of public affairs, it is proper that a nation should be untrammelled by faulty commerce, and unembarrassed by heavy debts. As among individuals, he who is least in debt is least in danger, so it is among associations of individuals, or nations of people. As among individuals, he who does not engage in grand designs of internal improvement without having in hand and unemployed, the funds to pay for them, is considered a wise, cautious and *substantial* man; so among nations. As among individuals, he who squanders and wastes in idle or luxurious living, that property which would otherwise have amply supported himself and his family in comfort, is considered a vain and ostentatious; so it is thought of an extravagant government. As among individuals, he who is engaged in visionary schemes, speculations, and projects, is likely to receive any; and he who supplies the inmates of his house with means of defence is not likely to have it entered and robbed—so is that nation which lives peaceably and offers no assault upon others' rights, likely to be respected in its rights by others; and that nation which puts into the hands of its people the means of defence, and bars its posts and frontiers against assault, is not apt to be involved in war and aggressions. He who in a multitude, doubles his fist, draws his knife, and cocks his pistol, is apt to irritate by his attitude, those who would not otherwise have noticed him—and in a spirit of riot and dictation, he is apt to be doubled upon and beaten, by those of a like temper with himself. The same remark will apply to nations of a threatening character.

4. *Of state and federated rights.*—On the subject of state rights, I hold the principle to be correct, that authority not assumed by the general government, nor forbidden by it, in conformity to the social and political compact, may be exercised by separate states upon their individual and distinct authority—and that certain authorities regarding police, not prohibited by, nor repugnant to, the laws of general government, may be exercised by the states, free from control by the general government. To exemplify my opinion on this subject, I put out the following illustration: The people of Georgia are governed by the laws of the United States and by the laws of Georgia—wherever a law of Georgia contravenes or operates in contradiction to a law of the United States, the state law is of no effect—where there is no law of the Union, and no constitutional provision against the state law, it is fully effective. That portion of the people of Georgia who reside in cities, towns and villages, are subject to the municipal laws of these places, which, if not in violation of the laws or constitution of the Union or State, cannot be controuled by either. Those persons who reside on their plantations have a right to make such laws of police, for the government of their families, as shall not conflict with general or state laws, or such wrong laws as have been received by adoption as the laws of the state or of the Union. If the state of Georgia by its executive, military, or civil officers, coerces her without legal authority, on the rights or property of any citizen, that citizen has just claim upon the state for retribution and recompence for such encroachment. And whatever may be the rights of individuals as connected with the Union or a state, such are the rights of states in connection with, and in relation to the Union. No state has authority to make any law affecting the rights and property of a citizen, which shall not be applicable to all its citizens. Nor has a state any authority over many unalienable rights of its citizens, which embrace his religious and political principles, his mode of worship, or his choice of men—his control over the education, labour, food and raiment, marriage and settlement of his family, &c. The United States has no authority to make a law affecting the rights and property of any state, whose provisions do not extend to every section of the Union—and this law shall be in conformity to the great constitutional charter of the several states, and of the Union.

I have thus explained to you, my course which has elevated this nation to a rank more enviable than that of any other nation of the earth? Are you dissatisfied with that political administration which has maintained our credit at home and abroad, without dishonorable subterfuges, or the violation of any principle of good faith towards others? Are you dissatisfied with that administration of national affairs which supports every department of our government without recourse to heavy taxes or oppressive imposts? I feel confident of expressing your several and unanimous opinions by answering "No!" we have been proud of the elevated character our country has acquired abroad—we are happy to have lived in a prosperous condition, and to have been freed from oppressive duties—we wish to have our governmental matters administered on the same principles so long as we are to live under them—and hope they may be continued to the benefit of our children." Then be careful, that in the selection of an individual to preside over the councils of our country, you select one who is distinguished for the uniformity of his adherance to these established and acceptable doctrines—for his economical yet profitable views of national disbursements—for the promptness, firmness and fairness of his general, moral, and political character.

In discussing before you the merits of the several distinguished individuals who are named as candidates for the Presidency of the U. States, it is always proper that a decent regard should be had for the feelings and judgments of others. In advocating the pretensions of any one to an office of honor and high trust, his merits should be set forth, and urged by every cogent reason that can be made to bear upon the subject. But it is too common in the discussion of the current presidential subject, to engage in a round of detraction; to set forth the disqualifications of every candidate but the one who is supported; and one candidate is thus to be advanced by the bold experiment of disgracing others. By this method, our own cause and our own country is brought into disrepute. When an individual of the United States has become sufficiently distinguished in the view of his fellow-citizens, to be held up among them as worthy of the chief magistracy of the Union, he ought, through respect to the feelings of that portion who esteem him meritorious; through regard for his political character which has acquired such distinction; and for the honor of the country who counts him amongst her great and meritorious men, to be exempt from that calumny which characterizes village gossiping, and ill bred detraction. He is the property, and the highly boasted property of the nation, and the principle of moral justice and national pride should shield his character and his feelings from calumny. It is ridiculously undervaluing the judgments of our fellow citizens who have esteemed any individual statesman worthy to be chosen their President, to attempt to debase that man before the nation, for a matter of opinion only, and upon conjectural reasons for such opinion. It is still more cruel and unjust to apply the opprobrious epithets of swindler, peculator and smuggler to such a distinguished man, unsupported by actual conviction or upon evidence incontrovertible, public and acknowledged by his constituents. Opinions should

their office for four years, it does *sooner removed by the President*. We were aware of the limitation of the term of service of the Judges, that is, that their commissions are renewable every four years, but not of the latter clause. We supposed all *Judges of the United States* to stand *upon the same footing*; nor is either of the above provisions of the law of the 15th Congress easily to be reconciled to the first section of the 3d article of the Constitution, which declares that "The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their offices *during good behaviour*." The latter of the provisions of the law is in direct conflict, it appears to us, with the terms of the constitutional provision, unless it be established that Judges of the territorial courts are not "Judges of the United States. The only supposable warrant we can discover for this legislation of Congress is the provision of the Constitution (art. 4, sec. 3) which says that Congress shall have power to make *all needful rules and regulations* respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."—Without pretending to any learning in the law, we should think that the words *or other property*, showing the nature of the rules and regulations referred to, as applying to matter merely, would exclude the idea that Congress are, by this clause, authorized to govern the territories on other principles than those of the Constitution, in a point upon which the Constitution is as explicit as it is upon the tenure of the Judiciary.

Leaving this discussion, however, to abler hands, it is proper that we should so far correct our former statement as to declare the fact that *the statute* in the case limits the tenure of the office of Judges of Arkansas to four years, or the pleasure of the President.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1824.

MR. CRAWFORD AND THE TARIFF.

The following are such extracts from Mr. Crawford's reports to Congress, as relate to a revision of the tariff, to which is added a few explanatory remarks:—

Annual Report, Dec. 10, 1819.

Under all the circumstances, it is respectfully submitted, that the public interest requires that the revenue be augmented, or that the expenditure be diminished.

Should an increase of the revenue be deemed expedient, a portion of the defi it may be supplied by an addition to the duties now imposed upon various articles of foreign merchandize, and by a reasonable duty upon sales at public auction; but it is not probable that any modification of the existing tariff can supersede the necessity of resorting to internal taxation, if the expenditure is not diminished. Should Congress deem it expedient to modify the present rate of duties, with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented. It is believed that the present is a favorable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation. The situation of

by loan can be conveniently and ad vantageously obtained by the sale of stock of that description; or it may be obtained by the issue of treasury notes. If the revenue and expenditure shall be equalized, the issue of treasury notes, not bearing interest, is recommended in preference to the creation or sale of stock, as the loan, in that event, will be small in amount, and temporary in its nature.

Annual Report, Dec. 1, 1820.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the imposition of additional taxes upon the community. The condition of the currency in several of the states of the Union furnishes strong inducements to abstain from additional taxation at this time. The obligation of the Government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency All notes issued south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between these places and the commercial cities to the east of this place centred in those cities. The Bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposite of specie. The effect of these causes combined has been the exclusion from circulation, in all the states west and south of the Seat of Government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices. In several of those states, there is no sound paper circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances, would be to require of the citizens of those states what it will be impossible for them to perform. Wherever paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of specie and of paper which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie or in the notes of the Bank of the United States will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended so as to make the bills of all the offices of the bank, except that at the seat of government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established The effect of this modification would be to make the note of the offices of the Bank o the United States except the office in this District, a local currency which will centre and continue in the ocal circulation o the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means o discharging their contributions to the government

This measure will also place the State Institutions to the south and west of this city, in a more eligible situation in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with those offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, how-

understanding to perform them faithfully, and beneficially to the country, One of these duties is to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures, and to superintend the collection of the revenue. It is agreeably to law that he made the reports mentioned above, in which he gave the estimates required. Those estimates concern the public revenue, and nothing else, Congress require from the Secretary of the Treasury nothing more; consequently, whatever Mr. Crawford may say or recommend in his reports, it has no relation but to the public revenue, to the public debt, and to the means the country possesses, to meet the public expenditures, and to pay the public debt. These positions well understood, let us proceed to the examinations of the reports

In the report of 1819, Mr Crawford, after the customary estimates of the revenue and expenditures, says, that there will be a deficit of the revenue to meet the expenses of the year 1820 This deficit must be supplied; but how must it be supplied? The Secretary of the Treasury gives his opinions on the subject. He says plainly, that an increase of the revenue can be effected, 1. by an addition to the duties then imposed on various articles of foreign merchandize; 2. by a reasonable duty upon sales at auction; 3. by a loan, and 4 by a diminution of the expenditure Mr. Crawford proposes four different ways and means to increase the revenue so as to meet the public expenditures, or to diminish the expenditures so as to equalize them with the revenue. Congress acted on the report, and after mature deliberation, adopted a plan of retrenchment in the public expenditures, and passed an act, 15th May, 1820 authorizing the government to borrow a sum not exceeding $3,000,000, which was effected It is plain, that Mr. Crawford, in recommending an increase of duties, had no other object in view but an augmentation of the public revenue He proposed four ways to accomplish that object; and Congress had to choose which was best calculated to maintain the public credit, and was less burthensome to the people: they did so

In the report of 1820, a large deficit is estimated, consequently the expenditures must be diminished, or the revenue increased. Mr Crawford is decidedly opposed to internal taxation Some ways and means must be adopted to meet the exigencies of the government What does the Secretary of the Treasury recommend? A loan, an increase of duties on various articles of foreign merchandize, or the prohibition of foreign spirits, and the imposition of a duty upon domestic spirits equal to the amount of that then collected upon foreign spirits. Congress made further retrenchments in the public expenditures, and passed an act, March 3, 1821. authorizing the government to borrow a sum not exceeding $5,000,000, which was effected.

In the report of 1821, Mr. Crawford anticipates an increase of the public revenue; but at the same time is of the opinion, that possibly this increase may not be realized. In that event the revenue will fall short of the public expenditures. To meet the contingencies, he recommends a general revision of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandize, or a reduction of the sinking fund In recommending an increase of duties, the object to be accomplished is an increase of the revenue But, says Mr Crawford, in increasing the duties for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, other benefits will be derived by the people, especially by those citizens who have invested their capitals in manufactures Mr. Crawford certainly would not have recommended an increase of duties, if an increase of the revenue was not to have been the result; this fact is manifest by the expressions used by him in the report

In the reports of 182?, and 1823, a judicious revision of the tariff is recommended. Is this recommendation made for the purpose of protecting one branch of the national industry to the detriment of any other? Is this recommendation, if adopted, to have the effect of a prohibition of such articles of merchandize which are manufactured in this country? No. The Secretary of the Treasury says, that the estimated revenue will be adequate to the appropriations already made by Congress; but that if it is thought advisable to increase the public expenditures, the revenue, consequently, must be augmented. In this event, he is of the opinion, that a judicious revision of the tariff will increase that revenue. He is also of the opinion, that this revision, besides accomplishing the object in view, an increase of the revenue, will have the effect of simplifying the collection of duties on imports

[*To be Continued*]

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

In the Senate, August 3. the resolutions offered by Mr Green, censuring the Governor for the call of the legislature, and for an im-

dual,' and also, a denial of the genuineness of a part of the said letter, as published in several of the Journals. On this last point, the General's words are,—"Permit me here however to observe, that the words, "by the wickedness or weakness of our war minister," which you have quoted from my letter to Mr. Monroe, and underscored, in your communication, are not to be found in the copy now in my possession, printed from the original, and furnished the Editors of the National Intelligencer".

The above paragraph is published by request, and we must say, that standing as it does, without further explanation or remark, is calculated to throw a mist of suspicion over the whole correspondence, which has heretofore appeared between Mr. Monroe and Gen Jackson: indeed we have been long of opinion that some of the letters carry, on the face of them, intrinsic evidence [illegible] *New York Enquirer P*[illegible]

" [illegible] but one [illegible]
" And he stye is all in an uproar."

In Mr John T Graves's replication to my answer to his address, he says that nothing I can say hereafter, will draw from him any further discussion Surely this man must think that he has come off triumphantly; that he has established every thing he has stated in his address; and that notwithstanding not one particle of evidence has been produced to do away the certificates I caused to be published, still by the weakest and the most futile reasoning ever heard of, he triumphantly claims a victory!! Superlatively ridiculous indeed!!—Worthy his transcendent talents, yea, worthy the transcendent talent of the greatest man of the age—not even excepting "Justitia" himself, who figured so largely in the last number of the "News."

But for Mr. Graves's generosity in leaving the subject of the controversy to an impartial public to determine the case, there would have been no chance for me whatever, and I should have been obliged to have bowed in humble submission, before this Paragon of all excellence, this Aristides of moral and political integrity, this magnanimous chieftain of political prowess, and this *open, generous, liberal, highminded politician of the radical school.* Well, it is left with the public; I am willing to submit the case on my part without argument. No doubt Mr Graves wishes to retire from a contest, in which he cannot even discover one glimmering ray of hope, to light his way through the dark, intricate, and serpentine paths of political deception and hypocrisy in which he is involved No doubt, he wishes to retire, when he can discover so many persons whom he has injured and deceived ready to come forward and join the twelve who have certified, and exclaim, I, too, have been deceived by you: no doubt he wishes to retire, and hide himself among the rocks of the mountains —"a safe retreat when danger's near."—Well, let him go, and I will bear the charge of having been officious, for having dragged him before the public, and stripped the veil of hypocrisy and deceptio from off a political "trimmer," and exposed him to the community in his true character. Well, let him go, he will receive the wages of his sin —political death. Well, let him go, and let "Justitia" accompany him, 'twould be a pity to separate them. I will not be even revenge ful with them, notwithstanding all their misstatements—their shuffling

preparatory step seem so well calculated to encourage.

Augusta Chronicle.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smith Mr. JAMES D. WILLIS to Miss NANCY T. ANDERSON, both of his county.

☞ Doctor ABBOT has thought proper, in this public manner, to announce to the people of Georgia, that he has declined holding a poll for an election to the nineteenth congress —and to assure them that he will always hold in grateful remembrance their manifestation of regard towards him, by having elected him as one of their representatives in the last four successive congresses.

Washington, 20th August, 1824.

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thanks for the liberal support they received the past season and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September They will make liberal advances on cotton stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cents per bale will only be charged. on all sale of cotton made by them: for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others — They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17. 1824. 34—7t

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9. 1824. 33—6t

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the Legislature, and to request such voter to signify such desire by endorsing on his ticket the word *People* or *Legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and,

Caution,

WHEREAS my wife Martha has left my bed and board, without any just provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, as our mutual affection are dissolved.

Patrick H. Johnson

August 16, 1824. 34—1t

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long, }
A. H. Gibson, } Ex'rs.
James Wingfield, }

March 2, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jackson county on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres, more or less. it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,

Adm'x with the will annexed

March 3, 1824. m9m

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.
Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x

July 20, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1 2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,

Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson, dec'd.

May 28, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe known by

of this place centred in those cities. The Bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposite of specie. The effect of these causes combined has been the explosion from circulation, in all the states west and south of the Seat of Government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices. In several of those states, there is no sound paper circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances, would be to require of the citizens of those states what it will be impossible for them to perform. Wherever paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of specie and of paper which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie or in the notes of the Bank of the United States will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended so as to make the bills of all the offices of the bank, except that at the seat of government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no offices established. The effect of this modification would be to make the note of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in this District, a local currency, which will centre and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government

This measure will also place the State Institutions to the south and west of this city, in a more eligible situation in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with those offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people, for the purpose of meeting the existing or probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited; and that a duty upon domestic spirits equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits, and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits In any event, a resort to loans, to the extent of the deficiency for the year 1824, will be indispensable.

[The extracts from the reports of 1821, 1822 and 1823, unavoidably postponed to next week]

REMARKS.

In the above extracts from the reports of Mr. Crawford, it is clear that the revision he recommends of the tariff is exclusively for the purpose of increasing the revenue and simplifying the collection of duties; if other motives were intended, it would have been expressed From these reports only can we draw correct conclusions respecting the opinion of Mr. Crawford upon the general principles of a tariff of duties on imported goods, wares, and merchandize. We will briefly examine the reports; and if he result is not what we have frequently stated it to be, then we must give up the common understanding we possess, and acknowledge that we do not know the value of words, nor understand the clear and precise expressions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, as defined by law, are important and laborious, and require a clear head, and a sound mind in the adjustment of them. By an act, 15th May, 1820 authorizing the government to borrow a sum not exceeding $3,000,000, which was effected It is plain, that Mr. Crawford, in recommending an increase of duties, had no other object in view but an augmentation of the public revenue He proposed four ways to accomplish the object and Congress had to choose which was best calculated to maintain the public credit, and was less burthensome to the people: they did so

In the report of 1820, a large deficit is estimated, consequently the expenditures must be diminished, or the revenue increased. Mr Crawford is decidedly opposed to internal taxation Some ways and means must be adopted to meet the exigencies of the government What does the Secretary of the Treasury recommend? A ban, an increase of duties on various articles of foreign merchandize, or the prohibition of foreign spirits, and the imposition of a duty upon domestic spirits equal to the amount of that then collected upon foreign spirits. Congress made further retrenchments in the public expenditures, and passed an act, March 3, 1821, authorizing the government to borrow a sum not exceeding $5,000,000, which was effected.

In the report of 1821, Mr. Crawford anticipates an increase of the public revenue: but at the same time is of the opinion, that possibly this increase may not be realized. In that event the revenue will fall short of the public expenditures. To meet the contingencies, he recommends a general revision of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandize, or a reduction of the sinking fund. In recommending an increase of duties, he object to be accomplished is an increase of the revenue But, says Mr Crawford, in increasing the duties for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, other benefits will be derived by the people, especially by those citizens who have invested their capitals in manufactures. Mr. Crawford certainly would not have recommended an increase of duties, if an increase of he revenue was not to have been the result; this fact is manifest by the expressions used by him in the report

In the reports of 1822, and 1823, a judicious revision of the tariff is recommended. In his recommendation made for the purpose of protecting one branch of the national industry to the detriment of any other In this recommendation, if adopted, to have the effect of a prohibition of such articles of merchandize which are manufactured in this country! No. The Secretary of the Treasury says, that the estimated revenue will be adequate to he appropriations already made by Congress; but that if it bought advisable to increase the public expenditures, the revenue, consequently, must be augmented. In this event, he is of the opinion, that a judicious revision of the tariff will increase that revenue. He is also of the opinion, that this revision, besides accomplishing the object in view, an increase of the revenue, will have the effect of simplifying the collection of duties on imports

[To be Continued]

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

In the Senate, August 3. the resolutions offered by Mr Green, censuring the Governor for the call of the legislature, and for an immediate adjournment, were adopted, and sent to the House of Assembly for concurrence Ayes 27, Nays 4

In the House of Assembly, the resolutions offered by Mr Flagg, occasioned a very animated debate It was the impression at Albany on the 5th instant that the House would concur with the Senate.

ELECTION AT MADISON SPRINGS.

It appears that the good folk at the Madison Springs, Geo. a place of resort in the summer, have elected a President for the U. States. Mr. Crawford has been chosen by more than a majority of all the votes given. State of the poll:

W H. Crawford,	90
J. Q Adams,	5
Gen A Jackson,	3

COMMODORE JAMES BARRON.

Com. James Barron is at length restored to the service of his country. He has gone on to take command of the Navy Yard and station of Philadelphia. We rejoice at his appointment.—From the bottom of our hearts, we thank the President for this act of justice and patriotism. Ninian Edwards thrust out of public service (as he would have been,) and James Barron again taken into it—for both these acts, Mr. Monroe will receive the cordial gratulations of many an old and valued friend. *Richmond Enquirer.*

GEN. ARMSTRONG AND GEN JACKSON.

☞ "We are informed, that a correspondence has recently taken place between Gen. Armstrong and Gen. Jackson, in relation to some supposed a rictures made by the latter on the conduct of the former, while Secretary of War, in a private letter to Mr. Monroe, of the 6th of January, 1817. The result is—a prompt and frank disavowal on the part of General Jackson, of any intention, in what he did say, 'to cast a reproach upon any individual.' This correspondence will be published, with by the weakest and the most futile reasoning ever heard of, he triumphantly claims a victory!! Superlatively ridiculous indeed!!—Worthy his transcendent talents, yea, worthy the transcendent talent of the greatest man of the age—not even excepting "Justitia" himself, who figured so largely in the last number of the "News."

But for Mr. Graves's generosity in leaving the subject of the controversy to an impartial public to determine the case, there would have been no chance for me whatever, and I should have been obliged to have bowed in humble submission, before this Paragon of all excellence, this Aristides of moral and political integrity, this magnanimous chieftain of political prowess, and this *open, generous, liberal, highminded politician of the radical school.* Well, it is left with the public; I am willing to submit the case on my part without argument. No doubt Mr Graves wishes to retire from a contest, in which he cannot even discover one glimmering ray of hope, to light his way through the dark, intricate, and serpentine paths of political deception and hypocrisy in which he is involved No doubt, he wishes to retire, when he can discover so many persons whom he has injured and deceived ready to come forward and join the twelve who have certified, and exclaim, I, too, have been deceived by you: no doubt he wishes to retire, and hide himself among the rocks of the mountains —"a safe retreat when danger's near."—Well, let him go, and I will bear the charge of having been officious, for having dragged him before the public, and stripped the veil of hypocrisy and deception from off a political "trimmer," and exposed him to the community in his true character. Well, let him go, he will receive the wages of his sin —political death. Well, let him go, and let "Justitia" accompany him, 'twould be a pity to separate them. I will not be even revengeful with them, notwithstanding all their misstatements—their shuffling and their shameful prevarications, but will content myself under an old stanza:

"Revenge I have been told was sweet;
I'll show myself superior:
I'll think that to forgive is great,
And pardon those *Inferior.*"

W. C LYMAN.

August 18th, 1824.

BRIDGE BILLS.

We were recently favored with the perusal of the Decree of the Judges of the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States, in the case of Shultz and Breithaupt vs. the Bank of the state of Georgia, in which, amongst other things, it is stated that "as a preparatory step to a final decree," the Court "will order and direct, that a reference be had to the Register to enquire and report, the number of Bridge Bills now actually out, with the holders thereof respectively, and such facts tending to prove them honest and bona fide holders thereof as each case may severally suggest." The decree seems to contemplate the payment of Bridge Bills from the fund produced by the sale of the Bridge—and the holders of the Bills will no doubt be gratified if a final decree should confirm the hopes which this

mer low commission of 50 cent per bale will only be charged. on all sale of cotton made by them: for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others — They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17 1824. 34—7t

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9 1824. 33—6t

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 13, 1823.
Read and concurred in.
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 18, 1823
G. M. TROUP, Governor.
Nov. 25. m11m

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

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r
April 1, 1824. m9m

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.
Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x
July 20, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1/2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,
Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson, dec'd.
May 28, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe known by number 61, in the second district of said county, it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased.

Ann Buffington ex'rx.
Feb 11 1824

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.
March 15, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Ludwe Fullilove, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.
Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x
July 20, 1824 m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1/2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

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Feb 11 1824

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Henry Perkins, adm'r.
March 15, 1824 m9m

Blank Deeds,
For sale at this Office.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Court of Appeals.

The subjoined extract of a letter from an eminent Lawyer of South-Carolina, is submitted to the candid consideration of the people of Georgia. The writer was requested to give information in relation to *two particulars*, viz: *the delay* and the *additional costs and expenses* of the Court of Appeals in our sister state. He has satisfactorily shewn that causes are brought to speedy decision before that tribunal, and that the additional costs are a mere trifle. What then has Georgia to apprehend from the establishment of a Court of Appeals? The objections generally urged are well known. It has been said that such a Court would be the grave of causes; that to take up a case for its adjudication would be equivalent to a denial of justice; that a poor man could not appeal without running the risk of utter ruin, and finally that the whole scheme was nothing more than a *fee trap* cunningly set to catch the hard earnings of honest but ignorant men. It is presumed if Carolina can so organize a Court of Appeals that not one of these objections can be made to apply to it, Georgia may do the same thing; & we put the question to every friend of the State; if without adding materially to the expenses of Lawsuits, or incurring a vexatious delay, a Court of Appeals may be established, is it not the duty of every patriot to use his best exertions to add as speedily as possible, such a tribunal to the Institutions of the State? We do not pretend to say that the Constitutional Court of Carolina, is the pattern by which our own Court of Errors should be exactly framed. Far from it. Improvements might no doubt be made, and our own system become by a diligent & thorough elaboration more perfect than that of our sister. But we will no longer detain the reader from the perusal of a very interesting letter:—

"I will endeavour to comply with your request, by stating the extent of the delay occasioned by appeals in our state and the additional costs incurred in a single case taken up and decided before the Constitutional Court.

The Spring circuits terminate at the end of the seventh week from the beginning of March; on the Tuesday following, the Judges meet at Columbia to hear the appeals from the upper districts, and continue in session about 3 weeks. In the course of this time they generally despatch all the motions on their paper. Some causes of difficulty are occasionally held under advisement, and sometimes such cases are re-argued. When the cause is held under advisement or re-argued, the judgment is not given until the next meeting of the Judges, but if nothing of the kind happens, the Judgment of the Constitutional Court is given in about two months after the trial on the circuit, if the cause arises in the upper country.

After the Judges have gone thro' their paper at Columbia, they adjourn to Charleston, where they meet and hear the appeals from the low country circuits. The delay therefore is greater in the latter than the former case, but the average delay from the trial on the circuit to the decision of the Court of Appeals, is not more than six months. The additional costs and expenses, which is the point by the Constitutional Court, is expected by both parties; and I don't know that the advocate's services could be had for much less in the conduct of a cause if that stage of it occupied by the appeal were excluded. I have not spoken of the appeals of Equity for they are managed in the same way."

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness, it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations*, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful in the general, to inns of the up-country In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A. P. RICE

Washington, Ga July 1st, 1824.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the 1st Tuesday in Sept next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One negro boy by the name of Elbert; levied on as the property of Richard Phipps to satisfy sundry executions, vs. said Phipps.

ALSO,

One bay mare about ten years of age; levied on as the property of William B. Dudley to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, administrator and administratrix of Rueben Richards, deceased,

ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less, with improvements, lying on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining James Christian and others; levied on as the property of William Bond to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, administrator and administratrix of Reuben Richards, deceased.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

July 31, 1824

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro woman by the name of Delpa; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Shackelford.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Phillis; levied on as the property of Joseph Smith to satisfy a fifa in favor of J. V. Harris, administrator of William Woods, deceased.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.,

July 30, 1824

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

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

Eight negroes: viz. Davy, Bob, Sam, Exaline, Docia and her three children Lizey, Ellen, and Emmy, 23 beds, furniture, steads and cords, six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables, six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do one lot of books, well assorted one mahogany side board one mahogany card table one set mahogany dining tables, one chest drawers, six dressing glasses, four small iron pots, two large ditto ditto six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons, twenty two small dishes eleven sets plates, eight sets knives and forks, two sets table spoons one pepper-mill one spice mill two coffee mills, eight brass candlestick 6 metal do. four pair candle moulds, 6 waiters, four jars four pair firedog 6 sets tea cup and saucers two sets tea plates four sets tea spoons, 6 painted cake and fosset, 6 jugs, one tin gallon measure, one sopha one lot glass ware four sets castors, 1 dearborn wagon one sorrel horse and 8 cows and calves; levied on as the property of Allen P Rice to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins vs said Allen P Rice—with sundry other executions; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Peteet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Reuben Bennet to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs Reuben Beunet & Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One yoke of Oxen; taken as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy sundry fi fa's against said Willis: property pointed out by Moses P. Willis

John Burks, D. S.

August 6, 1824.

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

One negro woman named Ann; levied on as the property of James Horton, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Horton vs said Horton; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

The undivided interest of Nathaniel Statham in the estate of John Statham senr deceased, consisting of the one fifth part of four negroes, and the one ninth part of 803 acres of land, improved, on the waters of Davis's creek, adjoining Samuel Lowrimore; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Abraham Brown, endorsee vs. Nathaniel Statham and Enoch James.

ALSO,

One dark coloured horse; levied on as the property of William

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

One sorrel filly about four years old, one brown bay horse a boot eight years old, two cows and calves, one bed and furniture, two seal skin trunks, three split bottom chairs, one desk, one cupboard, two rooter ploughs, & two shovel ploughs, two buzzard ploughs two axes, 2 pair gears, one oven, one grindstone, seventeen hogs a field of corn, supposed to be thirty acres, and a field of cotton supposed to be twenty acre; all taken as the property of Medad McLendon, to satisfy an execution in the name of Josiah Wells vs Medad McLendon and Allen P. Riee, with other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

August 6, 1824.

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

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Joseph A. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the fork of Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P. Riee, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd: property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

August 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank

COTTON WARE-HOUSE
AUGUSTA.

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planters' Hotel, belonging to S. Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. Kimball & co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant.

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business, and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support

His Ware-House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him.

Augusta, July 19, 1824. 31—9m

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9. 1824. 33—6t

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased near Mill's Mills, on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs, about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn, and all the fodder, oats, &c.—A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1826

The purchasers giving smal notes with approved security, before the property is delivered

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Mallorysville, on the last Saturday in De-

Georgia may do the same thing; & we put the question to every friend of the State; if without adding materially to the expenses of Lawsuits, or incurring a vexatious delay, a Court of Appeals may be established, is it not the duty of every patriot to use his best exertions to add as speedily as possible, such a tribunal to the Institutions of the State? We do not pretend to say that the Constitutional Court of Carolina, is the pattern by which our own Court of Errors should be exactly framed. Far from it. Improvements might no doubt be made, and our own system become by a diligent & thorough elaboration more perfect than that of our sister. But we will no longer detain the reader from the perusal of a very interesting letter:—

"I will endeavour to comply with your request, by stating the extent of the delay occasioned by appeals in our state and the additional costs incurred in a single case taken up and decided before the Constitutional Court.

The Spring circuits terminate at the end of the seventh week from the beginning of March; on the Tuesday following, the Judges meet at Columbia to hear the appeals from the upper districts, and continue in session about 3 weeks. In the course of this time they generally despatch all the motions on their paper. Some causes of difficulty are occasionally held under advisement, and sometimes such cases are re argued. When the cause is held under advisement or re-argued, the judgment is not given until the next meeting of the Judges, but if nothing of the kind happens, the Judgment of the Constitutional Court is given in about two months after the trial on the circuit, if the cause arises in the upper country.

After the Judges have gone thro' their paper at Columbia, they adjourn to Charleston, where they meet and hear the appeals from the low country circuits. The delay therefore is greater in the low country, because the appeals from the upper country are heard at Columbia, but the differencee is not more than three or four weeks. This is the course of business in the Spring and the same order is followed after the Fall circuit, which end on the seventh week from the first of October. After the Fall circuits, the Constitutional Court sits in Columbia till about Christmas; and meets in Charleston about the first January. There is no complaint, nor has there been any for the last seven years, about delays arising from appeals. From the time Mr. Cheves was put on the Bench, the judges have kept down the Dequet both at Charleston and Columbia. There are more causes now in arrear in Charleston than at any time within that period, but this arose from Judge Colcock being sick last May and several members of the bar being absent.

The costs of an appeal, are $ 5 56 taxed against the loser. As to the fees of counsel those depend on circumstances. They are frequently carried up by counsel without any extra fee. In fact when a suit of difficulty arises an adjudication on

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the 1st Tuesday inSept next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One negro boy by the name of Elbert; levied on as the property of Richard Phipps to satisfy sundry executions, vs. said Phipps.

ALSO,

One bay mare about ten years of age; levied on as the property of William B. Dudley to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, administrator and administratrix of Reuben Richards, deceased,

ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less, with improvements, lying on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining James Christian and others; levied on as the property of William Bond to satisfy an execution in favor of Nathan Bond and Rachel Richards, administrator and administratrix of Reuben Richards, deceased.

Lindsay Oglesby, D.S.E.C.

July 31, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One negro woman by the name of Delpa; levied on as the property of Henry Shackelford to satisfy sundry fifas vs. said Shackelford.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Phillis; levied on as the property of Joseph Smith to satisfy a fifa in favor of J. V. Harris, administrator of William Woods, deceased.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

July 30, 1824.

WILL be sold at Elbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in September next between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six negroes, namely: Reuben, a man about twenty-two years old, Jacob, a boy about sixteen years old, Henney, a woman supposed to be forty years old, and her three children Tom a boy eleven or twelve years old, Nelly a girl twelve or thirteen years old, and Ray a boy three years old. two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, on the waters of the Beaverdam creek, adjoining Richard Fortson and others; all taken as the property of John Willis, deceased, to satisfy sundry fifas vs. the estate of the said deceased, property pointed out by Richard Fortson, administrator of said estate, and sold with the exception of the dower for life of Mrs. Milly Willis, widow of said deceased.

ALSO,

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining James J. Banks and others, on the waters of Wachatchie creek; taken as the property of Thomas Napier to satisfy sundry fifas for cost, vs. said Napier; sale postponed from June to September.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

July 29, 1824.

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

One negro woman named Ann; levied on as the property of James Horton, to satisfy a fifa in favor of John Horton vs said Horton; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

The undivided interest of Nathaniel tatham in the estate of John Statham, senr deceased, consisting of the one fifth part of four negroes, and the one ninth part of 803 acres of land, improved, on the waters of Davis's creek, adjoining Samuel Lowrimore; levied on to satisfy a fifa in favor of Abraham Brown, endorsee vs. Nathaniel Statham and Enoch James.

ALSO,

One dark coloured horse; levied on as the property of William Ferguson to satisfy a fifa in favor of John S Wilson endorsee vs. said Ferguson.

ALSO,

Eighty acres of land, more or less on the waters of Dove's creek, improved, adjoining James Christian, one cow and yearling, one sow and six pigs, and nine shoats; levied on as the property of William Bond to satisfy a fifa in favor of W & J. O. Whipple, for Jesse Whipple vs. said Bond.

ALSO,

400 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Shoal creek, adjoining Bedford Brown and others; levied on as the property of Barnard Kelly to satisfy sundry fifas from a justices' court; levied on by Jesse Nelms, constable, and returned to me; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

222 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Dove's creek, adjoining Gaines Thompson and others; levied on as the property of Ambrose King to satisfy sundry fifas from a justices' court, levied by William Bond, constable, and returned to me.

Gaines Thompson, D.S.E.C.

July 31, 1824.

Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph A. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the forkof Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satify sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P. Rice, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd: property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

August 3, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs. Royland Beasley; property pointed out in said fifa.

R. J. Willis D. S. W. C.

July 28, 1824.

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9. 1824. 33—6t

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased near Mill's Mills, on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs, about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn, and all the fodder, oats, &c.—A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1826

The purchaser giving smal notes with approved security, before the property is delivered

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Mallorysville, on the last Saturday in December next. FIVE NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Hubbard, deceased, for the use of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Hubbard, adm'r

August 12, 1824. 33—3t

Dr. A. Armistead,

HAVING located himself at Petersburg, he offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity. He flatters himself from his assiduous application to business, to share a part of public patronage.

July 30, 1824. 31—4t

All Persons

HAVING demands against the estate of Thomas Semmes, late of this county, deceased, are required to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law and all indebted will please make payment to

A. G. SEMMES, ex'r.

Wilkes co. July 22, 1824. 30—6t

Neatly executed at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1824. [No 35.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY JOSEPH H. GRIFFIN.
NEW ARRANGEMENT

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

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

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. HARRIS, Esq of Sparta, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States at the next congressional election

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

FROM FRANCE.

The Stephania, long expected, has arrived from Havre, but without Gen. La Fayette, his arrangements to leave France could not be completed until about the 10th of July, when he was expected to sail in the Cadmus, or in a vessel bound to Boston He may therefore be expected by the 20th of this month.

Nothing of interest has been brot by his arrival. The Pacha of Egypt, certainly the most enterprising Mussulman alive, is making great efforts to encourage manufactures, and is holding forth every inducement to artists and mechanics, and has gone as far as offering 6000 francs per annum to printers of calicoes. Several have therefore left Leghorn for Alexandria at Marseilles. Unless Mehemed Ali Pacha, falls a victim to the policy of the Ottomites he will perfect some splendid schemes of improvement. His canal to the Isthmus of Suez, is nearly completed, and he soon will open a direct and profitable trade to India through the Red Sea. He is immensely rich, and only wants one or two of our fine steam vessels to complete his enterprising plans.

The following private letter is probably highly colored:—

Extract of a private letter of the 12th ult from Smyrna:—The hostile note of Lord Strangford, and the no less strange declaration of M de Tatischeff, were no sooner known here than a new campaign to exterminate the Greeks was anticipated. It was still worse when we learned that the Viceroy of Egypt had freighted all the English, American, and other vessels in the port of Alexandria with troops and ammunition, which, under the protection of the flags of Christian powers, they could with impunity, and without fear of being attacked by the Greeks, carry for the Sultan, and enable him to spread desolation wherever he chose to land his forces.

The Washington News.

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1824.

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formity with public expectation, without transacting any legislative business.

It was generally expected that the session would last but one day. Indeed, the Senate, that intrepid protector of the constitution and influence of the state, decided forth with, with a unanimity scarcely equalled; but the elements of discord and opposition in the Assembly, protracted the session for five days, and spending the people's money, after it was placed beyond doubt that the Senate would not recede. Many of the old democrats were disposed to let the pretended friends of the people have their full share of debate, try every measure, venture upon every experiment, touch every spring, fully confident that an adjournment would take place, without violating the sanctity of old and approved laws, and without dividing the power, and impairing the just influence, of the state.

After many resolutions, amendments, substitutes, and motions, the *touchstone* was brought forward in the following shape, as introduced by Mr T. Spencer.

Resolved, As the sense of this house, that no unexpected incident or unforeseen exigence which required immediate legislation, and for which it was the design of the constitution to provide, in granting to the executive the power of convening the legislature, at times provided for by any general laws of the state, has transpired since the recent adjournment of the legislature; and therefore that the late proclamation of the governor, convening the legislature, was an indiscreet exercise of the executive prerogative

If the above resolution, censuring the Governor, was adopted, then all legislation ceased. Nothing was left undone by the Governor, and the *pseudo* "people's men," to prevent the adoption of the resolution; threats and entreaties were used in vain. Almost every preceding division was a confused mixture of parties; at length the line was drawn distinctly, and the following shews the *democratic* strength to *favour* of the resolution, and the "people's men," Adams men and Clintonians against it.—Ayes, 66, Nays, 53.

From the absentees five more votes would have been obtained, making the whole democratic vote 71.

Not satisfied with this unequivocal expression, Mr. Wheaton pushed his point in attempting to substitute another resolution for that offered by Mr. Spencer, which was negatived by *eighty one voices!!*

In the assembly much warmth, exsitement, and intemperate language prevailed. The opposition was bold, daring, and abusive. They attempted to prostrate all rules and orders of the house; but a final blow was given to their cause by a speech from Mr. Pell, of Dutchess, their principal and most zealous leader. Mr. Pell was betrayed into most unparalleled passions of the

copy public attention hereafter. In order to procrastinate and legislate, Mr. Early has transmitted a letter to the Governor soliciting the grant fee of a piece of land on Long Island for to all affairs; but the bait would not take—the assembly refused to take up the subject.

We shall now hear from the opposition, repeated declarations that Mr Crawford, after all, will not obtain the vote of this state. We give it as our settled opinion, that there will be no organised opposition to Mr. Crawford in November next. We have conversed with several friends of Mr. Adams, and they assured us that whatever their attachments may be, they will go with the State, and sustain the democratic party.

There is no opposition of any consequence to Col. Young. The Utica Convention will come to nothing. We are satisfactorily assured that Mr. Clinton will not allow his name to be used.

The New Tariff

Speaking of the difficulty said to have been experienced in ascertaining some of the Duties under the new Tariff, the Philadelphia Gazette makes the following judicious observations:—*Nat. Intelligencer*

"This we can readily believe, for, to some of the most experienced merchants of this city, the Tariff, as published by authority, seemed to contain many *incompatibilities*, and it is doubtful, now whether the construction of the Comptroller will, in all cases be admitted. Thus, it appears that Congress, after three month hard labor, produced a bill so vague in many of its provisions, that neither those who are to pay nor those who are to receive, the duties, can tell with certainty the precise amount intended to be imposed on a number of articles of the first importance!

"The result ought, we think, to prevent in future any *general revision* of the Tariff. If either merchants nor treasury officers can tell precisely what Congress would be at, the presumption is fair, that Congress itself did not know the exact bearing of some of its enactments. The truth is, that a Tariff has reference to so many objects, that it ought to be established not by one act, but by many Each article, or rather each class of articles, should be the subject of a distinct bill. This holds good, whether revenue or protection, or both conjointly, be the object of imposing duties: for it is seldom, if ever, that the same reasonings apply to all articles indiscriminately. If we *must* regulate trade, let us do it *advisedly*, and this can never be done by *lumping* together every species of merchandise. In Great Britain, the first commercial country in the world, changes are always made with the greatest caution, and imposts are altered one at a time.

"Official revisions of the Tariff et, and to many of the other counties the opposition to it is equally strong. The *present* prevailing opinion in New-Haven, Fairfield, and perhaps Litchfield counties is, we grant, in favor of Mr. Adams, but the other five counties are decidedly against him, and no event can induce them to support his claims. The four republican newspapers which oppose Mr. Adams have a greater patronage, and more extensive circulation, than the remaining republican papers, which have enlisted under his banners; and as to the federal papers—although the Mirror, Middlesex Gazette, New London Gazette and Norwich Courier have sworn allegiance to this "sprig of nobility."—yet the other federal papers, as well as a large proportion of that party, seem to prefer almost any of the presidential candidates to Mr. Adams.

Abroad, Connecticut is set down as belonging to those states which, "under any circumstances," will vote for Mr. Adams. But it is high time this illusion had vanished. If this state has been sold, the sellers may yet learn that they acted without authority—something more than the will of a few factious demagogues being necessary to transfer her votes to Mr. Adams. This erroneous opinion as to Connecticut, which prevails abroad, is founded principally on the circumstances, neither of which is entitled to any great weight;—we allude to the confident assertions of the Adams papers here, and the nomination of President made at New-Haven, last spring. As to the former, we have only to say that the very obsequious presses of Mr. Adams, count, as being *in their favor*, *every person who does not take the pains to make known to them his opposition*; and by this rule of logic very wisely conclude that the state is for Adams. And as to the nomination, it is still more preposterous, if possible, to set down this as a true indication of the public voice, as to the Presidency.

Nominations in this state do not *always* conform to public opinion, but this one, is the result of a system of intrigue and management without any parallel.—It was made, too, at a time when Mr. Crawford was reported to be so dangerously sick that but little hopes were here entertained of his recovery, and whilst his character was suffering under the charges of Ninian Edwards, which from the bold and confident manner in which they were made, induced many of Mr. Crawford's friends to abandon his cause. Besides, the chief actors in this scene took the very honorable method of gaining proselytes, by threatening vengeance and proscription against every one who dared to think or act according to his own opinion, or, in short, who refused to bend the knee to their idol. Under these circumstances, was this nomination made, and that it does not in

it was constantly attended by a large concourse of spectators, including the Heads of Department, officers of the county and the most respectable and influential individuals of the place. Every thing was conducted with the utmost order and propriety and the auditory manifested throughout, the greatest attention and decorum.

"An Electoral Ticket was recommended with the name of the Hon. Richard Rush at its head. It was stated to the Convention that Mr. Rush was expected home early in the month of November, and that he was decidedly friendly to the election of the national candidates. The Convention deemed it their duty to seize the earliest opportunity of paying proper respect to this distinguished man, who has so faithfully discharged the duties of all the stations he has ever filled. Mr. Rush, I understand, purposes to settle in Carlisle.

"The address is an able and dignified discussion of the merits and qualifications of General Jackson and Mr. Crawford. It is confined to these two candidates. It commanded universal attention when read, and I commend it to your serious perusal.

From the Savannah Republican.

Internal Improvement.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the memorial to the Legislature, on the subject of Internal Improvement, at the Exchange, Judge WAYNE was called to the Chair, & J. S. BULLOCH, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the Meeting the following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That a committee, of five be appointed to correspond with respectable inhabitants of our sister counties, requesting their attention to the subject of the memorial from Chatham County, and that similar memorials, should be prepared in those counties to be forwarded to the ensuing Legislature of the state.

Whereupon the Chairman nominated

JOHN SHELLMAN,
WILLIAM DAVIES,
JEREMIAH CUYLER,
WM. B. BULLOCH, and
ANTHONY PORTER,

that committee.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of employing a competent Engineer to survey and report the practicability of a Canal route from the River Savannah, *commencing at the nearest practicable point to this City*, to connect the Ogeechee, Oconee, Ogeechee, and the Savannah, in case the Legislature may not think fit to render any assistance.

JOSIAH PENFIELD,
NORMAN WALLACE, &
NATH'L. H. OLMSTEAD,

were appointed the committee

EL BERRIEN, Esq. as a candidate for the en-
suing [illegible] Receiver of Tax Returns.

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Nat. Advocate.

From the National Advocate.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

"The long agony is over;" both houses of the Legislature adjourned on Friday evening, after censuring the Governor for an unwarrantable and indiscreet exercise of his constitutional prerogative, and in consequence of the executive prerogative impairing the just influence, of the state.

After many resolutions, amendments, substitutes, and motions, the *touchstone* was brought forward in the following shape, as introduced by M. T. Spencer.

Resolved, As the sense of this house, that no unexpected incident or unforeseen exigence which required immediate legislation, and for which it was the design of the constitution to provide, in granting to the executive the power of convening the legislature, at times provided for by any general laws of the state, has transpired since the recent adjournment of the legislature; and therefore that the late proclamation of the governor, convening the legislature, was an indiscreet exercise of the executive prerogative.

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In the assembly much warmth, excitement, and intemperate language prevailed. The opposition was bold, daring, and abusive. They attempted to prostrate all rules and orders of the house; but a final blow was given to their cause by a speech from Mr. Pell, of Dutchess, their principal and most zealous leader. Mr. Pell was betrayed into most unwarrantable expressions and indecorous observations. He raised the veil and showed us these patriotic "people's men" in their original colours. He insinuated that the opponents to the bill deserved to be tarred and feathered. He abused Mr. Van Buren, Judge Skinner, and other distinguished republicans, to an extent as to arouse the feelings & indignation of the house, and the vote of 81 against Wheaton's resolutions, showed the feelings and opinions of the assembly.

The senate is truly a great body; no excitement—no violence of debate—not a high word; each member did his duty in protecting the state and the constitution like a man—cool and firm. Gen. Root, so much abused by the opposition, showed himself to be the man of '98—able and inflexible.

Thus ends the last attempt of the "unholy alliance" to destroy the great state of New York; and in November next the 36 electoral votes will assuredly be given to the regularly nominated democratic candidates.

What shall be said of Governor Yates? Nothing—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, His advisers will occupy a deep niche in the temple of infamy.

Mr. Clinton will not allow his name to be used.

The New Tariff

Speaking of the difficulty said to have been experienced in ascertaining some of the Duties under the new Tariff, the Philadelphia Gazette makes the following judicious observations:—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

"This we can readily believe, for, to some of the most experienced merchants of this city, the Tariff, as published by authority, seemed to contain many *incompatibilities*, and it is doubtful now whether the construction of the Comptroller will, in all cases be admitted. Thus, it appears that Congress, after three month hard labor; produced a bill so vague in many of its provisions, that neither those who are to pay nor those who are to receive, the duties, can tell with certainty the precise amount intended to be imposed on a number of articles of the first importance!

"The result ought, we think, to prevent in future *any general revision* of the Tariff. If neither merchants nor treasury officers can tell precisely what Congress would be at, the presumption is fair, that Congress itself did not know the exact bearing of some of its enactments. The truth is, that a Tariff has reference to so many objects, that it ought to be established not by one act, but by many. Each article, or rather each class of articles, should be the subject of a distinct bill. This holds good, whether revenue or protection, or both conjointly, be the object of imposing duties: for it is seldom, if ever, that the same reasonings apply to all articles indiscriminately. If we *must* regulate trade, let us do it *advisedly*, and this can never be done by *lumping* together every species of merchandise. In Great Britain, the first commercial country in the world, changes are always made with the greatest caution, and imposts are altered one at a time.

"Partial revisions of the Tariff, (when any revisions are deemed necessary,) would further prevent the improper influence of *local* interests on a subject which is strictly of a general nature. The effect which a combination of these interests had on the present Tariff, is well known to those who watched the bill in its progress through both Houses. Kentucky must *have* this, and Pennsylvania must *have* that. Neither was believed to be conducive to general good, but each was thought advantageous to one particular state. These particular states could not, however, insist upon having their particular good consulted without tendering an equivalent, so Kentucky was forced to *give* this, and Pennsylvania to *give* that, till finally it may be doubted whether any local interest was much of a gainer. The general good was a secondary consideration."

Mr. Adams in Connecticut.

The arrival of every mail confirms us in the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Adams ticket for electors in this state *will not prevail*. In this (Hartford) county, NOT ONE THIRD, of the votes polled, will be given for that ticket. Abroad, Connecticut is set down as belonging to those states which, "under any circumstances," will vote for Mr. Adams. But it is high time this illusion had vanished. If this state has been sold, the sellers may yet learn that they acted without authority—something more than the will of a few factious demagogues being necessary to transfer her votes to Mr. Adams. This erroneous opinion as to Connecticut, which prevails abroad, is founded principally on the circumstances, neither of which is entitled to any great weight;—we allude to the confident assertions of the Adams papers here, and the nomination of President made at New-Haven, last spring. As to the former, we have only to say that the very obsequious presses of Mr. Adams, could, as being *in their favor, every person who does not take the pains to make known to them his opposition*; and by this rule of logic very wisely conclude that the state is for Adams. And as to the nomination, it is still more preposterous, if possible, to set down this as a true indication of the public voice, as to the Presidency.

Nominations in this state do not *always* conform to public opinion, but this one, is the result of a system of intrigue and management without any parallel.—It was made, too, at a time when Mr. Crawford was reported to be so dangerously sick that but little hopes were here entertained of his recovery, and whilst his character was suffering under the charges of Ninian Edwards, which from the bold and confident manner in which they were made, induced many of Mr. Crawford's friends to abandon his cause. Besides, the chief actors in this scene took the very honorable method of gaining proselytes, by threatening vengeance and proscription against every one who dared to think or act according to his own opinion, or, in short, who refused to bend the knee to their idol. Under these circumstances, was this nomination made, and that it does not indicate what the public voice of this state is, on the Presidential question, will be made manifest at the polls on the first Monday of November next. In the mean time, we can assure our friends abroad that *Connecticut is safe.*

[Hartford Times.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Democratic Press, dated

"HARRISBURG, 24th August, 1824.

"The convention assembled this day, and held three meetings, at 12 o'clock, 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M. and concluded their labours about 10 o'clock this evening. I sit down at this late hour to give you a short sketch of their proceedings. The number of Delegates who attended amounted to 30, and communications were received from all the other Congressional Districts but three. Some of these communications were interesting and satisfactory and I will endeavour to obtain copies for you, for publication.

"The convention was organized by the appointment of Matthew Roberts, as President, and E. Pentland and D. F. Gordon, as Secretaries. The meeting was opened and convened at the ringing of the bell, and was called to order by the President, who stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the propriety of nominating suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election, as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this commonwealth.

"The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the office of Governor, and on the first ballot, Gen. Andrew Gregg received 16 votes, Gen. Joseph Hiester 13, and Gen. Wm. Findlay 1. On the second ballot, Gen. Gregg received 17 votes, Gen. Hiester 12, and Gen. Findlay 1. On the third ballot, Gen. Gregg received 18 votes, Gen. Hiester 12. Gen. Gregg having received a majority of the votes of the whole convention, was declared to be the nominee of the convention for the office of Governor.

"The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and on the first ballot, Henry A. Muhlenberg received 17 votes, Gen. Wm. Findlay 13. On the second ballot, Mr. Muhlenberg received 18 votes, Gen. Findlay 12. Mr. Muhlenberg having received a majority of the votes of the whole convention, was declared to be the nominee of the convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

"The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the office of Canal Commissioners, and on the first ballot, Samuel Moore received 17 votes, Gen. Wm. Findlay 13. On the second ballot, Mr. Moore received 18 votes, Gen. Findlay 12. Mr. Moore having received a majority of the votes of the whole convention, was declared to be the nominee of the convention for the office of Canal Commissioner.

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"The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner, and on the first ballot, Gen. Joseph Hiester received 17 votes, Gen. Wm. Findlay 13. On the second ballot, Gen. Hiester received 18 votes, Gen. Findlay 12. Gen. Hiester

mens. I repeat it—the electoral vote of New York, will be given to William H. Crawford; thus by the weight of its influence, as well as by the numerical force of its vote, securing his election to the first office in this or any free nation.

"We hear much of excitement & party expression in this state, but, indeed, it appears to exist more in report than in reality. The excitement is on one side—it is a factitious one—the other party will not be driven from their steady purpose, by the clamors of those who thus calculate to divert them from it.

I regret to learn that Colonel Ware, of Augusta, and Senator to Congress from our state, who is now in this city, is in a state of health which precludes the hope of recovery."

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1824.

MR CRAWFORD AND THE TARIFF

We continue and conclude today the extracts from the annual reports of the secretary of the treasury and our remarks thereon.

Annual Report, Dec. 10, 1821.

But, it is possible, that the progressive increase of the revenue, which has been anticipated, and which is necessary to the full operation of the Sinking Fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure authorized by law may, after the 1st of January, 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case must be—1st, an increase of the public revenue by an addition to the existing impositions; or, 2d, a reduction of the Sinking Fund.

First. A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandize seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but fifteen per cent. ad valorem, ought, in justice as well as policy, to be placed at twenty-five per cent. which is the duty paid upon the principal articles of woollen and cotton manufactures. The same observation is applicable to some of the articles which pay twenty per cent. ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, with a view to an increase of the public revenue, could hardly fail to effect that object to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually. It is highly probable, however, that an increase of duty on some of those articles might eventually cause a reduction of the revenue; but this can hardly take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event, domestic manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to contribute to the public exigencies will have been proportionably increased.

Second. If it should be deemed expedient to reduce the Sinking Fund, in preference to the imposition of additional duties, it may be satisfactory to know that an annual appropriation for that object of 8,000,000 dollars, commencing on the first of January, 1825, will extinguish the whole of the public debt, exclusive of the three per cents. early, in the year 1839. Should the Sinking Fund be reduced to 8,000,000 dollars, in exchange of 56,000,000 dollars of six per cent. for five per cent. stock may be effected in the course of the year 1822, if the present price of the latter

composed, is productive of frequent embarrassment and much inconvenience. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that all articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or silk, or of which any one of these materials is a component part, be subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. The duties upon glass and paper, upon iron and lead, and upon all articles composed of the two latter materials, may also be increased with a view to the augmentation of the revenue. In all these cases, except articles composed of silk, it is probable, that the effect of the proposed augmentation of duties, will gradually lead to an ample supply of those articles from our domestic manufactories. It is, however, presumable, that the revenue will continue to be augmented by the proposed alterations in the tariff, until the public debt shall have been redeemed; after which the public expenditure in time of peace will be diminished to the extent of the sinking fund, which is at present $10,000,000. But, if, on contrary expectations, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public debt be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding, if not a greater augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the U. States. This supposition rests upon the two fold conviction, that foreign articles, nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports, will be imported and consumed; and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations, not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value

The duties upon various other articles not in any degree connected with our domestic industry, may, likewise, be increased with a view to the augmentation of the public revenue. If the existing tariff shall, during the present session of Congress, be judiciously revised for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, it is confidently believed, that it will not only be amply sufficient to defray all the demands upon the Treasury, at present authorized by law, but that there will remain an annual surplus, subject to such disposition for the promotion of the public welfare, as the wisdom of Congress may direct

Annual Report, Dec. 31, 1823

The views which are here presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extention or activity to the Navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country.

REMARKS.

It has been plainly demonstrated, that the

ness of our remarks by examining separately every article upon which Mr. Crawford has recommended an increase of duty; but whatever we could say, would have little effect with the enemies of the secretary of the treasury, who have predetermined to reject every thing that can be said in his behalf respecting the new tariff. We must content ourselves, then, in observing that, if Mr. Crawford is in favour of the tariff, such an opinion must be sought elsewhere than in his reports to Congress: we request his adversaries to point out to us, where the proofs can be found, and we will spare no pains to get at them.

To show the imperfections of the new tariff, we insert in this day's paper an article from a Philadelphia paper in relation to it. Mr. Crawford was no in favor of a total revision of the former tariff; he recommended exactly what the writer of the article in question says should have been done by Congress, a judicious revision of the tariff as regarded several articles of merchandise, upon which he duties were either too high or too low, and a simplification of the ad valorem duties imposed on different qualities of the same class of goods.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The information received from nearly all the sections of the Union must be gratifying to the members of the democratic party.—No doubt can be entertained of its complete triumph at the approaching election for President. Even in the eastern states, where it was believed the democratic candidate could have no possible chance of getting a few votes, it is the confident opinion of some distinguished republicans of those states, that Connecticut and Rhode Island will certainly vote for Mr. Crawford; that he will divide the votes of Massachusetts with Mr Adams, and that in Massachusetts, the strong hold of the Adams family, the great exertions made by the democrats may result in the choice of electors favourable to Mr. Crawford. In Alabama, it is reported, he Crawford ticket will succeed by a handsome majority. In the west, should Mr Clay decline, as it is believed he will, a majority will vote for the national candidate. New York is safe. In Pennsylvania, the proceedings at Harrisburg will have the desired effect, of uniting the republicans. The crisis as regards the internal concerns of the United States, is somewhat portentious; for on the triumph of the democratic party, depends the union of the states, the preservation of the republican principles upon which the public institutions of the nation are established, and the maintenance of those rights and privileges we now enjoy, and against which the recreative attempts have been frequently made by the Ultras of the United States. But the present crisis is still more portentous with regard to foreign powers. There appears to exist on the continent of Europe a marked hostility to all free governments. Their destruction may be attempted, either by force of arms or by intrigue and corruption. The last means may be resorted to as less hostile policy of the country to guard against any attempt of this kind, either in the United States or in South America? And is not a democratic administration composed of inflexible republicans, best calculated to protect the rights of the people, and to preserve inviolate the constitution and laws of the land? Will not the people have more confidence in the wisdom and energy of such an administration, should they be obliged to take the field against foreign aggressions? This nation may yet enjoy a long time of peace; but the harmony which appears to exist between this government and those of Europe, may be interrupted: he has heard the time when Europe have manifested more cause for their governments, than occasion subsists for later a general conflict between republics and monarchies

General Elections.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

George Cary, *of Columbia*
Alfred Cuthbert, *of Chatham.*
John Forsyth, *of Richmond*
Charles E. Haynes, *of Glynnock.*
Augustus C. Longstreet, *of Greene.*
James Merriwether, *of Clark*
Edward F. Tattnall, *of Chatham.*
Wilie Thompson, *of Elbert.*

☞ The Athens Gazette mentions Charles Harris, Esq of Savannah, as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the U. S. The great talents, sterling integrity, and undeviating republicanism of this gentleman, eminently qualify him for a seat in Congress. But we are under the impression, that should he be a candidate, he would receive almost the unanimous vote of the legislature, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Bolling Anthony, Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper	Dennis L. Dent.
John T. Graves	Feliz G. Hay.
William C. Lyman.	John H. Pope.
James Rembert	James Render.

believe him to be an independent and consistent democratic republican; an intelligent, honest and conciliatory statesman. The enmity which has been manifested towards Mr. Crawford in this state, you are all aware, arises from considerations of a personal nature aggravated by the enlistment of partizans under the auspices of a popular name—not that they dislike him, but they loved another. Mr. Crawford's great political character has not been in any degree involved in this personal strife—and in the discussion of his political merits, the occasions and irritations of this strife, should not and shall not be introduced. But in allusion to the party and personal prejudices in Georgia, against Mr. Crawford, it may not be improper to remark that some of the most decided and influential friends of Mr. Crawford's chief opponent, have avowed themselves as decidedly the friends of Mr. Crawford's election to the Presidency. This is as it should be. Personal and local party feelings should be dissolved and forgotten when in conflict with great political party obligations. The views of men in regard to men should be passed to oblivion, when the general good requires accord and unanimity.

I claim for Mr. Crawford an election to the Presidential chair, because he is a consistent republican, an intelligent, honest & conciliatory statesman. In evidence of these merits, my fellow citizens, I will trace the principal acts of his public life, and let "facts be submitted" to your candid consideration. In Mr. Crawford's earliest years, he was ranked by his fellow students and associates, as a decided republican. In the year 1798, the government of France then under the vacillations of a revolution, assaulted wantonly the high and merited privileges of our young republic. The direction men of the country were distracted in their opinions of the course proper to be pursued in relation to these aggressions. Gratitude for the interest the French government had taken in our revolutionary struggles, operated in one way; and a strict sense of our merited rights, as a free and independent nation, operated in another way, to affect the minds of the American people. In this state of anxiety and painful solicitude, General Washington decided that our inherent rights ought not to be sacrificed to personal attachments and made a tender of his military talents, to assume for the nation an attitude of defence.

Various associations were formed throughout the several U. States; and tenders of service or support to the administration against these foreign aggressions were forwarded from all quarters. Mr. Crawford was one of these associations formed in Augusta, Georgia, in which republicans and federalists united in a common cause. Mr. Crawford *as a republican* was made the chairman of a committee to address the President of the United States, on this subject of national interest, and to afford the administration greater confidence that in *this* difficulty and under *such* circumstances, party distinctions were laid aside—for all aspired to the honor of doing public good. Mr. Crawford was afterwards elected from Oglethorpe county to the state legislature, in which he acted with such dignity

cautious, to examine, analyze and reflect and not to adopt such an important measure hastily. In opposition to this argument, Mr. Adams, then a senator from Massachusetts, who was a raw recruit in the ranks of democracy, said the President had recommended this measure, and *that* was sufficient—*he* had reflected and compared, it was for Congress to act on his judgment. Now, which of these was most consistent with republican practices, the course of Mr. Crawford, or that of Mr. Adams? The one was independent; the other was subservient. When Mr. Crawford had deliberated on the subject, he became as ardent a supporter of the President's measure, as any senator in Congress. In the administration of Mr. Madison, the re-chartering of the bank of the United States was advocated by Mr. Crawford in opposition to some and in conjunction with others, who were good republicans. The bank of the United States was afterwards re-established by a decidedly republican Congress, headed by Lowndes and Cheves. Several measures proposed by Mr. Jefferson and by Mr. Madison, have not met the approbation of Mr. Crawford, but they were not any by which the federal party could have obtained an advantage by failure, or a defeat by success. He opposed them from a conviction of their inefficiency to the end proposed—and what has been the consequence of this conduct? Did Mr. Jefferson withdraw his confidence from Mr. Crawford? No—he was convinced that Mr. Crawford was more a man of judgment than a man of passions—and he has ever since held Mr. Crawford to be among the greatest men in the United States. And what was Mr. Madison's judgment on the subject? It was an unequivocal expression of established confidence in Mr. Crawford's political capacity and integrity.

In 1813. Mr. Madison appointed Mr. Crawford minister to the court of France—that same nation which Mr. Crawford had in 179 , pledged himself to oppose in its infractions of American rights. The period of Mr. Crawford's embassy to France, was one of trial and embarrassment—it was a period of political revolutions and civil commotions. It was necessary for our minister to act with the greatest fortitude & circumspection, to avoid dreading the Napoleon rule or the Bourbon dynasty. It was necessary to maintain a dignity and decision worthy of the country he represented, and to preserve amid the broils and battles of party, the rights and privileges of American citizens. All this was done. Every duty that was required of Mr. Crawford, was exerted to the satisfaction of every individual citizen claiming his aid, and to the full satisfaction of the government he represented. He acquired and retained the confidence of the French government, whether directed by Bonaparte or Louis—in doing this, he manifested the greatest and most useful of diplomatic talents. Yet it has been exultingly and sneeringly asked by his enemies, "what did Mr. Crawford do, when in France?" I say he was near the French Court when it was either proper or practicable to make diplomatic flourishes. He was not designed for a superficial minister—dignity and energy of character, prudent and no culinary conduct, watchfulness and penetration of po-

Annual Report, Dec. 23, 1822.

It is probable that the annual revenue will be equal to that sum. To provide for the estimated deficit of the years 1825, and 1826, as well as to meet any extraordinary demands upon the Treasury, which unforeseen exigencies may require, it is believed to be expedient that the revenue should be increased This may be conveniently effected by a judicious revision of the tariff; which, while it will not prove onerous to the consumer, will simplify the labors of the officers of the revenue. At present, articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, pay different rates of duty. Difficulties frequently occur in determining the duties to which such articles are subject. The provision in the tariff, that the duty upon articles composed of various materials shall be regulated by the material of chief value of which it is

vour of the tariff bill introduced by Mr. Todd, and that his reports establish this fact. Our readers have it now in their power to determine the point they have the reports before them It may be said, however by the adversaries of Mr. Crawford, that he did recommend an increase of duties; it matters not for what purpose he did so. By examining attentively the former tariff, it will be seen that it was very partial in its details, complicated, and gave a great deal of useless trouble to the officers of the customs, in the collection of the revenue. In Mr. Crawford's reports, he complains of the complexity of the duties laid on many articles, and of the difficulty always arising in ascertaining the quality of the goods subject to different rates of duties. His anxious desire was to establish more uniformity and impartiality in the several rates of duties imposed on the same kind of goods, but of different qualities. he wanted an increase of duties on such articles only which could support it, without injuring the revenue or the interest of any section of the country; he was more favorably disposed to specific than to ad valorem duties, as less liable to frauds, and evasions of the law. He considered the former tariff very imperfect; and he considers the one now in force in the same light, as too partial and unequal in its provisions, and as injurious to one section of the country without any other section deriving any benefit from the injury. We could establish the correct-

distinguished persons who are presented to you as qualified to fill the presidential chair, I am guided by the only motives which ought to influence every citizen in his selection of such an important and distinguished officer. My wish is to have the doctrines of the old republican school preserved in their excellence and usefulness as when adopted in 1801—and I should not dare to recommend to my fellow citizens, nor to support myself, any of our distinguished statesmen whom I did not believe would adhere to them in principle and in practice. I think I have examined the political character of every candidate with such minuteness as qualifies me to express an opinion of comparative qualifications in that point. I am clearly of opinion that WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, is pre-eminently qualified for the office of President of the United States, because I be-

the political course of Mr. Jefferson) introduced into the state legislature a resolution expressing the desire of the people of Georgia, that Mr. Jefferson would consent to serve another Presidential term after that for which he was already elected should expire. This resolution was unanimously adopted In 1807, as a very *distinguished republican*, Mr. Crawford was elected by the legislature of Georgia to be one of her senators in Congress. While in this station he acquired the highest confidence of his senatorial associates, and was repeatedly made their temporary president. Mr. Jefferson, while President of the United States recommended to Congress, the adoption of the embargo system — Mr. Crawford in his place asked for a few days deliberation on the proposed measure, urging it to be requisite for the purpose of fair and useful legislation to be circumspect,

appointed by Mr. Madison to the temporary charge of the war department, and directly afterwards to that of the treasury, in which he has remained ever since. In all this period of time, the evidence of the distinguished Mr. Cheves, and of the report of the late committee of investigation, establishes that "*Mr. Crawford has displayed much ability, great zeal and industry, perfect integrity, and commanded as much success as was practicable under the circumstances of the times.*" On this subject, it would be proper for his aspersers to be henceforth silent.

On the Presidential canvass in 1816, Mr. Crawford was considered a competeat to fill the executive chair, but he magnanimously refused to be nominated in opposition to Mr. Monroe, or to receive the votes of federal electors. On this occasion he manifested the sincerity of his

gard for the preservation of the publican party distinct from and dependent of the federalists. Du[ring] the period of Mr. Monroe's [ad]ministration he has ever retained Mr. Crawford as one of his political advisers, although cabal'd against by [ev]ery other member of the administration! Mr. Monroe's confidence in Mr. Crawford's political integrity and financial ability, speaks strongly in his praise, and of itself refutes every charge against Mr C[rawford] political [illegible] an [illegible] asked by [illegible] Crawford, to which he was John Q Adam[s] and Mr. Crawford has retained the confidence of every President, and of every Congress since his first entrance upon public duties. Is not this a sufficient answer to the garrulous question made by his enemies, of "what has Crawford ever done to distinguish himself?" For 18 years in succession he has been a *distinguished* public character—and his distinction is manifested by the fact which I repeat, that he has received and preserved the confidence of every President, and of every Congress—of consequence he has done his duty to each and the nation—otherwise, he would not have been retained in their confidence and employment. What more is required of a public man than to do his duty?—and what more dare he to do?

Surely, my fellow citizens, one so long distinguished, so long tried and found worthy—so often assailed, and found innocent and faithful—so watchful and active—so discriminating and sound—so plain and practical—so consistent and just—so devotedly republican—a poor man by

"We, the grand Jurors for the County of Maury present, that on the 14th of February 1824, and long before, and continually from thence hitherto, an open and public war against the liberal and democratic principles maintained by the sovereign people of the U. States, has been waged, and is carrying on by a certain combination of Kings and Emperors called the "Holy Allies," now attempting to annihilate the "rights of man," that is to say, on the continent of Europe, to wit: at the cities of Washington, Richmond, New York, and Milledgeville; and that King Caucus, a native of the old world, but late of the city of Washington, scoundrel, well knowing the premises, but not regarding the duty of his allegiance, nor having the fear of God in his heart, and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, as a false traitor against freedom and the best interest of the United States, and wholly withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity and obedience which every true and faithful citizen of the U.

versus King Caucus,"—a true bill."

"John Smizer, foreman of the grand Jury.

Robt. Loveridge, Isom B. Dooley, Saml. Hawkins, Constantine Mack Richard Foster, R Darwin, Enos Popkin, Jonas E. Thomas, John Potter, John Wilks."

The Federalists of New-England.

Many of our readers are, we presume, curious to learn what course will be pursued by the federalists of New-England in the pending controversy for the Presidency. To gratify that curiosity, we insert an extract from an editorial article in the Salem Gazette of the 6th inst. It will be seen that neither of the candidates would be the choice of the federal party there if they were the majority. They propose to make a selection of what they call evils; and on the ground of perfidy in John Quincy Adams, are disposed to reject him.—The federalists of New-England, with whom Adams

Executive Department, Ga.
Milledgeville, Nov. 21, 1825.

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1825.

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

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it shall be the duty of the magistrates who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state for the choice of members of the Legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said Electors shall be confided to the people or

regard for the preservation of the republican party distinct from and independent of the federalists. During the period of Mr. Monroe's presidency he has ever retained Mr. Crawford as one of his political advisers, although cabal'd against by *every other member of the administration!* Mr. Monroe's confidence in Mr. Crawford's political integrity and financial ability, speaks strongly in his praise, and of itself refutes every charge against Mr. C of political [illegible] and error.

An [illegible] been asked by the enemies of Mr. Crawford, (alluding to the events of the last war) if or this manner—"where his country was in danger, where was he?" I answer, he was in his proper place. He was in France; to which country he had been sent by the President and Senate of the United States to represent the interests of our country there. I will ask where was John Q. Adams? and I will answer, in Russia, to which he had been sent in like manner, and for the same purpose. Where was Henry Clay—and where was James A. Colhoun? In the Congress of the United States to which they had been elected to represent the interests of the country *there*.—Where was Gen. Jackson? *In his proper place*—at the head of the army. Thus upon examination it appears that each of these distinguished citizens was in his proper place—and if one is impeached for being out of place, all must be in like manner culpable.

Mr. Crawford has been arraign as the parent of the odious tariff bill. We will examine in what manner this charge is suggested, and how feebly sustained. *When the revenue of the United States was not equal to its disbursements.* Mr. Crawford recommended an imposition of tariff duties, (much less than the duties now imposed) for the purpose of avoiding direct taxation on the people, yet to raise a revenue for the support of government by duties on imported articles; which tax or duty any one might avoid, who did not determine to purchase the articles. Every one who purchased the articles paid the proportionate duty, which was appropriated to pay the debts of our common country, and every such purchase, afforded a contribution from the purchaser for the support of the Union. *When the revenue of the United States was greater than its disbursements.* Mr. Crawford advised a revision of the existing tariff duties, and not an increase of them. Now, understand clearly, the revenue of the country is sufficient, and no taxation, direct or indirect, is required—but a certain class of northern manufacturers call for the fostering care of government, and *for their profit alone* the present tariff is imposed. General Jackson has voted for this tariff bill, and Mr. Adams warmly advocated it, which imposes an indirect taxation on the people, when the government needs no increase of revenue, but for the gratification of a few northern manufacturers! Many persons ask what is the difference between the tariff recommended by Mr. C. and that lately adopted? "Is it not the same thing, (they asked) whether you pay ten dollars to government for revenue, or to manufacturers for encouragement?—The amount from each man's pocket is the same." True—the amount paid is the same, but the purpose is

Mr. Crawford has retained the confidence of every President, and of every Congress since his first entrance upon public duties. Is not this a sufficient answer to the querulous question made by his enemies, of "what has Crawford ever done to distinguish himself?" For 18 years in succession he has been a *distinguished* public character—and his distinction is manifested by the fact which I repeat, that he has received and preserved the confidence of every President, and of every Congress—of consequence he has done his duty to each and the nation—otherwise, he would not have been retained in their confidence and employment. What more is required of a public man than to do his duty?—and what more dare he to do?

Surely, my fellow citizens, one so long distinguished, so long tried and found worthy—so often assailed, and found innocent and faithful—so watchful and active—so discriminating and sound—so plain and practical—so consistent and just—so devotedly republican—a poor man by birth, (and a poor man still, though charged with peculation)—now exalted, still "plain and practical"—deserves, and I ardently hope, will receive your undivided suffrages for the Presidency. Let local politics be merged in the great interest which the people of Georgia assuredly feel for the elevation of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

ARISTIDES.

[*To be continued*]

Mr. Guieu.—

"Justitia" cannot, consistently with the principles he professes and the respect he entertains for the public, reply to a communication inserted in the News of last week. The positions taken by "Justitia" in his communication of the 14th inst. cannot easily be shaken, and the arguments with which he supported them, cannot be controverted; for the piece headed with this *delicate* and *appropriate* motto—

"Touch but one bristle of the hog"

"And the eye is all in an uproar."

prove another fact which "Justitia" had forgotten to mention, that when sound reasoning and good arguments cannot be produced, personal abuse and scurrility will certainly be employed in their stead. To such means as these, Justitia cannot resort; his language was dangerous; he had a right to expect a similar one from any adversary who pretends to the title of a gentleman, and more especially from Colonel Lyman, who has seen so much of the world, and knows the rules which should govern men in their intercourse with each other. "Justitia" must remain silent on this occasion; shielded by the facts and arguments he produced to support his positions, he defies the attacks of the Clark party.

PHILO JUSTITIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of North Carolina, now in New York, to a friend in this county, dated August 8th, 1824.

The legislature of this state met on Monday last pursuant to a call of the Governor by proclamation, in which he stated it to be an *extraordinary* occasion, and advised the members on meeting to alter the electoral law, so as to appoint elec ors by the people instead of the legislature. The legislature met pursuant to the call of the Governor, but have no disposition to alter the electoral law. The senate, after organizing, moved to adjourn, and declared the call *unconstitutional*, as it was *not* an *extraordinary* cause as stated by the Governor. The senate has *peremptorily refused* to alter the electoral law. In the house there was some argument for and against it, and much

"We, the grand Jurors for the County of Maury present, that on the 14th of February 1824, and long before, and continually from thence hitherto, an open and public war against the liberal and democratic principles maintained by the sovereign people of the U. States, has been waged, and is carrying on by a certain combination of Kings and Emperors called the "Holy Allies," now attempting to annihilate the "rights of man," that is to say, on the continent of Europe, to wit: at the cities of Washington, Richmond, New York, and Milledgeville; and that King Caucus, a native of the old world, but late of the city of Washington, scoundrel, well knowing the premises, but not regarding the duty of his Allegiance, nor having the fear of God in his heart, and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, as a false traitor against freedom and the best interest of the United States, and wholly withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity and obedience which every true and faithful citizen of the U. States ought to bear to our Republican governments, and contriving, and with all his strength intending the peace and common tranquility of the said United States, to disquiet, molest and disturb, and the people of this great Federal commonwealth to deprive of their great electoral franchise, and them to bring low and in disrepute, and introduce into the heart of the nation fraud, corruption and bargainings, and to force upon the good people a chief Magistrate of his own making, heretofore, to wit, on the 14th day of February last past, at the City of Washington, the very heart of the government of the U. States, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, corruption, intrigue, plots, &c. did compass, imagine, and in end to destroy the government of the United States, and take from the people the right of electing the President. And to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect, this most evil and wicked treason, and treasonable compassings and imaginations aforesaid, he the said *King Caucus*, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said contest, to wit, on the said 14th day of February, at the City of Washington, with force and arms, to wit, plots, bargains, foul agreements, &c. at the dead hours of night, when man sleepeth, and when wild beasts and thieves prowl over the face of the earth, and conspirators plot maliciously and traitorously, did conspire, consult, consent and agree with one Mordecai Manassa Noah, a jew by birth, and a great liar, one Gales, a printer in said city, one Richie, a printer at Richmond, the Legislatures of Georgia and of the "old Dominion," the Senate of New York, sixty six members of the Congress of the United States, and divers false traitors, whose names to he jurors unknown, to aid and assist, and to seduce, persuade and procure divers other citizens and Legislatures of the several states to aid and assist said Allied sovereigns, the enemies of the United States and freedom as aforesaid, in a hostile invasion of our dominions and the prosecution of said war against the rights of man. And further to fulfil, perfect and to bring to effect his most evil, wicked treason, and treasonable compassings aforesaid, he the said *King Caucus*, as such false traitor as aforesaid, on the said 14th of February aforesaid, at the city of versus King Caucus,"—"a true bill."

John Smizer, foreman of the grand Jury.

Robt. Lockridge, Enom B. Dooley,
Saml. Hawkins, Constantine Mack
Richard Foster, R Darwin,
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Washington City Gazette.

☞ The Rev R L Edwards is expected to preach at Pleasant Grove, on the 3d and 4th of September next—And Friday will be a general fast day.

☞ We are requested to announce DENNIS L DENT, Esq as a candidate for the representative branch of the General Assembly at the next election.

☞ We are requested to announce BENJAMIN WOOTTEN, Esq. as a candidate at the next election, for Tax-Collector

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

To the People of Wilkes.

HAVING been upwards of sixteen years in your service, and until lately without the first murmuring of dissatisfaction, it is with no ordinary feeling, that I now announce to you my determination to retire. I beg that you will consider me no longer a candidate to represent you in the legislature. I should have been gratified, if my life of public service had closed with the same tranquility which marked its commencement and its progress. But in the midst of political storms, there are few so fortunate as to escape the severity whether I am to attribute the late excitement, to the persecuting malice of individual resentment, or to the busy intrigues of political rancour or to both, need not now be determined. In the discharge of official duty, I may have committed error, and mistake. From these no human is exempt—but whenever they have been discovered, I have never failed to correct them. To my friends I return my grateful thanks for the warmth and uniformity of their support—I am satisfied that I yet retain their unabated confidence. This is a consoling reflection, and more than compensates for the blind and misguided inveteracy with which I have been

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

Read and agreed to unanimously.
THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 14, 1823.
Read and concurred in.
DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 18, 1823
G. M. TROUP, Governor.
Nov. 25. mt1m

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

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.
January 10, 1824.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r
April 1, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 40 1/2 acres, lying in Houston county, 6th district, No. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,

had been elected to represent the interests of the country there.—Where was Gen. Jackson? *In his proper place*—at the head of the army. Thus upon examination it appears that each of these distinguished citizens was in his proper place—and if one is impeached for being out of place, all must be in like manner culpable.

Mr. Crawford has been arraigned as the parent of the odious tariff bill. We will examine in what manner this charge is suggested, and how feebly sustained. *When the revenue of the United States was not equal to its disbursements.* Mr. Crawford recommended an imposition of tariff duties, (much less than the duties now imposed) for the purpose of avoiding direct taxation on the people, yet to raise a revenue for the support of government by duties on imported articles; which tax or duty any one might avoid, who did not determine to purchase the articles. Every one who purchased the articles paid the proportionate duty, which was appropriated to pay the debts of our common country, and every such purchase, afforded a contribution from the purchaser for the support of the Union. *When the revenue of the United States was greater than its disbursements,* Mr. Crawford advised a revision of the existing tariff duties, and not an increase of them. Now, understand clearly, the revenue of the country is sufficient, and no taxation, direct or indirect, is required—but a certain class of northern manufacturers call for the fostering care of government, and *for their encfit alone* the present tariff is imposed. General Jackson has voted for this tariff bill, and Mr. Adams warmly advocated it, which imposes an indirect taxation on the people, when the government needs no increase of revenue, but for the gratification of a few northern manufacturers! Many persons ask what is the difference between the tariff recommended by Mr. C. and that lately adopted? "Is it not the same thing, (they asked) whether you pay ten dollars to government for revenue, or to manufacturers for encouragement?—The amount from each man's pocket is the same." True—the amount paid is the same, but the purpose is different. If your county is in debt, and the court (to raise a revenue) puts a tax on hats and boots—rather than put a direct tax on every man to meet this debt—every man who buys hats and boots pays a portion of the tax, which goes to discharge the debt of the county. But if the county is not in debt, and the court taxes hats and boots, to gratify and encourage hatters and shoemakers, every one who buys them pays a tax for the benefit of hatters and shoemakers, and not for the benefit of the county—for the tax is unnecessary for county purposes. I have endeavored to explain the difference between a tariff for revenue and a tariff for monopoly; and to exculpate Mr. Crawford from the unfair and groundless charge of recommending the existing tariff bill—and have done with the offensive subject.

Since 1806, Mr. Crawford has been in the national council, or in national employment—Since 1816, he has been looked to, as the prominent republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Amid the jarring elements of party,

united, still "firm and practical" he deserves, and I ardently hope, will receive your undivided suffrages for the Presidency. Let local politics be merged in the great interest which the people of Georgia assuredly feel for the elevation of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

ARISTIDES.

[*To be continued*]

Mr. Guieu.—

"Justitia" cannot, consistently with the principles he professes and the respect he entertains for the public, reply to a communication inserted in the News of last week. The positions taken by "Justitia" in his communication of the 14th inst. cannot easily be shaken, and the arguments with which he supported them, cannot be controverted; for the piece is ended with this *delicate* and *appropriate* motto—

"Touch but one bristle of the hog"
"And the whole is all in an uproar."

prove another fact which "Justitia" had forgotten to mention, that, when sound reasoning and good arguments cannot be produced, personal abuse and scurrility will certainly be employed in their stead. To such means as these, Justitia cannot resort; his language was decorous; he had a right to expect a similar one from any adversary who pretends to the title of a gentleman, and more especially from Colonel Lyman, who has seen so much of the world, and knows the rules which should govern men in their intercourse with each other. "Justitia" must remain silent on this occasion: shielded by the facts and arguments he produced to support his positions, he defies the attacks of the Clark party. PHILO JUSTITIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of North Carolina, now in New York, to a friend in this county, dated August 8th, 1824.

The legislature of this state met on Monday last pursuant to a call of the Governor by proclamation, in which he stated it to be an *extraordinary* occasion, and advised the members on meeting to alter the electoral law, so as to appoint electors by the people instead of the legislature. The legislature met pursuant to the call of the Governor, but have no disposition to alter the electoral law. The senate, after organizing, moved to adjourn, and declared the call *unconstitutional*, as it was *not* an *extraordinary* cause as stated by the Governor. The senate has *peremptorily refused* to alter the electoral law. In the house there was some argument for and against it, and much harshness expressed on both sides, however there is not the least prospect of the law being altered in that branch of the legislature either. The fact is, that most likely they have adjourned before this, as the last accounts from Albany on both sides stated it would be the case, and that it would be left for the legislature to appoint the electors as heretofore. Thus you see, after every artifice has been used, and every step taken to create division in this state, that the genuine democrats will unite and give W. H. Crawford, the trebly recommended candidate, the undivided vote of New-York. The Unholy Alliance of the Nimanites, Adamites, Calhounites, Clayites, and Jacksonites, together with the *Clarkites*, and the *Armytes*, will fail in the designs as all unholy combinations should, and Crawford will ascend the Presidential chair amid the acclamations of all genuine republicans, and elevate himself above the frowns of disappointed ambition and demagogues.

[By Request.]

FROM THE TENNESSEE COLUMBIAN.

PRESENTMENT.

The following serious presentment, by a very intelligent and respectable grand jury for Maury County, at the April (1st.) term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was delivered into Court by the foreman of the jury:

the peace and common tranquility of the said United States, to disquiet, molest and disturb, and the people of this great Federal commonwealth to deprive of their great electoral franchise, and them to bring low and in disrepute, and introduce into the heart of the nation fraud, corruption and bargainings, and to force upon the good people a chief Magistrate of his own making, heretofore, to wit, on the 14th day of February last past, at the City of Washington, the very heart of the government of the U. States, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, corruption, intrigue, plots, &c. did compass, imagine, and intend to destroy the government of the United States, and take from the people the right of electing the President. And to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect, this most evil and wicked treason, and treasonable compassings and imaginations aforesaid, he the said *King Caucus*, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said contest, to wit, on the said 14th day of February, at the City of Washington, with force and arms, to wit, plots, bargains, foul agreements, &c. at the dead hours of night, when man sleepeth, and when wild beasts and thieves prowl over the face of the earth, and conspirators plot maliciously and traitorously, did conspire, consult, consent and agree with one Mordecai Manassa Noah, a jew by birth, and a great liar, one Gales, a printer in said city, one Richie, a printer at Richmond, the Legislatures of Georgia and of the "old Dominion," the Senate of New York, sixty six members of the Congress of the United States, and divers false traitors, whose names to the jurors unknown to aid and assist, and to seduce, persuade and procure divers other citizens and Legislatures of the several states to aid and assist said Allied sovereigns, the enemies of the United States and freedom as aforesaid, in a hostile invasion of our dominions and the prosecution of said war against the rights of man. And further to fulfil, perfect and to bring to effect his most evil, wicked treason, and treasonable compassings aforesaid, he the said *King Caucus*, as such false traitor as aforesaid, on the said 14th of February aforesaid, at the city of Washington aforesaid, with force and arms, to wit, corruption, intrigue, plots, conspiracies, &c. maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consult, consent and agree, with the said Mordecai, the Jew, and divers Editors of newspapers, and the Legislatures of divers states, which to the jurors are unknown, to raise, levy and make rebellion, insurrection and civil war in the United States, and to insite, persuade and procure the said Allied sovereigns, enemies of freedom and of the rights of man, and of the free governments of the United States, to invade this government with men and ships, to wit, with monarchical principles, corruptions, plots, intrigues, &c. and to prosecute said contest with our said government, and against the right and liberties of its citizens, in contempt of our said government and laws, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, and contrary to the peace and dignity of the U. States."

On the back of the presentment was endorsed, "The United States

of citizens in the Union. That the eastern federalists should have no great affection for Mr Crawford is natural enough, considering the sternness and uniformity of his democratic principles. They appear, however, to make their selection upon grounds of political honesty; and, in that view of the subject, it does not surprise us that they hold in detestation the mercenary apostacy of John Quincy Adams:

Washington City Gazette.

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ttt The Rev R L Edwards is expected to preach at Pleasant Grove, on the 3d and 4th of September next.—And Friday will be a general fast day.

☞ We are requested to announce DENNIS L DENT, Esq as a candidate for the representative branch of the General Assembly at the next election.

☞ We are requested to announce BENJAMIN WOOTTEN, Esq. as a candidate at the next election, for Tax-Collector.

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To the People of Wilkes.

HAVING been upwards of sixteen years in your service, and until lately without the first murmuring of dissatisfaction, it is with no ordinary feeling that I now announce to you my determination to retire. I beg that you will consider me no longer a candidate to represent you in the legislature. I should have been gratified, if my life of public service had closed with the same tranquility which marked its commencement and its progress. But in the midst of political storms, there are few so fortunate as to escape their severity. Whether I am to attribute the late excitement, to the persecuting malice of individual resentment, or to the busy intrigues of political rancour or to both, need not now be determined. In the discharge of official duty, I may have committed error, and mistake. From these no human is exempt—but whenever they have been discovered, I have never failed to correct them. To my friends I return my grateful thanks for the warmth and uniformity of their support—I am satisfied that I yet retain their unabated confidence. This is a consoling reflection, and more than compensates for the blind and misguided inveteracy with which I have been assailed.

Your fellow-citizen,
Thomas Anderson.

August 25, 1824.

G. L. Colmesnil,

IN respectfully informing the parents of his scholars that the quarter's tuition expires this week, he takes the opportunity of returning his thanks for the patronage which has been extended to him in this town, and which he hopes to have merited by the improvements his scholars have made in the art of dancing.

He intends next year to teach again one quarter, to begin in September.

August 25, 1824. 3t

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

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Washington City Gazette.

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

Read and agreed to unanimously.

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

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HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.
January 10, 1824.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r
April 1, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 202 1/2 acres, lying in Houston county, 6th district, No. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
Adm'rs.
May 8, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Oglesbee, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r,
March 15, 1824. m9m

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
January 7, 1824.

On the Presidential Election.

Extracts from the Philadelphia Statesman.

We confess we once gave credit to the "A. B" charges. We tho' it likely that Mr. Crawford had mismanaged the public funds, and that he had conducted improperly with regard to the transmission of information called for by Congress But, his able reply to the letter of Ninian Edwards, joined to the reports of the committee appointed upon the subject, and composed of his political opponents, removed our suspicions, and placed him in a light in which the opposing candidates do not stand— that of a man whose honesty has been tested and proved by the most rigid scrutiny.

Another important consideration with us, is the great popularity which Mr. Crawford has for many years enjoyed with those democratic citizens who were best qualified by talent and opportunity, to judge of his character. Ever since his first appearance in the Senate, he has been one of the most popular and leading men in the nation, with the members of Congress. He might probably have obtained the Caucus nomination in 1816 had he consented to accept of it; and he would doubtless have been nominated by a general caucus last winter, had there been such an one held. He is the first choice of about thirty members who did not attend the caucus, and the second choice of a great number more. This popularity has given rise to the charge against him, of being an intriguer. But the character of many of his friends refutes the charge. Can it be supposed that Jefferson, Madison, Macon, Giles, Randolph, Governors Pennington and Dickerson of New Jersey, and a host of former members of Congress who have retired from public life, and who have nothing to wish or hope from the next administration—can it be supposed that these men are corrupted by intrigue? We believe Mr. Crawford has far more disinterested support than any other candidate. The opposition to him is to be traced to three causes: first, dislike to his political principles, in those who despise the policy of the last 20 years; secondly, sectional feelings, and, thirdly, hope of offices from the success of the other candidates, indulged in by their personal friends

We have partaken in the opposition of Mr. Crawford as the candidate of a Caucus, being moved thereto principally by the consideration that districts which send federal members have no Representatives in the Caucus. But the still more exceptionable Caucuses of State Legislatures, and of Steamboat passengers, which have been got up by the friends of *all the other candidates*, wherever they would serve their purposes, have convinced us that the chief opposition has not been grounded upon *principle* Besides, the present distracted state of the country, seems to prove the necessity of some national mode of nomination, to prevent the influence of sectional feelings and the acrimony of personal factions. Members of Congress are far better qualified, both by information and nationality of feeling, than are members

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One sorrel filly about four years old, one brown bay horse about eight year old two cow and calve one bed and furniture, two seal skin trunk three sight bottom chairs one desk, one cupboard, two rooter ploughs & two shovel ploughs, two bar guard ploughs two axes, 2 pair gears one oven, one grindstone, seventeen hog a field of corn supposed to be thirty acre and a field of cotton supposed to be twenty acre; a taken as the property of Medad McLendon to satisfy an execution in the name of Josiah Weav Medad McLendon and Allen P Rice with other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

August 6, 1824.

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

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edmes Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Calloway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph V. Hewell against Reuben Echol; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the fork of Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hausberger, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P Rice, administrator of Stephen Hausberger, decd: property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

August 8, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes County, within

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

Eight negroes: viz. Davy, Bob, Sam, Exaline, Docia and her three children Lizey Ellen and Jimmy, 23 bed furniture steads and cords six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables six large pine tables one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do one lot of bookwell assorted one mahogany side board one mahogany card table one set mahogany dining tables one chest drawers six dressing glasses four small iron pot two large ditto ditto six pair pot hooks six large ovens two small do one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons twenty two small dishes eleven set plate eight set knive and forks two set table spoons one pepper mill one coffee mill one brass candlestick 6 metal do four pair candle mould 6 waiters, four jugs four pair bredgs 6 sets tea cup and saucers two sets tea spoons four set tea spoons 6 pair fed cak and four stone jugs one tin gallon measure one sopha, one lot glass ware four sets castors 1 dearborn waggon one sorrel horse and 8 cows and calves levied on a the property of Allen P Rice to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins said Allen P Rice—with sundry other executions property pointed out by defendant

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Peteet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Reuben Bennet to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs Reuben Bennett & Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One yoke of oxen; taken as the property of Jesse W Willis, to satisfy sundry fi fa's against said Willis: property pointed out by Moses P. Willis

John Burks, D. S

August 6, 1824

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased near Mr Mills on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs about three hundred and fifty barrel of corn and all the fodder oats &c — A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January 1826

The purchaser giving small notes with approved security, before the property is delivered

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13 1824.

COTTON WARE-HOUSE AUGUSTA

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planters' Hotel, belonging to S Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. KimCball & co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him

Augusta, July 13, 1824. 31—3m

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Robertson, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thank for the liberal support they received the past season and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September They will make liberal advance on cotton stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cent per bale will only be charged on a sale of cotton made by them, for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by other They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17. 1824. 34—7t

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9 1824. 33—6

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up

GEORGIA, *Wilkes County,*

SUPERIOR COURT,

JULY TERM. 1824.

ON or before the twenty fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, one hundred dollars for value received. *Roderick Easely.*

ON the twenty fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, forty dollars for value received. *Roderick Easely.*

ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, twenty five dollars for value received *Roderick Easely.*

It appearing to the court that the original notes of which the foregoing are substantial copies have been lost out of the possession of Young Bohannon, so that they cannot be found, and that the affidavit thereof has been filed in the Clerk office of this court.

Therefore on motion of Campbell & Andrews, attorneys for said Bohannon. It is ordered that unless cause be shewn at the next term of this court, said copies will be established in lieu of the originals. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in one of the public gazette of this state at least once a month for six months.

True Copy from the Minutes of said Court, July 20, 1824.

John Dyson, Clerk.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell a tract of land containing 338 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } ex'rs.

March 2, 1824.

NINE month after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, or leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jack on county on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres more or less it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Adm'x with the will annexed
March 3. 1824. m9m

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r
Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x
July 20, 1824 m9

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half a-

and leading men in the nation, with the members of Congress. He might probably have obtained the Caucus nomination in 1816 had he consented to accept of it; and he would doubtless have been nominated by a general caucus last winter, had there been such an one held. He is the first choice of about thirty members who did not attend the caucus, and the second choice of a great number more. This popularity has given rise to the charge against him, of being an intriguer. But the character of many of his friends refutes the charge. Can it be supposed that Jefferson, Madison, Macon, Giles, Randolph, Governors Pennington and Dickerson of New Jersey, and a host of former members of Congress who have retired from public life, and who have nothing to wish or hope from the next administration, can it be supposed that these men are corrupted by intrigue? We believe Mr. Crawford has far more disinterested support than any other candidate. The opposition to him is to be traced to three causes: first, dislike to his political principles, in those who despise the policy of the last 20 years; secondly, sectional feelings, and, thirdly, hope of offices from the success of the other candidates, indulged in by their personal friends.

We have partaken in the opposition of Mr. Crawford as the candidate of a Caucus, being moved thereto principally by the consideration that districts which send federal members have no Representatives in the Caucus. But the still more exceptionable Caucuses of State Legislatures, and of Steamboat passengers, which have been got up by the friends of *all the other candidates*, wherever they would serve their purposes, have convinced us that the chief opposition has not been grounded upon *principle*. Besides, the present distracted state of the country, seems to prove the necessity of some national mode of nomination, to prevent the influence of sectional feelings and the animosity of personal factions. Members of Congress are far better qualified, both by information and nation lity of feeling, than are members of State Legislatures.

We have been pleased with the political course of Mr. Clay, and should be satisfied with seeing him in the Presidential Chair; but we believe Mr. Crawford is the favorite candidate of a much greater portion of the Democratic party than is Mr. Clay. Indeed, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams are truly the two *national* candidates—the representatives of the two great political parties. "*Principia non Homines*" is our motto, and we hold it to be a national duty of the members of each party to concentrate their strength upon that candidate of their own principles who is strongest.

Parties will always exist. Names may change, but principles remain the same; a disposition now exists to substitute the names of Radical and Prodigal for those of Federalist and Democrat. We are Radicals, alias Democrats, and, as such, are disposed to support the election of Wm. H. Crawford, and we think he will be the next President if the Democratic party triumphs.

We also think that the friends of Crawford and Clay ought to be united, and to be satisfied with the success of either of those gentlemen.

Will be sold, at the court house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Reuben Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph N. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the fork of Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P. Rice, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

August 3, 1824.

Will be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs Royland Beasley; property pointed out in said fifa

R. J. Willis D. S. W. C.

July 28. 1824

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

Six negroes: Ailsey, Clary, Lizzy, Grace, Lewis, and Delphia; levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn, deceased, by virtue of an execution on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Isaac Ramsey vs Johnson Wellborn, deceased: property pointed out by plaintiff, & by his directions left in the possession of Mrs Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

JOB PRINTING

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The Washington News.

VOLUME X] *WASHINGTON*, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1824. [No. 36.

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

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

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

General Elections.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey, *of Columbia.*
Alfred Cuthbert, *of Chatham.*
John Forsyth, *of Richmond.*
Charles E. Haynes, *of Hancock.*
Augustus G. Longstreet, *of Greene.*
James Meriwether, *of Clark.*
Edward F Tattnall, *of Chatham.*
Wiley Thompson *of Elbert.*

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Bolling Anthony Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper.	Dennis L. Dent.
John T. Graves.	Felix G Hay.
William C. Lyman.	John H. Pope.
James Rembert.	James Render.

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

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

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

From the National Advocate.

We have the satisfaction to announce to our readers, that the *Cadmus* has arrived from Havre, having on board, in good health, our distinguished fellow citizen GENERAL LA FAYETTE, the soldier and patriot of the revolution, and the friend and companion in arms of the great WASHINGTON.

It is upwards of forty years since La Fayette left a country which he eminently assisted to make sovereign and independent; for which he freely expended his treasure, and shed his blood. Providence has rewarded his patriotism by sparing his life and protecting his health, and guiding him in security to that land which in his time contained less than three millions of people, and now boasts of an increase of ten millions of freemen; which from thirteen Continental States, have swelled to *twenty four* independent sovereignties, which boasts of a powerful government, equitable laws, and liberal institutions.

We will not anticipate his surprise and pleasure at the great improvements which he must witness, nor forestall that hearty, sincere, and most cordial welcome which a free and grateful people will extend to

lent spirits—full of conversation, and rejoiced beyond measure, in having his foot upon American ground—talking with several of his revolutionary comrades on old events—being very agreeable, communicative and happy.

The military arrangements for his reception are all made. About 10 o'clock this morning, the Steam ship Robert Fulton, manned with 200 seamen from the Constitution frigate and the officers of the Navy on the station, and decorated with the flags of every nation, will lead the way, followed by the Chancellor Livingston, with a band of music. The steam-boats Connecticut and Oliver Elsworth, and other boats with passengers, will fall in, and the whole proceed to Staten Island, where he will be received on board the Chancellor, and the Robert Fulton will fire a salute, and the whole move up to the city. The military will receive him on the battery, where he will be escorted, about 12 o'clock to the City Hall, when the Common Council will be in session to receive him, after which he will repair to the quarters prepared for him at the City Hotel.

We should be pleased to see these ceremonies conducted with the least possible fatigue to the veteran general, who is lame, occasioned by breaking his thigh some years ago, but with as much joy and spontaneous feeling as the occasion warrants. Let us prove to Europe, that Republics are not ungrateful.

We expect, of course, to see the balconies and windows filled with the beauty and fashion of our city, as the streets, we are sure, will be crowded to receive and welcome the Patriot and Soldier of our Revolution.

LANDING OF LA FAYETTE.

Yesterday was a proud day for New-York. We have seen the reception of the allied sovereigns and the celebration of great events in Europe—we have read of the landing of King William, the entree of George the Fourth in Ireland, and Louis the 18th in Paris, but never witnessed a more splendid display, or more cordial, generous and spontaneous feeling than that of yesterday on the landing of GENERAL LA FAYETTE. It was truly a jubilee—a more general holiday than the Fourth of July. Business was suspended, stores were closed, and the streets thronged with well dressed people.

The Corporation had chartered the Chancellor Livingston steam boat to receive the General, together with the Bellona, Connecticut, and Oliver Ellsworth. These steam boats, dressed elegantly with flags and streamers, were joined by the Nautilus and Olive Branch, thus making an elegant aquatic escort, as they were all filled with ladies and gentlemen, and each boat had a

the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, and was received by the Marines of the United States with military honors. The Band, on his arrival on board, struck up the popular French air of *"On peut en etre mieux,"* together with *"Seethe conquering Hero comes,"* the *"Marseilais Hymn,"* and *"Hail Columbia."* Here he was presented to the Members of the Corporation, and several Naval and Military Officers, and many ladies. The steam ship fired a salute, and the whole got under way for the city. A more noble and gallant sight was never seen; the Bellona and Olive Branch, fastened each side to the *Cadmus*, the ship which brought the General from France, the whole decorated with flags and filled with passengers moved up the Bay—the Robert Fulton leading the way, followed by the Chancellor, the Oliver Ellsworth, the Nautilus, and the Connecticut—the sea smooth and placid and the air cool and agreeable.

The most interesting sight was the reception of the General by his old companions in arms: Colonel Marinus Willett, now in his eighty-fifth year, General Van Cortland, Gen. Clarkson, Col. Varick, Col. Platt, Col. Trumbull, and several members of the Cincinnati. Col. Fish, Gen. Lewis, and several of his comrades were absent. He embraced them all affectionately, and Col. Wilett again and again. He knew and remembered them all. It was a re-union of a long separated family.

After the ceremony of embracing and congratulations were over, he sat down alongside of Col. Willett, who grew young again and fought all his battles o'er. "Do you remember," said he, "at the battle of Monmouth, I was volunteer aid to General Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious and sedate lad. Aye, aye; I remember well. And on the Mohawk, I sent you fifty Indians, and you wrote me, that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British horse, and they ran one way and the Indians another! Innumerable anecdotes of the Revolution, and reminiscences were rehearsed during the passage to the city. Occasionally, the steam-boats would run alongside and give three cheers. On passing Governor's-Island a national salute was fired, and from the U. S. schr. Spark in the stream.

On arriving off the Battery, the scene beggared description. The military, making a noble appearance, formed the line with a heavy battering train. The ramparts and parapet of the Castle were lined with spectators—the Flagg-staff, and every eminence and place filled with well-dressed persons. Hundreds of boats and wherrys surrounded the Battery, and the General, with several officers, left the Chan-

General to see every thing with the deliberation necessary, and without fatigue.

The amusements will, of course, be various. The Park Theatre will open some night this week; and we learn that it is contemplated to give the General a splendid Ball in the Theatre next week, after the fashion of the Greek Ball, which will give time for the ladies to reach the city from the springs and watering places.

We were unable to make room in this day's paper for a detailed account of the reception of Gen. La Fayette by the common council; but the following sketch will be read with interest. Arrived at the Hall, the General was conducted by the committee to the Common Council Chamber, where the Mayor and Corporation were assembled. The members rose on his entrance, and he was presented by Alderman Zabriskie, the chairman of the committee, to the Mayor, who addressed him as follows:—

GENERAL—

In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country, of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honored and beloved founders.

Your only contemporaries in arms, of whom indeed but few remains, have not forgotten, and their posterity will never forget, the *young and gallant Frenchman*, who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions, to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood, that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, and of the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of the struggle—that you linked your fortune with theirs when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers, privations, and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has been as dear to the friends, as inseperably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honored parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and trust, Sir that not only the present, but future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

In behalf of my fellow-citizens of New-York, and speaking the wan-

one of the earliest adopted sons of America; I am proud also to add, that upwards of forty years ago, I have been particularly honored with the freedom of this city. I beg you Mr. Mayor, I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit, to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion, and respect.

FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Don Quixote, Captain Clark from Havre, the Editor of the Advocate has received his files of Paris Papers to the 14th July inclusive. The Editor is also indebted to Capt. Clark for a file of late Paris papers.

The French Chambers had met, and a Mr. Lovesque disapproved the treaty concluded with the United States, and called upon the Government to avail themselves of the article in the treaty which gave them the power of renouncing its execution, upon giving a previous notice of six months.

The envoys from the republic of Hayti had arrived at Havre, and were to proceed immediately to Paris, where they were to enter into negociations with the French government.

The King of Spain had determined not to recognize the independence of the South American States.

A letter from Corfu, dated the 16th June states that the Turks had been completely defeated by the Greeks in the environs of Thermopylæ. Ten thousand Turks under the command of Baskir Pacha, second in command of the Ottoman army, were left on the field of battle.

The *Antwerp Journal* contains the following article:—Intelligence from the seas between Africa and Asia announces great disasters in the Isle of France (Mauritus) by a hurricane. All the plantations have been destroyed, several vessels wrecked, and the public edifices partly thrown down. The colony has lost all its resources for several years."

Extract of a private letter of the 12th ult. from Constantinople:—Count Guilleminot, Ambassador of France, was received upon his arrival here, with all the honours due to his rank. The interpreter of the Porte repaired to his house to congratulate him. It seems certain that the Turks have been defeated near Thermopylæ. Besides the killed, it is said that the Greeks have made many prisoners, including several Commanders (Bimbashis,) and other Mussulmen of distinction. The whole of the Ottoman artillery has also fallen into their hands. M. Minziaky has had a satisfactory interview with the Reis-Effendi, after which he sent off dispatches to St. Petersburg.

Wiley Thompson of Elbert.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

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We will not anticipate his surprise and pleasure at the great improvements which he must witness, nor forestall that hearty, sincere, and most cordial welcome which a free and grateful people will extend towards him. All are anxious to see and welcome him to our shores. As a GUEST OF THE NATION, he must be every where free of expense; the Nation owes him an impayable debt of obligation.

A number of his old companions in arms are ready to receive him; and many a Continental soldier, who served under La Fayette, & fought with him at Yorktown, Brandywine, and Rhode-Island, are saving a part of their pensions to come down to New-York, and shake hands with their old general.

The arrangements for his reception are complete:—the roar of artillery, the shrill notes of the bugle, and the "spirit stirring drum," will announce his landing; and we hazard little in saying, that his arrival may be considered a general jubilee.

The General and his son George Washington La Fayette, landed from the Cadmus at an early hour yesterday morning, and received an invitation from the Vice-President, and repaired to his house on Staten Island. The Committee of the Corporation chartered the Bellona Steam-Boat for the purpose of waiting on the General, and we had the pleasure of seeing him in excelwhen the Common Council will be in session to receive him, after which he will repair to the quarters prepared for him at the City Hotel.

We should be pleased to see these ceremonies conducted with the least possible fatigue to the veteran general, who is lame, occasioned by breaking his thigh some years ago, but with as much joy and spontaneous feeling as the occasion warrants. Let us prove to Europe, that Republics are not ungrateful.

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The Corporation had chartered the Chancellor Livingston steam boat to receive the General, together with the Bellona, Connecticut, and Oliver Ellsworth. These steam boats, dressed elegantly with flags and streamers, were joined by the Nautilus and Olive Branch, thus making an elegant aquatic escort, as they were all filled with ladies and gentlemen, and each boat had a fine band of music on board. The day was clear, cool and pleasant, and about ten o'clock the Steam Boats left the North River, and sailed round the Battery to the Navy Yard, where they were joined by the splendid steam ship Robert Fulton, dressed with the flags of different nations—her yards manned with about 200 seamen of the Constitution, who made an elegant appearance—a battalion of marines, under the command of Major Smith, was on board, with a band of music, together with several Naval Officers, and the whole essort moved majestically down the river and Bay. The Chancellor came too at the wharf on Staten Island to receive the General. On Board the Chancellor was the superior Band from West Point, which Capt. Center brought down early yesterday morning. The village of Castleton was crowded with persons, and in a short time a barouche, containing the General, his son, and the Vice President, drove to the landing. The spectators formed a line opening to the right and left, and the veteran General marched down with his hat in hand amidst the cheers of spectators—and passing under a triumphal arch formed by the American and French flags, he entered on board the reception of the General by his old companions in arms: Colonel Marinus Willett, now in his eighty-fifth year, General Van Cortland, Gen. Clarkson, Col. Varick, Col. Platt, Col. Trumbull, and several members of the Cincinnati. Col. Fish. Gen. Lewis, and several of his comrades were absent. He embraced them all affectionately, and Col. Wilett again and again. He knew and remembered them all. It was a re-union of a long separated family.

After the ceremony of embracing and congratulations were over, he sat down alongside of Col. Willett, who grew young again and fought all his battles o'er. "Do you remember," said he, "at the battle of Monmouth, I was volunteer aid to General Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious and sedate lad. Aye, aye; I remember well. And on the Mohawk, I sent you fifty Indians, and you wrote me, that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British horse, and they ran one way and the Indians another! Innumerable anecdotes of the Revolution, and reminiscences were rehearsed during the passage to the city. Occasionally, the steam-boats would run alongside and give three cheers. On passing Governor's-Island a national salute was fired, and from the U. S. schr. Spark in the stream.

On arriving off the Battery, the scene beggared description. The military, making a noble appearance, formed the line with a heavy battering train. The ramparts and parapet of the Castle were lined with spectators—the Flagg-staff, and every eminence and place filled with well-dressed persons. Hundreds of boats and wherrys surrounded the Battery, and the General, with several officers, left the Chancellor in a barge commanded by Capt. Rogers, of the navy, and landed at Castle Garden. The shouts of the multitude reverberated along shore; the artillery fired a salute; the bands struck up a lively air; and with much difficulty, the General found his way into the centre of the fortification. Here he remained some time, and from the pressure, we could not witness the ceremonies; but saw him subsequently in a barouche, escorted by a squadron of horse, go up Broadway to the City-Hall.

The stores were all closed, and the streets filled to overflowing; the windows were graced with the beauty of the city, waving their handkerchiefs as the venerable soldier passed.

After the ceremonies, the General, together with the Corporation and Cincinnati, dined at the City-Hotel.

In all this fatiguing ceremony, General La Fayette sustained himself with the most amiable and cordial frankness, delighted, as he must have been, at a reception spontaneous and hearty on all sides; a reception which speaks volumes in favour of free governments, and all who aid in establishing and perpetuating the rights of man.

It will require several days for the him as follows:—

GENERAL,—

In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country, of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honored and beloved founders.

Your only contemporaries in arms, of whom indeed but few remains, have not forgotten, and their posterity will never forget, the *young and gallant Frenchman*, who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions, to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood, that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, and of the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of the struggle—that you linked your fortune with theirs when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers, privations, and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has been as dear to the friends, as inseperably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honored parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and trust, Sir that not only the present, but future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

In behalf of my fellow-citizens of New-York, and speaking the warm and universal sentiment of the whole people of the United States, I repeat their welcome to our common country.

Permit me to add, that the moment of my life to which I shall look back with the greatest pleasure and pride, will be that in which it fell to my lot to be an organ for expressing, however feebly, a nation's gratitude.

To which the General made the following reply:—

SIR—While I am so affectionately received by the citizens of New York, and their worthy representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence, the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions no more to be found on this land, the pleasure to recognize those who have survived, this immense concourse of a free republican population who so kindly welcome me; the admirable appearance of the troops; the presence of a corps of the national navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the happiest times, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life.—It is the pride of my heart to have been

execution, upon giving a previous notice of six months.

The envoys from the republic of Hayti had arrived at Havre, and were to proceed immediately to Paris, where they were to enter into negociations with the French government.

The King of Spain had determined not to recognize the independence of the South American States.

A letter from Corfu, dated the 16th June states that the Turks had been completely defeated by the Greeks in the environs of Thermopylæ. Ten thousand Turks under the command of Baskir Pacha, second in command of the Ottoman army, were left on the field of battle.

The *Antwerp Journal* contains the following article:—Intelligence from the seas between Africa and Asia announces great disasters in the Isle of France (Mauritus) by a hurricane. All the plantations have been destroyed, several vessels wrecked, and the public edifices partly thrown down. The colony has lost all its resources for several years."

Extract of a private letter of the 12th ult. from Constantinople:—Count Guilleminot, Ambassador of France, was received upon his arrival here, with all the honours due to his rank. The interpreter of the Porte repaired to his house to congratulate him. It seems certain that the Turks have been defeated near Thermopylæ. Besides the killed, it is said that the Greeks have made many prisoners, including several Commanders (Bimbashis,) and other Mussulmen of distinction.—The whole of the Ottoman artillery has also fallen into their hands. M. Minziaky has had a satisfactory interview with the Reis-Effendi, after which he sent off dispatches to St. Petersburg.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By a letter received from Carthagena, (via Baltimore) dated the 21st July, we have advices of an arrival there from London, of *one million of dollars*, in an English vessel. This novel course of specie from east to west, may certainly be considered among the wonders of the present age. The treasures of the new world have been rolling from west to east about *three centuries*, but it appears that when the great fiscal directors of the treasures of Europe find it to their interest or their policy to change the route of even the precious metals, they can do it with as much ease, as Alladdin could raise them with his magic lamp. Goldsmith & Co. Rothschild, Baring, and a few more of the celebrated bankers of London, in reality seem to have more to say in the present state of things in the civilized world, than all the statesmen and cabinets of Europe; in fact, European capitalists, and particularly those of England, appear at length to have discovered the fact, that the new world will in all probability be better worth their attention, and that of their future generations, than any part of the old world.

We have likewise advices, by the same channel, which confirm the

accounts already published, of the triumph of the republican arms, and that Bolivar would succeed in his gallant attempt at liberating Peru. By a letter, dated at Truxillo, 13th May, 1824, we find an official account of the total defeat of a large division of the royal army in Upper Peru; the royalist commander was defeated and taken prisoner, and the troops, after the combat, went over to the republican standard. *Nat. Advocate.*

[*Communications.*]

Mr. Guelu.—

If your readers, particularly those about Washington, would permit themselves to be called off a moment from the threadbare and unprofitable subject of politics, a young man, would take the liberty of making a few suggestions upon a subject which he considers as having a most important bearing upon their present and future convenience and interests. I have not long resided in this town and may, therefore, by an interference in its arrangements, expose myself to the charge of presumption. Be it so—I have an apology at hand, which is at least satisfactory to myself, my motives are well intended.

Within a few days, I have heard it casually mentioned, that the Commissioners of the Male and Female Academies, have it in contemplation to purchase more eligible sites for the accommodation of their schools. At the first intimation of the scheme, I was most sensibly struck with its propriety and beauty, and the more I examine it the more strongly I am confirmed. The proposition I understand to be this—to dispose of the present buildings by sale, and to vest the proceeds, together with such sums as the neighborhood may contribute, in the purchase of those eligible and pleasant lots belonging to the estate of Mr. Griffin. The property thus acquired, would of course belong to the public, and would afford ample accommodation for both academies and an additional church. It would be insulting to the understanding of so enlightened a community as this, to offer arguments in support of the proposition. Such an inquiry, would necessarily lead to comparisons, mortifying to our pride; I shall therefore avail myself of so good an apology, not to attempt it. The *propriety* of the scheme being matter of universal assent, its *practicability* seems to be all that requires demonstration, and upon this point, I have had the humbling mortification to hear doubts expressed, whether a contribution could be obtained sufficient to effect the object. For my own part I entertain no such doubts, and shall for the present regard it as a slander upon the liberality, as well as good sense, of the neighborhood. I know not the extent of the Commissioners' funds, but if they had no funds at all, I should hope and believe that individual munificence would effect the enterprise.

It is matter of congratulation, that the interests of our academies are in the hands of a Board of Trustees who are at least distinguished for their literary attainments, and the leading interests of the southern country—it is a cry of rashness, of desperate madness, and forebodes ill consequences to the republican family, and the particular interest of the state of Georgia. It is virtually saying, "we will not have this man to rule over us." let the consequences be what they may, to ourselves, and to the nation. Such perverseness is well calculated to paralyze the efforts of the great republican party. My views of a proper course on this subject would be different—if the choice of the constitutional electors should determine in favor of Mr. Adams, I will accept of him as my president—if Gen. Jackson be the choice, I will accept of him—I would be governed by the will of the majority and *without complaint*. If Mr. Crawford shall be chosen, I will be very highly gratified, because I am firmly of the belief that the preservation of the republican party entire, and the confirmation of the rights of the state of Georgia, as well as of those of every state in the union, will be cherished and maintained by him. The great claims of Gen. Jackson have been sounded in your ears, for many months. The imposing character of his military talents has been exhibited in its highest colouring. His energy, his activity and his valour have each been urged to you as a reason why *he* should be chosen your President. Gen. Jackson's military character is before the nation, and is duly appreciated. His civil and political character has but lately been developed. It is now known to the astonishment of the American people, that he advocates an amalgamation of parties—an union of the federalists in the government of a republican people—that he proposes to take that class of politicians into confidential offices, who when in power opposed the admission of republicans to the most inconsiderable offices—That he proposes to set against his policy and practice of Mr. Jefferson, by dividing the honors of government with those who oppose its administration—and, finally—that he advocates the new tariff of duties, so particularly prejudicial to the southern interests. But I need not allude to the reputed claims of Gen Jackson for the presidency. It is not Gen. Jackson who will be supported by those who dwell on his distinguished merit! *The consequence of disunion and distraction among you, my fellow citizens, will be the election of John Q. Adams to the presidential chair.* The arrangement has been made, and is fast drawing to a crisis, by which Gen Jackson is to give place to Mr. Adams, who will be supported for the presidency by all the federalists and new school republicans. Yes, countrymen, I assure you (and the result will prove my assurance to be well founded) that all the cry of "Jackson—Jackson," is but to blind you to the merits of your own neighbour and distinguished statesman, Mr. Crawford—it is intended, by seizing upon the noblest vein of civil virtues, to lead you beyond the object you desire, to one that you will be disappointed in, when obtained. By the name of *Jackson* it is intended to lead on federal fellow-citizens, of the *third trade*. Many of you, I am satisfied, had not noticed the repeated and extraordinary changes that had been made *for you*, in order to obtain the election of "any man but Crawford." You did not recollect that you had been claimed by Mr. Calhoun first, and then by General Jackson, and now to be transferred to the federal candidate for the presidency! I caution you, beware of the *third change*. I know it will be asserted by many that this is all a humbug, a scare-crow, to alarm you without reason—and they will say "you must hold on to Jackson, for he will not give place to Adams." I assure you it is not humbug; it is no idle tale—it is truth; and very shortly you will learn, that "owing to a *desire for unanimity among the people*, Gen. Jackson has declined being a candidate for the presidency, and will accept of a vice-presidency under Mr. Adams." But be not deceived by the lovely sound *desire unanimity*. You must have observed that many who twelve and six months ago, spoke of Mr. Adams in harsh and severe language, now polish their accents with great care and mildness, and even connect him with Gen. Jackson as their second choice, without any compunction! Their object is to have but one candidate for the greater certainty of putting Mr. Crawford down—and this candidate is to be John Q. Adams, the man whom almost every federalist unites in supporting for the presidency. Will you, then, who are now friends to Gen. Jackson, agree to such a compromise as this? Will you agree that a republican vote shall be pledged to a federal candidate? Will you agree that your votes shall be transferred to Calhoun, to Jackson, and then to Adams, for no other purpose than to keep down the avowedly republican candidate? I hope not. Mr. Crawford is claimed as the republican candidate, for he was selected by the republican party in the same manner that Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe were selected by them; and he is supported by none but republicans. I allow that Mr. Adams is claimed by many as a republican—but it is generally admitted, that in 1806, he was a federalist of the Boston stamp; that while he was an avowed federalist, he acted strongly, and wrote bitterly against republican measures and principles—that since he has been a professed republican, he has written nothing to express his attachment to republican doctrines, or to do away the impression his former writings had made against them. He has been called by the federalists an apostate—but if they believed he was now at heart and zealously a republican, it is not probable he would receive their support—for apostates bear a bad name and character among any people and every party.

Gen. Jackson, I repeat, will not be a candidate for the presidency. All who cry out for "*any man but Crawford*," will of course fall into the ranks of Mr. Adams, who is the federal candidate, and will be ever ready to establish the presidency in his own family alone—who already manifests to public and private men, open field, he will not keep up firing at me from *behind the press*.—"Justitia" says he defies the attacks of the "Clark party." What has the "Clark party" to do with it? I know of no other party in this controversy, than Mr. Graves, his secret friend "Justitia" and

W. C. LYMAN.

From the National Advocate.

National Politics.

We observe daily a falling off among the friends of Mr. Adams. The approach of the Presidential election compels those to think on the subject who have not heretofore bestowed any reflection upon it. The result of the enquiry is strengthening the friends and cause of Mr. Crawford.

The following article we know to have been written by an impartial and disinterested person—one who is moderate in his politics, and rather inclined towards Mr. Adams. He is one among many others similarly circumstanced, whose opinions have undergone a change:—

To the Editor of the Nat. Advocate.

I have not been an unobserving spectator of the recent proceedings at Albany, nor am I unconscious of the extreme excitement which exists in the northern and southern sections of the United States, upon the subject of the approaching Presidential election.

Considering it as past a doubt that the question will lie between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, I must confess that my own mind has not been definitively made up as between these two gentlemen. My leanings *have* been towards Mr. Adams as a northern man—other things being equal, I should certainly prefer a President from our own part of the country; but still I am aware, that the subject is too important to justify an indulgence of much sectional feeling. The President of the United States ought to know neither north, south, east nor west, except as constituent portions of the republic, and claiming his patronage only as members of one great political family, whose individual interests are to be consulted, only so far as may comport with the good of the whole. It is consequently the duty of every citizen to make a sacrifice of his personal predilections, so far as may be necessary for promoting the election of such a man.

While urging what you deem the superior claims of Mr. Crawford, I have honored the respectful manner in which you have hitherto spoken of Mr. Adams, and if any thing has enlisted my sympathies peculiarly in favor of Mr. Crawford, it has been the unmanly style in which certain prints have chosen to bear down upon him. Their vial of vituperation seems to have been poured out most particularly upon *his* head—not sparing his feelings as a gentleman—not yielding so far to the common sympaties of our nature as to regard the heavy providential calamity which has rested upon him in his grievous sickness for several months past, but from which I am happy to perceive he is

obstacles at which ordinary aspirants would have shrunk, and which would have kept them in chamois.

Whether either of the two gentlemen is the best which the country will afford, seems not to be now the question; but the public voice having pretty distinctly announced that the choice is to be between these two, we have to act in reference to them, taking them for all in all, as we find them. I do not however think that it is departing from consistency to say, that of two men, who in other respects may have equal claims, it is more desirable to elect the one who has gone straight forward in an even and consistent course, than the one who has oscillated between both parties and has been occasionally found in the ranks of either. In this particular the public will draw their own line of distinction, as between the two candidates.

I will console myself that neither of these gentlemen will harm the public, but that either of them will administer the government essentially upon the principles which have actuated the present administration. But let us reform from this personal abuse, and rather congratulate ourselves that the government is established upon so firm a basis, and that we have so many men who are adequate to give a sound direction to its operations. I have no objection to a manly struggle by the friends of the parties for their respective candidates, but let us cease these intestine feuds;—if the preponderance of public sentiment be in favor of Mr. Crawford, let him come in without these invectives, which are calculated to lacerate the feelings of any gentleman.

I address myself merely as one of the people, interested in the common welfare: I hold no office—I never held one—nor do I seek one, whatever dynasty may rule over us. But I do address you as a lover of his native country, of its peace, its prosperity and its glory. It rests with ourselves whether the latter shall ever be tarnished in our hands.

A Citizen of New York.

From the Boston Gazette.

A good lady—we knew her well when she had grown old—in 1775, lived on the seaboard about a day's march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident, a rumour was spread in town and country, in and about there, that the Regulars were on a full march for the place, and would probably arrive in three hours at the farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all, as might well be supposed, was in sad confusion—some were broiling with rage and full of fight, some with fear and confusion, some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people, in some way or other, were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons, one about nineteen years of age, and the other about sixteen, was seen by our informant, preparing them to discharge their duty. The eldest she was able to equip in fine style—she took her husband's fowling piece, "made for duck or plover," (the good man be-

are well intended.

Within a few days, I have heard it casually mentioned, that the Commissioners of the Male and Female Academies, have it in contemplation to purchase more eligible sites for the accommodation of their schools. At the first intimation of the scheme, I was most sensibly struck with its propriety and beauty, and the more I examine it the more strongly I am confirmed. The proposition I understand to be this—to dispose of the present buildings by sale, and to vest the proceeds, together with such sums as the neighborhood may contribute, in the purchase of those eligible and pleasant lots belonging to the estate of Mr. Griffin. The property thus acquired, would of course belong to the public, and would afford ample accommodation for both academies and an additional church. It would be insulting to the understanding of so enlightened a community as this, to offer arguments in support of the proposition. Such an inquiry, would necessarily lead to comparisons, mortifying to our pride; I shall therefore avail myself of so good an apology, not to attempt it. The *propriety* of the scheme being matter of universal assent, its *practicability* seems to be all that requires demonstration, and upon this point, I have had the humbling mortification to hear doubts expressed, whether a contribution could be obtained sufficient to effect the object. For my own part I entertain no such doubts, and shall for the present regard it as a slander upon the liberality, as well as good sense, of the neighborhood. I know not the extent of the Commissioners' funds, but if they had no funds at all, I should hope and believe that individual munificence would effect the enterprise.

It is matter of congratulation, that the interests of our academies are in the hands of a Board of Trustees who are at least distinguished for the zeal with which they discharge their duty. They are laboring in an important and responsible trust, without enjoying any more of the fruits of their efforts than many other members of the same community. Our academies are common property—the rising generation are common property, and it ought to be the pride, as it is certainly the duty, of every individual to conserve the interests of both.

What I have said, would derive no additional weight by being subscribed in my real name. If you will give us room in your useful gazette, I doubt not but that I shall obtain volunteer aid in so good a cause. I confess that my pride would be greatly flattered, if some virtuous fair one would draw her maiden pen and make the conquest sure. A YOUNG MAN.

Friday morning, 3d August.

(Aristides concluded.)

To the People of Georgia.

It is evident to my mind, fellow citizens, that a delusion presaging great evil to the general republican interests of the union, presents with many of you. The cry which is daily heard in relation to the Presidential election of "any man but Crawford" is ominous of injury to

[illegible] in its highest colouring. His energy, his activity and his vigour have each been urged to you as a reason why *he* should be chosen your President. Gen. Jackson's military character is before the nation, and is duly appreciated. His civil and political character has but lately been developed. It is now known to the astonishment of the American people, that he advocates an amalgamation of parties—an union of the federalists in the government of a republican people—that he proposes to take that class of politicians into confidential [illegible], who when in power opposed the admission of republicans to the most inconsiderable offices—That he proposes to set against the policy and practice of Mr. Jefferson, by dividing the honors of government with those who oppose its administration—and, finally—that he advocates the new tariff of duties, so particularly prejudicial to the southern interests. But I need not allude to the reputed claims of Gen Jackson for the presidency. It is not Gen. Jackson who will be supported by those who dwell on his distinguished merit! *The consequence of disunion and distraction among you, my fellow citizens, will be the election of John Q. Adams to the presidential chair.* The arrangement has been made, and is fast drawing to a crisis, by which Gen Jackson is to give place to Mr. Adams, who will be supported for the presidency by all the federalists and new school republicans. Yes, countrymen, I assure you (and the result will prove my assurance to be well founded) that all the cry of "Jackson—Jackson," is but to blind you to the merits of your own neighbour and distinguished statesman, Mr. Crawford—it is intended, by seizing upon the noblest vein of civil virtues, to lead you beyond the object you desire, to one that you will be disappointed in, when obtained. By the name of *Jackson* it is intended to lead you to *Adams*; and by this measure, to frustrate the ardent wish I know you all to possess, of giving your suffrages to a man of established republican principles.

Fellow citizens, I wish you to bear in mind, that many of those of you who now say you support Gen. Jackson for the presidency, said not more than twelve months ago Mr. Crawford ought to be the President—in three months more, these persons advocated the claims of Mr. Calhoun, and presumptuously gave to Mr. Calhoun the suffrages of the people of Georgia—in another three months, they agree with their northern planters that Mr. Calhoun shall give way, and that Gen. Jackson shall be supported by the people of Georgia! What does this look like—stability or consistency? No. It appears as if some political managers in Georgia were transferring the suffrages of the people of Georgia, without their consent! It appears as if the people of Georgia had been diverted from their attachment to Mr. Crawford, and pledged to Mr. Calhoun. By whom? *not themselves, but by political managers!* That afterwards they had been transferred from Mr. Calhoun and pledged to Gen. Jackson. By whom? *not themselves; but by political managers!* And now, be guarded in your object is to have but one candidate for the greater certainty of putting Mr. Crawford down—and this candidate is to be John Q. Adams, the man whom almost every federalist unites in supporting for the presidency. Will you, then, who are now friends to Gen. Jackson, agree to such a compromise as this? Will you agree that a republican vote shall be pledged to a federal candidate? Will you agree that your votes shall be transferred to Calhoun, to Jackson, and then to Adams, for no other purpose than to keep down the avowedly republican candidate? I hope not. Mr. Crawford is claimed as the republican candidate, for he was selected by the republican party in the same manner that Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe were selected by them; and he is supported by none but republicans. I allow that Mr. Adams is claimed by many as a republican—but it is generally admitted, that in 1806, he was a federalist of the Boston stamp; that while he was an avowed federalist, he acted strongly, and wrote bitterly against republican measures and principles—that since he has been a professed republican, he has written nothing to express his attachment to republican doctrines, or to do away the impression his former writings had made against them. He has been called by the federalists an apostate—but if they believed he was now at heart and zealously a republican, it is not probable he would receive their support—for apostates bear a bad name and character among any people and every party.

Gen. Jackson, I repeat, will not be a candidate for the presidency. All who cry out for "*any man but Crawford*," will of course fall into the ranks of Mr. Adams, who is the federal candidate, and will be ever ready to establish the presidency in his own family alone—who already manifests to public and private men, an arbitrary and dictatorial manner, that strongly reminds one of the odious alien and sedition laws of the elder Mr. Adams when he was President.

I know many of you would rather neglect your personal friends, than support Mr. Adams for President of the United States. I ask you then to be aware! and in case you find yourselves to be marching into a maze, secure for yourselves, a safe retreat, and a President of your choice. ARISTIDES.

"Justitia" introduced my name before the public unnecessarily and improperly. He came out as the advocate of Mr. Graves. If he has been handled somewhat roughly, he must attribute it to the proper and, legitimate cause, to wit, to his own folly and imprudence. If "Justitia" had been better acquainted with "the rules which should govern men in their intercourse with each other," he would have avoided meddling with other people's affairs.—But no, he must thrust his head in. Now if he has got a light rap by so doing, he certainly has richly deserved it. I trust in future, that he will shew that he is *better acquainted with those rules*, that he speaks of, and that while I am contending with an enemy in the

at Albany, nor am I unconscious of the extreme excitement which exists in the northern and southern sections of the United States, upon the subject of the approaching Presidential election.

Considering it as past a doubt that the question will lie between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, I must confess that my own mind has not been definitively made up as between these two gentlemen. My leanings *have* been towards Mr. Adams as a northern man—other things being equal, I should certainly prefer a President from our own part of the country; but still I am aware, that the subject is too important to justify an indulgence of much sectional feeling. The President of the United States ought to know neither north, south, east nor west, except as constituent portions of the republic, and claiming his patronage only as members of one great political family, whose individual interests are to be consulted, only so far as may comport with the good of the whole. It is consequently the duty of every citizen to make a sacrifice of his personal predilections, so far as may be necessary for promoting the election of such a man.

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It has fallen to the lot of the writer to have had some personal acquaintance with Mr. Crawford, and he has been much conversant with the State of Georgia, and intimately so with those parts of it where Mr. Crawford first established himself in life, and where he attained to that eminence at the bar, which may be *said* to have been the stepping stone whence he took his first flight towards the elevation which he has long since held in the eye of the nation. With an exception of a minor proportion of the Clarke party, as it is usually called, but which has now gone to the "tomb of the Capulets," and in whose eyes Mr. Crawford's great sin was his having breasted himself against the iniquitous Yazoo law, no man stands higher in his own state for probity, for high minded and honorable feeling, and for republican simplicity. Even his most bitter opponents have not denied him the meed of an highly enlightened mind—the native strength of which enabled him, at an early period of his life, unpatronized, without property, and a stranger to the state, to burst through

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From the Boston Gazette.

A good lady—we knew her well when she had grown old—in 1775, lived on the seaboard about a day's march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident, a rumour was spread in town and country, in and about there, that the Regulars were on a full march for the place, and would probably arrive in three hours at the farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all, as might well be supposed, was in sad confusion—some were broiling with rage and full of fight, some with fear and confusion, some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people, in some way or other, were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons, one about nineteen years of age, and the other about sixteen, was seen by our informant, preparing them to discharge their duty. The eldest she was able to equip in fine style—she took her husband's fowling piece, "made for duck or plover," (the good man being absent on a coasting voyage to Virginia) and with it the powder horn and shot bag; but the lad thinking the duck and goose shot not quite the *size* to kill regulars, his mother took a chisel, cut up her pewter spoons, and hammered them into slugs, and put them into his bag, and as he set off in great earnest, but thought he would call one moment and see the parson, who said well done, my brave boy—God preserve you—and on he went in the way of his duty. The youngest was importunate for his equipments, but his mother could find nothing to arm him with but an old rusty sword; the boy seemed rather unwilling to risk himself with this alone, but lingering in the street, in a state of hesitation when his mother thus upbraided him: "You John H*****, what will your father say if hears that a child of his is afraid to meet the British, go along, beg or borrow a gun, you will find one, child—some coward, I dare say, will be running away, then take his gun and march forward, and if you come back and I hear have not behaved like a man, I shall carry the blush on my face to the grave." She then shut the door, wiped the tear from her eye, and waited the issue: they joined the march.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4. 1824.

☞ Erratum.—In the communication signed Aristides, 2d page, 5th column, 38 h line from the bottom, the word *either* should have been *neither*.

FEDERALISM ULTRAISM, AND REPUBLICANISM.

Whenever we have had to take for the subject of our remarks the differences in political doctrines which constitute the two great parties in the United States, we have been pointed respecting the federal party, and never concealed our opinions on the danger to be apprehended should the principles of that party ever preponderate in the councils of the nation. We have spoken in as severe terms also of the principles advocated by the Ultras, a party which has sprung up latterly in the country under the patronage of Messrs. John Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun, and whose doctrines and system of government are, we conceive, equally, if not more, dangerous to the well being and future welfare of this republic. The federal principles are well known to the people; the administration of Mr Adams has plainly demonstrated their pernicious tendency. During four years the country was in a continual state of distraction; a civil war was staring every citizen in the face. It was thought by many that interstine broils were inevitable, owing to the high handed measures of President Adams:—The liberty of the press and of speech restrained within a very narrow compass—the people burdened with heavy taxes—an aristocracy springing up, which began to tyrannize over the lower classes of the community—the right of general suffrage curtailed, and confined to landed proprietors—and the alterations contemplated in the federal constitution so as to establish the presidency and the senatorial branch of the national legislature for life, were the principal features of the federal administration of Mr. Adams. Fortunately for the destinies of this republic, Mr Jefferson succeeded to the presidency. A new order of things was adopted: a radical change was effected in all the measures of the government; a new spirit was given to the policy this country should pursue in its intercourse with foreign nations:—The liberty of the press & of speech was re-established—direct taxation was abolished, and economy introduced in the disbursements of the public money—democratic principles became the guides of the administration—and a correct interpretation, free from all implications, was given to the federal constitution.

The election of Mr. Jefferson saved the country from a civil war, and maintained the constitution and the laws in their original forms. The people of this country must have observed the difference which marked the federal administration of Mr. Adams and the democratic policy of Mr. Jefferson. The one would have ultimately destroyed the rights and liberties of the people; the other has ensured peace and safety to the nation, and made the United States the first republic in the world.

If a continuation of the federal administration would have proved so ruinous to the best interests of the country, and if the democratic administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr Madison have been so beneficial, can any American wish a new system of government adopted—new principles introduced into the councils of the nation—and an entirely new policy pursued with regard to foreign nations? certainly not. Why then countenance the political opinions and ideas of the new party which has sprung up latterly in this country? opinions and ideas of government as dangerous to the peace and safety of the republic as were those of the federal party. The Ultra party is for a liberal and comprehensive construction of the federal constitution—for an extended system of internal improvements under the direction of the national government—for liberal appropriations of the public money—for the erection of a line of fortifications extending from Louisiana to Maine, which by calculation would require nearly 60 millions of dollars to complete—for a large standing army in time of peace, and for an active and considerable increase of the navy. The extravagant system of the Ultra party, if it had the direction of the concerns of the nation, would require, to carry it into effect, an annual revenue of at least 30 millions of dollars, which would be divided among swarms of tax and toll-gatherers, inspectors of roads, canals and bridges, military and navy officers, &c. &c. who would fatten on the best substance of the land, and empoverish by their extortions the yeomanry of the country. These are not visionary anticipations of the probable results of an ultra administration of the government of the United States: the history of all the nations that have existed, of Rome and Greece especially, proves that their decline is to be ascribed to a system of government similar to the one which would be adopted by the ultras. Even in this country, experience proves how ruinous such a system would be. If since the law war with England the ultras had no been stopped in

As the several states in their state capacity are the only parties to the federal compact, and as the states are not, but the people are, represented in that body (for the votes are taken by individual members and not by states) if any doubt should arise as to the construction of the constitution in respect of the powers conceded, the states who are the only parties to that instrument, have a right to determine the meaning of their own act of confederation.

To this purpose the process by amendment is provided: to explain what is dubious, to alter what experience has shewn to be wrong, and to add what appears to be necessary.

Hence, I consider the power assumed by our representatives in congress, to obtain powers never contemplated to be given, by construction and implication, and undoubted fraud upon the separate states.

But of all the wild doctrines broached upon this subject is, that which Mr J. Q. Adams boasts as having been the first who proposed it, viz, that *Congress has power to pass any law whatever conducive to the general welfare*, and has the right to determine whether the proposed law be or be not conducive to the general welfare. A more anti-republican, anti-american—a more thoroughgoing despotic maxim was never advanced in the wildest times of the wildest Tyranny, with which history has made us acquainted. If this be the case, would not these few words, have answered once all the purposes of an elaborate constitution? A constitution that amuses the people with sound, and cheats them as to the sense?

I ask any unprejudiced reader whether any limitation or restriction can exist in the slightest degree, if this doctrine be true? Is it not a positive contradiction to all our previous notions that the federal constitution is an instrument giving limitation and defined powers?

John Q. Adams' substitute for the constitution, is "Let the Congress of the United States have power to enact any law that they may deem conducive to the general welfare."

To elect a man with an intellect so muddy or perverted—with political propensities so tyrannical in principle—so harsh and coarse in his official language; so unguarded in his official conduct as to be repeatedly cheated by the foreign ministers, his competitors—so ready to give up the right of search which a few days before he had so strenuously contended for as never to be renounced—would in my opinion afford full proof that the people of the United States are as inconsistent and inconsiderate as John Quincy Adams himself!

Yet are the friends of Mr Calhoun and General Jackson in this state of South Carolina, now endeavoring to make the latter gentleman the second in command—the vice President of John Q. Adams! I well know that Gen Jackson cannot succeed. His extravagant military propensities; his determination on all suitable occasions to prostrate the civil before the military power—that most unjustifiable threat of cutting off Gen. Lacock's ears—and his utter ignorance of the plainest propositions of political economy when he proposes to encourage the manufactures of iron, Calhoun.—You have now nine millions in the treasury. I will employ Gen. Macomb to shew how to dispose of 10 1-2 millions. Here is the plan.

TABLE F,

Exhibiting the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

First Class, to be commenced as soon as possible

DESIGNATION OF THE WORKS	ESTIMATE OF THEIR COST
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	$ 77,810 97
Battery at Bayou Bienvenue	94 582 30
Fort at Sutler's Point Flats, (Pascagoula River)	673 205 44
Fort at New Utrecht Point, Narrows, New York harbor	371 970 60
Redoubt to advance of ditto	53 024 72
Fort Tompkins, New York	420 826 14
Redoubt in advance of ditto	63 165 44
Fort at Wilkin's Point, N York	436 843 51
Fort at Throg's Point, N York	471 181 33
Fort at Brenton's Point, R Island	575 514 10
Redoubt in advance of ditto	144 662 42
Fort at Dumpling's Point, R. Island	579 946 57
Fort at Rose Island, R Island	82 441 74
Dike across W. passage, Narragansett Roads	205 000 00
Dolls.	5,284,134 30

Second Class, to be commenced at a later period

DESIGNATION OF THE WORKS	ESTIMATE OF THE COST
Fort a Grand Terre, Louisiana	$ 94 517 52
Tower at Pass au Heron, Mobile Bay	66 774
Tower at Bayou Dauze	10 667 41
Fort at Hawkins' Point, Pascagoula River	244 137 14
Fort at St. Mark's, Pensacola Bay	246 612 3
Fort on Pt Pleasant, Del. R.	3 [illegible] 257 71
Fort on Mud Island, on harbor, New York	1 081 414 66
Fort on Ellis Island, do	681 411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut	91 913 83
Fort Wooster, ditto	27 703 34
Fort Trumbull ditto	77 443 21
Fort Griswold, ditto	132 230 40
Dolls.	1 727 177 63

Third Class, to be commenced at a remote period

DESIGNATION OF THE WORKS	ESTIMATE OF [illegible]
Tower at [illegible] on the [illegible] between Fort Morgan and Gaines	$
Fort on Canev Island Flats	$240 367 00
Fort at Nesport News,	258 46 [illegible]
Fort on Nassaway Shoal	744 [illegible] 14
Dolls.	673 205 44
	1,416 575 58

RECAPITULATION

1st class, 14 works	4 284 134 30
2d class, 12 works	4 727 177 63
3d class, 4 works	1 416 575 58
Dolls.	10 423 887 51

Remarks.—The classification in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest probable emergency.

ALEX MACOMB,
Major Gen. Chief Engineer.

How considerately the interests of the Southern States are here provided for! From the Potomac southward, there are jobs to be given to the amount of $873,867.76 & nearly ten millions to be expended north of the Potomac!

What a delightful prospect of influence to be acquired! Who would not wish to be Executive Magistrate and Secretary at War! No wonder Mr. Calhoun has so much control over Mr. Monroe, when they harmonize so wonderfully; fortifications being the favorite hobby horse of Mr. Monroe! Go on Mr. Crawford, encrease the revenue by all possible means, Tariff schemes roads & canals are making wherever they have been proposed. All who doubt or deny are to be cried down as radicals. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts already feel the good effects of this scheme of disposing of our surplus funds. Their internal improvements are now easy to accomplish, when they can dip their hands into the national purse. What survey is going on south of the Potomac? Whose money is to pay for all this? Whose taxes are to support those magnificent plans?

Enough for the present to pause and reflect about, gentle reader: more anon from

A RADICAL.

Mr. Guien,—

Will please insert the following ticket for Senate and House of Representatives. It is composed of men, who, from *principle* support the radical doctrine of *economy* and *responsibility*, and may therefore with propriety be called the

CRAWFORD TICKET.

Senate.
BOLLING ANTHONY.
House of Representatives.
JOHN H. POPE,
JOHN T. GRAVES,
JAMES REMBERT,
JOHN W. COOPER.
A RADICAL.

Kentucky.—We have information of the result of the election for Representatives to the 19th Congress from several districts in the State of Kentucky, viz:

HENRY CLAY, is re elected without opposition.

DAVID TRIMBLE, do. do.

THOMAS METCALFE, do, by a large majority.

JAMES JOHNSON, vice J. T. Johnson, resigned.

THOMAS P. MOORE, by a large majority.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, by a large majority.

Robert P. Henry, Mr. Lacompte, } from the districts lately represented by Mr. White and Mr. Henry.

The two districts had been rearranged so as to throw these two gentlemen into *the same* district: & Mr. White declined being a candidate.

JOSEPH DESHA is elected Governor, and ROBERT M'AFEE Lieutenant Governor of the State of Kentucky, for the next four years. Their term of service commences on the fourth Tuesday succeeding the day of the commencement of the General Election at which they were chosen, and both the offices are ineligible for the succeeding seven years after the expiration of the term for which they are elected.

National Intelligencer.

☞ *The Rev'd Mr. Sweeney, Catholic Pastor of Augusta, accompanied by the Rev'd Mr. O'Sullivan will preach in this place on Thursday next the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.*

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is RODDEY, and that he belongs to James Irvin of Madison Morgan county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

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

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Lloyd's creek, adjoining Abner Wellborn and others; levied on as the property of James Shearer, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for the use of John B. Rossi and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Ballard, vs. Charles Duke Guardian, William Shearer, and James Rutledge executors of James Shearer, deceased, property pointed out by William Shearer.

ALSO,

One house and half acre lot in Newtown, in the occupancy of William Carrington, and adjoining William Lackey and Elizabeth Hanson, levied on as the property of John Mills, to satisfy an execution in the name of William Stone vs. said John Mills, together with sundry others against said Mills; all from a Justice's court.

ALSO,

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes, viz: Candas, a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J. Willis, p. s.

September 8. 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Jones vs. said Towns.

ALSO,

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Seven negroes, viz. Winney and six children, Lucy, Wilson, Peter, Sally, Mariah, and Eveline; levied on as the property of John McCleskey to satisfy an execution in favour of Elizabeth D. Sansom vs. said McCleskey; the above property subject to a mortgage in favour of Duncan G. Campbell; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, and to satisfy sundry other executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Melenda; levied on as the property of Ransom H. Walker to satisfy an execution in favour of Green & Lane vs. said Walker; property pointed out by defendant.

John Burks, D. S.

September 8, 1824.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the

...ality—the right of general suffrage curtailed, and confined to landed proprietors—and the alterations contemplated in the federal constitution so as to establish the presidency and the senatorial branch of the national legislature for life, were the principal features of the federal administration of Mr. Adams. Fortunately for the destinies of this republic, Mr Jefferson succeeded to the presidency. A new order of things was adopted: a radical change was effected in all the measures of the government; a new spirit was given to the policy this country should pursue in its intercourse with foreign nations:—The liberty of the press & of speech was re-established—direct taxation was abolished, and economy introduced in the disbursements of the public money—democratic principles became the guides of the administration—and a correct interpretation, free from all implications, was given to the federal constitution.

The election of Mr. Jefferson saved the country from a civil war, and maintained the constitution and the laws in their original forms. The people of this country must have observed the difference which marked the federal administration of Mr. Adams and the democratic policy of Mr. Jefferson The one would have ultimately destroyed the rights and liberties of the people; the other has ensured peace and safety to the nation, and made the United Sta es the first republic in the world.

If a continuation of the federal administration would have proved so ruinous to the best interests of the country, and if the democratic administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr Madison have been so beneficial, can any American wish a new system of government adopted—new principles introduced into the councils of the nation—and an entirely new policy pursued with regard to foreign nations? certainly not. Why then countenance the political opinions and ideas of the new party which has sprung up latterly in his country? opinions and ideas of government as dangerous to the peace and safety of the republic as were those of the federal party. The Ultra party is for a liberal and comprehensive construction of the federal constitution—for an extended system of internal improvements under the direction of the national government—for liberal appropriations of the public money—for the erection of a line of fortifications extending from Louisiana to Maine, which by calculation would require nearly 60 millions of dollars to complete—for a large standing army in time of peace, and for an active and considerable increase of the navy. The extravagant system of the Ultra party, if it had the direction of the concerns of the nation, would require to carry it into effect, an annual revenue of at least 30 millions of dollars, which would be divided among swarms of tax and toll gatherers, inspectors of roads, canals and bridges, military and navy officers, &c &c. who would fatten on the best substance of the land, and emperverish by their extortions the yeomanry of the country. These are not visionary anticipations of the probable results of an ultra administration of the government of the United States—the history of all the nations that have existed, of Rome and Greece especially, proves that their decline is to be ascribed to a system of government similar to the one which would be adopted by the ultras. Even in this country, experience proves how ruinous such a system would be. If since the late war with England the ultras had not been stopped in their extravagant policy, what would have been the consequences at the present day? The public debt would have increased at least 20 millions; direct taxation would have been imposed to increase the revenue; and the economical system of Mr. Jefferson entirely obliterated from the minds of the people: the final result would have been a complete change in the public institutions of the U. States.

We repeat it again: the present crisis is portentous; the union of the states, the ascendency of democratic principles in the administration of the general government, and the preservation of the civil, political and religious rights of the people, depend on the choice of a President at the approaching election.

☞ We recommend to our readers the following article from the Columbia, South Carolina, Telescope.

TO THE

People of South Carolina.

NO. III.

I have hitherto confined myself to the general principles of our American policy of general government, which consist in

The granting of limited and defined powers

For a limited time.

Preserving to the several confederated states, every power, privilege and authority not specifically granted to the general government by plain and express words, carrying no doubtful meaning.

...posed law be or be not conducive to the general welfare. A more anti-republican, anti-American—a more thoroughgoing despotic maxim was never advanced in the wildest times of the wildest Tyranny, with which history has made us acquainted. If this be the case, would not these few words, have answered once all the purposes of an elaborate constitution? A constitution that amuses the people with sound, and cheats them as to the sense?

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John Q. Adams' substitute for the constitution, is "Let the Congress of the United States have power to enact any law that they may deem conducive to the general welfare."

To elect a man with an intellect so muddy or perverted—with political propensities so tyrannical in principle—so harsh and coarse in his official language; so unguarded in his official conduct as to be repeatedly cheated by the foreign ministers, his competitors—so ready to give up the right of search which a few days before he had so strenuously contended for as never to be renounced—would in my opinion afford full proof that the people of the United States are as inconsistent and inconsiderate as John Quincy Adams himself!

Yet are the friends of Mr Calhoun and General Jackson in this state of South Carolina, now endeavoring to make the latter gentleman the second in command—the vice President of John Q. Adams! I well know that Gen Jackson cannot succeed. His extravagant military propensities; his determination on all suitable occasions to prostrate the civil before the military power——that most unjustifiable threat of cutting off Gen. Lacock's ears—and his utter ignorance of the plainest propositions of political economy when he proposes to encrease the consumers of provisions by converting 600,000 farmers into 600,000 manufacturers—are points that speak too plain to be misunderstood. Gen. Jackson has not the necessary knowledge, or a competent intelect to fill the first civil office of the Union"—Still, I should greatly prefer him, bold, honest & honorable as he is, to the petulent, undignified clerk in office, the setter of court etiquette, the regulator of Ladies morning calls, and tea drinking scandal parties, now proposed to be set over this brave and deserving soldier: a man fit for the field; who knows how to serve his country as a soldier, but whose military propensities are manifestly too uncivil for peaceable people

Let us now examine the actual effect of this system of doing every thing that will conduce to the *general welfare.*

Fortify your city (according to the old fable) with bricks says the Bricklayer: with wood says the Carpenter: make stone ramparts says the Stone-mason and so on: the interest of each, dictating the use of his own vocation.

Encrease your army says citizen

DESIGNATION OF THE WORKS	ESTIMATE OF THE COST
Fort a Grand Terre, Louisiana	$ 94 317 52
Fort at Pass au Heron, Mobile Bay	16 677 41
Fort at Hawen's Point, Pascagoula River	16 677 41
Fort at St Mark's, Appalachee Bay	244 137 14
Fort opposite Pensacola, do.	705 942 3
Fort on Mobile Ground, outharbor New York	367 257 71
Fort on Bay Rock do	1 681 411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut	681 411 66
Fort Wooster, ditto	31 015 83
Fort Trumbull ditto	27 743 34
Fort Griswold, ditto	77 445 21
	132 230 40
	Dolls. 4 727 177 63

Third Class, to be commenced at a remote period

DESIGNATION OF THE WORKS	ESTIMATE OF COST
Fort at Throg's Neck on the shores of Frog's Point and Calhoun	$ 240 361 00
Fort at Craney Island Flats	238 460 00
Fort at Newport News,	344 507 14
Fort on Naseway Shoal	673 205 44
	Dolls. 1,496 573 58

RECAPITULATION.

1st class, 14 works	$ 4 727 177 63
2d class, 12 works	4 227 17 63
3d class, 4 works	1 416 75 58
	Dolls. 10 423 857 51

Remarks.—The classification, in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest probable emergency.

ALEX MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. Chief Engineer.

How considerately the interests of the Southern States are here provided for! From the Potomac southward, there are jobs to be given to the amount of $874,867.76 & nearly ten millions to be expended north of the Potomac!

What a delightful prospect of influence to be acquired! Who would not wish to be Executive Magistrate and Secretary at War! No wonder Mr. Calhoun has so much control over Mr. Monroe, when they harmonize so wonderfully; fortifications being the favorite hobby horse of Mr. Monroe! Go on Mr. Crawford, encrease the revenue by all possible means. Tariff schemes and any other; here is a gulph deep enough to swallow up the whole of it! all for the general welfare! We be come here (says old George the first on his landing on the English shore) for all your goods," aye, aye, says an impudent radical in the crowd, and for our chattels too.

But lest the fortification scheme should not take root deep enough, we have another scion from the fruitful stock of general welfare, which Mr. J. Q. Adams gives us notice, is a favorite child of his begetting. General welfare threatens to be the fruitful parent of a very large family: He promises to be quite as expensive as Gen. Macomb and General Bernard; especially when supported by the two efficient secretaries, Mr. secretary Calhoun and Mr. secretary Adams. Mr. Monroe, at first got alarmed. His political conscience rebelled against the proposal; but the great and glorious prospect of cutting up every state, into roads and canals, under the patronage of the executive, was an opiate too potent to be resisted. The law has passed: the principle of consolidation and general welfare is adopted; surveys of

JOHN T. GRAVES,
JAMES REMBERT,
JOHN W. COOPER.
A RADICAL.

Kentucky.—We have information of the result of the election for Representatives to the 19th Congress from several districts in the State of Kentucky, viz:

HENRY CLAY, is re elected without opposition.

DAVID TRIMBLE, do. do.

THOMAS METCALFE, do. by a large majority.

JAMES JOHNSON, vice J. T. Johnson, declined.

THOMAS P. MOORE, by a large majority.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, by a large majority.

Robert P. Henry, Mr. Lacompte, } from the districts heretofore severally represented by Mr. White and Mr. Henry.

The two districts had been rearranged so as to throw these two gentlemen into *the same* district: & Mr. White declined being a candidate.

JOSEPH DESHA is elected Governor, and ROBERT M'AFEE Lieutenant Governor of the State of Kentucky, for the next four years. Their term of service commences on the fourth Tuesday succeeding the day of the commencement of the General Election at which they were chosen, and both the offices are ineligible for the succeeding seven years after the expiration of the term for which they are elected.

National Intelligencer.

☞ *The Rev'd Mr. Sweeney, Catholic Pastor of Augusta, accompanied by the Rev'd Mr. O'Sullivan will preach in this place on Thursday next the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.*

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is RODDEY, and that he belongs to James Irvin of Madison Morgan county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

S. Kirkland, Jailer.
Sept. 1, 1824.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct. next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, improved, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton; levied on as the property of Robt. Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court, John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond, constable, and returned to me.

ALSO,

One negro man by the name of Cass; levied on at the instance of James Long, vs. Nathan Bond, administrator, and Rachel Richards, administratrix of the estate of Robert Richards; property pointed out by defendants.

G. Thompson, D.S.E.C.
August 20, 1824.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes, viz: Candas, a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J. Wills, D. S.
September 3. 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Wilkes County, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Jones vs. said Towns.

ALSO,

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs. said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Seven negroes, viz. Winney and six children, Lucy, Wilson, Peter, Sally, Mariah, and Eveline; levied on as the property of John McCleskey to satisfy an execution in favour of Elizabeth D. Samson vs. said McCleskey; the above property subject to a mortgage in favour of Duncan G. Campbell; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, and to satisfy sundry other executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Melenda; levied on as the property of Ransom H. Walker to satisfy an execution in favour of Green & Lane vs. said Walker; property pointed out by defendant.

John Burks, D. S.
September 3, 1824.

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

HERMON MERCER, adm'r.
March 1, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

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

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY EXECUTED, AND
For sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One sorrel filly about four years old, one brown bay horse about eight years old, two cows and calves, one bed and furniture, two seal skin trunks, three split bottom chairs, one desk, one cupboard, two rooter ploughs, & two shovel ploughs, two buzzard ploughs, two axes, 2 pair gears, one oven, one grindstone, seventeen hogs, a field of corn, supposed to be thirty acres, and a field of cotton supposed to be twenty acres; all taken as the property of Medad McLendon, to satisfy an execution in the name of Josiah Wells vs Medad McLendon and Allen P Rice with other executions.

William Smith, Shff.

August 6, 1824.

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

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph A. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the fork of Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P. Rice, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

August 3, 1824.

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

Eight negroes: viz. Davy, Bob, Sam, Exaline, Docia and her three children Lizey, Ellen, and Emmy, 29 beds, furniture, steads and cords, six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables, six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do. do, one lot of books well assorted one mahogany side board, one mahogany card table, one set mahogany dining tables, one chest drawers six dressing glasses, four small iron pots, two large ditto ditto six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do. one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons, twenty two small dishes, eleven sets plates eight sets knives and forks, two sets table spoons, one pepper-mill, one spice mill, two coffee mills, eight brass candlesticks, 6 metal do. four pair candle moulds, 6 waiters, four jars, four pair firedogs, 6 sets tea cups and saucers, two sets tea plates, four sets tea spoons, 6 painted cask and vessels, 6 jugs, one tin gallon measure, one sopha, one lot glass ware four sets castors, 1 dearborn wagon one sorrel horse, and 8 cows and calves; levied on as the property of Allen P Rice to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins vs said Allen P. Rice—with sundry other executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety-five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Petoet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Reuben Bennet to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs Reuben Bennet & Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One yoke of Oxen; taken as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy sundry fi fa's against said Willis: property pointed out by Moses P. Willis.

John Burks, D. S.

August 6, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes deceased near Mill's Mills, on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroe) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn and all the fodder oats, &c — A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1826

The purchaser giving small notes with approved security, before the property is delivered.

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thanks for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cottons stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cents per bale will only be charged. on all sales of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others.—They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17, 1824. 34—7t

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9, 1824. 33—6t

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public. He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations*, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful, in the general, to inns of the up-country. In short his best efforts have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

P RICE

Washington, Ga July 1st 1824.

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.

Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'

July 20, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jackson county, on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres, more or less, it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,

Adm'x with the will annexed

March 3, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1-2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,

Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson, dec'd.

May 28, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing about 70 acres, lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Upton's creek adjoining Wm. Arnett, and others, for the benefit of Felix Arnett, minor, orphan of Edward Arnett, deceased.

James W. Jack, guardian.

May 1 1824 m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } ex'rs.

March 2, 1824.

GEORGIA, *Wilkes County,*

SUPERIOR COURT,

JULY TERM, 1824.

ON or before the twenty-fifth day

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

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 40 1-2 acres, lying in Houston county, 6th district, No. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
Adm'rs.

May 3, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824. m9m

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

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

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824.

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

Ann Buffington, ex'rx.

Feb 11, 1824.

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, sen. late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg, also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District, No. 405, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

house of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property. to wit:

One tract of land, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on as the property of Paul T. Willis to satisfy sundry executions from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis, and Paul T. Willis security, together with one other, in the name of Robert Grier, bearer, against John W. Willis & Paul T. Willis, executors of the estate of Lewis Willis, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff in the first named execution, and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract or lot of land containing eight acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, lying on the Beaverdam creek, in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Echols, adjoining Mrs. Mary Callaway, and the tract of land whereon Mrs. Mary Echols formerly lived; levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court, in favor of Joseph A. Hewell against Reuben Echols; property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the forks of Little River and Kettle creek, adjoining Richard H. Long and others; levied on as the property of Stephen Hansberger, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions from a Justice's court in favor of Francis Wilkinson, administrator of Pleasant Wilkinson, deceased, against Allen P. Rice, administrator of Stephen Hansberger, dec'd: property pointed out by plaintiff and levied on by a constable.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

August 8, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

Two negro fellows, Frank and Bob; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, in the name of Andrew Low & Co. vs. Royland Beasley; property pointed out in said fifa.

R. J. Willis D. S. W. C.

July 28, 1824.

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

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

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

July 2, 1824.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

gallon measure, one sopha, one lot glass ware four sets castors, 1 dearborn wagon one sorrel horse, and 8 cows and calves; levied on as the property of Allen P Rice to satisfy an execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins vs said Allen P. Rice—with sundry other executions: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing ninety-five acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Kettle creek, adjoining C. Pettet and others; levied on as the property of Benjamin Atchason to satisfy an execution in favor of Augustus B. Longstreet vs. Reuben Bennett and Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One negro woman; levied on as the property of Reuben Bennet to satisfy an execution in favour of Augustus B. Longstreet vs Reuben Bennet & Benjamin Atchason.

ALSO,

One yoke of Oxen; taken as the property of John W. Willis to satisfy sundry fi fa's against said Willis: property pointed out by Moses P. Willis.

John Burks, D.

August 6, 1824.

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased near Mill's Mills, on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroe) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn and all the fodder oats, &c — A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1826

The purchaser giving small notes with approved security, before the property is delivered.

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

COTTON WARE-HOUSE,

AUGUSTA.

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planters' Hotel, belonging to S. Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. Kimball & Co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant.

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business, and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support.

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire.

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him.

Augusta, July 13, 1824. 31—3m

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cottons stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cents per. bale will only be charged. on all sales of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others.—They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17, 1824. 34—7t

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9. 1824. 33—6t

Rice's Tavern.

THE undersigned having fitted up his House of Entertainment, in a style which authorises him to say, that for convenience, comfort and neatness it challenges its superior to be produced in any up country establishment, most respectfully solicits the patronage of a liberal public He feels an additional pleasure in assuring such as may favour him with their company, that along with all the good things which the market can afford to render his board inviting, he has adopted certain *regulations*, which will secure to them the enjoyment of their time, free from those intrusions and vulgarities so incidental and disgraceful, in the general, to inns of the up-country In short his best effort have been made to render satisfaction to such as may favor him with their calls.

A P RICE

Washington, Ga July 1st 1824.

Monthly Notices.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christler, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A. HEARD,

SINGLETON W. ALLEN

Administrators.

July 2,0, 1824. m9m

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

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

July 20, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date, application wil be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r

April 1, 1824. m9m

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honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1-2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,

Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson, dec'd.

May 28, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing about 70 acres, lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Upton's creek adjoining Wm. Arnett, and others, for the benefit of Felix Arnett, minor, orphan of Edward Arnett, deceased.

James W. Jack, guardian.

May 1 1824 m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } ext's.

March 2, 1824.

GEORGIA, *Wilkes County,*

SUPERIOR COURT,

JULY TERM, 1824.

ON or before the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, one hundred dollars for value received. *Roderick Easely.*

ON the twenty fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, forty dollars for value received. *Roderick Easely.*

ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, twenty-five dollars for value received. *Roderick Easely.*

It appearing to the court that the original notes of which the foregoing are substantial copies have been lost out of the possession of Young Bohannon, so that they cannot be found, and that the affidavit thereof has been filed in the Clerk's office of this court.

Therefore, on motion of Campbell & Andrews, attorneys for said Bohannon, It is ordered that unless cause be shewn at the next term of this court, said copies will be established in lieu of the originals: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in one of the public gazettes of this state, at least once a month for six months.

True Copy from the Minutes of said Court, July 20, 1824.

John Dyson, Clerk.

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ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824. m9m

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

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.

January 7, 1824.

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

HARRIET JACK, Adm'x.
JAMES JACK, Adm'r.

January 10, 1824.

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

Ann Buffington, ex'rx.

Feb 11, 1824.

NINE months after date. application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Job Hammond, late of Elbert county, deceased consisting of one tract of land on Savannah River, seven miles above Petersburg, also one lot of land in Irwin county, in the 6th District. No. 405, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Lucy Hammond, adm'x.

January 6 1824

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

Nelson Powell,
Francis McLendon, } adm'rs,

January 30th 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the nferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.
Harriett Hoff, adm'x.

July 6, 1824.

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1824. [No. 37.

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

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

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

General Elections.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey, *of Columbia*
Alfred Cuthbert, *of Chatham.*
John Forsyth, *of Richmond.*
Charles E. Haynes, *of Hancock.*
Augustus G. Longstreet, *of Greene.*
James Meriwether, *of Clark*
Edward F. Tattnall, *of Chatham*
Wiley Thompson, *of Elbert.*

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Rolling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper. Dennis L. Dent.
John T. Graves Felix G. Hay.
William C. Lyman. John H Pope
James Rembert James Render.

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

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

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

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thanks for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cotton stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cents per bale will only be charged, on all sales of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others.—They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17, 1824. 34—7t

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9. 1824. 33—6t

of a solitary party, you would have called down upon your heads execrations of the whole, and have justly incurred the severest reprehensions of the people.

The line of policy which "*A Native Carolinian*" and several other pragmatical advisers, would mark out for you, is alike offensive to common sense, and repugnant to every republican feeling and principle. They would coerce you into an unqualified and servile approbation of every measure of their party, no matter how mischievous in its consequences.—They would tie you down to the car of their political Juggernaut, and if you refused to shout hosannah's in his train, in the elemency of their nature, they would crush you beneath its wheels.

Gentlemen, it was a domineering aristocracy like this, which introduced into our government the administration of John Adams—an administration which has been emphatically & truly called the "reign of terror"—an administration which corrupted the primordial purity of our constitution, and broke down the sacred mounds which it set up to guard the people against the tyrannical encroachments of the Executive and Representative servants. Have the people forgot the tumultuary and extravagant measure of that time? If they have, I would tell them that, it was then considered *moral treason* to question the infallibility of the reigning power—That the word of a President of the United States was looked upon as a *dictum* of law—and that the bull of a Sovereign Pontiff, or the arrest of an Asiatic Satrap, were not more despotically encouraged.—That they were not successfully enforced, may be imputed to the redeeming spirit of the people.

Let it not be thought that I am erecting a *scare-crow* to frighten the squabs of our political *Aviary*, when I say that the same insidious means are now employed to bring about a state of things, equally oppressive and disgraceful. If such is not the fact, why do we see the members of our Cabinet interfering in the preparatory *business* of the approaching presidential election, like so many rotten borough mongers? Some of them stripping themselves to the buff like infuriated gladiators—or, to speak more "german to the matter," like so many village Hectors; and madly plunging into the arena, dare to the combat whoever may chance to question their political orthodoxy! Did not John Quincy Adams do this, when he declared that ALL, who thought differently with him on the great constitutional question of Internal Improvement, were "INEFFABLY STUPID"! Did he not do so, when the window-sex from Gales & Seaton, the governmental patronage, because they had the temerity to deny the *royal axiom*, that "The Executive can do no wrong"; and afterward, when he run a tilt with them in the public prints in advocation of this absolute and monstrous prerogative? And, "last, though not least," did not the same gentleman, associated with Mr. Calhoun and others, attempt apparently to vindicate the character of that im-

the people will be with you: THEY will not desert you for *opening their eyes to the aberrations of their public agents.* But, rest assured, that he who attempts to hoodwink them, *him* will they hurl from their confidence.

For the Presidency, gentlemen, you well know, that Mr. Crawford is no choice of mine. These remarks, then, have been elicited by no individual prepossession. They are made purely in opposition to that intolerable system of proscription, with which the haughty aristocracy, like a malignant Incubus, would weigh down the energies of the nation. PUBLIUS.

From the Baltimore American.

William H. Crawford.

The enemies of Mr. Crawford have urged with great zeal, and under the authority of imposing names a charge of being a *Radical*. This new fangled, imported epithet, is intended by them to convey the idea that Mr. Crawford is for *cutting up by the roots* all the most valuable institutions of our country. Let us see upon what foundation this charge rests, and whether it is not equally as false and ridiculous as that of having been a Federalist in 1798

In December session of 1819, the Secretary of the Treasury reported that the means for 1820 would fall short of the expenditures proposed by the heads of departments, in the sum of five millions of dollars, which must be met either by *loans, taxes, or retrenchments*. Congress adopted two of those alternatives—they knew the situation of the country was in an unparalled degree distressing, and that the people could not bear new taxes. They therefore preferred a loan of three millions, and retrenchments to the amount of more than two millions. Nothing was said against the loan, but the retrenchments caused the hostility of all the *bloodsuckers* of the nation. The contractors, those employed in the expenditure and disbursement of the public money, joined in the outcry against Mr. Crawford, because he had recommended *salutary retrenchments*, and thus interfered with their unhallowed patronage and gain. But this great man was not to be deterred from a performance of the duty he owed to his station as *conservator* of the public money by the clamors of men of this description; and he recommended a similar course for the year 1821. The revenue, from a variety of circumstance, produced much less than was expected, and the President was under the necessity of informing Congress that the means for 1821 would fall short of the estimated expenses in the sum of seven millions of dollars! Mr. Crawford again submitted, the same alternatives of *taxes, loans, or retrenchments*—the two last were again adopted by Congress, and a loan of five millions granted and *retrenchments* made exceeding two millions. Another and more violent outcry of the disbursers of the people's money was heard, and *Radical, Radical*, resounded from all the

Crawford and his friends. They now see how much economy is preferable to a profligate expenditure of the public money.—They now find the finances of the country in a more flourishing condition than at any former period.—Public credit, both at home and abroad, established upon the most solid and permanent basis—the national debt reduced upwards of *fifty millions*, and agreeably to a late publication in the Patriot "a further reduction of *fourteen millions* to take place during the present year. Upon these facts I entreat you, my fellow-citizens, to pause and reflect! look and examine for yourselves, and if you be satisfied of their correctness—render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's—Give to Mr. Crawford the credit due to him for the able management of your fiscal concerns. You have been shamefully deceived in regard to his character. Instead of that time-serving, intriguing, ambitious popularity-seeker which his enemies have been so busy in representing him, you will find he has been assiduously engaged in promoting the best interests of your country—in diminishing the public debt to a *degree unprecedented* in so short a period; in steadily and fearlessly stemming the torrent of waste & extravagance which threatened to overwhelm and to sweep away all that was valuable and dear to us in our beautiful fabrick of government; in restoring the *Jeffersonian* principles of economy and strict accountability in every branch of his department. Beset on all sides, assailed from all quarters by bad men and unprincipled politicians, he has never for one moment lost sight of his great object; he has pursued "the even tenor of his way" regardless of and uninjured by their malevolent shafts; and he now stands before you firm and at rest, with the testimony of the *grand inquest of the nation* to the ability and integrity with which he has conducted the Treasury Department—And the further testimony of *Langdon Cheves*, late President of the Bank of the United States who closed one of his answers before the Committee of investigation with the following words—

"In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury displayed *much ability*, GREAT ZEAL AND INDUSTRY, PERFECT INFLEXIBILITY," and commanded as much success as was practicable under the circumstances of the times. It was, said C. a crisis of *unexampled difficulty*."

CATO.

Albert Gallatin.

Every day develops facts which go to show that a party is rising in this country, and seeking to sway public sentiment, whose principles are averse to Republican doctrines, and who would make this government aristocratical and monarchical in practice, retaining the name only of a Republic. This is the party which we designate by the term ULTRA, as not knowing any other term which so distinctly describes its propensities and purposes. It is thus the party in France is denominated which is for ever

of the doctrines of the Ultra party in France, it is, at least, deeply embued with their spirit.

Something of the same spirit we have seen, in days gone by; but the doctrines of the Federalists of those days were moderation itself, compared with those which the sect which has recently sprung up would propagate among us.

It is with perfect consistency that these prints have commenced a series of bitter hostilities against the character of ALBERT GALLATIN, the sworn foe of aristocratic notions during a long, useful, and honorable life—the active leader of the band who stemmed in "the days of terror" the encroachments then attempted—the man than whom none contributed more to the restoration of the administration of this government to the simplicity which becomes a government of the People. It is enough that Mr. Gallatin has been nominated, by the first men of the country as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, without the consent of the Ultras, to draw down upon him their most vindictive malice. An irreproachable life of fifty years in the United States, began by fighting in the ranks of the Militia for the defence of the country, continued by assisting to organize our revered institutions, sustained by the most devoted efforts to preserve those Institutions from corruptions of them, afterwards by co-operation with the illustrious Jefferson, in his reformation of the errors and abuses of the times, and more recently by diplomatic services of the highest importance—all these avail nothing, if he stand in the way of a party which, it is now apparent, will stop at nothing that impedes its purpose. It is thus we find the National Journal applying the epithet of "TRAITOR" to this venerable patriot, in announcing its intention to publish a series of essays, by some *patriot* no doubt, to derogate from his valued good name.

It is some consolation, that, under the Ultra definition of "treason," the denunciation of it from such a source carries with it more of honor than of reproach. It is "treason" with that party to hesitate about subscribing to the doctrine of Executive infallibility. Mr. Gallatin is therefore a traitor, in their understanding of the term, because he dared, as a citizen, to question the expediency of an excise, at the time when a few deluded creatures in the Western part of Pennsylvania only entertained for a day or two the folly of intending to resist the collection of it by force, but when the whole Republican party condemned the policy of the measure. It was soon after that time, we well remember, for we saw and heard him, that Mr. Gallatin was in Congress, and in the reign of terror, as it used to be called, raised his voice effectually against the system of measures upon which the nation has since passed sentence: and no man of character then dared to brave public sentiment, or common decency, by stigmatizing him as a *traitor*. He

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

General Elections.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey, *of Columbia*
Alfred Cuthbert, *of Chatham.*
John Forsyth, *of Richmond.*
Charles E. Haynes, *of Bimnick.*
Augustus G. Longstreet, *of Greene.*
James Meriwether, *of Clark*
Edward F. Tattnall, *of Chatham*
Wiley Thompson, *of Elbert*

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Bolling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper. Dennis L. Dent.
John T. Graves Felix G Hay.
William C. Lyman. John H Pope
James Rembert James Render.

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

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

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

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thanks for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cotton stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cents per bale will only be charged, on all sales of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others — They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17, 1824. 34—7t.

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9. 1824. 33—6t

For the Columbia Telescope.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The course of conduct you have pursued on the subject of the Presidential Question, has been characterized by a liberal and impartial spirit, seldom exercised on the like occasion, by any of the public prints in the Union. You have permitted, through the medium of your press, a fair and free canvas of the pretensions of each candidate; and, in doing so, I feel convinced, that you have frequently done violence to your own opinions. But, this is a sacrifice, which your duty to the people, and to the interests of the country loudly demanded you to make; and in making it, you are entitled to the thanks and confidence of the community. Had you, gentlemen, on the contrary, by an arrogant assumption of dictatorial power, stifled public sentiment, by giving such partial and garbled expressions of it as suited the clandestine views you down to the car of their political Juggernaut, and if you refused to shout hosannah's in his train, in the clemency of their nature, they would crush you beneath its wheels.

Gentlemen, it was a domineering aristocracy like this, which introduced into our government the administration of John Adams—an administration which has been emphatically & truly called the "reign of terror"—an administration which corrupted the primordial purity of our constitution, and broke down the sacred mounds which it set up to guard the people against the tyrannical encroachments of the executive and Representative servants. Have the people forgot the tumultuary and extravagant misrule of that time? If they have, I would tell them that, it was then considered *moral treason* to question the infallibility of the reigning power—That the word of a President of the United States was looked upon as a *dictum* of law—and that the bull of a Sovereign Pontiff, or the arrest of an Asiatic Satrap, were not more despotically encouraged.—That they were not successfully enforced, may be imputed to the redeeming spirit of the people.

Let it not be thought that I am erecting a *scare-crow* to frighten the aquabs of our political Aviary, when I say that the same insidious means are now employed to bring about a state of things, equally oppressive and disgraceful. If such is not the fact, why do we see the members of our Cabinet interfering in the preparatory *business* of the approaching presidential election, like so many rotten borough mongers? Some of them stripping themselves to the buff like infuriated gladiators—or, to speak more "german to the matter," like so many village Hectors; and madly plunging into the arena, dare to the combat whoever may chance to question their political orthodoxy! Did not John Quincy Adams do this, when he declared that A.B.C. who thought differently with him on the great constitutional question of Internal Improvement, were "INEFFABLY STUPID"! Did he not do so, when he withdrew from Gales & Seaton, the governmental patronage, because they had the temerity to deny the *royal axiom*, that "The Executive can do no wrong"; and afterward, when he run a tilt with them in the public prints in advocation of this absolute and monstrous prerogative? And, "last, though not least," did not the same gentleman, associated with Mr. Calhoun and others, attempt apparently to vindicate the character of that political regicide, *Marian Edwards*, who had been tried by his peers, and consigned to public infamy, as the ostensible conductor of a vile conspiracy against the Secretary of the Treasury?—Is public opinion to be outraged in this manner by *men in office* with impunity? by men whose duty it is to respect, not defy, the sentiments of the people? No it cannot be. A regenerating spirit will, in its own good time, cover them with confusion and discomfiture; and when its voice goes forth, *WOE* to him who would stay it.

And is it, Messrs. Editors, for nothing (to use the mildest epithet imaginable) such political indiscretions as those to which I have alluded, that you are arraigned before the bar of public opinion? and arraigned too, by one who stigmatises the friends of Mr. Crawford, as "parasites and hirelings"! Need not, gentlemen, the idle clamor of these infuriated Hotspurs—*the verdict of* would weigh down the energies of the nation.

PUBLIUS.

From the Baltimore American.

William H. Crawford.

The enemies of Mr. Crawford have urged with great zeal, and under the authority of imposing names a charge of being a *Radical*. This new fangled, imported epithet, is intended by them to convey the idea that Mr. Crawford is for *cutting up by the roots* all the most valuable institutions of our country. Let us see upon what foundation this charge rests, and whether it is not equally as false and ridiculous as that of having been a Federalist in 1798.

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Every day develops facts which go to show that a party is rising in this country, and seeking to sway public sentiment, whose principles are averse to Republican doctrines, and who would make this government aristocratical and monarchical in practice, retaining the name only of a Republic. This is the party which we designate by the term ULTRA, as not knowing any other term which so distinctly describes its propensities and purposes. It is thus the party *in France* is denominated which is for ever pressing the Executive of that country to a rigor beyond necessity, and to persecutions for opinion's sake. It is that party which urged the war against freedom in Spain—which has proscribed the virtuous LAFAYETTE, and eliminated him from the councils of his country—which holds the press in chains, and which has lately forbidden the circulation of an American Literary Magazine, lest it should introduce the contagion of free principles. We speak of this party, not with reference to the politics of France, with which we disclaim any possible concern, but to show what we consider the characteristics of Ultraism every where—a subserviency to power, a disposition to aggrandize the government at the expense of popular rights, and a denunciation of the writings and speeches of all who manifest a determination to think & act with the least particle of independence. If this party does not go here to the whole length notions during a long, useful, and honorable life—the active leader of the band who stemmed in "the days of terror" the encroachments then attempted—the man than whom none contributed more to the restoration of the administration of this government to the simplicity which becomes a government of the People. It is enough that Mr. Gallatin has been nominated, by the first men of the country as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, without the consent of the Ultras, to draw down upon him their most vindictive malice. An irreproachable life of fifty years in the United States, begun by fighting in the ranks of the Militia for the defence of the country, continued by assisting to organize our revered institutions, sustained by the most devoted efforts to preserve those Institutions from corruptions of them, afterwards by co-operation with the illustrious Jefferson, in his reformation of the errors and abuses of the times, and more recently by diplomatic services of the highest importance—all these avail nothing, if he stand in the way of a party which, it is now apparent, will stop at nothing that impedes its purpose. It is thus we find the National Journal applying the epithet of "TRAITOR" to this venerable patriot, in announcing its intention to publish a series of essays, by some *patriot* no doubt, to derogate from his valued good name.

It is some consolation, that, under the Ultra definition of "treason," the denunciation of it from such a source carries with it more of honor than of reproach. It is "treason" with that party to hesitate about subscribing to the doctrine of Executive infallibility. Mr. Gallatin is therefore a traitor, in their understanding of the term, because he dared, as a citizen, to question the expediency of an excise, at the time when a few deluded creatures in the Western part of Pennsylvania, only entertained for a day or two the folly of intending to resist the collection of it by force, but when the whole Republican party condemned the policy of the measure. It was soon after that time, we well remember, for we saw and heard him, that Mr. Gallatin was in Congress, and in the reign of terror, as it used to be called, raised his voice effectually against the system of measures upon which the nation has since passed sentence: and no man of character then dared to brave public sentiment, or common decency, by stigmatizing him as a *traitor*. It was reserved for these days, and for a knot of some half dozen ephemeral presses, to dishonor his grey hairs, by imputations as shameful as they are unfounded. We shall next expect to hear, from these presses, that Jefferson and Madison, and every name endeared to us by respect and reverence for their political services, are "TRAITORS." The epithet would be applied with quite as much reason to them as it has been done to ALBERT GALLATIN. It was Jefferson who, knowing and appreciating his value, *associated* Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Madison *in his administration*, and reposed in both of them, during the whole of it, the most implicit confidence. It was Madison, who, when he became President, invited Mr. Gallatin to take charge of the *Department of State*, which he declined accepting, but continued Mr. Madison's faithful coadjutor until his country demanded his services abroad. Yes it is Albert Gallatin, thus identified with the patriarchs

of Republicanism, that the "National Journal" delights to call A TRAITOR.—*N.Y. Evening Post.*

From the Albany Argus.

The spirit of rancor which some persons discover towards Mr. Crawford, is not easily to be accounted for, except that, through him, the democratic party, the object of the unceasing hatred of malevolent persons, will be sustained. Language not less opprobrious, and calumnies not less foul, were applied to Mr. Jefferson; and the election of Mr. Madison was not only wished for, but threatened. Causes, of which such were the results in 1800 and 1808, may produce similar results in 1824. But there is a grossness and barbarity in the following attacks, for which even party rage and blindness is a poor apology. They discover such malignant feelings as may be properly ascribed to the Father of all Evil. Moderate and fair men of all parties will regret that they proceed, rather, from persons living among us. The first is from a Portland (Maine) paper. We will not shame the honorable friends of the candidates opposed to Mr. Crawford, by saying whose cause is attempted to be advanced by such proceedings.

"*We regard Mr. Crawford as a much more suitable candidate for the* GALLOWS *than for the Presidential Chair.*"

An opposition paper, printed in Montgomery county, copies the above with great satisfaction, and subjoins the following, in capital letters:

"*We have no hesitation in saying* that the DEATH OF MR CRAWFORD would be much more of a NATIONAL BLESSING than his elevation to the Presidency."

Are these animosities to be ascribed to a hatred of the worth and elevation of Mr Crawford? To his proverbial mildness and tolerant feelings? To his dignified and kind treatment of all persons? To his plain republican habits? To his virtues, and to his unsullied purity of moral character? To his integrity, which has withstood all the assaults of envious men, without anger, without a revengeful feeling, and without retort? Or to his official ability and fidelity, which have proved themselves beyond the power of all the combinations of bad and abandoned witnesses?

Boring for Water.

Of the many accounts which we have published on the subject of boring for water, we do not recollect of any one which is more conclusive as to its feasibility than the following.

We have been requested to publish this statement, by a gentleman who was at New Brunswick during the operation—and who was told that any information that might be desired would be cheerfully afforded, if a like experiment should be made here. He will call upon the citizens to obtain subscriptions for this purpose—and we hope the laudableness of the undertaking renders it unnecessary to bespeak their liberality thereon.

New. Herald.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) Aug 2.—*A gig important Discovery.*—Lewi Disbrow, an ingenious and enterprising mechanic of this city, being impressed with the belief, that, by boring into the earth a sufficient depth, a stream of water might be caused to flow therefrom, any where within the precinct of country, it is believed, in a great measure, supersede the sinking of wells and the use of pumps; nor is it improbable, that, in some situations, a sufficient supply may be obtained by hydraulic power.

He intends boring until he causes a sufficient quantity of water to ascend to the requisite height to supply Mr. Bostwick's distillery, without the use of pumps; and from what he has already accomplished, we have no doubt of his realizing his expectation. We congratulate the public on a discovery of such importance, and hope some spirited individuals will enable him, as soon as he shall have finished the job in hand, to prosecute the investigation, while he may add essentially to their own comfort and convenience.

From the (West P.) Village Recorder.

Notices of several of the principal officers of the Revolutionary Army.

There are few, I presume, that hear of the achievements of distinguished men without forming some idea of their persons and features, and it is always pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea. I have therefore made some inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe, and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will, without hesitation communicate what I have learned.

Washington has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar with your fancy. I cannot however pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and unusually graceful in all its movements—his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique—features sufficiently prominent for strength of sometimes—a Roman nose and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful rather than lively—with these attributes the appearance of Washington was striking and august. A fine complexion being superadded, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his delightful deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit thro' the tenement it occupied.

Major General Greene in person was rather corpulent, and above the common size. His complexion was fair and florid—his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression. His health was delicate, preserved by temperance and regularity

Gen. Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active—his complexion dark—his nose prominent—his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

The lord Sterling was short and thicket—somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red and looked as though colored by brandy, rather than sunburnt, and his appearance was in no manner either military or commanding.

Gen. Maxwell was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His remarks were not conciliatory, sion of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingling with something of pride of conscious manliness. His mien was noble—his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, & never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to wear powder.

Col. Morgan was stout and active—six feet in height not too much encumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive. His conversation grave, sententious and considerate, unadorned and unaspiring.

Col. Hamilton is thus described by Mr. Delaplaine:—"Although his person below the middle stature, and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure, Hamilton possessed a very striking manly appearance. By the most superficial observer he never could be regarded as a common individual. His head, which was large, was formed on the finest model, resembling somewhat the Grecian antique. His forehead was spacious and elevated—his nose projecting but inclining to the aquiline—his eyes grey—keen at all times, and, when animated by debate intolerably piercing—and his mouth and chin well proportioned and handsome. These two latter, although his strongest were his most pleasing features—yet the form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence, more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deep depression between his nose & forehead, and a contraction of his brows, which gave to the upper part of his countenance an air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and benignity."

Major Lee, one of the most vigilant and active partisan officers in the army, was short in stature, and of slight make—but agile and active. His face was small and freckled—his look eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance was even more youthful than his years.

From the U.S. Catholic Miscellany.

CONSCRIPTION OF POWS

In a paper published by this writer some time since giving an account of a ride through a part of England he has the following passage. In his statement of the fact that the Pows are an introduction of the Reformers he is correct. In his idea of their effect upon Architecture he agrees with the profound Ecclesiastical Antiquarian Bishop Milner.—

Tenderden.—The church at this place is a very large and fine old building. The tower stands upon a base thirty feet square. Like the church at Goudhurst, it will hold *three thousand* people. And, let it be observed, that, when these churches were built, people had not yet thought of cramming them with *pews*, as a stable is filled with stalls. —Those who built these churches, had no idea that *worshipping* God meant, going to sit to hear a man talk out what he calls preaching. By *worship*, they meant very different things; and, above all things, when they had made a fine noble building, they did not dream of disfiguring the inside of it by filling its floor with large and deep boxes made of deal boards. In short, the "*Pardi! On sert Dieu dien a son aise ici!* That is: Egad! they *serve* God very much *at their ease* here!" I always think of this, when I see a church full of pews; as, indeed, is now always the case with our churches. Those who built these churches had no idea of this; they made their calculations as to the people to be contained in them, not making any allowance for *deal boards*.

ITURBIDE.

New-Orleans, August 10—The career of this ambitious personage has terminated, it would seem, by the latest intelligence from Mexico, much sooner than any one had anticipated. The truth of the news we think is not to be doubted, and while it exhibits the weakness of man, even when grasping at imperial power, shows likewise the uncertainty of all human calculations. The Mexican republicans have now only one enemy to cope with, viz. the numerous Bourbonists still in the country who are friends of the ancient regime—and we suspect this prompt despatch of Iturbide will have a powerful operation upon visionary and disaffected persons throughout the Republic.

Balize, August 5—Arrived on the 3d August, from Soto La Marina, schooner Perseverance. She brings news of the Ex-Emperor's arrival at that place on the 16th July, in a British vessel, with an Italian General and two monks. Immediately on landing they were made prisoners and sent to the interior, where Iturbide and his general had been shot. The two monks remained in prison.

A letter to Kingston, Jamaica.

Chagres, July 3.

Sir.—I enclose you the extraordinary gazette of the Isthmus, dated 3d of last month, confirming the very satisfactory intelligence of the Spanish General Olaneta having recognised the justice of our cause—having proclaimed the independence of Peru—as likewise his having beaten a Spanish division of three thousand men sent against him by the Vice Roy of Peru, La Serna, having made prisoner of their general, the famous Canatala.

The Liberator was to open the campaign last month—his army consisted of 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, in the best state of organization possible, and desirous to combat the enemy.

Selections from Foreign Papers received at the Office of the Advocate.

ADVENTURES OF A MATHEMATICIAN.

Three dusk-legged nymphs of the Piazza were charged with having despoiled Thomas George Lord Townsend of three sovereigns and a 10*l.* Bank note. The damsels gave their names Charlotte Webb, Amelia Bennett, and Martha Archer; but Thomas George Lord Townsend designated them "the female in blue"—"the female in green"—and "the female in the straw bonnet in clogs."

Thomas George Lord Townsend is not a *Lord*, but a *Mathematician*, of small dimensions, and very large voice; and with a three ounce snuff box in his right hand, and a pinch of "Prince's mixture" in his left thumb & finger, he detailed the adventure which led to the loss of his money, with great coolness, and apparent self satisfaction. In the first place he described himself to be "teacher of the mathematics and writing master, at Mr. Byng's Establishment, Acton green, near Ealing, if the vera, in James-street, Dunstable. 'Lotty invited the Mathematician to a cup of souchong and crumpets, at her apartments in Seven Dials. At those apartments Dunstable 'Lotty, alias 'the female in blue,' introduced the 'female in green' to the Mathematician; and when they had taken a very comfortable cup of tea, the Mathematician and the 'female in blue' sat down to a game at cribbage. They played till the Mathematician was *minus* nineteen shillings, and then, having had cribbage enough, he proposed that they should go back to the Ship Tavern, and have some more brandy, or any thing else the ladies might like better. Just at this moment the 'female in the straw bonnet and clogs' dropped in, and they all adjourned to the Ship Tavern together—the female in blue, the female in green, and the female in the straw bonnet and clogs, all in a row, arm in arm, and the Mathematician in front, gallantly leading the way. *Arrived* at the Ship Tavern, each called for 'what liked them best'—viz. the female in blue, gin and cloves; the female in green, gin and peppermint; the female in the straw bonnet and clogs, a modicum of pure *max*; and the Mathematician, brandy slightly diluted. Glass after glass went gayly round, and the Mathematician displayed his money and begged the ladies not to stint themselves in any thing, and for every thing they drank he gayly paid, and, as he said, it was exactly *comme il faut* and quite comfortable. But happiness like this was not made to last; and the tenth round of glasses was but just brought in, when the ladies began to be aweary of max and mathematics; and, therefore, in order to get rid of them both, and bring the business to regular issue, they resolved to pick a quarrel with the generous Mathematician. The female in the straw bonnet and clogs began the row, by declaring that the Mathematician had boxed her ears—the astonished Mathematician denied it—the female in blue told him, if he had served her so, she would have knocked his eye out at his ear; the female in green threatened to unscrew his snuff *depot*.—And then, before he could reply the female in the straw bonnet and clogs, the female in green dived her hand into his pocket with mathematical precision, and abstracted all his remaining money; and the female in blue bolted with it! In a moment blue and green were gone, and straw bonnet and clogs—unclogged by her clogs, was not long following. The simple Mathematician, thus "cleaned out," had no resource but calling the watch. The watch came to his call, and in the course of half an hour after the ladies were lodged in the watchhouse—but none of the money was found upon them, except the nineteen shillings which the female in blue won at cribbage. In self defence, they endeavoured to make the magistrate believe, that the Mathematician was not a mathematician, but a "regular flash man," and therefore not entitled to the protection of the law—but at the same time they positively denied having meddled with his money; and they declared that they ran away from him because he challenged them to fight! They were committed for further examination.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, dated June 19, 1824.

A singular occurrence has taken place here, in a village called Artes, near Hostalrich, about 12 leagues from Barcelona. A constitutionalist being at the point of death, his

the GALLows *than for the Presidential chair."*

An opposition paper, printed in Montgomery county, copies the above with great satisfaction, and subjoins the following, in capital letters:

"We have no hesitation in saying that the DEATH OF MR CRAWFORD would be much more of a NATIONAL BLESSING than his elevation to the Presidency."

Are these animosities to be ascribed to a hatred of the worth and elevation of Mr Crawford? To his proverbial mildness and tolerant feelings? To his dignified and kind treatment of all persons? To his plain republican habits? To his virtues, and to his unsullied purity of moral character? To his integrity, which has withstood all the assaults of envious men, without anger, without a revengeful feeling, and without retort? Or to his official ability and fidelity, which have proved themselves beyond the power of all the combinations of bad and abandoned witnesses?

Boring for Water.

Of the many accounts which we have published on the subject of boring for water, we do not recollect of any one which is more conclusive as to its feasibility than the following.

We have been requested to publish this statement, by a gentleman who was at New Brunswick during the operation—and who was told that any information that might be desired would be cheerfully afforded, if a like experiment should be made here. He will call upon the citizens to obtain subscriptions for this purpose—and we hope the laudableness of the undertaking renders it unnecessary to bespeak their liberality thereon.

Alex. Herald.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) Aug. 2.—*A gaig important Discovery.*—Lewis Disbrow, an ingenious and enterprising mechanic of this city, being impressed with the belief, that, by boring into the earth a sufficient depth, a stream of water might be caused to flow therefrom, any where in this region of country; some time since determined to try the experiment; he commenced the operation of boring at the distillery of J. H. Bostwick, Esq. about a mile northwest of New Brunswick, where he has perforated through various strata of red shell, slate, silex, and granite, to the depth of about 160 feet, and has brought up a stream of pure water, which now discharges about 1,000 gallons in 24 hours, and keeps increasing as his augur descends deeper. He commenced in the bottom of a well of about 15 feet in depth; the water of which was quite hard, but the water he had brought up from this great depth, is said to be as soft as rain water, and several degrees colder than any of our ordinary springs or wells. This is a discovery of immense value, as it will enable any one who can afford the expense, to have a stream of water issuing at his door, in his barnyard or in his fields, of the finest and most delicious flavor, and will, which it has been a part of our task to describe, and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will, without hesitation communicate what I have learned.

Washington has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar with your fancy. I cannot however pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and unusually graceful in all its movements—his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique—features sufficiently prominent for strength of sometimes—a Roman nose and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful rather than lively—with these attributes the appearance of Washington was striking and august. A fine complexion being superadded, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his specific features, his lofty person, or his delightful deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit thro' the tenement it occupied.

Major General Greene in person was rather corpulent, and above the common size. His complexion was fair and florid—his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression. His health was delicate, preserved by temperance and regularity.

Gen. Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active—his complexion dark—his nose prominent—his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

The lord Sterling was short and thickset—somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red and looked as though colored by brandy, rather than sunburnt, and his appearance was in no manner either military or commanding.

Gen. Maxwell was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His manners were not conciliatory, and it was his misfortune to be often at variance with his officers.

Gen. Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine ruddy countenance, commanding port, with eagle eye. His looks corresponded well with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent and daring. At this time he was about thirty two years of age, a period of life which perhaps as much as any other, blends the graces of youth with the majesty of manhood. In his intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms the gallant chivalrous spirit which glowed in his own.

The Marquis de la Fayette was one of the finest looking men in the army, notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then, as now, was rather indiscreputable. His forehead was fine, though receding, his eye clear hazel—his mouth and chin delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his countenance and air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and benignity."

Major Lee, one of the most vigilant and active partisan officers in the army, was short in stature, and of slight make—but agile and active. His face was small and freckled—his look eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance was even more youthful than his years.

From the U. S. Catholic Miscellany.

COBBETT'S NOTION OF PEWS

In a paper published by this writer some time since giving an account of a ride through a part of England he has the following passage. In his statement of the fact, that the Pews are an introduction of the Reformers he is correct. In his idea of their effect upon Architecture he agrees with the profound Ecclesiastical Antiquarian Bishop Milner.—

Tenderden.—The church at this place is a very large and fine old building. The tower stands upon a base thirty feet square. Like the church at Goudhurst, it will hold *three thousand* people. And, let it be observed, that, when these churches were built, people had not yet thought of cramming them with *pews*, as a stable is filled with stalls. —Those who built these churches, had no idea that *worshipping* God meant, going to sit to hear a man talk on what he calls 'preaching.' By *worship*, they meant very different things; and, above all things, when they had made a fine noble building, they did not dream of disfiguring the inside of it by filling its floor with large and deep boxes made of deal boards. In short, the floor was the place for the *worshippers to stand* or to *kneel*; and there was *no distinction*; no *high* place and *no low* place; all were upon a level *before God* at any rate. Some were not stuck into pews lined with green or red cloth, while others were crammed into corners to stand erect, or sit on the floor. These odious distinctions are of *Protestant* origin and growth. This lazy lolling in pews we owe to what is called the Reformation. A place filled with benches and boxes looks like an *eating* or a *drinking* place; but, certainly, not like a place of WORSHIP. A Frenchman, who had been driven from Saint Domingo to Philadelphia, by the Wilberforces of France, went to church along with me one Sunday. He had never been in a Protestant place of *worship* before.—Upon looking round him, and seeing every body comfortably seated, while a couple of good stoves were keeping the place as warm as a sleek oven, he exclaimed:

news of the Ex-Emperor's arrival at that place on the 16th July, in a British vessel, with an Italian General and two monks. Immediately on landing they were made prisoners and sent to the interior, where Iturbide and his general had been shot. The two monks remained in prison.

A letter to Kingston, Jamaica, dated
Chagres, July 3.

Sir.—I enclose you the extraordinary gazette of the Isthmus, dated 3d of last month, confirming the very satisfactory intelligence of the Spanish General Olaneta having recognised the justice of our cause—having proclaimed the independence of Peru—as likewise his having beaten a Spanish division of three thousand men sent against him by the Vice Roy of Peru, La Serna, having made prisoner of their general, the famous Canatals.

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Extract of a letter from Barcelona, dated June 19, 1824.

A singular occurrence has taken place here, in a village called Artes, near Hostalrich, about 12 leagues from Barcelona. A constitutionalist being at the point of death, his brother called on the curate, and requested of him to come and administer the sacraments. The curate refused, saying—"Your brother is a constitutionalist, that is to say a villain, and impious wretch; and enemy to God and man—he is damned without mercy, and it is therefore useless for me to confess him!" "But who told you that my brother was damned?" "Who told me?" replied the curate, "why God himself!" "What," cried the astonished Spaniard, "God has spoken to you!" "Yes," answered the curate with assurance, "God spoke to me during the sacrifice of the mass, and told me that your brother was damned to all the devils." It was in vain that the brother reiterated his entreaties, the curate was inexorable. A few days after the constitutionalist died, and the brother returned to the curate to beg of him to perform the funeral ceremony on the body. The curate refused, saying, "The soul of your

brother is now burning in hell, as I told you before. It would be in vain for me to take any trouble about interring his body, for during the night the devils will come and carry it away, and in forty days you yourself will meet with the same fate." The Spaniard not giving implicit credit to this diabolical visit, watched during the night by the body of his brother with his pistols loaded. Between twelve and one o'clock a knock was heard at the door; and a voice exclaimed—"I command you to open in the name of the living God;—open, if not, your instant ruin is at hand." The Spaniard refused to open, and shortly after, he saw enter, by a window, three able bodied devils, covered with skins of wild beasts, having the usual quantity of horns, claws, and spiked tails, who set about carrying the coffin containing the body. Upon this the Spaniard fired, and shot one devil dead. The others took to flight—he fired after them, and wounded both, one of whom died in a few minutes, and the other escaped. In the morning, when the people went to church there was no curate to officiate, and it was shortly after discovered, on examining the two defunct devils, that one was the curate and the other the vicar—the wounded devil was the sacristan, who confessed the whole diabolical proceeding. This singular case is now before the criminal tribunal of Barcelona.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. 1824.

GEORGIA.

It must be remembered that at the approaching general election the people of this state will have to say, whether they wish or no, that the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, should continue with the legislature. The people have had time to reflect on this important subject; and we have no doubt that the result of their deliberation will be in favor of the choice of electors by themselves, and by a general ticket. The spirit of true republicanism requires that sovereign powers, when they reside exclusively with the people, should be always exercised, collectively, by those alone who possess them; unless it is very inconvenient and troublesome to do so.—Therefore, as the choice of electors can be conveniently made by the people, and without much trouble, they should keep in their own hands this power, and not delegate it to a particular and small body of men. The election of Governor and the choice of Electors by the people, we have constantly advocated; and we hope that after the year 1824, such important powers will not be exercised by delegation.

SENATOR TO CONGRESS.

The Editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist thinks, that Mr. Charles Harris, of Savannah, will not be a candidate for the Senate of the United States, and that Mr. Berrien, who is a candidate, will most probably filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Elliott. We had heard that Mr. Berrien was a candidate, before we introduced the name of Mr. Harris as a citizen in every respect qualified to fill the station of senator in Congress.—But, however high may the talents of Mr. Berrien be, Charles Harris is so universally known as a man of undeviating republicanism, sound and commanding talents, and as a firm and unchangeable supporter of the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, that, should he be prevailed upon to be a candidate, it would not in the least take any thing from the merits of Mr. Berrien, to be preferred by the legislature. We must confess, that we have always had a great partiality for those who were democrats when Mr. Jefferson was first elected President of the United States, and have remained so ever since.

THE FEDERALISTS & MR. CRAWFORD

It appears that in Massachusetts the federal leaders, such as Timothy Pickering, Harrison Gray Otis, and others of the same description, are opposed to the election of Mr. John Q. Adams to the presidency. This opposition is considered by the ultras as an indubitable sign that the federal party will support Mr Crawford. This is one of those assertions which the opponents of this gentleman frequently republicans in the eastern states support Mr. Crawford, and as Timothy Pickering & Harrison Gray Otis should support the republican candidate, it would be ascribed to their hostility to Mr. Adams, for they say, "any body but Adams..... we will vote for the candidate who is more likely to succeed in opposition to him." Can these men be called friends to Mr. Crawford? we will not be surprised at their joining the democrats in Massachusetts; but such a junction will be attributed to the proper cause: enmity to Mr. Adams.

If we reflect a little on the conduct of Mr. John Q Adams, we will conclude that the federalists have every reason to be hostile to his election. The father was elected to the presidency by the federal party; he was still considered as the head of the party in 1807, when he, and his son John Quincy, abandoned the federal ranks and joined the supporters of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Men who had been so strenuous advocates of federal principles; who had exercied their great talents in endeavours to change the constitution and the public institutions of the country; who had been the warm partizans of the establishment of a monarchy in the United States, to desert their friends, and become the revilers of their former associates, could not be forgiven. Now that the son is a candidate for the presidency, it cannot be supposed that men, who have been so much abused by the father, and who are under the impression that they have been shamefully wronged by the son, should support him in his ambition. The federalists cannot trust John Q. Adams; they will prefer to support a consistent republican, because they know in what manner the government will be administered; they would not be deceived in their calculations. On the contrary, should they support Mr. Adams, and he be elected, could any dependence be placed in the political principles he would follow, and the policy he would pursue? Would not his administration be sometimes federal, and sometimes democratic, according to circumstances? The federalists cannot support Mr. Adams, because he is not a federalist—he democrats cannot support him, because he is not a democrat.—Who support him for the presidency? the Ultras, whose political principles and views are now well known.

[Communication.]

MR. CRAWFORD.

That Mr. Crawford is cordially supported by at least three fourths of the people of Georgia, is a matter of notoriety; and that he is vehemently opposed by the other fourth is equally as certain. His *enemies*, for so they may be very properly called, have fixed upon no one candidate, but stand ready to shift their ground, as they may be directed by the master spirits, which direct and control their wills. It happens however that for the want of system in their arrangements, they are often at fault, and run on in divers, and contrary directions. Jackson, Adams, and Calhoun, are either of them preferred to Crawford; but so nearly do they balance, that no distinctive character in either, is sufficient to draw to him the support of all. The great object is to defeat Mr. Crawford; it is of no consequence by whom, or by what means it may be done. Can any circumstance more fully prove the weakness of their cause or the wickedness of their designs? Why this virulent opposition? Is it because he is a Georgian? That ought to have the reverse effect. Is it because he is incapable? The impartial judgment of other states has determined otherwise. Is he wicked and unworthy? Why should those defects be only apparent to a party? Or is it because his energy of character and propriety of conduct has destroyed the hopes of that party, whose existence is so wholly incompatible with his success, that so much inveteracy is manifested by it on all occasions towards him? Aye there's the rub, or else why prefer Clay whose opinions are so adverse to the best interests of the south—the advocate of internal improvement, as a power vested in Congress, which will tax without benefitting us—who was so instrumental in passing that mass of deformity the tariff of reason and the convictions of understanding.

SPIRIT OF GEORGIA.

From the Memorial de Sainte Helene.
BY COUNT DE LAS CASES.

GENERAL BERNARD.

On one of these occasions, he happened to fall in with Capt. or Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, who was modestly assisting in the fortifications of the place, and with whom he entered into the discussion of certain points connected with the business in which he was engaged. Shortly after, the officer unexpectly received a letter, informing him, that he was appointed Aide camp to the Emperor, and directing him to repair to the Tuileries to enter upon his duties. The poor officer was filled with astonishment: he thought he was dreaming, or, that the letter had been misdirected. He was so extremely diffident, and possessed so little knowledge of the world, that this announcement of his promotion threw him into great perplexity. He recollected having once seen me at Antwerp, and he begged I would render him my assistance. Accordingly on his arrival in Paris, he came and assured me of his total ignorance of court manners, and the embarrassment he felt in presenting himself to the Emperor. However, I soon succeeded in encouraging him; and before he reached the gate of the palace, he had mustered a tolerable degree of confidence. This officer was General Bernard, whose great talents were brought into notice by this circumstance, and who, at the time of our disasters, proceeded to America, where he was placed at the head of the military works of the U. States.

Contraband Trade—The smuggling business is carried on in Canada to such a ruinous extent as appears almost incredible. Fears are entertained by some that, if any more adventurers embark in it, it will soon be overdone. It is supposed by persons acquainted with the population of Canada, and with the probable consumption of the single article of *Tea*, that *sixteen hundred thousand pounds* are annually smuggled [illegible]. By this proceedure, government is smuggled out of a handsome revenue, shipping merchants of their commissions, and the morals of the people weakened or destroyed. Upper Canada is regularly supplied with goods smuggled from the United States; and though seizures are frequent, and attended with immense losses, yet the business is found so profitable as to afford an occasional sacrifice.

Freeman's Journal.

RADICALISM.

The Professor of Hebrew at Oxford frequently made mention of "Radical words." After the sermon two bed-makers were walking together out of the church, when one was heard to observe. "I say, Jack, how he touched up the Radicals, did'nt he."

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H. Echols & Co. Great bargains can be expected as the sale

PROPOSALS

For publishing a weekly newspaper,

TO BE ENTITLED THE

Columbian Centinel.

ENCOURAGED by numerous solicitations, and under the influence of a variety of considerations, not among the least of which is the almost unparalled advance of Athens and the circumjacent country, in improvement, wealth and population, the undersigned tenders this prospectus of the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, and solicits the patronage of a liberal and enlightened community. He is aware, that the duties incident to a well conducted paper, are numerous and important, and their discharge would require, in times like the present, even a transcendent genius, never to sleep at his post:—he however only professes, that so far as his talents extends, (aided by the assistance of gentlemen of established literary reputation, on whose co-operation he confidently relies,) they shall be exerted to give the paper, he shall have the honor of conducting, a standing and reputation with the community.

The politics of the paper will be of the genuine old Democratic Republican character; and on all proper occasions, it will be found spiritedly, vigorously and decidedly advocating the principles of free government—defending the rights and liberties of the people—and teaching the rising generation indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Agriculture being the basis of our national strength—Commerce, the patron of our labor—and Household Manufactures, the resource of our wants, the Editor will endeavor to select from the various sources which the American press affords, essays and articles of information connected with those important objects, and generally, what may have a tendency to encourage a taste for the arts and sciences.

Rational amusement, and the intelligence of the day, will receive attention in proportion to their importance—nor shall the warblings of the muse be forgotten—and "last, though not least," the moral and devout shall find a portion of our paper devoted "to aid the cause of religion."

Communications on any subject proper for a newspaper, are respectfully solicited. Correspondents who are disposed to contribute to the usefulness of this establishment, may depend on prompt attention—their assistance will be gratefully acknowledged, and their confidence held inviolably sacred.

☞ *The first number will be issued on Saturday the 11th instant.*

P. L. Robinson.

Athens, (Ga.) Sept. 3, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The Columbian Centinel will be issued weekly, on a royal sheet, of good quality, at three dollars per annum, on the receipt of the first number, or four dollars at the end of the year.

No subscription taken for a less time than twelve months, and no paper to be discontinued *(but at the option of the Editor,)* until all arrearages are paid.

WILL be sold on the 2d Saturday in November next, at Irvin's store, the following porperty, to wit:

Four Negroes, viz. one a boy of 21 years of age, another of about 12 or 13 years old, another of about 9 years old, and the other a woman of about 18 years old, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of the estate of Woodard Trammel, deceased. Terms—Credit till the 1st of January, 1825, the purchasers giving small notes with approved security.

John Johns,
Burch Dardin,
Administrators.

Sept 6, 1824 1t

ON the first Monday in January next, application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary for the county of Wilkes, for leave to distribute such part of the estate of John Langdon, deceased, as can be distributed. The legatees of said estate will take due notice of this advertisement.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824 mat

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Langdon, deceased, are required to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, either to Isaac Langdon or to the administrator.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824. 37–3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of John Langdon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

far case is now before the criminal tribunal of Barcelona.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 11, 1824.

GEORGIA.

It must be remembered tha at the approaching general election the people of this state will have to say, whether they wish or no, that the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, should continue with the Legislature. The people have had time to reflect on this important subject; and we have no doubt that the result of their deliberation will be in favor of the choice of electors by themselves, and by a general ticket. The spirit of true republicanism requires that sovereign powers, when they reside exclusively with the people, should be always exercised, collectively, by those alone who possess them; unless it is very inconvenient and troublesome to do so.—Therefore, as the choice of electors can be conveniently made by the people, and without much trouble, they should keep in their own hands this power, and not delegate it to a particular and small body of men. The election of Governor and the choice of Electors by the people, we have constantly advocated; and we hope that after the year 1824, such important powers will not be exercised by delegation.

SENATOR TO CONGRESS.

The Editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist thinks, that Mr. Charles Harris, of Savannah, will not be a candidate for the Senate of the United States, and that Mr. Berrien, who is a candidate, will most probably filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Elliott. We had heard that Mr. Berrien was a candidate, before we introduced the name of Mr. Harris as a citizen in every respect qualified to fill the station of senator in Congress.—But, however high may the talents of Mr. Berrien be, Charles Harris is so universally known as a man of undeviating republicanism, sound and commanding talents, and as a firm and unchangeable supporter of the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison; that, should he be prevailed upon to be a candidate, it would not in the least take any thing from the merits of Mr. Berrien, to be preferred by the legislature. We must confess, that we have always had a great partiality for those who were democrats when Mr. Jefferson was first elected President of the United States, and have remained so ever since.

THE FEDERALISTS & MR. CRAWFORD

It appears that in Massachusetts the federal leaders, such as Timothy Pickering, Harrison Gray Otis, and others of the same description, are opposed to the election of Mr. John Q. Adams to the presidency. This opposition is considered by the ultras as an indubitable sign that the federal party will support Mr. Crawford. This is one of those assertions which the opponents of this gentleman frequently employ to deceive and mislead the people—assertions devoid of truth, and, in his instance, in nowise warranted by the circumstances which have taken place latterly in Massachusetts.

It is well-known that ten years ago the federal party generally was in favor of Mr. Adams and opposed to Mr. Crawford. Since that time, some events have happened which have completely changed the minds of a few of the leading federalists with regard to John Q. Adams, but not with regard to W. H. Crawford... their opinion of the secretary of the treasury remains unchanged. The Cunningham correspondence brought to light the feelings the elder Adams entertained towards Timothy Pickering and the late Alexander Hamilton, two of his cabinet ministers, and towards other distinguished members of the federal party. The disrespectful manner in which Mr. Adams speaks of those gentlemen, naturally and highly offended them; and the conduct of the son since 1807, convinced them that none of the family could be trusted, if he were to be supported and elected by the federal party. They have consequently deserted the cause of John Q. Adams, and determined on supporting any other man for the presidency. Because they oppose J. Q. Adams, it is said they support W. H. Crawford! there is nothing so preposterous. In fact, it is only in Massachusetts that a few prominent federalists oppose John Q. Adams; in all the other states they warmly advocate his election; especially in New York, where the federal leader, Rufus King, is exerting all his influence in his favor. In Pennsylvania the federalists support General Jackson and Mr. Adams; in Maryland it is the same thing; likewise in Virginia, North and South Carolina. The

the Ultras, whose political principles and views are now well known.

[Communication.]

MR. CRAWFORD.

That Mr. Crawford is cordially supported by at least three fourths of the people of Georgia, is a matter of notoriety; and that he is vehemently opposed by the other fourth is equally as certain. His *enemies*, for so they may be very properly called, have fixed upon no one candidate, but stand ready to shift their ground, as they may be directed by the master spirits, which direct and control their wills. It happens however that for the want of system in their arrangements, they are often at fault, and run on in divers, and contrary directions. Jackson, Adams, and Calhoun, are either of them preferred to Crawford; but so nearly do they balance, that no distinctive character in either, is sufficient to draw to him the support of all. The great object is to defeat Mr. Crawford; it is of no consequence by whom, or by what means it may be done. Can any circumstance more fully prove the weakness of their cause or the wickedness of their designs? Why this virulent opposition? Is it because he is a Georgian? That ought to have the reverse effect. Is it because he is incapable? The impartial judgment of other states has determined otherwise. Is he wicked and unworthy? Why should those defects be only apparent to a party? Or is it because his energy of character and propriety of conduct has destroyed the hopes of that party, whose existence is so wholly incompatible with his success, that so much inveteracy is manifested by it on all occasions towards him? Aye there's the rub, or else why prefer Clay whose opinions are so adverse to the best interests of the south—the advocate of internal improvement, as a power vested in Congress, which will tax without benefitting us—who was so instrumental in passing that mass of deformity the tariff bill, so destructive to our interests—who wished to embroil us in the troubles of Greece and South America? Or Jackson, who insulted Georgia when he insulted her Governor—who ill used her militia when under his command, and who would have hanged citizens (badly employed it is true) under an article of war having no relation whatever to their conduct? Or Adams, the friend of the Missouri restriction so contrary to the policy of this country—a political apostate, who may change again whenever it suits his purposes to do so, and whose elevation would be so much like the entering wedge to hereditary distinction.

These remarks are intended for the reflection of those not too far gone in the prejudices which govern the party in Georgia in opposition to Mr. Crawford's promotion to the chief magistracy of the Union—for the consideration of those who have yet the power of discriminating between right and wrong—who are not hoodwinked, and bound to persevere in doing harm against the light

him; and before he reached the gate of the palace, he had mustered a tolerable degree of confidence. This officer was General Bernard, whose great talents were brought into notice by this circumstance, and who, at the time of our disasters, proceeded to America, where he was placed at the head of the military works of the U. States.

Contraband Trade—The smuggling business is carried on in Canada to such a ruinous extent as appears almost incredible. Fears are entertained by some that, if any more adventurers embark in it, it will soon be overdone. It is supposed by persons acquainted with the population of Canada, and with the probable consumption of the single article of *Tea*, that *sixteen hundred thousand pounds* are annually smuggled into it! By this proceedure, government is smuggled out of a handsome revenue, shipping merchants of their commissions, and the morals of the people weakened or destroyed. Upper Canada is regularly supplied with goods smuggled from the United States; and though seizures are frequent, and attended with immense losses, yet the business is found so profitable as to afford an occasional sacrifice.

Freeman's Journal.

RADICALISM.

The Professor of Hebrew at Oxford frequently made mention of "Radical words." After the sermon two bed-makers were walking together out of the church, when one was heard to observe, "I say, Jack, how he touched up the Radicals, did'nt he."

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H Echols & Co Great bargains can be expected as the sales are only for Cash

Samuel Goldsmith & Son.

They have lately received from Europe, a fresh supply of the Medicated

OIL SILK,

an outward application of which is a final cure for the Rhumatic Gout, or any swellings. The public cannot be imposed on by purchasing and using the above remedy, as the money will be returned if it has not the desired effect, when properly applied and according to directions.

S. G. & Son.

September 11, 1824. 37-tf

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is SYE, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Walker, of Monroe county, has a scar on one of his thumbs, occasioned as he says by a bite — the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

S. Kirkland, jailer.

September 10, 1824.

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county,

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of hatter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*

James Banks, *adm'r.*

Sept. 8, 1824.

NOTICE.—The subscriber requests those persons who are indebted to him, or the late firm of Green & Lake, to make payment without delay.—Those who neglect this notice may expect that suits will be instituted against them.

Charles R. Green.

Milledgeville, Sept. 7, 1824 3t—37

queated to present them within the time prescribed by law, either to Isaac Langdon or to the administrator.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824. 37-3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of John Langdon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824.

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'y.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

Read and agreed to unanimously.

THOMAS STOCKS, President.
In the House of Representatives,
Nov. 14, 1823.

Read and concurred in.

DAVID ADAMS, Speaker.
Approved Nov. 13, 1823.

G. M. TROUP, Governor.
Nov. 25. m11m

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

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

July 20, 1824. m9m

☞ *The first number will be issued on Saturday the 11th instant.*

P. L. Robinson.

Athens, (Geo.) Sept. 3, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The Columbian Centinel will be issued weekly, on a royal sheet, of good quality, at three dollars per annum, on the receipt of the first number, or four dollars at the end of the year.

No subscription taken for a less time than twelve months, and no paper to be discontinued (*but at the option of the Editor,*) until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ *A subscription paper is left at the Office of the News.*

Revolutionary Incidents.

The following anecdotes are taken from "An Account of the Operations of the French Army in America, during the War of Independence." Translated from the French of the Memoirs of Count de Rochambeau.

"We were compelled by the dearth of provisions to separate the cavalry from the division of Lauzun, and send them with the artillery horses, to occupy the barracks which the State of Connecticut had constructed at Barora for its militia. The Duke de Lauzun-Biron, who took the command of the barracks, rendered himself, by the urbanity of his manners, highly agreeable to the Americans, and succeeded perfectly in whatever business he had to transact, either with old governor Trumbull or the members of the Legislature. A little anecdote will serve to illustrate the duke's aptitude for social intercourse of every kind. An honest American of the village asked him what trade his father was of in France. My father, answered Lauzun, does nothing, but I have an uncle who is a farrier—alluding to one of the significations of the word Marechal in his own language. [In French the word Marechal means either a marshal or a farrier. Biron, the uncle of Lauzun, was a Marshal of France.] "Very well," said the American, shaking him cordially by the hand, "that is a very good trade."

"Immediately after this conference [held at Weathersfield, Con.] Gen. Washington wrote to General Sullivan, a member of Congress, to inform him of the result. His letters were intercepted. It is tho't, and all the gazettes have repeated it, that he spoke of an attack on N. York (instead of a blow at Cornwallis) only to deceive the enemy. This great man does not need the help of such fictions to transmit his illustrious name to posterity. He did, in fact, at that time entertain a desire to attack New York, and we should have executed it if the enemy had continued to weaken that post, and the French fleet had been in a condition to assist us."

"The garrison (of Yorktown) defiled at two o'clock, between the two armies, with drums beating, & carrying their arms, which they afterwards stacked, with about twenty stand of colors. Lord Cornwallis being sick, Gen. O'Hara marched out at the head of the garrison.—On reaching us, he presented his sword to me. I showed him Gen. Washington opposite to me, at the head of the American army, and told him that the French army being but an auxiliary in the war, he was to receive his orders from the American General."

"At the period of the march of the French troops from Crampond, there happened between me and an American captain of militia, whose habitation I occupied as quarters, an affair pleasantly characteristick of republican freedom. He came to ask from me before the departure of the troops a sum of fifteen thousand francs, (three thousand dollars) for wood which the brigade of Soissonnois had burnt on his property. I found the demand exorbitant, and referred him to the commissary Villemanzy, who was charged with the settlement of all accounts for articles consumed by the army throughout the camp. At the moment of beginning the march the next day, when the roll had been beaten, and the troops were under arms, a man arrives [on] full gallop with [a] paper in his hand, and addressing himself to me, exclaims, 'Sir, you have not paid me for my wood.' 'Sir,' I replied, 'I have referred you to the commissary.' 'I have been to him,' he answered, 'but he has not the money.' 'Then,' I rejoined, 'you must wait.' 'I cannot wait,' he replied, 'I am going to Philadelphia.' 'Then,' I rejoined, 'you must go.' 'Sir,' he exclaimed, 'I am a free man, and will not go.' 'Sir,' I answered, 'I am a free man, and will not pay you.' 'Sir,' he rejoined, 'I am a free man, and will be paid.' 'Sir,' I replied, 'I am a free man, and will not be paid.' 'Sir,' he exclaimed, 'I am a free man, and will be paid.' 'Sir,' I answered, 'I am a free man, and will not be paid

lies throughout the Thirteen States. I may mention as a proof of the wonderful discipline of this army, that during the course of the three campaigns, there was not a blow nor a quarrel between a French and an American soldier."

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is RODDEY and that he belongs to Jame Lyles o Madison. Morgan county. The owner is requested to come forward prove his property pay charges and take him away

S. Kirkland, Jailer.
Sept 1, 1824

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less lying on the waters of Llo d' creek, adjoining Abner Sell born and others levied on as the property of Jame Shearer deceased. to satisfy an execution in favor of the Inferior court of Wilkes county for the use of John B. Rob i and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Ballard. vs. Charles Duke Guardian William Shearer, and Jame Rutledge executors of James Shearer, deceased. property pointed out by William Shearer.

ALSO.

One house and half acre lot in Newtown in the occupancy of William Carrington and adjoining William Lackey and Elizabeth Hanson. levied on as the property of John Mill to satisfy an execution in the name of William Stone vs said John Mill together with sundry others against said Mills all from a Justice's court

ALSO.

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes viz Canda a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts. to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts

R. J Willis, D. S.
September 8 1824

[illegible] will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, improved, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton; levied on as the property of Robt Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court, John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond, constable, and returned to me.

ALSO,

One negro man by the name of Cass, levied on at the instance of James Long, vs. Nathan Bond, administrator. and Rachel Richards, administratrix of the estate of Robert Richards; property pointed out by defendants.

G. Thompson, D.S.E.C.
August 20, 1824.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

The army, on its march passed

The word Marechal means either a marshal or a farrier. Biron, the uncle of Lauzun, was a Marshal of France.]

"Very well." said the American, shaking him cordially by the hand. "that is a very good trade."

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"The garrison (of Yorktown) defiled at two o'clock, between the two armies, with drums beating, & carrying their arms, which they afterwards stacked, with about twenty stand of colors. Lord Cornwallis being sick, Gen. O'Hara marched out at the head of the garrison.—On reaching us, he presented his sword to me. I showed him Gen. Washington opposite to me, at the head of the American army, and told him that the French army being but an auxiliary in the war, he was to receive his orders from the American General."

"At the period of the march of the French troops from Crampond, there happened between me and an American captain of militia whose habitation I occupied as quarters, an affair pleasantly characteristick of republican freedom. He came to ask from me before the departure of the troops a sum of fifteen thousand francs, (three thousand dollars) for wood which the brigade of Soissonnois had burnt on his property. I found the demand exorbitant, and referred him to the commissary Villemanzy, who was charged with the settlement of all accounts for articles consumed by the army throughout the camp. At the moment of beginning the march the next day, when the roll had been beaten, and the troops were under arms, a man approached me with a very complaisant air, and told me that he was not ignorant of the services which I had rendered his country, that he respected me greatly, but that he was obliged to do his duty. He then served me with a paper, and afterwards laid his hand gently on my shoulder, telling me at the same time that I was his prisoner. Well, sir, said I, laughing, take me away if you can. Not so, your excellency, answered the sheriff; but I beg of you, now that I have performed my duty, to let me go off unmolested. I sent the commissary Villemanzy, to the house of the American captain, and he found him in a crowd of his countrymen, who were all upbraiding him in the sharpest terms, for his proceedings. The commissary agreed with him to submit the matter to arbitration; and the result was, that the captain had to pay the costs, and to content himself with two thousand instead of fifteen thousand francs."

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attorney. and to satisfy sundry other executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Melinda; levied on as the property of Ransom H Walker to satisfy an execution in favour of Green & Lane vs. said Walker; property pointed out by defendant.

John Burks, D. S.
September 3 1824

Executor's Sale

ON Friday the first day of October next will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes deceased near Mr Mill on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased. (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs. about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn and all the fodder, oat &c —A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars. until the first day of January. 1826

The purchasers giving small notes with approved security, before the property is delivered

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.
August 13, 1824.

Monthly Notices.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christer, deceased for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A. HEARD
SINGLETON W ALLEN
Administrators.
July 20 1824. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r
April 1 1824. m9m

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

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.
July 20. 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land lying in Jackson county, on the waters of Sandy creek, containing two hundred acres, more or less. it being part of the real estate of Francis Giddean, deceased. and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Elizabeth Giddean,
Admx with the will annexed.
March 3, 1824. m9m

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

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order be published in one of the public gazettes of this state, at least once a month for six months.

True Copy from the Minutes of said Court, July 20, 1824.

John Dyson, Clerk.

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

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.
Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'x
July 20, 1824. m9m

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

Ichabod Holmes, adm'r.
Feb 4, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county while sitting for ordinary purposes. for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 50 1-2 acres. lying in Houston county, 6th district, No. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin. deceased. for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
Adm'rs.
May 3. 1824. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell three hundred and sixty and an half acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, on Clark's creek, adjoining Wiley Hill and others, belonging to the estate of Ignatius Dodson, deceased; also 202 1-2 acres of land in the county of Houston, and one half acre lot in the county of Madison, at the Madison Springs, belonging to the estate of Chloe Dodson, deceased, all to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of both estates.

Charles Dodson,
Administrator of both estates, with the will annexed to that of Ignatius Dodson. dec'd.
May 28, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

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

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

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county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } ex'rs.
March 2, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land in Pike county, formerly Monroe. known by number 62, in the second district of saidcounty, it being the real estate of Joseph Buffington, deceased.

Ann Buffington, ex'rx.
Feb 11. 1824.

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

HERMON MERCER, adm'r.
March 1, 1824.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

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

COTTON WARE-HOUSE

AUGUSTA.

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE-HOUSE in the rear of the Planter's Hotel, belonging to S. Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. KimCball & co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant.

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business. and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support.

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire.

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him.

Augusta, July 15, 1824. 51—3m

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] *WASHINGTON*, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1824. [No. 38.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU.*

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

General Elections.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey, *of Columbia*
Alfred Cuthbert, *of Chatham*,
John Forsyth, *of Richmond*
Charles E. Haynes, *of Hancock*
Augustus G. Longstreet, *of Greene*.
James Meriwether, *of Clark*
Edward F. Tattnall, *of Chatham*
Wiley Thompson, *of Elbert*.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Bolling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper. Dennis L. Dent.
John T. Graves. Felix G. Hay.
William C. Lyman. John H. Pope.
James Rembert. James Reader.

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

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Sept. 6. 1824 37—3t

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September 10, 1824.

of Turks at Zeituni amounts to only four thousand men, and the column which had been ordered to advance on Carpenissa remains stationary for want of strength to proceed. Omar Pasha has made no movement towards the coast of Livadia, which he was to attack; and in Soudra, where the Turks had calculated upon powerful co-operation, not a single Soudriot has taken the field. The Prince speaks in consolatory terms of the prospects of the Greeks, from the advanced period of the season, and the returning good sense of the chiefs who had seceded from the government.

A letter from Tripolitza, dated June 6, says.—"I am just setting out with M. —— who is the bearer of letters from Colocotroni to his son at Napoli de Romania, containing positive injunctions to deliver up that place to the Greek government.—Colocotroni himself, Pietro Bey, and a few others, leave this place on the 12th for Missolonghi, to make their peace with the government, and offer a cordial co-operation for the common cause."

A letter from Missolonghi, dated June 2, states that the most sanguine expectation had been raised by the arrival of part of the loan at Zante, and that highly satisfactory arrangements (which are noticed) had been made for its ratification, and for securing the payment of the interest. The writer says, "We shall soon send you produce on account of the interest of the loan."

The accounts from all parts of the Morea are of the consolatory description. All the dissentions seem ending in concord, and in a general re-organization.

The Duke of York has issued a general order that the officers of the British army should no longer distribute Bibles, or collect subscriptions for Bible Societies.

The Times of the 24th, says it was current on Change, that a measure was about to be adopted by the British Cabinet, in relation to the new States of America, but it did not assume any definite shape. The belief, was, however, so general that it was of a nature to lead to the speedy acknowledgment of independence, that many very large purchases were effected in the securities of those countries, which in consequence underwent a material improvement in value.

LONDON, July 22.

A NEW COMPANY

A new company, to be called the "Canadian Company," is now being established, to possess a capital of 1,000,000l. in 10,000 shares of 100l. each. The Committee state, that a charter will be granted, and that the Government will sanction an application to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation. Several of the leading men in the Money Market have been consulted by Ministers on the subject, and they have given a favorable representation of the prospect of raising the desired amount in shares. The following

interests of the Company, or in extending the cultivation of articles of export, such as flax, hemp, tobacco, &c.

Great Britain and Algiers.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH

On Monday the Cambrian 18, Capt. G W Hamilton, K B arrived from the Mediterranean station. The intelligence of most prominent interest from that quarter is what relates to the dispute with Algiers. The letter which we subjoin upon this subject, is in tenor the same as several others with which we have been favored:

Off Algiers, May 28, 1824.

"The present captious war with the Dey of Algiers (for such it is considered here) is, I perceive by the papers, yet misunderstood. It is stated in one of the articles for the Dey's signature, as an apology for the outrage said to have been committed in breaking open the Consul's house, (which the Dey positively denies, and declares that his [Mr. M'Donald's] own clerk opened the door, and told the soldiers to go in) for the future, the flag should be hoisted on the town house as well as the country one. To this demand the Dey remonstrated, inasmuch as it would become a question of religion among his subjects; consequently, he could not answer for the safety of the Consul, if it was hoisted. This he stated himself, in a letter to Lord Exmouth; at the same time he agreed to sign the whole of the articles presented, and denied any objection having been made to Lord Exmouth's treaty; but he could not, after the repeated ill treatments he had experienced from Mr. M'Donald, allow him to return; but any person beside, "a child," he will respect, that England may send. This is the absurd contention to cause another bombardment. Further, there is no objection whatever to our officers wearing their swords in the Dey's presence; for the Admiral, Sir Harry Neale, and his Captain, Sir Charles Burrard, a Lieutenant, and two Midshipmen, waited on the Dey, with their swords on: and so little did the Dey think his objection to Mr M'Donald would be considered of any consequence, that he himself arranged the different salutes, as a proof of his friendly disposition; but when the proposal was made for the Consul to land again, and insisted on as a *sine qua non*, the Dey broke in a passion, and thus ended the interview and negociation. There is much expected from the bombs; but we ought to expect more from the disposition of his Janissaries; for if they do not cut off his head, they will laugh at our bombs. Since Lord Exmouth was here, they have strengthened those weak points his Lordship discovered, with three additional batteries, each two tier—on the lower 18 guns, and on the upper 16. It is not supposed the

than the individual opinion of most of our readers, & we do not, therefore, obtrude it upon them further than now to say, that every thing we see confirms our belief that the nomination by Republican Members of Congress will receive a decidedly larger number of votes of the Electors, than any other, if it do not receive a majority of the whole number.

The calculations of a correspondent, in a preceding column, are not too favorable, we should think, to Mr. Crawford.

An intelligent gentleman, in a Northern city, who has just returned home from an excursion Eastward, writes to the Editors thus: "In Connecticut, Mr. Crawford is gaining friends every day, as well as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and I shall not be surprised if all of them give their votes for the Democratic Candidate." The writer of this is not, that we know, favorable to the claims of Mr. Crawford.

A letter, dated the 21st of August, from one of the most intelligent gentlemen living in the most populous part of the State of North Carolina, gives the strongest assurances that the Electoral Ticket, nominated by the Republican Members of the Legislature, will prevail by a decided majority. He adds, that the new Members of the Legislature, whose election is just over, are almost to a man in favor of Mr. Crawford.—This information may be entirely relied upon.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FROM A CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.

From present appearances, viewed with candor, and warranted by circumstances of recent occurrence, and information from all quarters, derived from the most unquestionable sources, the following statement approximates more nearly the true state of things, in regard to the Presidential Election, than any other I have seen, and is submitted to the intelligent and unprejudiced of all parties.

CRAWFORD.		JACKSON.		
	Highest	*Lowest.*	*Highest*	*Lowest.*
Maine	3	Pennsylvania	28	28
R Island	4	Maryland	6	4
N York	35	36 S. Carolina	11	11
Delaware	3	3 Alabama	5	5
Maryland	7	Mississippi	3	3
Virginia	24	24 Louisiana	5	5
N. Carol.	15	15 Tennessee	11	11
Georgia	9		—	—
	—		69	67
	96	87		

ADAMS			CLAY.	
	Highest.	*Lowest.*		
Maine	9	6	Ohio	16
N. Hampshire	8	8	Kentucky	14
Massachusetts	15	15	Indiana	5
Vermont	7	7	Illinois	3
Connecticut	8	8	Missouri	3
Rhode Island	4			—
New Jersey	8	8		41
Maryland	7	5		
	—	—		
	65	57		

From this view it will be seen that Mr. Crawford's *lowest* vote will exceed any other candidate's *highest* vote by 18 votes, and will consequently give him additional

not amount to more than one half if so much, as that during the last year, their receipts were far greater than at present. Friend Cropper, of Liverpool, did, indeed, by a most fallacious statement, last year, induce the planters to believe that the supply would not be equal to the demand, and, for a few months the effect was his receiving large consignments, the thing he wanted; but the bubble soon burst, and now, it seems, that new rivals, in the cultivation of cotton, have started up in the independent colonies of South America, and of Mexico. Several cargoes of the article, from Santa Martha and Carthagena, have been imported into Philadelphia, and sold at 17 cents. It was eagerly purchased by the spinners, being soft and silky, and the staple as long and as fine as that of the best Sea Island. The Spanish colonies are our rivals at home; a more distant, but not less formidable, competitor in the European market, is that extraordinary person, the Pasha of Egypt, samples of whose cotton have been received in the United States, and who, having the power, will doubtless accomplish that which he has declared he would do, "cover the earth with the cotton plant, from Cairo to the cataracts of the Nile." His first shipment, of several hundred bales, was, a short time since, stated by a Manchester commission house, to their correspondent in Philadelphia, to have arrived in England.*

American Farmer.

* *From the Boston Daily Advertiser, of April 22, 1824.*

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

At a public sale of cotton, on the first week in March, 358 bales Egyptian sold at 10¾d. and 3 of the new crop at 12½d; 90 bales Maltese at 8¾d to 8¾d. The sales of American cotton the same week were 355 bales. Orleans 9 a 11¼d. 1,950 Boweds, 7½ a 9½d. 235 Tennessee and Alabamas, 7¾d a 8¼d. 259 sea Islands, 13 a 19d.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house, dated Liverpool, 29th November, 1823.

We much fear the United States will shortly experience, from Egypt, serious opposition in supplying the world with cotton. The Pasha of the district whence some was brought last year, has turned his attention, and that of his people, so seriously to it, that, from 60 to 70,000 bales are expected from there this year. A vessel with 950 bales arrived here a day or two ago. It sells at from 11d to 11¼d per wt. and will, of course, greatly interfere with very low Sea Island, and the finest qualities from New Orleans. We do not know the expense at which this cotton is produced, but, aware of the extent of the population of Egypt, and of the extreme poverty of the people, if it should be found profitable, it may be carried to any extent of cultivation

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Boiling Anthony. Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper.	Dennis L Dent.
John T. Graves	Felix G Hay
William C Lyman.	John H Pope.
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FOREIGN.

Latest from England.

The packet ship *Corinthian*, Captain Davis, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. The C. left Liverpool on the 26th July—by her the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 24th, and the latter to the 26th of July, both inclusive. The Editor is also indebted to the politeness of Capt. Davis for files of the latest London and Liverpool papers.

The London papers contain very satisfactory intelligence from various parts of Greece.

A letter from Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek president, to John Bowen, Esq. dated Missolonghi, June 5, states that the Greeks were no longer in alarm from the extensive preparations of the Turks, all the attempts on the north having failed, and little danger being apprehended on the south from the Egyptian forces. The whole body ed June 2, states that the most sanguine expectation had been raised by the arrival of part of the loan at Zante, and that highly satisfactory arrangements (which are noticed) had been made for its ratification, and for securing the payment of the interest. The writer says, "We shall soon send you produce on account of the interest of the loan."

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1. To purchase portions of the Crown and Clergy reserves.

2. To give immediate employment to emigrants on their arrival in Canada.

3. To prepare, by clearing the lands and by building houses, &c. for the settlement of persons and families to whom the lands may be sold or let, as may be agreed on.

4. To make advances of capital, in small sums (under superintendence, at the legal rate of interest in the colony, which is six per cent.) to such settlers on the lands of the Company, as may require it, withholding the titles till the advances are repaid, as well as the price of the lands.

5. To give in this country, to persons intending to emigrate, information regarding the lands of the Company, and to facilitate the transmission of their funds, but not to interfere with the conveyance of emigrants.

6 To promote the general improvement of the colony; whether it be in making inland communications, connected with the lands and

The Dey declares, that, if we bombard the town, he will send all the inhabitants out of it, and hold out to the last!' We fully expect, however, that, as soon as the other bombs arrive from England, (The Terror, Capt. Arbuthnott, is arrived,) we shall begin to bombard. The Naiad is blockading Bona; the Ranger blockading Oran; the Active and Glasgow blockading Algiers, the Revenge is at Malta; the Sybille, at Smyrna; the Eurydice on its passage to Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa, the Hinde is gone up to Alexandria; the Pandora and Alacrity are employed in conveying between Malta and Gibraltar. The Terror is gone to Gibraltar.

We have not ventured to offer to our readers any calculations of probabilities in regard to the result of the pending election of President and Vice President of the U. States. We have our opinion on the subject, it is true, which is worth no more

part of the State of North Carolina, gives the strongest assurances that the Electoral Tickets nominated by the Republican Members of the Legislature, will prevail by a decided majority. He adds, that the new Members of the Legislature, whose election is just over, are almost to a man in favor of Mr. Crawford.—This information may be entirely relied upon.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

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From this view it will be seen that Mr. Crawford's *lowest* vote will exceed any other candidate's *highest* vote by 18 votes, and will consequently give him additional claims on the House of Representatives, should the election unfortunately go there. It will also be seen that the electors of Mr. Clay can save us from this alternative, by throwing their weight into the scale of Mr. Crawford, *which they cannot do by giving their votes to any other candidate.* It is further evident that Pennsylvania, the *backbone* of the nation, with New Jersey, and any *one* of the New England states, save Rhode Island, can, without the aid of Mr. Clay's friends, elect Mr. Crawford; whereas, it would require all the states friendly to Mr. Adams to elect Gen. Jackson, or all the states friendly to Gen. Jackson to elect Mr. Adams.

I forbear saying any thing on the probable result of an election by the House of Representatives, because I rely on the good sense of the nation to avert an event so fraught with danger.

CORRECTOR.

A Warning Voice.

The Planters of South Carolina and Georgia ought to reflect upon the fact, that, twelve years since, when their export of cotton did

ed States, and who, having the power, will doubtless accomplish that which he has declared he would do, "cover the earth with the cotton plant, from Cairo to the cataracts of the Nile." His first shipment, of several hundred bales, was, a short time since, stated by a Manchester commission house, to their correspondent in Philadelphia, to have arrived in England.—*American Farmer.*

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From the Boston Commercial Gaz.

It is rumored in our circles, that the Minister of his CHRISTIAN MAJESTY has received orders not to extend any civility to the MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, now in this country; it is also stated, that the French and English Consuls, in Boston, have not paid their respects to the MARQUIS. The latter part of the story we believe to be true; we have the honor of knowing these public functionaries, and have a high respect for both gentlemen, for their intelligence, urbanity, and courtesy, and fully believe that political, and not personal reasons, influence their conduct. We are not surprised at the fact, that such a man as the Marquis de Lafayette should be marked with the neglect of crowned heads, and even treated with rancour by the Agents of the little Principalities of Germany. The latter cannot but remember, with shame and hatred, when England hunkstered at their shambles of human life," for myrmidons to conquer us, and take our heritage as the reward for their *humane* labors. To France, as a nation, and to Louis

18th. We owe much: and if, to-morrow, a descendant of that monarch should be exiled to our land, he would be received with every mark of affection and gratitude; and if we did not sing pæans, we should give him protection and honorable support. *America* will not forget all her once pleasant feelings at any little restlessness of France, for she has suffered enough to be pardoned for a few slight suspicions—but she need not fear us, for we are farther removed from the Jacobin fury of the Robespierres and the Marats, than from the mild reigns of Henry the 4th and Louis the 18th. All our enmity with Great Britain has long since been forgotten—and even the revolutionary soldier, as he shows his scars to Lafayette to remind him that they had once fought together, is now removed at an infinite distance above hatred and vengeance, having forgotten or forgiven, in our posterity, all he ever suffered.

Movements of Lafayette.

We have copied at large the account of the reception of the Nation's Guest at Boston, with which we hope our readers will all be delighted In addition to the particulars given by the Boston paper, a letter to the Editors of the New York Statesman gives a lively description of the scene The following passage, from that letter, gives a striking view of the *tout ensemble* of the scene.—*Nat. Int.*

"The enthusiasm expressed by the immense concourse at the moment of the General's entering Boston, was greater than I have ever witnessed. Some leapt up, clapping their hands in an ecstacy of joy and others burst into tears. My sensations were such as had never before been experienced It seemed more like a dream of romance than a reality. From a window we looked down upon the multitude extending along the road as far as the eye could reach all intent on expressing their respect and gratitude to a public benefactor. The remembrance of his achievements—of his eminent services—of his devotion to the cause of liberty—and of the vicissitudes of fortune in his eventful life rushed upon the mind, and gave effect to the burst of enthusiasm and admiration, from a free, enlightened and grateful people A higher or a holier compliment was never perhaps paid, to any man in any age."

Several affecting incidents of the day are mentioned in the letter among which is the following:

"A LAFAYETTE passed the house of the late JOHN HANCOCK the May or said to him There is the widow of your deceased friend.' He immediately caught her eye and in the most enthusiastic manner pressed his hand upon his heart She burst in, to tears and exclaimed 'I have now lived long enough.'"

It is computed that from seventy to an hundred thousand persons witnessed the entry of the General into the City of Boston

Were we to copy all of the details which the papers furnish us, of the welcomes given and the honors paid to General Lafayette, wherever he moves, we should have room for nothing else We must content ourselves with copying those which are the most striking. We have before us long & interesting account of his reception at New London, in the state of Connecticut, and Providence, misses arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, and holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which (as the General proceeded up the avenue, supported by the Governor's Aids,) they strewed in his path, at the same time waving their white handkerchiefs

"On reaching the landing of the stairs, the General turned toward the multitude, and at the same moment, the veteran Captain Stephen Olney (who served under the General repeatedly, and was the first to force the enemy's work at Yorktown in which he was seconded at another point, almost simultaneously, by Lafayette) approached the General who instantly recognized his old companion in arms and embraced and kissed him in the most earnest and affectionate manner. A thrill went thro' the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then uttered in a manner tempered by the scene evinced the deep feeling and proud association it had excited."

Religion in America.

Another new work on North America has appeared—the "Letters of Adam Hodgson," in two volumes. Mr. Hodgson, the Scotchman informs us, is a respectable Liverpool merchant, who unites philanthropy and literature with business. He was sixteen months in America, and in that period travelled 8000 miles, partly through districts never traversed before by an English traveller. Being a zealous Englishman, (the same journal continues) and a zealous pious Episcopalian, the very favorable account he gives of the religious, moral and political state of the North American Republic, will help to cure the Tories and High Churchmen of England of some of their prejudices. Though starting from a different point, and seeing, we may add, through a different medium, his conclusions correspond very closely with those of Mr. Duncan, whose work he repeatedly refers to in terms of praise. The statements of these two travellers, who are both men of sound understanding, and acutely sensitive as to every thing affecting Christianity, must, in our opinion, be held completely conclusive respecting the state of morals and religion in the United States. It is gratifying, indeed, to find that, while wordly minded persons, who identify Christianity with fat benefices, sinecures, & antiquated forms, affect to see nothing in America but moral darkness and disorder, men of true seriousness and piety candidly declare that religion is in a more flourishing condition in that country, where there are neither tithes nor test acts, than in England, where it is "part and parcel" of the law of the land.

London Examiner

[Communications]

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

A writer over the signature of "Aristides," has been labouring hard in the three last numbers of the "News," to impress upon the minds of the people, that General Jackson cannot under any circumstances be elected President; and that it is the intention of the General, and likewise of his friends, to transfer any interest obtained by the aid of his

cussion. They have waged a war against the rights of the people, and their motto is, "Shut your mouths, we hear no arguments, we give no quarter—Mr. Crawford has been nominated, and you the people have nothing to do with the matter, for if you say one word against Mr. Crawford, or against the caucus, we shall put you down as an enemy to republicanism, a federalist, an apostate, an ultra, a prodigal, a jackass, a jackanapes, a ninecompoop, a Tom Noddle, a jack-a-dandy, and other hard and frightful names; so beware, *King Caucus has sworn it, and he must be obeyed.*" I am one of the people, I disregard the threats of intriguers, office hunters, radicals, and caucusites; therefore what I know to be true, that will I declare, and have the boldness to publish.

Now it is a matter beyond all dispute, that General Jackson is at this time the most prominent candidate for the Presidency; the people are in his favor, he is emphatically the people's candidate, they brought him out, and they will support him, unaided by governmental influence, unsupported by a caucus nomination, he stands before the people in the plain unsophisticated character of a patriot and a statesman, a man above any influence other than that which springs from an honest and correct source. The great republican state of Pennsylvania with her 160 000 voters proclaim him the man of her choice. And notwithstanding a *caucus of a few radical friends* of Mr. Crawford convened at Harrisburg, consisting of only 33 delegates, one half from the city and county of Philadelphia, have proceeded to nominate him as the "national candidate", yet the friends of General Jackson boldly assert, that the Jackson ticket will succeed by a majority of 90 000 Information from North Carolina, which can be relied on, assures us that the Jackson ticket will prevail in that state by an overwhelming majority. So. Carolina is steadfast and immoveable. Alabama is decided, although the Jackson ticket has to contend against the Crawford and Adams tickets. Louisiana has by the recent election for members to the legislature, spoken in a voice that cannot be misunderstood—"*Jackson is our man*" Every information received from Mississippi is favourable to the cause of the *people* and *Jackson*. Tennessee will march boldly out for her favorite, and crush in pieces the idols of intriguers and factionists; she is firm in the faith, her creed has always been orthodox, her voice has been unanimous in favor of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe: she hesitates not in her choice at present Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New-Jersey, Maryland and even old Virginia, are contending warmly for "Old Hickory" against the interests of Crawford, Clay, and Adams;—they are like the rest of the friends of Jackson in other places, they old no parley, they go for Jackson, and will not allow any compromise. Why should the friends of Jackson compromise? The man they support at this time is by far the most promising, he is propelled forward by the spontaneous acclamation of a brave, generous, and grateful people; then why should Jackson and his friends give up his prospects, and join the weaker party; this would augur more of weakness and pusillanimity than I am willing to admit. Look

build up on its ruins a new system; hence that assumed name of Radicals—hence their abandonment of the republican party. They are for a new order of things—they can expect nothing from the republican party, and such is the restlessness of their dispositions, that the ambitious leaders of the party had rather "Reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven." Thanks to the sound discretion of the democratic party, the "Radical Chief" cannot be elected. But four states will support him by their electors. Yes, fellow citizens, I assert positively, that Mr Crawford cannot be elected President of the United States, and you will be called upon shortly to decide, which of the other three candidates you will prefer to rule over you. Your choice will unquestionably be made from the two most prominent, to wit. Jackson and Adams; and between these I trust you will not hesitate, you will come out boldly and support the "Hero of Orleans," the second Washington of the country, the man who so justly merited to wear the sword and handle the pistols used by his great prototype in our revolutionary struggle, and by so doing you will convince the great "King Caucus," and his 6 Radicals, that they are but a small portion of this republican community. March forward boldly like honest and independent freemen, determined to defend and maintain our dear bought privileges.—"Be just, and fear not."

A JEFFERSONIAN.

[NO. 1.]

To the People of Georgia.

We earnestly solicit your candid attention, Fellow Citizens, a few moments, while we hold up to your view, and expose to the "hiss of public scorn" the shallow schemes, the stale tricks, the "under covert and convenient seeming" of an ignorant and jesuitical demagogue who has recently addressed you in "The News" over the signature of "Aristides," who has with some cunning labored through ten columns of that paper, to convince you that it is your bounden duty to give William H. Crawford your undivided support for the office of President of the United States, that none but republicans of 1800 support him, and that none but "Old federalists" and "New republicans," oppose him.

Commencing his address in the usual cant of the radical school, about "The exercise of powers implied and not expressed;—splendid "national designs;—the fostering "of one branch of National industry "and neglecting another;—a large "military establishment in time of "peace;—lavish expenditures for "governmental display, and a na"tional debt a national blessing." Aristides invites your attention to what *he* calls the leading doctrines of the old school republicans. "These doctrines" he avers "are those on "which Mr. Jefferson founded his "administration, and comprehend, "1st, an adherence to the *expressed* "authorities of the constitution;—"2d, a liberal and uniform policy to "every branch of national industry "—avoiding arbitrary and monopo"lysing duties;—3d, an economical "disbursement of national funds for "the purpose of avoiding national "taxes or national debt;—4th, a pro"portionate exercise of state and "federal rights to balance the pow-

and safety abroad;—a jealous *care of the right of election by the people*, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided;—*absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics*, from which is no appeal but to force, the *vital principle* and *immediate parent of despotism*. A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moment of War, till regulars may relieve them;—The supremacy of the civil over the military authority;—economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith: encouragement of agriculture and of commerce its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason;—Freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of the person under the protection of the Habeas Corpus; & trial by juries impartially selected." "These principles," says Mr. Jefferson, "form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civick instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust"—And upon this touchstone, Fellow Citizens, let us try the Radicals and their leader before we trust them: Did they render "*Equal and exact justice to all men*" in their various attempts to undermine the administration of Mr. Monroe? Did they render "Equal and exact justice to all men" when they attempted to swindle that good man, that able statesman, that devoted patriot, of his well earned fame, by first worming themselves into his confidence and then "*purloining*" his private letters to be used, so they vainly hoped, as the instruments of his destruction? or did they render "Equal and exact justice to all men" when they rudely assailed the Hero of Orleans, and foolishly attempted to snatch from his brow the laurels which his valor had won? Have they not instead of conforming themselves to this great first principle of Mr. Jefferson, thrown out the vilest insinuations, fabricated and circulated far and wide, the most groundless slanders, the most infamous calumnies, against Mr. Monroe, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. John Q. Adams and their friends? Have they not said of Mr. Monroe, "*He has sown discord among the American people.*" "The appointment of federalists to office, the appointment of men destitute of talents, character and political integrity, has taken from him the confidence of Jefferson and Madison and of all the *pure, disinterested*, and *undeviating* democrats of the country"?—Have they not among a vast number of groundless charges, reproached Mr. Adams with the enormous crime of being the son of his father, and of having "*no beard*"? Without the shadow of proof, they have charged him with exerting "his great talents in endeavours to change the constitution and the public institutions of the country" "and with being

...thropy and literature with business. He was sixteen months in America, and in that period travelled 8000 miles, partly through districts never traversed before by an English traveller. Being a zealous Englishman, (the same journal continues) and a zealous pious Episcopalian, the very favorable account he gives of the religious, moral and political state of the North American Republic, will help to cure the Tories and High Churchmen of England of some of their prejudices. Though starting from a different point, and seeing, we may add, through a different medium, his conclusions correspond very closely with those of Mr. Dunlap, whose work he repeatedly refers to in terms of praise. The statements of these two travellers, who are both men of sound understanding, and acutely sensitive as to every thing affecting Christianity, must, in our opinion, be held completely conclusive respecting the state of morals and religion in the United States. It is gratifying, indeed, to find that, while wordly minded persons, who identify Christianity with fat benefices, sinecures, & antiquated forms, affect to see nothing in America but moral darkness and disorder, men of true seriousness and piety candidly declare that religion is in a more flourishing condition in that country, where there are neither tithes nor test acts, than in England, where it is, "part and parcel" of the law of the land.

London Examiner

[Communications]

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

A writer over the signature of "Aristides," has been labouring hard in the three last numbers of the "News," to impress upon the minds of the people, that General Jackson cannot under any circumstances be elected President; and that it is the intention of the General, and likewise of his friends, to transfer any interest obtained by the aid of his name to Mr. Adams, for the purpose of defeating the election of Mr. Crawford. It is further stated, not only by the writer in the "News," but by several others, that Mr. Crawford is the only one among the whole number of candidates, whose prospect of election is in any way certain, that he is supported by the real republican party of the Union, and that his nomination by the caucus has made it imperative upon the republicans to support him, he being, as they state, the "national candidate." Now any man who will take the trouble to examine for himself, and who has been an attentive observer of passing events, must at once say that not one of these statements can be supported from the information and facts before him, unless he reads no other paper but the "News." It appears to be the determination of the Crawford party, to break down every man who will not bow down and worship at the shrine of radicalism. Every engine that falsehood and ingenuity can invent, is actively made use of to drown and stifle enquiry and discussion. The Radical press of Pennsylvania with her 160,000 voters proclaim him the man of her choice. And notwithstanding a *caucus of a few radical friends* of Mr Crawford convened at Harrisburg, consisting of only 83 delegates, one half from the city and county of Philadelphia, have proceeded to nominate him as the "national candidate"; yet the friends of General Jackson boldly assert, that the Jackson ticket will succeed by a majority of 90 000 Information from North Carolina, which can be relied on, assures us that the Jackson ticket will prevail in that state by an overwhelming majority. So, Carolina is steadfast and immoveable. Alabama is decided, although the Jackson ticket has to contend against the Crawford and Adams tickets. Louisiana has by the recent election for members to the legislature, spoken in a voice that cannot be misunderstood—"*Jackson is our man*" Every information received from Mississippi is favourable to the cause of the *people* and *Jackson*. Tennessee will march boldly out for her favorite, and crush in pieces the idols of intriguers and factionists; she is firm in the faith, her creed has always been orthodox, her voice has been unanimous in favor of Jefferson, Madison, and *Monroe*: she hesitates not in her choice at present Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New-Jersey, Maryland and even old Virginia, are contending warmly for "Old Hickory" against the interests of Crawford, Clay, and Adams:—they are like the rest of the friends of Jackson in other places, they old no parley, they go for Jackson, and will not allow any compromise. Why should the friends of Jackson compromise? The man they support at this time is by far the most promising, he is propelled forward by the spontaneous acclamation of a brave, generous, and grateful people; then why should Jackson and his friends give up his prospects, and join the weaker party; this would augur more of weakness and pusillanimity than I am willing to admit. I ask you to look at the friends of Jackson, Do you think they are made of transferable stock? Do you think they will barter their rights for a "mess of pottage"? No—believe it not; it is the electioneering tale of designing men, men who have left the great republican party, have assumed the name of *Radicals*, have bowed down, and are now worshipping strange Gods. Let us, my fellow citizens, hope and pray that they may "*turn from the errors of their ways*," return and join the standard of republicanism, and once more fight under the banners of the people.

The radical party who to a man support Mr. Crawford, are a restless minority; they have been endeavouring to undermine the administration of our venerable and worthy President. Scarcely a measure proposed by him, for the advancement of our interest as a nation, but what has met with, if not an open, a secret opposition. Their sole object has been to render the administration of Mr. Monroe unpopular with the people, and to ...termined to defend and maintain our dear bought privileges.—"Be just, and fear not"

A JEFFERSONIAN.

[NO. 1.]

To the People of Georgia.

We earnestly solicit your candid attention, Fellow Citizens, a few moments, while we hold up to your view, and expose to the "hiss of public scorn" the shallow schemes, the stale tricks, the "under covert and convenient seeming" of an ignorant and jesuitical demagogue who has recently addressed you in "The News" over the signature of "Aristides," who has with some cunning labored through ten columns of that paper, to convince you that it is your bounden duty to give William H. Crawford your undivided support for the office of President of the United States, that none but republicans of 1800 support him, and that none but "Old federalists" and "New republicans," oppose him.

Commencing his address in the usual cant of the radical school, about "The exercise of powers implied and not expressed;—splendid "national designs;—the fostering "of one branch of National industry "and neglecting another;—a large "military establishment in time of "peace;—lavish expenditures for "governmental display, and a na"tional debt a national blessing," Aristides invites your attention to what *he* calls the leading doctrines of the old school republicans. "These doctrines" he avers "are those on "which Mr. Jefferson founded his "administration, and comprehend, "1st, an adherence to the *expressed* "authorities of the constitution;—"2d, a liberal and uniform policy to "every branch of national industry "—avoiding arbitrary and monopo"lysing duties;—3d, an economical "disbursement of national funds for "the purpose of avoiding national "taxes or national debt;—4th, a pro"portionate exercise of state and "federal rights to balance the pow"ers of government, and give each "its due weight and authority, with"out recourse to strained construe"tion or violent implication." By comparing these with the true doctrines by which Mr. Jefferson shaped his administration, you will, at once, discover that Aristides after the fashion of Jonathan Russell, has suppressed most of the leading principles of Mr. Jefferson, garbled others and interpolated some not avowed by him. Mr. Jefferson considered the following as the "*essential principles* of our government," to wit:—"*Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;*—peace, commerce & honest friendship with all Nations, entangling alliances with none: The support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;—the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home ...their attachment; they should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civick instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust."—And upon this touchstone, Fellow Citizens, let us try the Radicals and their leader before we trust them: Did they render "*Equal and exact justice to all men*" in their various attempts to undermine the administration of Mr. Monroe? Did they render "Equal and exact justice to all men" when they attempted to swindle that good man, that able statesman, that devoted patriot, of his well earned fame, by first worming themselves into his confidence and then "*purloining*" his private letters to be used, as they vainly hoped, as the instruments of his destruction? or did they render "Equal and exact justice to all men" when they rudely assailed the Hero of Orleans, and foolishly attempted to snatch from his brow the laurels which his valor had won? Have they not instead of conforming themselves to this great first principle of Mr. Jefferson, thrown out the vilest insinuations, fabricated and circulated far and wide, the most groundless slanders, the most infamous calumnies, against Mr. Monroe, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. John Q. Adams and their friends? Have they not said of Mr. Monroe, "*He has sown discord among the American people.*" "The appointment of federalists to office, the appointment of men destitute of talents, character and political integrity, has taken from him the confidence of Jefferson and Madison and of all the *pure, disinterested*, and *undeviating* democrats of the country"?—Have they not among a vast number of groundless charges, reproached Mr. Adams with the enormous crime of being the son of his father, and of having "*no beard*"? Without the shadow of proof, they have charged him with exerting "his great talents in endeavours to change the constitution and the public institutions of the country":—and with being "the warm partizan of the establishment of a Monarchy in the United States."—Their charges against Mr. Calhoun have been equally numerous, equally ridiculous and equally false.—Have not the Radicals in this State, proscribed every individual opposed to Mr. Crawford? Have not known Republicans been branded by them with the epithet "*Apostate*," merely because they were opposed to Mr. Crawford? and have not known and acknowledged federalists, been not only called good republicans but supported by the Radicals for the first offices in the gift of the people, because they support W. H. Crawford? In fine, have not the Radicals in the mad career of their unholy ambition proclaimed it Treason against the interests of this State for any of its citizens to oppose the election of William H. Crawford?

Fellow Citizens, be candid, be jealous of your own rights, be just to yourselves and to your country, and let him among you that can, point to the time and place, when and where the Radicals have ...

...lafayette passed the house of the late John Hancock the Mayor said to him There sits the widow of your deceased friend.' He immediately caught her eye and in the most enthusiastic manner pressed his hand upon his heart She burst into tears and exclaimed 'I have now lived long enough.'"

It is computed that from seventy to an hundred thousand persons witnessed the entry of the General into the City of Boston

Were we to copy all of the details which the papers furnish us of the welcomes given and the honors paid to General Lafayette, wherever he move, we should have room for nothing else We must content ourselves with copying those which are the most striking. We have before us long & interesting account of his reception at New London, in the state of Connecticut, and Providence, in the State of Rhode Island where the gratulations were as heart felt, and the incidents as touching, as have occurred any where. The following at Providence, for instance, deserves to be quoted:

"As those in the rear of the procession descended Christian Hill, the forward view was uncommonly fine. The long procession extending to the bridge and there apparently lost in an immense sea of heads, and the reflection that the multitude who had assembled and the impulses which animated them, were all devoted to one man, and that man a private individual, a foreigner, coming among us with a claim upon our gratitude, which the intervention of forty years, instead of diminishing, seemed to have been collecting in one reservoir of feeling, was calculated to excite emotions which it is impossible to describe as to forget.

"On arriving in front of the State House the General alighted, and was received in a peculiar y interesting manner The poplar avenue leading to the building was lined on each side with nearly two hundred

fested, *"A jealous care of the right of election by the people.* Is the evidence of such manifestation to be found in their decided and vehement opposition to the law recommended by Governor Clark and brought before the legislature of our State, during its last session, giving the election of electors to the people? Upon that occasion whilst one cried in substance, *"save the people from themselves, their worst enemies,"* another of the Radicals, in the sincerity of his heeart, exclaimed in direct terms, *"Will gentlemen in their rage for improvement plunge us into absolute Democracy?* This was a state of things he did not wish to see. It did not suit our times. *That* government is best which is mixed—made up of *aristocracy, monarchy,* and *Democracy."* All must confess that this has "an awful squintiug at—" any thing save that jealous care of the right of election by the people, recommended by Mr. Jefferson. To me it looks very like an *"anti-republican tendency."* But let it stand, fellow citizens, as an "undisturbed monument of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it." Let us next go into the legislature of the State of New York, and there, instead of *"this jealous care of the right of election by the people,"* we shall find the friends of William H. Crawford fixed in the unalterable determination to wrest by the force of intrigue and management, this unalienable right from the hands of the people; there, as in our legislature, *"They feel power and forget right."* But you, fellow citizens, in common with your republican brethren in the State of New York and elsewhere, may derive consolation from the reflection that the day is fast approaching, is at hand when these "exclusive republicans" "will be humbled in the dust and ashes before the indignant frowns of an injured, insulted and offended people."

Furthermore have the friends of William H. Crawford ever manifested their *"Absolute acquiescence* in the decisions of the majority, *the vital principle of Republics"*? —If they have done so, tell us, fellow citizens, where the evidence of that manifestation may be found. We full well remember, as you all do, that during the last session of Congress a large and overwhelming majority of the members decided 181 against 66 not to go into Caucus; and notwithstanding that decision, a small minority, styling themselves "exclusive republicans," but in truth made up of "old federalists" and "patent republicans," did go into caucus, and did, in violation of the spirit of the constitution and in contempt of this first principle of Mr. Jefferson, assume to themselves the right of binding the majority.

Aristides having arranged the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson under four heads, and having taken care to suppress three of the most essential, proceeds in due form, to his first head, which we have shown to be interpolated, and which is denominated by him *"Constitutional Authorities."*—The scope of this head is to show or rather to assert (for in fact he deals but little in argument and holds in utter contempt every thing related to common sense) that the constitution ought to be strictly and litterally construed, and

tempt would have involved a complete digest of laws on every subject to which the constitution relates; accommodated too not only to the existing state of things but to all the possible changes which futurity may produce: For in every new application of a general power, the *particular powers* which are the means of attaining the object of the general power, must always necessarily vary with that object; and be often properly varied whilst the object remained the same"

Mr. Madison continues, "Had the constitution been silent on this head, there can be no doubt that all the particular powers requisite as means of executing the general powers, would have resulted to the Government by *unavoidable implication.* No axiom is more clearly established in law, or in reason, than that whenever the end is required the means are authorized; whenever a general power to do a thing is given, every particular power necessary for doing it, is included"—Chief Justice Marshall says, "This instrument (the Constitution of the U. States) contains an enumeration of powers expressly granted by the people to their government. It has been said that these powers ought to beconstrued strictly. But why ought they to be so construed? Is there one sentence in the constitution which gives countenance to this rule? In the last of the enumerated powers that which grants expressly, the means for carrying all others into execution, Congress is authorised "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for the purpose. But this limitation on the means which may be used, is not extended to the powers which are conferred; nor is there one sentence in the constitution which has been pointed out, or which we have been able to discover that prescribes this rule. We do not therefore think ourselves justified in adopting it."

The Chief Justice on another occasion in relation to the same subject, says "Whence arises the power to punish in cases not prescribed by the constitution? All admit that the government may legitimately, punish any violation of its laws; and yet this is not among the enumerated powers of Congress. Take for example "the power to establish post offices and post roads. This power is executed by the single act of making the establishment. But from this has been inferred the power and duty of carrying the mail along the post road, from one post office to another. And from this implied power has again been inferred the right to punish those who steal letters from the Post Office or rob the mail."—Congress has express power "to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court" and from that has been inferred the power to punish the crimes of stealing or falsifying the records of such tribunals and also to punish perjury committed there.—Congress has express power "to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections & repel invasions"—But supposing the Militia like the spirits *called* thing on the subject, that Congress has no express power to charter a bank, consequently William H. Crawford has advocated and voted for "the exercise of powers implied and not expressed" *ergo* he is an "old federalist associated with new republicans." W. X. & Y.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1824.

THE EDITOR OF THE "NEWS."

In these times of great political excitement, the editor of a newspaper has many hardships to encounter, and many difficulties to surmount. He finds himself frequently in the midst of contrary elements, which push him on in every direction, without seeing a safe harbour before him where he can shelter himself from the dangers that surround him. If he follows one political current impediments rise magically in his course; and he is obliged to use force to clear his way. If he attempts to follow alternatively all the currents, no happy termination of his voyage can be expected—he is tossed about till he is exhausted, and sinks, oft to rise no more. The safest course, therefore, which an editor ought to pursue, is one of independence:—to disregard all selfish motives; to have in view but one object,—the interest of his country,—and to sacrifice all other considerations, when that interest is in any way involved. He must be deaf to the clamours of factions; he must steadily support the system of government which has rendered his country great and happy, and the political principles which have made the people free and independent. He must boldly oppose factions and factionists, and unmask designing & hypocritical men, that the people, collectively, who are the judges in the last resort, might pass sentence of condemnation against the guilty. The editor of a newspaper forfeits the confidence of his subscribers, if he publishes what he thinks is not true; and he violates the contract he has made with them, if he lets party feelings, or an unpardonable zeal for the interest of private individuals, warp his better judgment, and lead him to sacrifice the general welfare for the gratification of witnessing the rise of a faction, and of satisfying an inordinate appetite for wealth and distinction.

The Editor of the "News," for these five years past, has endeavoured to render his paper useful and interesting. He has recorded with impartiality the passing events; he has ever published only such articles which he conscientiously believed to be true, and he has always abstained from inserting in his paper those things which he verily believed were false. More could not be expected from him—more cannot be required from him. In the political department of his paper, he has been independent, and fearless of consequences. When he took upon himself the arduous, and unthankfully rewarded, labours of an editor, he made known to the public, that his political principles were democratic, and that from conviction of their salutary effect in this country, none other would be supported by him. He has from time to time, in his editorial manners, communicated his sentiments with regard to the political principles which actuated those that had been at the head of the government at different periods. He has repeatedly said, that he firmly believed a democratic administration was best calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and that any other would prove their ruin in the course of time, by the changes it would operate. Consistently with these sentiments, he has avowed a partiality for one of the candidates for the presidency, because he believes that the country will be governed by a democratic administration, and that a barrier will be raised against the introduction in our public institutions, of those pernicious principles which latterly some individuals, under the assumed title of *The People's Friends*, have endeavored to substitute for those hitherto followed in the national councils. He has honestly advocated the claims of this candidate; he never spoke in harsh terms of the other candidates, except as public officers, and when he really believed their public conduct deserved censure. In short, the Editor, in writing and publishing his sentiments, did not exercise a greater privilege than what the laws ensure to him as well as to any other citizen. If he has infringed this privilege, he is amenable to the laws: but if he has exercised only a common right, *who dares to condemn him?* His press has been open to all parties; communications, when couched in admissible language, have readily found a place in the columns of the News; but with respect to selections from other papers, the Editor must be uncontrollable, if he wishes to render full justice to all his subscribers

It must be confessed, that editors frequently increase political excitement instead of mitigating it, and that they are sometimes the

of ours. *And as they do not spare the RADICALS, they cannot assuredly expect that they will be spared.*

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to those persons who have heretofore given him their encouragement and patronage, and informs them that he has returned, and now occupies his former stand fronting the Court-House, where he has again opened a

HOUSE OF

Entertainment.

He trusts that his experience in the business, will be sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that those who favor him with a call, will be politely and attentively accommodated; he invites his old friends once more to favor him with their custom, and assures them and the public, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to afford them every comfort and convenience in his power.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1824.—38 6t

N. B. Any person wanting to hire horses and gigs, can be accommodated by the subscriber. S. B. H.

Administrators' Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in November next, at the Court House of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of ordinary,

Two Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Mary Holmes, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—12 months credit the purchaser giving bond and approved ecurity, and the property not to be removed before the conditions are complied with

Wm. Holmes, adm'r.

September 17, 1824 tf.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 22d of October next, at the late residence of Joshua Render, deceased, on Clark's creek, in this county, all the personal property of said deceased, except the negroes, and consisting of

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gear, one ox cart, three yoke of oxen, one gig and harness, one cotton gin, some valuable horses, among which are several fine brood mares, cattle, sheep, and hogs, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, all the fodder, oats, &c. a quantity of excellent wheat, and the crop of cotton.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the property is delivered; the cotton is excepted from these terms, for which the credit will be only to the first of January, 1825.

At the same time and place the

Plantation will be sold,

consisting of about 828 acres of land, in excellent repairs, with a dwelling house, gin house, and other necessary out-houses; for which a credit will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render, adm'r.

With the will annexed.

NEW

AND ENLARGED EDITION

OF THE

Georgia Justice.

IN THE PRESS,

AND will be published in October or November next at the Recorder Office, a new and enlarged edition of the Georgia Justice. The improvements in this very useful book are briefly noticed in the following extracts from the Preface to the new edition:

"Several years have elapsed since the publication of the Georgia Justice, during which time there has been additional legislation upon many of the subjects contained in it. In the present edition, such alterations as were rendered necessary by subsequent enactments, have been made; the additional matter incorporated, and several omissions in the original work supplied.

"Mr. Prince's Digest being now in general use, references thereto have been substituted for those which were heretofore made to Marbury & Crawford's & Clayton's Digests, and the annual pamphlets containing the laws of the state. A copious index has also been furnished, and the work is submitted to the public, under a belief, that its acknowledged utility will be found to be increased by the foregoing circumstances."

☞ The price of the book, neatly bound in calf, will be *Five Dollars*, payable on delivery. Any person paying for twenty copies will be entitled to twenty-two, and in that proportion for a smaller number. Subscription papers will be furnished to gentlemen who may be willing to take charge of them.

*** *The different newspapers in this State, will please give the first going an insertion.*

Milledgeville, August 30.

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

next go into the legislature of the State of New York, and there, instead of "this *jealous* care of the *right of election by the people*," we shall find the friends of William H. Crawford fixed in the unalterable determination to wrest by the force of intrigue and management, this unalienable right from the hands of the people; there, as in our legislature, "*They feel power and forget right*." But you, fellow citizens, in common with your republican brethren in the State of New York and elsewhere, may derive consolation from the reflection that the day is fast approaching, is at hand when these "exclusive republicans" "will be humbled in the dust and ashes before the indignant frowns of an injured, insulted and offended people."

Furthermore have the friends of William H. Crawford ever manifested their "*Absolute acquiescence* in the decisions of the majority, *the vital principle of* Republics"? —If they have done so, tell us, fellow citizens, where the evidence of that manifestation may be found. We full well remember, as you all do, that during the last session of Congress a large and overwhelming majority of the members decided 181 against 66 not to go into Caucus; and notwithstanding that decision, a small minority, styling themselves "exclusive republicans," but in truth made up of "old federalists" and "patent republicans," did go into caucus, and did, in violation of the spirit of the constitution and in contempt of this first principle of Mr. Jefferson, assume to themselves the right of binding the majority.

Aristides having arranged the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson under four heads, and having taken care to suppress three of the most essential, proceeds in due form, to his first head, which we have shown to be interpolated, and which is denominated by him "*Constitutional Authorities*."—The scope of this head is to show or rather to assert (for in fact he deals but little in argument and holds in utter contempt every thing related to common sense) that the constitution ought to be strictly and litterally construed, and that members of Congress, Judges of Courts, and the President of the United States, should exercise no power by implication.—It is proper here to remark that all the idle declamation in daily use against the exercise of implied powers, is nothing new; it commenced before the constitution went in operation, and seems to have descended lineally, like an "*Heir Loom*" from father to son, down to the present generation of demagogues.

We will now proceed to show to your full satisfaction and we trust, to the shame and utter confusion of Aristides, that from the very commencement of the Government implied powers have been exercised, and that without them, it would be utterly impossible for the Government to sustain itself and answer the ends for which it was formed.

James Madison, one of the convention that formed the constitution, and its able and zealous advocate, before the people, says, in reference to this subject, "Had the convention attempted a positive enumeration of the powers necessary and proper for carrying their other powers into effect, the attempt would have involved a complexity and prolixity, absolutely inconsistent with the requisite conciseness of a constitution. It could not be apprehended that it would contain an enumeration of powers expressly granted by the people to their government. It has been said that these powers ought to be construed strictly. But why ought they to be so construed? Is there one sentence in the constitution which gives countenance to this rule? Is the last of the enumerated powers that which grants expressly, the means for carrying all others into execution, Congress is authorised "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for the purpose. But this limitation on the means which may be used, is not extended to the powers which are confirmed; nor is there one sentence in the constitution which has been pointed out, or which we have been able to discover that prescribes this rule. We do not therefore think ourselves justified in adopting it."

The Chief Justice on another occasion in relation to the same subject, says "Whence arises the power to punish in cases not prescribed by the constitution? All admit that the government may legitimately, punish any violation of its laws; and yet this is not among the enumerated powers of Congress. Take for example "the power to establish post offices and post roads. This power is executed by the single act of making the establishment. But from this has been inferred the power and duty of carrying the mail along the post road, from one post office to another. And from the implied power has again been inferred the right to punish those who steal letters from the Post Office or rob the mail."—Congress has express power "to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court" and from that has been inferred the power to punish the crimes of stealing or falsifying the records of such tribunals and also to punish perjury committed there.—Congress has express power "to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections & repel invasions"—But supposing the Militia like the spirits *called* from the "vasty deep" did not come at the call of Congress. There is no express power given to fine them for not obeying the call, and yet they are fined by virtue of an implied power.—"The baleful influence of this narrow construction" says the Chief Justice, "on all the operations of the government and the absolute impracticability of maintaining it without rendering the government incompetent to its great objects might be illustrated by numerous examples drawn from the constitution and from our laws. The good sense of the public has pronounced without hesitation, that the power of punishment appertains to sovereignty, and may be exercised whenever their sovereign has a right to act, as *incidental to his constitutional powers*" Without the right to exercise incidental or implied powers the constitution would be, indeed, a "splendid bauble"—But what has William H Crawford done in regard to this subject? All except Aristides know he strenuously advocated and voted for rechartering the old Bank; and all equally well know, that know any support the system of government which has rendered his country great and happy, and the political principles which have made the people free and independent. He must boldly oppose factions and factionists, and unmask designing & hypocritical men that the people, collectively, who are the judges in the last resort, might pass sentence of condemnation against the guilty. The editor of a newspaper forfeits the confidence of his subscribers, if he publishes what he thinks is not true; and he violates the contract he has made with them, if he lets party feelings, or an unpardonable zeal for the interest of private individuals, warp his better judgment, and lead him to sacrifice the general welfare for the gratification of witnessing the rise of a faction, and of satisfying an inordinate appetite for wealth and distinction.

The Editor of the "News," for these five years past, has endeavoured to render his paper useful and interesting. He has recorded with impartiality the passing events; he has ever published only such articles which he conscientiously believed to be true, and he has always abstained from inserting in his paper those things which he verily believed were false. More could not be expected from him —more cannot be required from him. In the political department of his paper, he has been independent, and fearless of consequences. When he took upon himself the arduous, and unthankfully rewarded, labours of an editor, he made known to the public, that his political principles were democratic, and that from conviction of their salutary effect in this country, none other would be supported by him. He has from time to time, in his editorial matters, communicated his sentiments with regard to the political principles which actuated those that had been at the head of the government at different periods. He has repeatedly said, that he firmly believed a democratic administration was best calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and that any other would prove their ruin in the course of time, by the changes it would operate. Consistently with these sentiments, he has avowed a partiality for one of the candidates for the presidency, because he believes that the country will be governed by a democratic administration, and that a barrier will be raised against the introduction in our public institutions, of those pernicious principles which latterly some individuals, under the assumed title of *The People's Friends*, have endeavored to substitute for those hitherto followed in the national councils. He has honestly advocated the claims of this candidate; he never spoke in harsh terms of the other candidates, except as public officers, and when he really believed their public conduct deserved censure. In short, the Editor, in writing and publishing his sentiments, did not exercise a greater privilege than what the laws ensure to him as well as to any other citizen. If he has infringed this privilege, he is amenable to the laws: but if he has exercised only a common right, *who dares to condemn him?* His press has been open to all parties; communications, when couched in admissible language, have readily found a place in the columns of the News; but with respect to selections from other papers, the Editor must be uncontrollable, if he wishes to render full justice to all his subscribers.

It must be confessed, that editors frequently increase political excitement instead of mitigating it, and that they are sometimes the trumpeters of factions.—But are all to suffer for the misconduct of a few? Is the liberty of the press to be shackled because a few papers are the medium through which the most infamous libels are promulgated? Is the press—this palladium of our political rights—to be sacrificed, because a few editors have been known to disseminate the most dangerous doctrines!—No, with the liberty of the press, will perish the political, civil, and religious rights of the people.

The Editor of the News, steadfast in his political principles, unawed by the clamours of *federalism* and *clintonism*; immoveable in his opinions respecting the approaching presidential election, he will continue to the last moment to support the democratic candidate, and to urge the necessity of his election for the preservation of the democratic principles upon which the government is established. If a majority of the people is found against this candidate, the Editor knows too well what is due to the laws, and to the people who will have spoken in their mightiness, not to submit; he will respect the choice of the majority, though he may regret it. But should that majority be for his favorite candidate, as in all likelihood it will so be, he will hail the day which will have given a greater ascendency to democratic principles, destroyed federal and ultra doctrines, and invigorated the body politic in such manner, that hereafter it will withstand the attacks of the monarchists, anarchists, federalists, and ultras of the world.

☞ *Should Aristides think proper to let "A Jeffersonian" and "W X & Y" pass without an answer, we will in our next paper offer to the citizens of Wilkes a few strictures upon those communications, but more especially upon that under the signature of W. X. & Y. who have thought proper* to quote some expressions

Administrators' Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in November next, at the Court House of Wilkes county, agreeably to an order of the court of ordinary,

Two Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Mary Holmes, deceased for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—12 months credit the purchaser giving bond and approved ecurity, and the property not to be removed before the conditions are complied with

Wm. Holmes, adm'r.

September 17, 1824 1t

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 22d of October next, at the late residence of Joshua Render, deceased, on Clark's creek, in this county, all the personal property of said deceased, except the negroes, and consisting of

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gear, one ox cart, three yoke of oxen, one gig and harness, one cotton gin, some valuable horses, among which are several fine brood mares, cattle, sheep, and hogs, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, all the fodder, oats, &c. a quantity of excellent wheat, and the crop of cotton.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the property is delivered; the cotton is excepted from these terms, for which the credit will be only to the first of January, 1825.

At the same time and place the Plantation will be sold, consisting of about 828 acres of land, in excellent repairs, with a dwelling house, gin house, and other necessary out-houses; for which a credit will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render, adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Sept. 13, 1824.

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

James Render, adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Sept. 13, 1824. 3S 3t

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.
Harriett Hoff, adm'x.

July 6, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed at this Office.

Digests, and the annual pamphlets containing the laws of the state. A copious index has also been furnished, and the work is submitted to the public, under a belief, that its acknowledged utility will be found to be increased by the foregoing circumstances."

☞ The price of the book, neatly bound in calf, will be *Five Dollars*, payable on delivery. Any person paying for twenty copies will be entitled to twenty-two, and in that proportion for a smaller number. Subscription papers will be furnished to gentlemen who may be willing to take charge of them.

*** *The different newspapers in this State, will please give the foregoing an insertion.*

Milledgeville, August 30.

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

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

ELISHA WOOD, Sec'ry.

IN SENATE, Nov. 12, 1823.

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

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

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

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

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of John Langdon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.
Sept. 6, 1824.

Description of Iturbide.

The recent death of the Ex Emperor of Mexico gives additional interest to the following characteristic of him, from the most authentic source. If the Memoirs furnished to our government by Mr. Poinsett, when his papers from Mexico, should ever be published, we take under the impression that it would shed additional light on the character of Iturbide, will whom, if we are not mistaken, Mr. P. had other interviews than the public ones described below.

National Intelligencer.

From Prince C——'s "Notes on Mexico"

I was presented to His Majesty this morning. On alighting at the gate of the palace, which is an extensive and handsome building, we were received by a numerous guard, and then made our way up a large stone staircase, lined with sentinels, to a spacious apartment, where we found a brigadier general stationed to usher us into the presence. The emperor was in his cabinet, and received us with great politeness. Two of his favorites were with him. We were all seated, and he conversed with us for half an hour, in an easy unembarrassed manner, taking occasion to compliment the U. States and our institutions, and to lament that they were not suited to the circumstances of his country. He modestly insinuated that he had yielded very reluctantly to the wishes of the people, but had been compelled to suffer them to place the crown upon his head to prevent misrule and anarchy.

He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stoutly made and well proportioned. His face is oval, and his features are very good, except his eyes, which were constantly bent on the ground, or averted. His hair is brown, with red whiskers, and his complexion fair and ruddy, more like that of a German, than of a Spaniard. As you will hear his name pronounced differently, let me tell you that you must accent equally every syllable Iturbide. I will not repeat the tales I hear daily of the character and conduct of this man. Prior to the late successful revolution, he commanded a small force in the service of the Royalists, and is accused of having been the most cruel and bloodthirsty perseputor of the Patriots, and never to have spared a prisoner. His official letters to the Viceroy substantiate this fact. In the interval between the defeat of the patriot cause, and the last revolution, he resided in the capital; and in a society not remarkable for strict morals, he was distinguished for his immorality. His usurpation of the chief authority has been the most glaring, and unjustifiable; and his exercise of power arbitrary and tyrannical. With a pleasing address and prepossessing exterior, and by lavish profusion, he has attached the officers and soldiers to his person, and so long as he possesses the means of paying and rewarding them, so long will he maintain himself on the throne; when these fail, he will be precipitated from it. It is a maxim of history which will probably be again illustrated by his example, that a government cannot be supported by the support of a great manufacturing and commercial people.

We shall glean something of the commerce of those countries, but the harvest will be for the British

To judge Iturbide from his public papers, I do not think him a man of talents. He is prompt, bold, & decisive, and not scrupulous about the means he employs to obtain his ends—p. 67.

MEXICO.

The facts of Iturbide, will prove a warning to ambitious adventurers, who may attempt to revolutionize a country just released from the horrors of war, and organizing a tranquil and liberal government of the people.

It will be remembered, that Mexico had scarcely been liberated, when Iturbide, a soldier of fortune, instead of realizing the well founded expectations of the people, and like the patriotic Bolivar erecting a standard of freedom, called around him a faction composed of ambitious adventurers and Spanish loyalists, and before the public mind had been tranquilized proclaimed himself *Emperor of Mexico*, and thus gave a blow to an important branch of of the South American confederacy. His reign, distinguished for no important act, was short and abolished, & the republic substituted. What was the course of conduct pursued towards him? Instead of instant trial, and prompt punishment they permitted him to depart for Italy with his family, not only unhurt but with an annual pension, corresponding with all his wants.

It is reasonable to suppose that the agents of the British Government, addressed themselves to him immediately on his arrival in Italy, for although it was stipulated by the Mexican Congress that he should reside in that country, it is known that he soon departed for England. What positions were made to him by the Cabinet of St James—whether they related to the mines, to monopolies, to the existing Government, or whether the Holy Alliance had been tampering with him to induce a reconquest of Mexico is as yet unknown; but his departure from England in a merchant vessel, and his rash landing at Soto la Marina, are proofs that he calculated upon powerful co-operation.

The example of Bonaparte has been fatal to two crowned heads, Murat and Iturbide, both full of hope unwarranted by the aspect of affairs, and both promptly executed.

In the termination of Iturbide's plot, the Mexican Government has evinced decision and energy aware of his movements and designs, they have saved an effusion of blood by his immediate arrest and execution, and the best effects may be anticipated from their measures. The European Governments will perceive in this decisive course, the inexpediency of attempting to revolutionize the South American Governments—while on the other hand, these manifestations of hostility from the Allied Powers, if persisted in, must lead *to a strong confederacy throughout North and South America against Europe*, until it is ascertained which of the Continents can hold out longest.—*Nat. Advocate.*

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Lloyd's creek, adjoining Abner Wellborn and others; levied on as the property of James Shearer, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of the Inferior court of Wilkes county for the use of John B Ross and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Ballard, vs Charlie Duke Guardian William Shearer, and James Rutledge, executors of James Shearer, deceased, property pointed out by William Shearer.

ALSO.

One house and half acre lot in Newtown, in the occupancy of William Carrington and adjoining William Lackey and Elizabeth Hanson, levied on as the property of John Mills to satisfy an execution in the name of William Stone vs said John Mills together with sundry other against said Mills; all from a Justice' court.

ALSO,

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes, viz: Candas, a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester, a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

September 3 1824

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, improved, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton; levied on as the property of Robert Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court, John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond, constable, and returned to me

ALSO

One negro man by the name of Ca; levied on at the instance of James Long vs Nathan Bond administrator and Rachel Richards, administratrix of the estate of Robert Richards, property pointed out by defendants

G. Thompson, D. S. E. C.

August 20, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes county within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child, levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Jones vs. said Towns.

ALSO,

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs. said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased, near Mill's Mills, on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs, about three hundred and fifty barrel of corn, and all the fodder, oats, &c.—A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1826.

The purchasers giving small notes with approved security, before the property is delivered.

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

Administrators' Sales.

ON the first Monday in January next, application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary for the county of Wilkes, for leave to distribute such part of the estate of John Langdon, deceased, as can be distributed. The legatees of said estate will take due notice of this advertisement.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824 mst

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county,

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of batter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*
James Banks, *adm'r.*

Sept. 8. 824.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thank for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H. Echols & Co. Great bargains can be expected as the sales are only for Cash

Samuel Goldsmith & Son.

They have lately received from Europe, a fresh supply of the Medicated

OIL SILK,

an outward application of which is a final cure for the Rheumatic Gout, or any swellings. The public cannot be imposed on by purchasing and using the above remedy, as the money will be returned if it has not the desired effect, when properly applied and according to directions.

S. G & Son.

September 11, 1824. 37—tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing a weekly newspaper,

TO BE ENTITLED THE

Columbian Centinel.

ENCOURAGED by numerous solicitations, and under the influence of a variety of considerations, not among the least of which is the almost unparalled advance of Athens and the circumjacent country, in improvement, wealth and population, the undersigned tenders this prospectus of the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, and solicits the patronage of a liberal and enlightened community. He is aware, that the duties incident to a well conducted paper, are numerous and important, and their discharge would require, in times like the present, even a transcendent genius, never to sleep at his post:—he however only professes, that so far as his talents extends, (aided by the assistance of gentlemen of established literary reputation, on whose co-operation he confidently relies,) they shall be exerted to give the paper, he shall have the honor of conducting, a standing and reputation with the community.

The politics of the paper will be of the genuine old Democratic Republican character; and on all proper occasions, it will be found spiritedly, vigorously and decidedly advocating the principles of free government—defending the rights and liberties of the people—and teaching the rising generation indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Agriculture being the basis of our national strength—Commerce, the patron of our labor—and Household Manufactures, the resource of our wants, the Editor will endeavor to select from the various sources which the American press affords, essays and articles of information connected with those important objects, and generally, what may have a tendency to encourage a taste for the arts and sciences.

Rational amusement, and the intelligence of the day, will receive attention in proportion to their importance—nor shall the warbling

were all seated, and he conversed with us for half an hour, in an easy unembarrassed manner, taking occasion to compliment the U. States and our institutions, and to lament that they were not suited to the circumstances of his country. He modestly insinuated that he had yielded very reluctantly to the wishes of the people, but had been compelled to suffer them to place the crown upon his head to prevent misrule and anarchy.

He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stoutly made and well proportioned. His face is oval, and his features are very good, except his eyes, which were constantly bent on the ground, or averted. His hair is brown, with red whiskers, and his complexion fair and ruddy, more like that of a German, than of a Spaniard. As you will hear his name pronounced differently, let me tell you that you must accent equally every syllable I-turbi-de. I will not repeat the tales I hear daily of the character and conduct of this man. Prior to the late successful revolution, he commanded a small force in the service of the Royalists, and is accused of having been the most cruel and bloodthirsty persecutor of the Patriots, and never to have spared a prisoner. His official letters to the Viceroy substantiate this fact. In the interval between the defeat of the patriot cause, and the last revolution, he resided in the capital; and in a society not remarkable for strict morals, he was distinguished for his immorality. His usurpation of the chief authority has been the most glaring, and unjustifiable; and his exercise of power arbitrary and tyrannical. With a pleasing address and prepossessing exterior, and by lavish profusion, he has attached the officers and soldiers to his person, and so long as he possesses the means of paying and rewarding them, so long will he maintain himself on the throne; when these fail, he will be precipitated from it. It is a maxim of history which will probably be again illustrated by his example, that a government not founded on public opinion, but established and supported by corruption and violence, cannot exist without ample means to pay the soldiery, and to maintain pensioners and partisans. Aware of the state of his funds, and of the probable consequences to himself of their failure, he is making great exertions to negociate loans in England; and such is the infatuation of the moneyed men in that country, that it is possible he may effect his object. The conditions of a loan have been agreed upon and an agent has lately gone to London; another is preparing to set out for the same destination with all the pomp of an embassy; and the Professors of Botany and Mineralogy told me with great dismay yesterday, that they had received orders from his Majesty to prepare collections to be sent to England. There exists, with all the governments of Spanish America, a great desire to conciliate Great Britain; and, although the people every where are more attached to us, the government seek uniformly and anxiously to form diplomatic relations, and to connect themselves, with that of G. Britain. They are afraid of the power of that nation, and are aware that their commercial interests

provoking hostilities, and thus gave a blow to an important branch of of the South American confederacy. His reign, distinguished for no important act, was short and abolished, & the republic substituted. What was the course of conduct pursued towards him? Instead of instant trial, and prompt punishment they permitted him to depart for Italy with his family, not only unhurt but with an annual pension, corresponding with all his wants.

It is reasonable to suppose that the agents of the British Government, addressed themselves to him immediately on his arrival in Italy, for although it was stipulated by the Mexican Congress that he should reside in that country, it is known that he soon departed for England. What positions were made to him by the Cabinet of St James—whether they related to the mines, to monopolies, to the existing Government, or whether the Holy Alliance had been tampering with him to induce a reconquest of Mexico is as yet unknown; but his departure from England in a merchant vessel, and his rash landing at Soto la Marina, are proofs that he calculated upon powerful co-operation.

The example of Bonaparte has been fatal to two crowned heads. Murat and Iturbide, both full of hope unwarranted by the aspect of affairs, and both promptly executed.

In the termination of Iturbide's plot, the Mexican Government has evinced decision and energy. Aware of his movements and designs, they have saved an effusion of blood by his immediate arrest and execution, and the best effects may be anticipated from their measures. The European Governments will perceive in this decisive course, the inexpediency of attempting to revolutionize the South American Governments—while on the other hand, these manifestations of hostility from the Allied Powers, if persisted in, must lead to a strong confederacy throughout North and South America against Europe, until it is ascertained which of the Continents can hold out longest.—Nat. Advocate.

COTTON WARE-HOUSE,

AUGUSTA

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planters' Hotel, belonging to S. Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. Kimball & Co, respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant.

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business, and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support.

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire.

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him.

Augusta, July 15, 1824. 31—3m

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,

And for sale at this office.

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes, viz: Candas, a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester, a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

September 3 1824

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, improved, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton; levied on as the property of Robt Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court, John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond, constable, and returned to me

ALSO

One negro man by the name of Ca[illegible] levied on at the instance of James Long vs Nathan Bond administrator and Rachel Richards, administratrix of the estate of Robert Richards, property pointed out by defendants

G. Thompson, D. S. E. C.

August 20, 1824.

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ALSO,

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs. said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Seven negroes, viz. Winney and six children, Lucy, Wilson, Peter, Sally, Marish, and Eveline; levied on as the property of John McCleskey to satisfy an execution in favour of Elizabeth D. Sansom vs. said McCleskey; the above property subject to a mortgage in favour of Duncan G. Campbell; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, and to satisfy sundry other executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Melenda; levied on as the property of Ransom H. Walker to satisfy an execution in favour of Green & Lane vs. said Walker; property pointed out by defendant.

John Burks, D. S.

September 3, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christler, deceased for the benefit of the heirs.

JOHN A. HEARD,
SINGLETON W. ALLEN,
Administrators.

July 2,0, 1824. m9m

dry other against said Mills; all from a Justice' court.

ALSO.

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes, viz: Candas, a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester, a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J. Willis, D. S.

September 3 1824

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, improved, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton; levied on as the property of Robt Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court, John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond, constable, and returned to me

ALSO

One negro man by the name of Ca[illegible] levied on at the instance of James Long vs Nathan Bond administrator and Rachel Richards, administratrix of the estate of Robert Richards, property pointed out by defendants

G. Thompson, D. S. E. C.

August 20, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes county within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Jones vs. said Towns.

ALSO,

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs. said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Seven negroes, viz. Winney and six children, Lucy, Wilson, Peter, Sally, Marish, and Eveline; levied on as the property of John McCleskey to satisfy an execution in favour of Elizabeth D. Sansom vs. said McCleskey; the above property subject to a mortgage in favour of Duncan G. Campbell; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, and to satisfy sundry other executions.

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JOHN A. HEARD,
SINGLETON W. ALLEN,
Administrators.

July 2,0, 1824. m9m

All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Gilbert, late of Columbia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate will render them in agreeably to law.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824 m4t

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county,

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of hatter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*
James Banks, *adm'r.*

Sept. 8. 1824.

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thank for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cottons stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cent per bale will only be charged, on all sale of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others.—They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17, 1824. 34—7t

Holcombe & Brother,

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and of informing them that they continue to transact the

Ware-House

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at their old stand, upper end South side Broad Street, where their undivided attention will be paid to all business intrusted to their care.

Augusta, Aug. 9, 1824. 33—6t

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY EXECUTED, AND

For sale at this Office.

ENCOURAGED by numerous solicitations, and under the influence of a variety of considerations, not among the least of which is the almost unparalled advance of Athens and the circumjacent country, in improvement, wealth and population, the undersigned tenders this prospectus of the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, and solicits the patronage of a liberal and enlightened community. He is aware, that the duties incident to a well conducted paper, are numerous and important, and their discharge would require, in times like the present, even a transcendent genius, never to sleep at his post:—he however only professes, that so far as his talents extends, (aided by the assistance of gentlemen of established literary reputation, on whose co-operation he confidently relies,) they shall be exerted to give the paper, he shall have the honor of conducting, a standing and reputation with the community.

The politics of the paper will be of the genuine old Democratic Republican character; and on all proper occasions, it will be found spiritedly, vigorously and decidedly advocating the principles of free government—defending the rights and liberties of the people—and teaching the rising generation indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Agriculture being the basis of our national strength—Commerce, the patron of our labor—and Household Manufactures, the resource of our wants, the Editor will endeavor to select from the various sources which the American press affords, essays and articles of information connected with those important objects, and generally, what may have a tendency to encourage a taste for the arts and sciences.

Rational amusement, and the intelligence of the day, will receive attention in proportion to their importance—nor shall the warblings of the muse be forgotten—and "last, though not least," the moral and devout shall find a portion of our paper devoted "to aid the cause of religion."

Communications on any subject proper for a newspaper, are respectfully solicited. Correspondents who are disposed to contribute to the usefulness of this establishment, may depend on prompt attention—their assistance will be gratefully acknowledged, and their confidence held inviolably sacred.

☞ *The first number will be issued on Saturday the 11th instant.*

P. L. Robinson.

Athens, (Geo.) Sept. 3, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The Columbian Centinel will be issued weekly, on a royal sheet, of good quality, at three dollars per annum, on the receipt of the first number, or four dollars at the end of the year.

No subscription taken for a less time than twelve months, and no paper to be discontinued (*but at the option of the Editor,*) until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ *A subscription paper is left at the Office of the News.*

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824. [No. 39.

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

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

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

General Elections.

CANDIDATES:
FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey, *of Columbia.*
Alfred Cuthbert, *of Chatham.*
John Forsyth, *of Richmond.*
Charles E. Haynes, *of Hancock.*
James Meriwether, *of Clark*
Edward F Tattnall, *of Chatham.*
Wiley Thompson, *of Elbert.*

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.
WILKES COUNTY.
SENATE.
Rolling Anthony Thomas Woottten.
HOUSE.
John W. Cooper Dennis L. Dent.
John T. Graves Felix G Hay.
William C Lyman. John H Pope
James Rember James Reader.

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

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THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowlegments to those persons who have heretofore given him their encouragement and patronage, and informs them that he has returned, and now occupies his former stand fronting the Court-House, where he has again opened a

HOUSE OF
Entertainment.

He trusts that his experience in the business, will be sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that those who favor him with a call, will be politely and attentively accommodated; he invites his old friends once more to favor him with their custom, and assures them and the public, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to afford them every comfort and convenience in his power.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Sept. 11. 1824.—38 6

N. B. Any person wanting to hire horses and gigs, can be accommodated by the subscriber. S. B. H.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Langdon, deceased, are required to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, either to Isaac Langdon or to the administrator.

Since the massacre of Scio, they have never ceased to take a most active part in the insurrection. When the Captain Pacha passed before the island last year with his fleet, they assembled by thousands upon the shore, and invited him to land. They are determined to die rather than live in slavery. Some letters mention a disembarkation of Egyptian troops upon the side of Casso; and we learn from Santorin, that a brisk firing was heard off that place on the 16th inst. Up to the 19th inst. the excesses committed at Smyrna by the Asiatic troops had caused the lives of 6 persons."

Extract of a private letter of the 15th inst from Madrid:—"It is said that a decree will shortly be issued, setting forth that all persons who have belonged to Masonic lodges, will be required to give up to the police, within a delay of 30 days, their diplomas and other papers and documents relating to the lodges; and that upon having fulfilled this condition they will be comprehended in the act of amnesty. Those who refuse to comply, will have a month allowed them to quit the kingdom. Upon the expiration of this delay, all persons suspected of being masons, and in whose houses papers to prove it may be found, will be hung within 24 hours. The *ultras* consider this measure as a triumph and a pledge of their early victory. A great number of persons arriving from the province, have been thrown into prison. Among them is the brother of Empecinado." We are assured that the Spanish conscripts of the new levy, three in numbers to Portugal; and the mere mention of the expeditions of that country to America suffices to occasion a multitude of soldiers to desert. Many well informed persons think that the Baron d'Eroles will be the new minister of war."

Latest from England.

BOSTON, September 6

By the packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Bursey, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, we received our files of London papers to July 30

A letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Smyrna, dated June 18, says—"Yesterday sailed to join the captain pacha at Mitylene, a Turkish frigate and a brig of war, having under escort small craft, with about five thousand troops.—Report says a large force is destined to attack the island of Ipsara We are sorry to say some disorders were yesterday committed by the troops; today perfect order and tranquillity is established."

ATHENS, June 6

Odysseus, united with Panarius of Salona, and Nicetas, surnamed the Tureophage, has for the fifth time distinguished the Straits of Thermopylæ by the defeat of the barbarians. When news was received at Athens that the Captain Pacha had succeeded in revictualling Negropont, a new attack on the side of Beotia was expected Meanwhile the Turks, who had entered Salona, were attacked by Odysseus, who, after a bloody conflict, forced them to retire with the loss of 300 men, leaving behind them their baggage, provisions, and ammunition. Nicetas, who had gone to Thebes, was attacked by Omer Vrione, who had 3000 men under his command. Nicetas, with 1000 men, sustained the attack of the Turks, and defeated them with the loss of 1000 men. Omer Vrione, with the remainder of his troops, fled to Negropont.

The Frederick, Captain A. H. Burrows, was captured on the 26th December, near the port of Quilos, where she was bound, with a cargo of dry goods. Capt. B. relates the circumstances as follows:—At 10 p. m. the Frederick was fired into by an armed brig, and ordered on board with my papers. After getting on board and being closely examined respecting my vessel and cargo, they took possession of my vessel and transferred the crew to the privateer. During the night they stood to the southward for Moulsendo, where they intended discharging my cargo; but the next morning, when nearly abreast of the port, saw a ship standing in which they took for a man of war, when the privateer and brig hauled off from the shore. The captain of the privateer then told me that he should send my brig to the island of Chiloe, and if I chose to go in her, and she arrived safe, and after discharging my cargo, he would give me up my vessel Thinking there might be some chance of recovering her, and knowing that if I left her I should not get her again, I chose to remain by her, and after much persuasion I prevailed on him to let me take my son with me—but he would not consent to my taking any more of my crew. After plundering my vessel of about $12,000 worth of dry goods, rice, rigging, and such other articles as they were then in want of, they put a prize master and nine men on board, and ordered us to make sail for the island of Chiloe Soon after leaving the privateer I learned that her name was the Constancia, captain Martena, from the island of Chiloe, and that they had previously taken several English and Patriot vessels, some of which they had burnt, and sent the other to Chiloe, and that she had a large amount of money on board, taken from them. I also learned that capt. Martalena had formerly been an officer under Benavides, and had headed a gang in taking the American brig Hersilia, at the Island of St. Marys. From this information, and his conduct in plundering my vessel, I had no reason to expect getting her again, unless I took her by force, which I determined to do whenever a favorable opportunity should offer. I then loaded my pistols, also those of the mate, which I had taken care to stow away on my first arrival on board, from the privateers I then informed my son of my intention, and ordered him to hold himself in readiness. After being in possession of the captors 7 days, we succeeded in retaking her, drove the Spaniards below in the middle of the day, and then ordered them on deck one at a time, and tied their hands behind them, as I had no Irons on board to secure them with. I then shaped my course for Callao —The next day I put seven of the prisoners in a whale boat, with provisions and water to last them to the land—the other three I took with me to Callao, where I received

gave him up, and sent him to a country house he had on the river Po, for change of air. His servant, who loved him with the utmost tenderness, having heard that sudden fear was a sovereign remedy for that complaint, resolved to try it on his master; wherefore, having observed that the marquis walked every day on the banks of the Po, and knowing it was not deep, he resolved to push him in. He acquainted a miller who lived over against the place, with his design, and having ordered him to be ready with his boat to take his master up, if there should be occasion, the next morning he threw him in, after which he immediately fled to Padua: in the mean time, the miller took up the marquis, who was indeed thoroughly frightened, and vowed to be revenged.

So extraordinary a case was the subject of general conversation: the marquis caused his servant to be summoned before the courts of justice, and not appearing, he was declared an outlaw, and condemned, if he should ever return, to be beheaded. This news soon reached Padua, notwithstanding which the servant in a few days came back to Ferrara, and desired admittance to the marquis, which was denied, and instead thereof, he was apprehended, and ordered to prepare for execution.

The marquis, however, finding himself cured of his ague, his resentment began to abate, and he was determined to save him, but to seem resolved to let the law take its course. A day was fixed for the execution, and all Ferrara thronged to see it. The servant appeared on the scaffold, and after protesting that he had no other motive than the cure of his master, he laid his head on the block, and gave the fatal signal. The executioner, according to previous orders, at that instant poured cold water on his neck, and this was no sooner done than the color left his cheeks, his eyes sunk in his head, and he died in a few moments without speaking a single word.

A friend has handed us a copy of the petition to the King in Council, noted at a meeting of merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, relative to the recognition of the S. American government. It is stated in the petition, on the authority of documents presented to Parliament, that the direct exports of British produce and manufactures to South America and Mexico amounted, in the year 1822, to 3,563,957l., and, in 1823, to 5,648,769l.; that, during the four years from January, 1820, no less than 756 vessels cleared out for those countries from the port of Liverpool alone, containing an aggregate burden of 136,432 tons; and that, in the five first months of the present year, 124 vessels, of 24,657 tons, sailed for the same destination; that in the year 1820, the exports from Liverpool of cotton goods to the U States amounted to only 200,000l.

☞ We are authorised to say, from unquestionable authority, that Judge LONGSTREET has declined being a candidate at the next congressional election.

Columbian Centinel.

Profligacy of the Opposition Press and its Editors

The prints which are in opposition to Mr. Crawford's election are forever preaching up decency and forever violating the rules of decorum. The Portland Statesman informs its readers that the Secretary of the Treasury is more deserving of elevation to the *gallows* than to the Presidency: The New York American proclaims that Gen. Root, the lieutenant governor of the state, was *drunk* in the Senate at Albany when in the performance of his duty as President of that body; the Columbian Observer, of Philadelphia, denounces Mr. Crawford as a *murderer*, a *counterfeiter*, and a *perjurer*: the National Journal of Washington, denominates Mr. Gallatin a *whiskey insurgent*: and the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette, declares that an editor friendly to Mr. Crawford is a *white livered knid*. In the political vocabulary of the pious Mr. Adams and the still more pious Gen. Jackson, all this passes for *decency*. The editors who are in their interest, and who write these falsehoods and vulgarities, no doubt say their prayers, go to bed, and thank God that they do not offend against good manners, *like other men*. Suppose that Mr. Crawford's supporters should retaliate this language, would they not be justified by the insolence of their antagonists? But they are very far from tracking the scurrilous defamers to their own mire. Whatever is strongly expressed by the presses which sustain the Secretary of the Treasury, is strong only in facts and not indelicate in words; and when the adversary prints cannot pervert or answer, they set to scolding, and boast of their *gentility*. —Heaven save the mark! Were a score of these unhappy scribblers brought into a room together, and their deportment measured by a standard of graceful action, courtesy of behaviour, or easy colloquial interchange of sentiment, the group would appear divertingly grotesque. We apprehend, if Mr. Adams could be elected, his regal *court* would be curiously adorned by these self-sty-

be no doubt of that," replied the fellow. "Why, good man," said the judge, "there is no dishonor in the name, is there?" "I know nothing about that," answered he, "but this I do know, if any man call me a *lawyer* I'd knock him down." "Why, sir," said the Judge, pointing to one of the counsel, "that gentleman is a lawyer, and that, and that, and I too am a lawyer. "No, no," replied the fellow; "no my lord; you are a Judge, I know; but you are not a *lawyer*, I am sure."

FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey, *of Columbia*
Alfred Cuthbert, *of Chatham.*
John Forsyth, *of Richmond.*
Charles E. Haynes, *of Hancock.*
James Meriwether, *of Clark*
Edward F Tattnall, *of Chatham.*
Wyley Thompson, *of Elbert*

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Rolling Anthony. Thomas Woottes.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper	Dennis L Dent.
John T. Graves	Felix G Hay.
William C Lyman.	John H. Pope
James Rember	James Reader.

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Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Sept. 11. 1824.—38 6

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Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824. 37–3t

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, September 7.

By the packet ship *Edward Quesnell*, Capt. Hawkins, arrived yesterday from Havre, we have received from our correspondents, Paris papers to the 30th July inclusive.

Nat. Advocate.

Extract of a private letter of the 28th of June, from Constantinople:—"Persons who have been at Ipsara, relate that the defence preparing there, reminds them of the times of the ancients. The men have taken arms without exception, the aged priests, the women and children are shut up in the castle under the guard of an Albanese battalion, who is charged to put them to death if the Turks should obtain the victory. On the 17th, the women received the communion in public and afterwards entered with every sign of confidence in the castle of death. to the police, within a delay of 30 days, their diplomas and other papers and documents relating to the lodges; and that upon having fulfilled this condition they will be comprehended in the act of amnesty. Those who refuse to comply, will have a month allowed them to quit the kingdom. Upon the expiration of this delay, all persons suspected of being masons, and at whose houses papers to prove it may be found, will be hung within 24 hours. The *ultras* consider this measure as a triumph and a pledge of their early victory. A great number of persons arriving from the province, have been thrown into prison. Among them is the brother of Empecinado. We are assured that the Spanish conscripts of the new levy, rise in numbers to Portugal, and the mere mention of the expeditions of that country to America suffices to occasion a multitude of soldiers to desert. Many well informed persons think that the Baron d'Eroles will be the new minister of war."

Latest from England.

BOSTON, September 6

By the packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Bussey, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, we received our files of London papers to July 30

A letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Smyrna, dated June 18. says—"Yesterday sailed to join the captain pasha at Mitylene, a Turkish frigate and a brig of war, having under escort small craft, with about five thousand troops.—Report says a large force is destined to attack the island of Ipsara. We are sorry to say some disorders were yesterday committed by the troops; today perfect order and tranquillity is established."

ATHENS, June 6

Odysseus, united with Panarius of Salona, and Nicetas, surnamed the Turcophage, has for the fifth time distinguished the Straits of Thermopylæ by the defeat of the barbarians. When news was received at Athens that the Captain Pasha had succeeded in revictualling Negropont, a new attack on the side of Beotia was expected. Measures were therefore taken in anticipation of this event, and Dervisch Pacha, who commands at Larissa, having advanced with 10,000 men, the combat recommenced on the 20th May (1st of June.)

The action was bloody that day; the enemy was kept in check at Dina, where Odysseus having been joined by the Souliote Dimas and Nicetas, the Turks were put to the route. We are ignorant of their loss, but at this moment all the mountaineers and the peasants of the plains are going, according to their custom, to enrich themselves with the spoils of the Turks, and the villages resound with cries of joy.

HEROIC AFFAIR.

The following account of the recapture of the brig *Frederick*, of Stonington, from the Pirates of the Pacific, exhibits one of the most brilliant feats we ever heard of. We understand that when the Frederick arrived at Callao, the owners were so much pleased with the gallant conduct of Capt. Burrows, that they immediately presented him with the privateer. He told me that he should send my brig to the island of Chiloe, and if I chose to go in her, and she arrived safe, and after discharging my cargo, he would give me up my vessel. Thinking there might be some chance of recovering her, and knowing that if I left her I should not get her again, I chose to remain by her, and after much persuasion I prevailed on him to let me take my son with me—but he would not consent to my taking any more of my crew. After plundering my vessel of about $12,000 worth of dry goods, rice, rigging, and such other articles as they were then in want of, they put a prize master and nine men on board, and ordered us to make sail for the island of Chiloe. Soon after leaving the privateer, I learned that her name was the Kitanealia, captain Metcalfe, from the island of Chiloe, and that they had previously taken several English and Patriot vessels, some of which they had burnt, and sent the other to Chiloe, and that she had a large amount of money on board, taken from them. I also learned that capt. Mattalena had formerly been an officer under Benavides, and had head'd a gang in taking the American brig Hersilia, at the Island of St. Marys. From this information, and his conduct in plundering my vessel, I had no reason to expect getting her again, unless I took her by force, which I determined to do whenever a favorable opportunity should offer. I then loaded my pistols, also those of the mate, which I had taken care to stow away on my first arrival on board, from the privateer. I then informed my son of my intention, and ordered him to hold himself in readiness. After being in possession of the captors 7 days, we succeeded in retaking her, drove the Spaniards below in the middle of the day, and then ordered them on deck one at a time, and tied their hands behind them, as I had no Irons on board to secure them with. I then shaped my course for Callao—The next day I put seven of the prisoners in a whale boat, with provisions and water to last them to the land—the other three I took with me to Callao, where I arrived two days afterwards, and delivered the balance of my cargo to the former owners. Two days after my arrival, the privateer arrived off the the harbor of Callao, and the United States' schooner Dolphin, Capt. Connor, and the British frigate Tartar, Capt. Brown, made sail in pursuit of her, but night coming on, she made her escape. A short time after that, the crew of a French ship arrived in their boats, having been captured a little to the leeward by the privateer, who had taken from the ship $60,000, manned, & ordered her for Chiloe. On the 24th of May, a few days before the Franklin left Valparaiso, the *Kitanealia* arrived there, prize to a French sloop of war, who had captured her off Quilca. She had been to Chiloe, had landed her money, and was then on her second cruise."

Mercantile Advertiser.

From the London Mirror.

Powerful effects of Sudden Fear.

Nicolo, marquis of Ferrara, was taken ill of an ague, which continued so violent, that his physicians So extraordinary a case was the subject of general conversation the marquis caused his servant to be summoned before the courts of justice, and not appearing, he was declared an outlaw, and condemned, if he should ever return, to be beheaded. This news soon reached Padua, notwithstanding which the servant in a few days came back to Ferrara, and desired admittance to the marquis, which was denied, and instead thereof, he was apprehended, and ordered to prepare for execution.

The marquis, however, finding himself cured of his ague, his resentment began to abate, and he was determined to save him, but to seem resolved to let the law take its course. A day was fixed for the execution, and all Ferrara thronged to see it. The servant appeared on the scaffold, and after protesting that he had no other motive than the cure of his master, he laid his head on the block, and gave the fatal signal. The executioner, according to previous orders, at that instant poured cold water on his neck, and this was no sooner done than the color left his cheeks, his eyes sunk in his head, and he died in a few moments without speaking a single word.

A friend has handed us a copy of the petition to the King in Council, noted at a meeting of merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, relative to the recognition of the S. American government. It is stated in the petition, on the authority of documents presented to Parliament, that the direct exports of British produce and manufactures to South America and Mexico amounted, in the year 1822, to 3,367,957*l.*, and, in 1823, to 5,643,769*l.*; that, during the four years from January, 1820, no less than 756 vessels cleared out for those countries from the port of Liverpool alone, containing an aggregate burden of 136,432 tons; and that, in the five first months of the present year, 124 vessels, of 24,657 tons, sailed for the same destination; that in the year 1820, the exports from Liverpool of cotton goods to the U States amounted to only 882,029*l.* and the exports in the same period to Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Chili, and the West Coast of America, amounted to 852,655*l.*; and that, in the year 1821, the exports of cotton goods to the United States amounted to 1,033,206*l.*, while those to the other countries above named amounted to 1,111,574*l.* The petition represents that great losses and inconveniences have resulted to the trade from the want of those political relations which would be formed with those countries on the acknowledgment of their independence, and that, by the establishment of these relations, loans, negotiated in London with those governments to the amount of 12,000,000*l.* British capital, would be rendered more secure.—*Lond. Daily Adv.*

A litigious fellow of an attorney brought an action against a farmer for having called him a rascally *lawyer*.—An old husbandman being a witness, was asked if he heard the man call him a lawyer? "I did," way the reply.—"Pray," says the Judge, "what is your opinion of the import of the word?" "There can

Profligacy of the Opposition Press and its Editors

The priats which are in opposition to Mr. Crawford's election are forever preaching up decency and forever violating the rules of decorum. The Portland Statesman informs its readers that the Secretary of the Treasury is more deserving of elevation to the *fallows* than to the Presidency: The New York American proclaims that Gen. Root, the lieutenant governor of the state, was *drunk* in the Senate at Albany when in the performance of his duty as President of that body: the Columbian Observer, of Philadelphia, denounces Mr. Crawford as a *murderer*, a *counterfeiter*, and a *perjurer*: the National Journal of Washington, denominates Mr. Gallatin a *whiskey insurgent*: and the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette, declares that an editor friendly to Mr. Crawford is a *white livered hind*. In the political vocabulary of the pious Mr. Adams and the still more pious Gen. Jackson, all this passes for *decency*. The editors who are in their interest, and who write these falsehoods and vulgarities, no doubt say their prayers, go to bed, and thank God that they do not offend against good manners, *like other men*. Suppose that Mr. Crawford's supporters should retaliate this language, would they not be justified by the insolence of their antagonists? But they are very far from tracking the scurrilous defamers in their own mire. Whatever is strongly expressed by the presses which sustain the Secretary of the Treasury, is strong only, in facts and not indelicate in words; and when the adversary prints cannot pervert or answer, they set to scolding, and boast of their *gentility*. —Heaven save the mark! Were a score of these unhappy scribblers brought into a room together, and their deportment measured by a standard of graceful action, courtesy of behaviour, or easy colloquial interchange of sentiment, the groupe would appear diverstingly grotesque. We apprehend, if Mr Adams could be elected, his regal *court* would be curiously adorned by these self-styled gentlemen. *Etiquette* itself would be put out of countenance by some of them, whose physiognomies are badly calculated for the brilliant apartments of a palace. We recommend it to Mr. Adams to open a school for polishing his pupils and refining their voices. As to the latter, he might begin their tuition by causing them to chaunt his favorite verses of "dusky Sally," with a ridicule of Mr. Jefferson. In other particulars, he might find, among his editors, without departing from Washington, a person eminently qualified to give instructions as master of ceremonies. Should there be any thing still wanting to perfect his establishment, he may call upon Gen. Jackson for the services of the gentleman who understands making *carpets* of the *skins* of the General's enemies, and drawing room decorations of their *scalps*. With such accomplished cavaliers, the Court of Washington, under Mr. Adams, might vie with that of Paris, London, or St. Petersburg.

Washington City Gazette.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

[*Communications.*]

TO THE

People of Wilkes County.

A few weeks ago, "Aristides" addressed several numbers of a political essay to the people of Georgia." Over the signature of "A Jeffersonian," a writer has addressed himself to the citizens of Wilkes" only. In this address, "A Jeffersonian," as he calls himself, has assumed some positions on the part of the prodigals, that "Aristides," on the part of the radicals, is not willing to admit. And to the people of Wilkes county, Aristides, will state his objections.

1. "A Jeffersonian" declares "it is the determination of the Crawford party to break down every man who will not bow down and worship at the shrine of radicalism." This assertion cannot be supported by any reasonable or satisfactory evidence. The friends of Mr. Crawford are only striving to prevent themselves from being annihilated by the mighty gust of political wind, which has heretofore kept them mostly covered with leaves and dust. They wish in the true spirit of republican government to alternate the rule; to have their turn in administering the affairs of the public; to have themselves sometimes represented in the legislature of the state, and in the juries of the county. They have determined to break down no man in this political strife—their aim is, to rise to their strength, and proclaim themselves FREE and EQUAL. If in their rising, others fall, it will be but a natural consequence, and must be expected by those who have borne with a hard hand upon them, for a great while.

2. He says, "every engine that falsehood and ingenuity can invent, is actively made use of, to drown and stifle enquiry and discussion." That much ingenuity has been manifested to prevent the matters of fact upon this subject, "he who runs, may read." What enquiry & what discussion in relation to Mr. Crawford has been stifled, the writer has no thought proper to inform us—for the best of reasons. I charitably presume. The friends of Mr Crawford place their great dependence upon enquiry and discussion. They are satisfied that if the people of these United States can become well acquainted with the character of Mr. Crawford, they will admire him for his firmness, his ability and integrity. They know that enquiry and discussion are essential to this purpose—it is encouraged and solicited therefore, in the confidence that Mr. Crawford's election to the Presidency depends upon the perfect knowledge his countrymen have of his worth. Eight successive national legislatures, and three republican Presidents have approved of Mr Crawford's political course—now, if the people confirm the approbation, Mr. Crawford will be our next President. There is no means so efficient to affect this very desirable object, as to place them right. This friends ask for enquiry, and *free* and FAIR discussion. It is unwarrantable to charge on Mr. Crawford's friends that enquiry and discussion, schemes have been devised, founded allegations! In all these cases (and I know of no others) enquiry and discussion has neither been drowned nor stifled, but has rather been readily met and zealously prosecuted. It is the highest boast of Mr. Crawford's friends, that his political conduct should have thus been scrutinized. They are assured now, that their attachment is not to a man of shallow mind, of unsound politics, or of doubtful integrity—they can rely upon his talents, his republicanism and his honesty, as being three times tried, and *proven pure!* This, fellow citizens, is the merit of radicalism—this is the test of responsibility in public officers—& the radicals may with propriety triumph in the knowledge that their friend (their *chief* as the prodigals call him) has undergone with credit these searching ordeals.

3. He says "they [the Crawford party] have waged a war against the people, and their motto is [the longest motto I ever heard or read of!] *Shut your mouths, we hear no argument, we give no quarter—Mr. Crawford has been nominated; and you the people have nothing to do with the matter; for if you say one word against Mr. Crawford, or against the caucus, we shall put you down as an enemy to republicanism, a federalist, an apostate, an ultra, a prodigal, a jack ass, a jack a napes, a nincompoop, a Tom Noddle, a jack a dandy, and other hard and frightful names; so beware, King Caucus has sworn it, and he must be obeyed!* All this very elegant sentence, I have quoted, that you may treasure its merits; for one edition of a newspaper, is not enough to perpetuate this tidbit of syntax and prosody. I have been of the class called radicals since they were named, and the friend of Mr. Crawford since my acquaintance with his political character, and I declare on my honor, I never heard of, nor ever saw the above recited motto, before I read it in the News last week—I declare I never heard the name of Tom Noddle before, and as far as I may be the proleutor of the radicals, I never heard such ugly names pronounced by any of them in reference to those opposed to Mr. Crawford. The name of jack-ass, I have heard; but whether it was exclusively in reference to the *braying thing* that used to be kept some two or three miles from Washington, or any other *braying thing*. I cannot take upon myself to say

But to return to Mr. Tom Noddle's assertion, that the Crawford party have waged a war against the rights of the people, and their motto is "shut your mouths." &c. This is another gratuitous and groundless asseveration, and is made wholly with a view to catch the people's eye, and blind their judgments. The Crawford party depend wholly and solely upon the people themselves—and their solicitation to their fellow citizens is "open your eyes and open your mouths too." See how business is done for you by your public servants—call aloud for the free exercise of your privileges—do not suffer yourselves to be hoodwinked—do not let your passions be excited to misguide your judgments—make your public officers responsible—"be just and fear not"—when the Georgia Patriot—and I add that neither the friends of Mr. Adams nor those of Mr. Clay are willing to admit that Gen. Jackson will be even the *third best!* The prospect cannot be so flattering for the General as Mr. Tom Noddle seems to think. He says "Mr. Crawford cannot be elected President of the United States" as "but four states support him by their electors." These four states are New-York, Virginia, North Carolina & Georgia, which give 84 votes, to which may be added Delaware with three votes, making 87 votes by electors, which is just *one third of the whole number*, against three other candidates. I can assure you, fellow citizens, that no other candidate will get as many votes, if they all continue. The only chance of preventing Mr. Crawford's election is to join three forces against him, and drive him into the House of Representatives of Congress.

5. Mr. Tom Noddle says "the radical party, who to a man support Mr. Crawford, are a restless minority." That's true; we to a man support Mr. Crawford, and have been a restless minority in Wilkes county, because our suppression was so rigorous and arbitrary, that we could not patiently bear it. The high handed measure of depriving worthy citizens of their privilege of serving on juries, and without cause, is galling to every honorable mind. "The leaders of the [radical] party had rather "reign in hell, than serve in heaven" says Mr. Tom Noddle—but how he knows, I cannot say. The radical party ought, and I hope do, place their entire hopes of temporal and spiritual happiness in the means which God has appointed; and it is the bounden duty of the *leaders* (if any there be) to manifest a reverse of the proposition, and rather be anxious to "serve in heaven than reign in hell."

All the efforts of Jackson men, cannot prevent Mr Crawford from getting the electoral vote of Georgia. Then why do they wish to suppress the voice of his friends in Wilkes county? The only expectation of this manœuvering in favor of Gen. Jackson is to effect *county purposes!* Suffer it not fellow citizens, to distract your counsels. The friends of Mr. Crawford are known They are *a-mowed*. Bear them gallantly on your ballot at the election on Monday week—and let the glad tidings be sounded abroad that the majority of the people of Wilkes county have chosen a "Crawford ticket" and voted on the future choice of Presidential Electors by the people in general ticket." Our prospects are bright fellow citizen—Let us awake with the day—progress with the travelling sun—show forth our power and splendour at mid day—retire quietly to our homes at even tide—and hope to rise on the morrow to a political thanksgiving that we may exercise "justice in mercy" I am reproached by the prodigals as an "ignorant and jesuitical demagogue," yet I am "one of the people," and your friend

ARISTIDES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Electors of President and Vice-President.

norily of the people of a state, where ever it composed the majority of a district, would thwart the wishes of the majority of the people of the whole state, and lessen its influence in the result of the presidential election; which would be neither desirable nor proper.

The question may, therefore, be considered as offering this simple alternative:—shall the choice of electors be confided to the legislature, or be given to the people, to be made by general ticket?

It is necessary to advert to the constitution of the United States, touching this case; the practice in this state under it, and then from the best view which we are enabled to take of the subject, to determine whether or not, an alteration is required by the principles which ought to govern in this *republic*; and the substantial good of the great body of the *People*.

"Each *state* shall *appoint*, in such manner as the *legislature* thereof *may* direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives, to which the state may be entitled in the Congress. 2d par. 1st sec. 2d art. Cons. U. S.

Under this discretionary authority the legislature of Georgia directed the appointment of electors to be made by the *immediate representatives of the people, annually elected by them*: the members of the General Assembly; which has been the practice from that time to the present, and in no instance, it is confidently asserted, have the wishes of the people been counteracted or thwarted by the arrangement; but, on the contrary, the votes of the state have always been given to the *man* of the *People*.

But it has been suggested, that the wishes of the people may at some time run counter to that of their agents or representatives; and that therefore, a power should not be retained by them to appoint the electors of President and Vice President, which can be as well exercised by the people themselves.

But in avoiding Scylla, let us not fall into Charybdis—let us eschew extremes; the middle is generally the proper course; and *virtue* itself is said by an ancient philosopher, to be the middle point between vicious affections. A pure democracy, in which every member of the state assists in the administration of public affairs *in person*, is perhaps as much to be guarded against, as an aristocratical, or monarchical form of government should be, by a people determined to be free and independent. Besides the troubles that resulted from such governments in ancient times, they seem only to be compatible with the first rudiments of society; and are wholly impracticable in extensive territories, with a scattered population.—Moreover, agriculture, every species of industry, and the necessary attention to the domestic concerns of each individual, must be neglected under such state of things, so that the *state* would in the end inevitably perish.

But the conformation of our plan of government is much better fitted to the purposes for which it was instituted; it is a *representative democracy*, in which the people do for themselves whatever they *conveni* afraid to trust those whom we annually elect from among ourselves, to choose electors for us—they are elected in October, meet in November following, and soon after choose the electors; they know our wishes, and never will deceive us. A small number of persons selected by their fellow citizens from the general mass, will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite *to the proper choice of electors*;" they are most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, and act under circumstances favorable to deliberation, and to a judicious combination of all the reasons proper to govern their choice."

If no injury then can result from intrusting our agents, the members of the General Assembly, with the choice of electors; and if it can be made by them more conveniently than it possibly can be by the people themselves; and if in all probability the selection will be more judicious, why should the plan be altered under which we have lived so long, and which has operated always in strict conformity with our best interest, convenience and wishes?

If those who may read these reflections upon the subject think as the author does, let them on the day of the general election write upon their tickets "Legislature."

Depend upon it, nothing will be gained by the contemplated alteration: The right of the people to elect is plausible; but it is chimerical. It will increase the evil which it is sought to avoid. The representatives of the people are identified with the people; they speak their wants and wishes; they are not a separate and distinct body of men, having other and adverse views to those of their constituents.—Let us not *mistrust* those whom we have selected to *intrust* with the management of so many important considerations, in this one particular, from which no danger can come, and from which many evil consequences may result if the change should take place.

Give the election *to* the people, and how will it operate? A few influential individuals in the state will nominate the electors, and the people will ratify the nomination with their votes, so that instead of leaving the choice to their agents, assembled together at the seat of government from every part of the state, it will in fact be made by three or four or five of the great men of the nation. This is no fiction—it is true, and will be the case whenever the people undertake to do that, which from the nature of things, they are not as competent to do, as properly, as their agents or immediate representatives could do for them. Whenever the people undertake to elect persons whom they do not know, they have *to pin their faith upon other men's sleeves*, who many times are interested to deceive and mislead them, by considerations which ought not to enter into the reasons which should determine the desire of the people.

AMICUS POPULI.

Capture of Cornwallis.

We have heard it often asserted, (says the Norfolk Herald) that General Washington, by a well con-

in the true spirit of republican government to alternate the rule; to have their turn in administering the affairs of the public; to have themselves sometimes represented in the legislature of the state, and in the juries of the county. They have determined to break down so man in this political strife—their aim is, to raise to their strength, and proclaim themselves FREE and EQUAL. If in their rising, others fall, it will be but a natural consequence, and must be expected by those who have borne with a hard hand upon them, for a great while.

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word against the world of calumny, & against the caucus. we shall put you down as an enemy to republicanism, a federalist, an opostate, an ultra, a prodigal, a jack ass, a jack a napes, a nincompoop, a Tom Noddle, a jack a dandy, and other hard and frightful names; so beware, King Caucus has sworn it, and he must be obeyed! All this very elegant sentence, I have quoted, that you may treasure its merits; for one edition of a newspaper, is not enough to perpetuate this tibit of syntax and prosody. I have been of the class called radicals since they were named, and the friend of Mr. Crawford since my acquaintance with his political character, and I declare on my honor, I never heard of, nor ever saw the above recited motto, before I read it in the News last week—I declare I never heard the name of Tom Noddle before, and as far as I may be the professor of the radicals, I never heard such ugly names pronounced by any of them in reference to those opposed to Mr. Crawford. The name of jack-ass, I *have* heard; but whether it was exclusively in reference to the *braying thing* that used to be kept some two or three miles from Washington, or any other *braying thing*. I cannot take upon myself to say.

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Mr. Tom Noddle says "that Gen. Jackson is at this time the most prominent candidate for the presidency." I take this opportunity of saying that I read other papers than the "News," amongst them the National Journal, New-York Statesman, and last and least

tary, that we could not patiently bear it. The high handed measure of depriving worthy citizens of their privilege of serving on juries, and without cause, is galling to every honorable mind. "The leaders of the [radical] party had rather "reign in hell, than serve in heaven" says Mr. Tom Noddle—but how he knows, I cannot say. The radical party ought, and I hope do, place their entire hopes of temporal and spiritual happiness in the means which God has appointed; and it is the bounden duty of the *leaders* (if any there be) to manifest a reverse of the proposition, and rather be anxious to "serve in heaven than reign in hell."

All the efforts of Jackson men, cannot prevent Mr Crawford from getting the electoral vote of Georgia. Then why do they wish to suppress the voice of his friends in Wilkes county? The only expectation of this manœuvering in favor of Gen. Jackson is to effect *county purposes!* Suffer it not, fellow citizens, to distract your councils. The friends of Mr. Crawford are known. They are *avowed*. Bear them gallantly on your ballot at the election on Monday week—and let the glad tidings be sounded abroad that the majority of the people of Wilkes county have chosen a "Crawford ticket" and voted for the future choice of Presidential Electors by the people in general ticket." Our prospects are bright fellow citizens. Let us awake with the day—progress with the travelling sun—show forth our power and splendour at mid day—retire quietly to our homes at even tide—and hope to rise on the morrow to a political thanksgiving that we may exercise "justice in mercy." I am reproached by the prodigals as an "ignorant and jesuitical demagogue," yet I am "one of the people," and your friend

ARISTIDES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Electors of President and Vice-President.

On the first Monday in October next, you will be called upon to give your opinions in regard to an important point—to signify your wishes as to the mode of choosing *electors* of the President and Vice-President of the United States. This question has not been discussed in the public prints. It seems to have passed unnoticed—to have been merged in the more immediately interesting subject, of who shall be the next President? without considering or caring about the manner in which the other elections shall be made in future.

To prepare the public mind for an enlightened and correct decision, it will be attempted to make a few observations relative thereto, which, if they do no more, may do some good by calling the attention of the people to the enquiry.

The electors are now appointed in three different ways by the several states: 1st, by the legislatures—2d, by general ticket, and 3d, by the people in districts.

If the last mode prevailed universally, perhaps it would be the best; but until it is made so, by an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, it is certainly unwise in any state to adopt it, because a minority the legislature of Georgia directed the appointment of electors to be made by the *immediate representatives of the people, annually elected by them*: the members of the General Assembly; which has been the practice from that time to the present, and in no instance, it is confidently asserted, have the wishes of the people been counteracted or thwarted by the arrangement; but, on the contrary, the votes of the state have always been given to the *man* of the *People*.

But it has been suggested, that the wishes of the people may at some time run counter to that of their agents or representatives; and that therefore, a power should not be retained by them to appoint the electors of President and Vice President, which can be as well exercised by the people themselves.

But in avoiding Scylla, let us not fall into Charybdis—let us eschew extremes; the middle is generally the proper course; and *virtue* itself is said by an ancient philosopher, to be the middle point between vicious *affections*. A pure democracy, in which every member of the state assists in the administration of public affairs *in person*, is perhaps as much to be guarded against, as an aristocratical, or monarchical form of government should be, by a people determined to be free and independent. Besides the troubles that resulted from such governments in ancient times, they seem only to be compatible with the first rudiments of society; and are wholly impracticable in extensive territories, with a scattered population.—Moreover, agriculture, every species of industry, and the necessary attention to the domestic concerns of each individual, must be neglected under such state of things, so that the *state* would in the end inevitably perish.

But the conformation of our plan of government is much better fitted to the purposes for which it was instituted; it is a *representative democracy*, in which the people do for themselves whatever they *conveniently* can, and what they cannot *well* do themselves, they commit to the management of *ministers* chosen by themselves at short periods of time.

It is not wished to take the choice of electors of the President and Vice President from the people, but to *secure it to them*, to let their agents choose for them, who from the nature of circumstances, can do it much more conveniently, and have better opportunities of making a correct choice than the people themselves in their individual capacities, who are generally unacquainted with the characters or intentions of those (except from hearsay, and vague report of others) who are offered to their choice. In small districts this would not be the case; but in the *whole state* it would be unavoidable.

Insist upon the principle to its full extent, and where would it carry us? we ought not even to trust the choice of the President and Vice President to the electors at all: It ought to be made immediately by the people throughout the Union; and then, how would the influence of Georgia compare with that of New York or Pennsylvania?

But the genius of our government is *representative*, and we cannot be

the author does, let them on the day of the general election write upon their tickets "Legislature."

Depend upon it, nothing will be gained by the contemplated alteration: The right of the people to elect is plausible; but it is chimerical. It will increase the evil which it is sought to avoid. The representatives of the people are identified with the people, they speak their wants and wishes; they are not a separate and distinct body of men, having other and adverse views to those of their constituents.—Let us not *mistrust* those whom we have selected to *intrust* with the management of so many important considerations, in this one particular, from which no danger can come, and from which many evil consequences may result if the change should take place.

Give the election to the people, and how will it operate? A few influential individuals in the state will nominate the electors, and the people will ratify the nomination with their votes, so that instead of leaving the choice to their agents, assembled together at the seat of government from every part of the state, it will in fact be made by three or four or five of the great men of the nation. This is no fiction—it is true, and will be the case whenever the people undertake to do that, which from the nature of things, they are not as competent to do, as properly, as their agents or immediate representatives could do for them. Whenever the people undertake to elect persons whom they do not know, they have to *pin their faith upon other men's sleeves*, who many times are interested to deceive and mislead them, by considerations which ought not to enter into the reasons which should determine the desire of the people.

AMICUS POPULI.

Capture of Cornwallis.

We have heard it often asserted, (says the Norfolk Herald) that General Washington, by a well concerted plan of finesse, drew Cornwallis into the position at York, the most favorable, perhaps, that could have been selected to prevent the retreat and ensure the capture of the British army; while others, again, have contended, that Washington had other views at the time; that the movements of Cornwallis were the result of necessity, and that his being entrapped at Yorktown was rather the effect of accident than of miscalculation. This question may be considered as put at rest by the following letter, published in the American Museum for May, 1791, which is peculiarly *apropos* at the present time. The Editor of the Museum thus introduces the letter,

"It has been controverted whether the capture of Gen. Cornwallis was the result of a plan preconcerted between General Washington and Count de Grasse; or rather whether the arrival of the Count in the Chesspeake, was predetermined & expected by General Washington, and consequently all preparations to attack New-York, a mere finesse to deceive the enemy; or whether the real intention was against N. York, and the siege of Yorktown planned

upon the unexpected arrival of the French fleet in the bay. The following letter will set the matter in its true light:"

MOUNT VERNON, July 31, 1788.

SIR: I duly received your letter of the 14th instant, and can only answer you briefly and generally from memory: that a combined operation of the land and naval forces of France in America, for the year 1781, was preconcerted the year before; that the point of attack was not absolutely agreed upon, because it could not be foreknown where the enemy would be most susceptible of impression; and because we (having the command of the water with sufficient means of conveyance) could transport ourselves to any spot with the greatest celerity; that it was determined by me, nearly twelve months before-hand, at all hazards, to give out, and cause it to be believed by the highest military as well as civil officers that N. York was the destined place of attack, for the important purpose of inducing the eastern and middle states to make greater exertions in furnishing specific supplies, than they otherwise would have done, as well as for the interesting purpose of rendering the enemy less prepared elsewhere; that, by these means, and these alone, artillery, boats, stores, and provisions, were in seasonable preparation, to move with the utmost rapidity to any part of the continent; for the difficulty consisted more in providing, than knowing how to apply the military apparatus; that before the arrival of the Count de Grasse, it was the fixed determination *to strike the enemy in the most vulnerable quarter*, so as to insure success with moral certainty, as our affairs were then in the most ruinous train imaginable; that New York was thought to be beyond our effort, and consequently that the only hesitation that remained, was between an attack upon the British army in Virginia, and that in Charlestoo: and finally, that, by the intervention of several communications, and some incidents which cannot be detailed in a letter, the hostile post in Virginia, from being a *provisional and strongly expected*, became the *definitive and certain object* of the campaign.

I only add, that it never was in contemplation to attack New York unless the garrison should first have been so far degarnished, to carry on the Southern operations, as to render our success in the siege of that place as infallible as any future military event can ever be made. For I repeat it, and dwell upon it again, some splendid advantage, whether upon a larger or smaller scale was almost immaterial, was so essentially necessary, to revive the expiring hopes and languid exertions of the country at the crisis in question, that I never would have consented to embark in any enterprise, wherein, from the most rational plan and accurate calculations, the favorable issue should have not appeared to my view as a ray of light. The failure of an attempt against the forts of the enemy could in no other possible situation during the war, have been so fatal to our cause.

That much trouble was taken, and finesse used, to misguide and bewilder Sir Henry Clinton, in regard to the real object, by fictitious communications, as well as by making a deceptive provision of ovens, forage and boats, in his neighborhood, is certain; nor were less pains taken to deceive our own ar-

From the Columbia Telescope.

MESSRS EDITORS

Sometime ago, certain characters, who wish to be called *leading men*, but who in fact acquire that title by *following* the tide of popular opinion, finding that Gen. Jackson was the favorite of the people in this state, instantly declared in his favor, and then got up resolutions that the people would not support any who were not in favor of Jackson. Many of these *leaders*, (quere, *followers?*) were but a few months ago decidedly opposed to Gen. Jackson, & infinitely preferred another to him. Yet they will not *now* allow other persons the same liberty.

I would ask these *leaders* (or *followers*) why they *now* put the presidential question to the people, who have no vote, when many of them, were the deadliest enemies to Mr. Glasscock's bill, at last session, giving the election to these very people? When they were in favor of Mr. Calhoun, *they would not allow the people to vote*, but now times have changed, and they are for "the man of the people," and no other.

But how can any admirer or friend of Jackson, (as admirer of course of his political principles) *consistently* pledge himself to vote for no one but a supporter of Jackson: of Jackson, who has declared that *"honest men, without regard to party* should be elevated to office?" Is a choice of *men*, more material than a choice of *principles*, that one should be made a test, and the other utterly disregarded?

But let these *leaders* beware. Jackson cannot run. This is now settled among the *ring leaders* at Washington. Two nominations have already been made by these men. Their nomination killed Mr. Lowndes. Mr. Calhoun outlived his nomination but six or seven weeks. Immediately after General Jackson began to be blessed with their favor, he began to decline. They will shortly desire, no doubt, to take a fourth pull. If so, they had better leave themselves unpledged, so that they can "*chop and change*" at pleasure. How else can they drop Jackson & go over to Mr. Adams? It was already decided by "*high authority*" that they must go over—and *do it they must.*

H.

CONNECTICUT.

On occasion for several years past, has the democratic party in the state of Connecticut, been more active and decided, than it now appears to be, on the presidential question. Our private advises are confirmed by the language of the public prints of that state, which express an opinion that Mr. Adams cannot obtain the electoral vote. Connecticut people, it is said, are full of *notions;* and they seem to have taken a *notion* that they will support, and it is more than probable will elect, an *unpledged ticket.*

Governor Wolcott appears to be the champion of the *Adams* party. His great opposition is directed against Mr. Crawford; and this opposition is the result of an ungenerous prejudice. Mr. Wolcott, it is well known, has been for many years a most embittered enemy to Mr Jefferson. While Mr. Wolcott resided in this city, he never heard the name of the venerable patriot of Monticello mentioned, without applying to him the most opprobrious epithets. His excel-

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 25, 1824.

POWER OF CHOOSING ELECTORS.

Our correspondent *Amicus Populi*, gives some reasons and arguments in support of the opinion, that the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, ought to remain with the legislature. But after all, what he says on the subject may be reduced to this plain and simple proposition: as no evil has ever resulted from the legislative exercising the power in question, it is a sound policy to let it remain in the hands of that body. We will admit that this proposition, at the first view, has some plausibility in it; but if we reflect a little attentively on the changes that have taken place in the political opinions of the people of this country, for a few years past, and on the influence some distinguished individuals exercise on the minds of a portion of the citizens, whose principles are very far from being democratic, we will arrive at the conclusion, that, considering the natural bent of men, to extend the authority they may possess, and to keep it as long as they possibly can, the powers already delegated by the people to the national and state governments, far from it's being expedient to increase them, are now too great: that they require some curtailment, and that the preservation of the liberties of the people imperiously demands the creation of some preventive against the assumption of extraneous powers, by those intrusted with a portion of the sovereignty of the people.

The representative government, as established in this country, is no doubt best suited to the extent of the United States, and to the manners and usages of the people—and is better calculated to secure to every citizen, more permanently, the enjoyment of all his natural and political rights. But this system of government has certain limits, a departure from which must destroy the equilibrium existing between the constituents and the constituted authorities. This equilibrium once destroyed, a state of anarchy would follow, or the constituted authorities, grasping at the sovereign power, would indubitably establish an aristocracy or a monarchy. To avoid, therefore, anarchy, or the establishment of an aristocracy or of a monarchy, the people should delegate to select bodies of men; only those powers which they cannot exercise collectively, and which are by their nature merely legislative. Confined to such powers, no danger can be apprehended from a legislative assembly encroaching on the liberties of the people. But by intrusting with legislative powers the authority to elect public officers, the people at once relinquish their sovereign power, and place it in the hands of a body of men whose passions, interest and safety, may lead to misuse it, and make it an engine of oppression and tyranny. In the constitution of the United States, it is wisely provided, that the President shall be elected by the people. If the election of this great officer had been entirely confided to Congress, that body would have virtually possessed the sovereign power, and there would have been no remedy but in a revolution, to prevent the members from declaring their offices hereditary. Moreover, if such a power had been given to Congress, the Union would have been dissolved long ago; and this catastrophe will certainly happen if the constitution is not altered, and the power to choose a President when the electors have made no choice, is not taken away from the national legislature.

The powers of the General Assembly of Georgia ought to be simply legislative. The members of that body are entrusted by the constitution with the making of laws, which are equally binding to themselves and their constituents. If with this power of making laws, the members of the legislature possess that of choosing the officers, (whether medately or immediately, matters not,) who have in charge the execution of those laws, is not the sovereignty completely in their hands? What means remain to the people to prevent an abuse of the powers delegated by them? It may be said, that annual elections are these means.—But are not all men fond of power? are they not generally unwilling to part with it? does not history tells us, that it has been necessary frequently to employ force to divest men of the authority with which they had been clothed, and of which they made an instrument of tyranny and oppression? Will a change of members of the legislature every year remedy the evil and the defect in the constitution, and prevent arbitrary measures from being adopted by them?—Will not the new members imbibe the spirit of their predecessors? Power is alluring—it should be cautiously confided, and then modified and specified in such manner, that any attempt to misuse it could be instantly checked.

The choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, is, under this government, one of the most important branch of the sovereignty of the people.—It appertains neither to the legislative, judiciary, nor executive departments of the government—it belongs of right to the people, collectively: they cannot delegate it without surrendering their sovereign power.

of having abandoned the democratic principles of '98, and of using all the influence they may possess to render popular certain doctrines which are, to all intents and purposes, opposed to the spirit and policy of this republican government. They introduce in their arguments, the doctrines upon which Mr. Jefferson founded his administration, or are attacks made against the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the abuse which *they say Mr Adams* and *Mr. Calhoun* have received at the hands of the *Radicals*. But after all, what does this great display of words by W. & Y. prove? Do the writers produce facts? Do they show *when* and *where* the *Radicals* have deviated from the republican principles of '98? Do they establish the proposition that the administration of Mr. Monroe is an appendix of that of Mr Jefferson? Do they assert positively, that *they, Mr. Adams* and *Mr. Calhoun*, are democrats of the Jeffersonian school? In their communication the reasoning is incorrect, and the arguments are uncommonly vague; no conclusions can be drawn from it, and no purposes to be obtained have we been able to find in it. Yet, productions of this sort are calculated to mislead the unwary, and to deceive the mind of the credulous but honest citizen. For these reasons it was our duty to point out and detect the absurdities contained in the communication of W. X. & Y.

The democratic—oh no, we should say the *Radical*—party has among its distinguished members, this same Thomas Jefferson whose political doctrines, it is now said, Mr. Crawford and his friends do not follow. The assertion of W. X. & Y. is refuted by the fact, that Mr. Jefferson supports Mr Crawford for the presidency as a *Radical*. Would that venerable and distinguished patriot be friendly to the elevation of a man entertaining principles opposed to his own, and feelings of contempt for his administration of the government? As Mr Jefferson is with the *Radicals*, and not with the new party, it is indeed with a bad grace, that W. X. & Y. have introduced his political doctrines as instruments of offence against Mr. Crawford and his friends.

One proposition assumed by these writers, requires a particular notice. They frequently mention, and lay a peculiar stress on, the principle of Mr. Jefferson, *to render equal and exact justice to all men*. This expression is the pivot upon which all the arguments of W. X. & Y. appear to turn, and shows, confusedly it is true, the object they had in view. Before we proceed further, we will ask these sticklers for *equal and exact justice to all men*, what construction they really give to this principle of Mr. Jefferson? Do they mean that Mr. Jefferson employed men of all parties, and adopted the principles of the federalists? If they do, they must be very little acquainted with his administration: for when he entered on the duties of his office, he turned out almost all the federalists from office, had all the obnoxious laws of Mr. Adams abrogated, placed in office democrats, and recommended the passage of laws which were in spirit and effect entirely democratic, and affective upon all the citizens in the same degree. This policy was not adverse to an *equal and exact justice to all men*. It would not have been *justice* on the part of Mr Jefferson, to employ men who had been hostile to his elevation to the presidency, and who wan ed to annihilate the party by which democracy was sustained. It would not have been *justice* to follow the system of government of Mr. Adams—a system which would have destroyed the liberties of the people, and the democratic principles of this republic. To *equal and exact justice was rendered to all men* under the administration of Mr. Jefferson:—Except employment in public offices, no distinction was made between a federalist and a democrat, the laws pro ected them equally. W. X. & Y. complain that the *Radicals* violate this rule of Mr. Jefferson, by censuring the administration of Mr. Monroe, and he conduct of *Mr. Adams* and *Mr. Calhoun*. We say that it is not a departure from *justice*, when public officers deviate from their duties to censure them—We say that it was not a departure from *justice*, to censure Mr Monroe for his conduct towards the federalists, because as he had been placed in the presidential chair by the democratic party, he was bound to pursue the policy of that party, to use all his influence to keep it united, and to appoint only offices honest and capable democrats.—He was bound, to give no countenance to the dangerous principles advocated by *Mr. Adams* and *Mr. Calhoun*, that the constitution ought to be liberally and extensively construed—that a splendid government insures wealth and happiness at home, and respect from abroad—that public officers should have liberal salaries, in order to keep up the dignity of the nation—that the powers of the states should be curtailed, and those of the national government increased. If Mr. Monroe had not given countenance to such principles, assuredly he would have never been censured.

W. X. & Y. complain of the severity with which *Mr Adams*, *Mr. Calhoun*, and even Mr. Monroe, have been treated. Is he rule of Mr. Jefferson more respected by the federalists and ultras, when the most scandalous libels appear every day in the newspapers against Mr Crawford and his friends? Is it *equal and exact justice*, on the part of two other candidates for the presidency and their friends, to bribe and engage men to bring false accusations against Mr. Crawford? In fact, it must be acknowledged, that some of the enemies of

pensation of their deepest earthly friend, their affliction was soothed by the sympathy of that society which has testified the esteem in which Col. Ward's worth, by placing him in the distinguished situation he held, the Senate of Legislature.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Holiday.

The origin of a general holiday on the afternoon of Saturday, may be traced to the statute of Edward the Confessor, *de tempestivis et diebus pacis*, in which, among other reasons, it was ordered, that, from three in the afternoon of all Saturdays, till Monday morning, the peace of God, and of the holy church, should be kept throughout all the kingdom. Some persons hold that the Sabbath commences at sun-setting on Saturday and close at the same time on the succeeding day. The learned Dr. Dwight defended this on the grounds that the natural day commenced with darkness—that the sabbath, at its origina institution, was a natural day; and that the Jewish Sabbath commenced with darkness.

DIED, on the 24 ultimo, on Monday the 13 instant, of a lingering disease, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. SUSAN R. REYNOLDS, consort of Mr. Elzey B. Reynolds, and daughter of Col. Johnson Washington, deceased. She left an only child and an affectionate husband, besides an extensive circle of friends to mourn the loss of one who discharged with fidelity the duties of mother, wife and friend. Her faith was firm in the expectation of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, through the merits of Jesus Christ, her mind continuing to the last moments in the full possession of its faculties. [*Communicated.*

Departed this life after a short and severe illness, at the residence of his father, near Washington, Wilkes County, Mr. ERNEST RANDOLPH, the youngest son of Mr. Richard Randolph, in the 21st year of his age.

In the death of this amiable and interesting young gentleman, whose suavity of disposition and excellence of character, had endeared him to all who knew him, his aged parents have been deprived of the *staff* upon which they hoped to rest in their declining years, and his brothers and sisters will long regret one, the good qualities of whose heart had so tenderly attached them to him.

Yet cut off from among them as he has been in the midst of life, great consolation springs from the reflection that the innocence of youth will secure to him a place of rest in *another and a better world*, which in riper years might have been endangered by the temptations which surround us in this *vale of tears*. It adds another instance to the experience which we are daily gaining, that *life is but a fleeting shadow.*

"In the morning it is green, and grows up, but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered. We bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."—But

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I only add, that it never was in contemplation to attack New York unless the garrison should first have been so far degarnished, to carry on the Southern operations, as to render our success in the siege of that place as infallible as any future military event can ever be made. For I repeat it, and dwell upon it again, some splendid advantage, whether upon a larger or smaller scale was almost immaterial, was so essentially necessary, to revive the expiring hopes and languid exertions of the country at the crisis in question, that I never would have consented to embark in any enterprise, where, from the most rational plan and accurate calculations, the favorable issue should have not appeared to my view as a ray of light. The failure of an attempt against the forts of the enemy could in no other possible situation during the war, have been so fatal to our cause.

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Your desire of obtaining truth, is very laudable; I wish I had more leisure to gratify it, as I am equally solicitous the undisguised verity should be known. Many circumstances will unavoidably be misconceived and misrepresented. Notwithstanding most of the papers, which may properly be deemed official, are preserved; yet, the knowledge of innumerable things of a more delicate and secret nature is confined to the perishable remembrance of some few of the present generation.

With esteem, I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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*Because it would be easy for Count de Grasse, in good time before his departure from the West Indies, to give notice, by express, at what place he could most conveniently first touch to receive advice.

course of his political principles) *consistently* pledge himself to vote for no one but a supporter of Jackson: of Jackson, who has declared that "*honest men, without regard to party* should be elevated to office?" Is a choice of *men*, more material than a choice of *principles*, that one should be made a test, and the other utterly disregarded?

But let these *leaders* beware. Jackson cannot run. This is now settled among the *ring leaders* at Washington. Two nominations have already been made by these men. Their nomination killed Mr. Lowndes. Mr. Calhoun outlived his nomination but six or seven weeks. Immediately after General Jackson began to be blessed with their favor, *he* began to decline. They will shortly desire, no doubt, to take a fourth pull. If so, they had better leave themselves unpledged, so that they can "*chop and change*" at pleasure. How else can they drop Jackson & go over to Mr. Adams? It was already decided by "*high authority*" that they must go over—and *do it they must.*

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National Advocate.

Shaking Hands.

At a late duel in Kentucky the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, for said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour

Norfolk paper.

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We are sorry to learn by the last mail, the death of our townsman, Col. NICHOLAS WARE, one of the Senators to Congress from this State. He died in N. York, where he had been for some weeks confined, with a disease which, before he left this place, had excited serious apprehensions as to its consequences. While a wife and seven children are deprived by this dis-

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Tracts of Land.

—One tract lying in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Loyd's creek, and known as the late residence of said deceased, containing two hundred acres:—And an other tract lying in the county of Monroe, being lot No 224 in the 9th district of said county. To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Etheldred Ross, *adm'r.*

Sept. 25, 1824.

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO woman who calls her name Emmy, and says she belongs to Daniel Mercer of Greene county, near Little River. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away:

S. Kirkland, jailer.

September 25, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed at this Office.

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

PAUQUIER, May 16, 1824.

Gentlemen: Since the death of Mr. Wilson, Ornithology seems to be at a stand. I send for publication the subjoined account, inspired with a lively hope that the attempt, though feeble, may revive an inquiry into such of the beauties of nature as are in the plumage and animal economy of the feathered creation. Should the publication be consistent with the regulations of your paper, and acceptable to its readers, if aided by others, I will endeavor to renew the suspended subject, as the mountainous region abounds with birds, some stationary, whilst others are visiters for a season from all regions and most latitudes of the north limb of the western hemisphere. Our winter visiters come to avoid the severities of northern frosts; our spring visiters to nestle in security against the numerous hawks of the south; our autumnal visiters, some for the greater plenty and varieties of food, others for health's sake; thus, we abound in birds, from the eagle to the humming bird, each obedient to the laws of its nature; some regale on the hot blood of a new victim, some on the fruits of the earth, some on insects, some on putrid flesh; while the more delicate humming-bird banquets, with the bees, on the honeyed nectary of flowers. Bitterns, miredrum, Ardea Si. Magis, are names which a bird of the crane kind is called, which differs a little from that of the same genus of Europe; as will be seen in a difference of climate, region, and diet—causes which work wonderful deviations in the physical world—for example, the common goat of Europe, from which ours sprung, when carried to Cashmera, produces the silky hair of which the highest shawls are made, the hairy dog of Europe becomes smooth skinned in India; the naked dog of India acquires a full suit of hair after a residence in Europe; indeed, agreeable to the Mosaic account of the creation, man himself is changed by climate and region. This bird, the ardea stellaris, is in size the bigness of the smaller white crane (ardea equinoctialis,) and is of a blueish color, a large neck with a pendulous plume from it; from what part of the continent it comes, Ornithology does not at present know; it visits the mountainous region about every tenth year, the fluviatic region oftener, and is now at the foot of Kittle-run Mountain. Its business here is to nestle, raise a young colony, and then return to its more familiar residence. The pouch of its neck is large enough to contain air sufficient to admit its booming notice to its absent mate, to reach miles, which boomings resemble the distant lowings of a cow—thus it calls its absent love. But of still more interest to the admirer of nature is its love song, which cheers and animates its faithful companion during the lonely and tiresome period of incubation. After sun-set he ascends, in spiral windings, to an almost invisible distance in the air, which he fills with notes (to man) doleful and plaintive, of such resemblance to the distresses of an agonized child, that he oft moves to tears those disposed to sad indulgence in melancholy sympathies. The admired powers of the ventriloquist are but in miniature to those of this bird—at one time his song is remote in the distant clouds, then [illegible] neither explain why the familiar stars are placed in the firmament, or why the female tilia tree conceives and brings forth its fruit attached to a female leaf, or why the lycoperdon tuber (Tuckahoe) should grow in the earth destitute of roots and stem, or why still more familiar grass shall have both roots & stems—in fine, why the diurnal sun should secrete heat, light, and colors, to beautify and refresh the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

IN PENUMBRA.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a weekly newspaper,

TO BE ENTITLED THE

Columbian Centinel.

ENCOURAGED by numerous solicitations, and under the influence of a variety of considerations, not among the least of which is the almost unparalled advance of Athens and the circumjacent country, in improvement, wealth and population, the undersigned tenders this prospectus of the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, and solicits the patronage of a liberal and enlightened community. He is aware, that the duties incident to a well conducted paper, are numerous and important, and their discharge would require, in times like the present, even a transcendent genius, never to sleep at his post;—he however only professes, that so far as his talents extends, (aided by the assistance of gentlemen of established literary reputation, on whose co-operation he confidently relies,) they shall be exerted to give the paper, he shall have the honor of conducting, a standing and reputation with the community.

The politics of the paper will be of the genuine old Democratic Republican character; and on all proper occasions, it will be found spiritedly, vigorously and decidedly advocating the principles of free government—defending the rights and liberties of the people—and teaching the rising generation indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Agriculture being the basis of our national strength, Commerce, the patron of our labor—and Household Manufactures, the resource of our wants, the Editor will endeavor to select from the various sources which the American press affords, essays and articles of information connected with those important objects, and generally, what may have a tendency to encourage a taste for the arts and sciences.

Rational amusement, and the intelligence of the day, will receive attention in proportion to their importance—nor shall the warblings of the muse be forgotten—and "last, though not least," the moral and devout shall find a portion of our paper devoted "to aid the cause of religion."

Communications on any subject proper for a newspaper, are respectfully solicited. Correspondents who are disposed to contribute to the usefulness of this establishment, may depend on prompt attention—their assistance will be gratefully acknowledged, and their confidence held inviolably sacred.

☞ *The first number will be issued on Saturday the 11th instant.*

P. L. Robinson.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Lloyd's creek, adjoining Abner Wellborn and others; levied on as the property of James Shearer, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for the use of John B. Rossi and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Ballard, vs Charles Duke Guardian William Shearer, and James Rutledge executors of James Shearer, deceased, property pointed out by William Shearer.

ALSO.

One house and half acre lot in Newtown, in the occupancy of William Carrington and adjoiniug William Lackey and Elizabeth Hanson, levied on as the property of John Mill to satisfy an execution in the name of William Stone vs said John Mills, together with sundry other against said Mills; all from a Justice' court

ALSO.

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes viz: Caddy a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J Willis, D. S.

September 3 1824

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hour of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less improved, on the water of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton; levied on as the property of Robt Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice court John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond constable and returned to me

[illegible]

One negro man by the name of Ca[illegible] levied on at the instance of James Long, vs Nathan Bond administrator and Rachel Richard administratrix of the estate of Robert Richard, property pointed out by defendants

G. Thompson, D. S. E. C.

August 20 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Janes vs. said Towns.

ALSO.

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs. said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO.

Seven negroes, viz. Winney and six children, Lucy, Wilson, Peter, Sally, Mariah, and Caroline; levied on as the property of John

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Executor's Sale.

ON Friday the first day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Semmes, deceased, near Mill's Mills, on Little river, in this county, all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, two good wagons, eighty head of sheep, fifty or sixty head of cattle, horses, and hogs, about three hundred and fifty barrels of corn, and all the fodder, oats, &c.—A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1826.

The purchaser giving small notes with approved security, before the property is delivered

A. G. Semmes, Ex'r.

August 13, 1824.

Administrators' Sales.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, at the late residence of Joshua Render, deceased, on Clark's creek, in this county, all the personal property of said deceased, except the negroes, and consisting of

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gear, one ox cart, three yoke of oxen, one gig and harness, one cotton gin, some valuable horses, among which are several fine brood mares, cattle, sheep, and hogs, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, all the fodder, oats, &c. a quantity of excellent wheat, and the crop of cotton.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the property is delivered; the cotton is excepted from these terms, for which the credit will be only to the first of January, 1825.—Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold

At the same time and place the

Plantation will be sold,

consisting of about 823 acres of land, in excellent repairs, with a dwelling house, gin house, and other necessary out-houses; for which a credit will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render, adm'r.

With the will annexed.

Sept 13, 1824.

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county,

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of hatter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*

James Banks, *adm'r.*

Sept, 1824.

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H Echols & Co Great bargains can be expected as the sales are only for Cash

Samuel Goldsmith & Son.

COTTON WARE-HOUSE,

AUGUSTA

Pleasant Stovall,

HAVING taken that *safe and commodious* WARE HOUSE in the rear of the Planters' Hotel, belonging to S Hale, Esq and recently occupied by Messrs. J. H. Kimball & Co. respectfully tenders his services as a

Factor and Commission Merchant

His attention will be exclusively devoted to this business, and his best exertions used to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to afford him their support.

His Ware House being remotely situated from other buildings, is thought to be exempt in a great degree from the risk of fire.

☞ Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to him.

Augusta, July 13, 1824. 81—3m

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thanks for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cotton stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cents per bale will only be charged, on all sales of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others.—They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17, 1824. 84—7t

NEW

AND ENLARGED EDITION

OF THE

Georgia Justice.

IN THE PRESS,

AND will be published in October or November next at the Recorder Office, a new and enlarged edition of the Georgia Justice. The improvements in this very useful book are briefly noticed in the following extracts from the Preface to the new edition:

"Several years have elapsed since the publication of the Georgia Justice, during which time there has been additional legislation upon many of the subjects contained in it. In the present edition, such alterations as were rendered necessary by subsequent enactments, have been made, the additional matter incor-

the humming bird, each obedient to the laws of its nature; some regale on the hot blood of a new victim, some on the fruits of the earth, some on insects, some on putrid flesh; while the more delicate humming-bird banquets, with the bees, on the honeyed nectary of flowers. Bittern, miredrum, Ardea St. Mazia, are names which a bird of the crane kind is called, which differs a little from that of the same genus of Europe; as will be seen in a difference of climate, region, and distances which work wonderful deviations in the physical world—for example, the common goat of Europe, from which ours sprung, when carried to Cashmera, produces the silky hair of which the highest shawls are made, the hairy dog of Europe becomes smooth skinned in India; the naked dog of India acquires a full suit of hair after a residence in Europe; indeed, agreeable to the Mosaic account of the creation, man himself is changed by climate and region. This bird, the ardea stellaris, is in size the bigness of the smaller white crane (ardea equinoctialis,) and is of a blueish color, a large neck with a pendulous plume from it; from what part of the continent it comes, Ornithology does not at present know; it visits the mountainous region about every tenth year, the fluviatic region oftener, and is now at the foot of Kittle-run Mountain. Its business here is to nestle, raise a young colony, and then return to its more familiar residence. The pouch of its neck is large enough to contain air sufficient to admit its booming notice to its absent mate, to reach miles, which bumings resemble the distant lowings of a cow—thus it calls its absent love. But of still more interest to the admirer of nature is its love song, which cheers and animates its faithful companion during the lonely and tiresome period of incubation. After sun-set he ascends, in spiral windings, to an almost invisible distance in the air, which he fills with notes (to man) doleful and plaintive, of such resemblance to the distresses of an agonized child, that he oft moves to tears those disposed to sad indulgence in melancholy sympathies. The admired powers of the ventriloquist are but in miniature to those of this bird—at one time his song is remote in the distant clouds, then on a sudden near the house, then again with electric velocity is perched on the top of a chimney or the bough of a neighboring tree; at this time he is travelling swiftly on the wings of love, in the periphery of his circle, at probably more than a half mile's distance. He rises in a spiral, with awkward symphonies, but travels in a circle during his song—whereas the musical sedge pax warbles his aerial melodies in a spiral path. How wise, but out of the ken of man, is the organization of the wonderful world; while the female ardea is revived and delighted with the male's woolings and songs, the hysterical and widowed are bathed by it in floods of tears; inverted nature confounds the physical world at all times unintelligible, even to philosophy herself, with her boasted lights; at unfamiliar sounds and sights we exclaim, wonderful! Could we reason right, all things are equally inexplicable to the limited knowledge of man, who can

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CENTINEL, and solicits the patronage of a liberal and enlightened community. He is aware, that the duties incident to a well conducted paper, are numerous and important, and their discharge would require, in times like the present, even a transcendent genius, never to sleep at his post;—he however only professes, that so far as his talents extends, (aided by the assistance of gentlemen of established literary reputation, on whose co-operation he confidently relies,) they shall be exerted to give the paper, he shall have the honor of conducting, a standing and reputation with the community.

The politics of the paper will be of the genuine old Democratic Republican character; and on all proper occasions, it will be found spiritedly, vigorously and decidedly advocating the principles of free government—defending the rights and liberties of the people—and teaching the rising generation indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Agriculture being the basis of our national strength—Commerce the patron of our labor—and Household Manufactures, the resource of our wants, the Editor will endeavor to select from the various sources which the American press affords, essays and articles of information connected with those important objects, and generally, what may have a tendency to encourage a taste for the arts and sciences.

Rational amusement, and the intelligence of the day, will receive attention in proportion to their importance—nor shall the warblings of the muse be forgotten—and "last, though not least," the moral and devout shall find a portion of our paper devoted to aid the cause of religion."

Communications on any subject proper for a newspaper, are respectfully solicited. Correspondents who are disposed to contribute to the usefulness of this establishment, may depend on prompt attention—their assistance will be gratefully acknowledged, and their confidence held inviolably sacred.

☞ *The first number will be issued on Saturday the 11th instant.*

P. L. Robinson.

Athens, (Ga.) Sept. 3, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The Columbian Centinel will be issued weekly, on a royal sheet, of good quality, at three dollars per annum, on the receipt of the first number, or four dollars at the end of the year.

No subscription taken for a less time than twelve months, and no paper to be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor,) until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ *A subscription paper is left at the Office of the News.*

NOTICE.—The subscriber requests those persons who are indebted to him, or the late firm of Green & Lane, to make payment without delay.—Those who neglect this notice may expect that suits will be instituted against them.

Charles R. Green.

Mallerysville, Sept. 7, 1824 3t—37

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dry other against said Mills; all from a Justice' court

ALSO.

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes viz: Canda a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J Willis, D. S.

September 3 1824

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hour of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less improved, on the water of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton levied on as the property of Rob Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court John Collet vs said Dickenson: levied on by Nathan Bond constable and returned to me

L. D.

One negro man by the name of Ca levied on at the instance of James Long, vs Nathan Bond administrator and Rachel Richard administratrix of the estate of Robert Richard: property pointed out by defendants

G. Thompson, D.S.E.C.

August 20 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William James *vs.* said Towns.

ALSO.

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs. said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO.

Seven negroes, viz. Winney and six children, Lucy, Wilson, Peter, Sally, Mariah, and Caroline; levied on as the property of John Medleskey to satisfy an execution in favour of Elizabeth D. Sansom vs. said Medleskey; the above property subject to a mortgage in favour of Duncan G. Campbell: property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, and to satisfy sundry other executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Melenda; levied on as the property of Ransom H. Walker to satisfy an execution in favour of Green & Lane *vs.* said Walker; property pointed out by defendant.

John Burks, D. S.

September 3, 1824.

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

James Render, adm'r.

With the will annexed.

Sept. 13, 1824. 3t 3t

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gear, one ox cart, three yoke of oxen, one gig and harness, one cotton gin, some valuable horses, among which are several fine brood mares, cattle, sheep, and hogs, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, all the fodder, oats, &c. a quantity of excellent wheat, and the crop of cotton.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the property is delivered; the cotton is excepted from these terms, for which the credit will be only to the first of January, 1825.—Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place the

Plantation will be sold, consisting of about 828 acres of land, in excellent repairs, with a dwelling house, gin house, and other necessary out-houses; for which a credit will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827. the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render, adm'r.

With the will annexed.

Sept 13, 1824.

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county,

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of hatter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*
James Banks, *adm'r.*

Sept. 8. 3t

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H Echols & Co Great bargains can be expected as the sales are only for Cash

Samuel Goldsmith & Son.

They have lately received from Europe, a fresh supply of the Medicated

G. L. SILK,

an outward application of which is a final cure for the Rheumatic Gout, or any swellings. The public cannot be imposed on by purchasing and using the above remedy as the money will be returned if it has not the desired effect, when properly applied and according to directions.

S. G & Son.

September 11, 1824. 3t—tf

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO man who says his name is SYE, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Walker, of Monroe county, has a scar on one of his thumbs, occasioned as he says by a bite—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

S. Kirkland, jailer.

September 10, 1824.

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thank for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cotton, stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cent per bale will only be charged, on all sale of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others.—They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.

Augusta, August 17, 1824. 2t—7t

NEW

AND ENLARGED EDITION

OF THE

Georgia Justice.

IN THE PRESS,

AND will be published in October or November next at the Recorder Office, a new and enlarged edition of the Georgia Justice. The improvements in this very useful book are briefly noticed in the following extracts from the Preface to the new edition:

"Several years have elapsed since the publication of the Georgia Justice, during which time there has been additional legislation upon many of the subjects contained in it. In the present edition, such alterations as were rendered necessary by subsequent enactments, have been made, the additional matter incorporated, and several omissions in the original work supplied.

"Mr. Prince's Digest being now in general use, references thereto have been substituted for those which were heretofore made to Marbury & Crawford's & Clayton's Digests, and the annual pamphlets containing the laws of the state. A copious index has also been furnished, and the work is submitted to the public under a belief, that its acknowledged utility will be found to be increased by the foregoing circumstances."

☞ The price of the book, neatly bound in calf, will be *Five Dollars*, payable on delivery. Any person paying for twenty copies will be entitled to twenty-two, and in that proportion for a smaller number. Subscription papers will be furnished to gentlemen who may be willing to take charge of them.

** *The different newspapers in this State, will please give the following an insertion.*

Milledgeville, August 30.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1824. [No. 40.

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

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

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

General Elections.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey, of Oglethorpe.
Alfred Cuthbert, of Chatham.
John Forsyth, of Richmond.
Charles E. Haynes, of Hancock.
James Meriwether, of Clark.
Edward F. Tattnall, of Chatham.
Wiley Thompson, of Elbert.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Bolling Anthony — Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper — Dennis L. Dent.
John T. Graves — Felix G. May.
William C. Lyon — John H. Pope.
James Rember — James Reader.

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

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

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

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowlegments to those persons who have heretofore given him their encouragement and patronage, and informs them that he has returned, and now occupies his former stand fronting the Court-House, where he has again opened a

HOUSE OF

Entertainment.

He trusts that his experience in the business, will be sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that those who favor him with a call, will be politely and attentively accommodated; he invites his old friends once more to favor him with their custom, and assures them and the public, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to afford them every comfort and convenience in his power.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1824.—38 6t

N. B Any person wanting to hire horses and gigs, can be accommodated by the subscriber. S. B. H.

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christler, deceased for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A. HEARD

SINGLETON W ALLEN

Administrators

July 2,0, 1824. m9m

ON the first Monday in *January* next, application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary for the county of Wilkes, for leave to distribute such part of the estate of John Langdon, deceased, as can be distributed. The legatees of said estate will take due notice of this advertisement.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824 m4t

Post Office Appointments.

The Editor of the "Genius of Liberty" is strictly right, when he questions the propriety of our announciation of the appointment of the Postmaster for the City of Richmond, as *being by the President*. The fact is so, nevertheless. The appointment *was*, and *was not*, made by him. By the act of Congress of 1810, consolidating the Post Office Laws, it is provided that *the Postmaster General* "shall establish post offices, and *appoint postmasters*, at all such places," &c. *The President* is not named in the act, except in the section which designates those who shall have a right to frank letters. It is nevertheless, true, that, as the Postmaster General himself derives his office from the President, and is responsible to him for the due discharge of the duties of the office, so in practice the opinion of the President has come to be taken on all appointments of Postmasters, where the magnitude of the compensation and the trust is above a certain amount—in all appointments, for example, for the principal cities; and it may be supposed that his opinion, when expressed, is conclusive in regard to such appointments. Being generally thus consulted, he was, no doubt, consulted in the case of Gov. Preston's appointment. Indeed, the known friendship existing between the President and Gov. Preston, left no doubt on our minds that the selection was made by the President, and we so announced it, inaccurately as to the letter of the law, but, we have no doubt, correctly as to the fact. The selection is one to which no man will take an exception.

So proper has appeared the practice of consulting the President on these appointments, that it has been more than once proposed in Congress to place directly with the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the appointment of all Postmasters, at offices whose net emoluments have in the year

Alliance of European despots against the liberties of this country. It is hoped that the reader will not pass lightly over this subject, but will examine it in all its bearings, recollecting that it is the common class of people whose interests are to be attacked, and that aristocrats of the *highest orders* are to be gained over, and brought in to share the spoils of American liberty. If the people are seasonably aware of these designs, the danger will be lessened, as they will be on their guard, and prepared to meet and put down their internal as well as external enemies. That the crowned heads of Europe meditate an attack upon us, whenever the *internal* affairs of our country shall present a prospect of success, we have no doubt. The American people should, therefore, be very watchful of the designs and operations of those of our "principal citizens" who would not be displeased to see a change which would place them at the head of the government of their country. They should refer to times past, and not hastily discard the party and the men that have steadily supported their rights and interests in the midst of former difficulties and trials; nor should they hastily bestow their confidence on men of different characters, whose interest it now is to beguile them with false professions. Above all, they should adhere steadily to those *republican systems*, which have thus far perpetuated our fair institutions, and secured the triumph of republican principles.

There are many facts and considerations which present themselves to the mind of the attentive observer. It was the opinion of President Monroe, who is allowed to be a moderate man, and who ought to know that there has been a *monarchical party* in this country; and no one pretends to give any account of it:—But if we look about us, we shall see men who were leaders of that party, and who as late as the time of the last state convention, opposed the extension of popular privileges, now professing to be the exclusive friends of "the people," and to originate measures exclusively for their benefit.—The fable of the cat in the tub of meal, exhibits their characters and motives. Such a party as Mr. Monroe speaks of, connected with the enemies of liberty abroad, would naturally wish to gain the confidence of the people by the use of extravagant professions, to foment divisions and discord amongst the real friends of the country, and to weaken the government, and create confusion by means of innovations on established usages. The first step we might expect from such a party, after suitable efforts to retrieve their lost standing with the people, would be an attempt to control the choice of the executive of the nation. To effect this, it seems to have been thought necessary to impair the

was calculated, by dividing the vote of this state, to facilitate the plan of carrying the choice of President into the House of Representatives; and also to prevent a desirable amendment of the U. S. constitution, which, if perfected, would add stability to the government. The agitation of new topics, on which a difference of opinion was likely to arise, was expected to divide those who had ever acted together in support of republican principles. And "divide and conquer," we know is a favorite motto with the friends of monarchy in every country.

It is stated in the document to which we have referred, that "the aristocratical spirit was most perceptible in the towns," meaning our cities and large villages. This may account for the disposition manifested by the Clintonians to manage most of their political concerns by *village meetings*, which they falsely style "county meetings," although they well know that the people of a whole county neither can nor will come 20 30, or 50 miles to attend them. The natural tendency of their mode of proceeding, is to place the political concerns of a large district, at the disposal of one of these aristocratic villages. We are not to suppose that all who reside in a village, are aristocrats, although a large number are always influenced by such. In Auburn, and most of our large villages, federalism and Clintonianism have ever predominated. The aristocrats are those who value the circumstances of *birth, fortune, &c.* as placing them above other citizens of equal or superior merits. They are the men spoken of by Mr. Monroe as monarchical, and relied upon by the Russian minister for the overthrow of our government. They are now unusually prominent and active in political matters, endeavoring to acquire popularity, and to scatter discord and confusion amongst the *tried friends* of the people.

Presidential Election in Connecticut.

Extract of a letter from a Republican of high standing in Connecticut.

"It has been repeatedly affirmed in the ultra prints, that Mr. LANMAN, a Senator, from this state, of the United States, has been consigned to disgrace by his constituents, in consequence of his attendance at the national meeting of Republicans at the Capitol in Washington, who nominated WM. H. CRAWFORD for the Presidency; and that, in this respect, Mr. Lanman has shared the same fate with the other members of Congress from this state, who attended the National Caucus.

From this assertion, it would appear that the constituents of these gentlemen had officially expressed an opinion on the merits of their conduct. *Such is not the fact.* But it is true, that, in a legislative cau-

gress, the statement of a single fact is sufficient to correct any misrepresentation. *Two only of all the Representatives were renominated—Messrs. Barber and Tomlinson;* the first of whom attended the Caucus, and the latter did not!

With respect to the sentiments of this state on the presidential question, it is true that, at the time that Mr. Crawford was represented at the point of death, and the charges of Ninian Edwards were preferred against Mr. Crawford with such an air of assurance, Mr. Adams obtained a nomination in the Legislative Caucus of the State. At that moment, Mr. Crawford's friends here believed him out of the question, and voted for Mr. Adams; but since his restoration to health, and his masterly refutation of Mr. Edwards's charges, and his triumphant acquittal by that able and honorable Committee of Investigation, composed for the most part, of his political opponents, his friends have rallied with fresh vigour in this state—the re-action of the public mind has been unprecedentedly rapid and extensive—and I have no doubt that the Electoral Ticket for Mr. Crawford, which will soon be formed, will, in November next, be supported with a most decided and overwhelming majority."

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

At the present moment the information contained in the following article may be useful.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

The following list of states, with the manner of choosing electors, and the number of electors in each, will, no doubt, be acceptable to many of our readers:

New Hampshire, by general ticket	8
Massachusetts, by general ticket	15
Rhode Island, by general ticket	4
Connecticut, by general ticket	8
Vermont, by legislature	7
New York, by legislature	36
New Jersey, by general ticket	8
Pennsylvania, by general ticket	28
Delaware, by legislature	3
Maryland, by districts	11
Virginia, by general ticket	24
N. Carolina, by general ticket	15
South Carolina, by legislature	11
Georgia, by legislature	9
Kentucky, by three districts	14
Tennessee, by districts	11
Ohio, by general ticket	16
Louisiana, by legislature	5
Indianna, by legislature	5
Mississippi, by general ticket	3
Illinois, by people districts	3
Alabama, by general ticket	5
Maine, by people districts	9
Missouri, by people districts	3

The manner of choosing the President.

The electors must be chosen within 34 days preceeding the first Wednesday in December—the number of which must correspond to the number of Senators and Representatives each state is entitled to. No particular qualifications are nec-

FOR CONGRESS.

George Carey of Columbia
Alfred Cuthbert of Chatham.
John Forsyth, of Richmond
Charles E. Haynes of Hancock.
James Meriwether of Clark
Edward F. Tattnall, of Chatham.
Wiley Thompson of Elbert.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WILKES COUNTY.

SENATE.

Rolling Anthony Thomas Wootten.

HOUSE.

John W. Cooper Dennis L. Dent.
John F. Graves Felix G. Hay.
William C. Lyman John H. Pope.
James Rembert James Reader.

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

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

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

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowlegments to those persons who have heretofore given him their encouragement and patronage, and informs them that he has returned, and now occupies his former stand fronting the Court-House, where he has again opened a

HOUSE OF

Entertainment.

He trusts that his experience in the business, will be sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that those who favor him with a call, will be politely and attentively accommodated; he invites his old friends once more to favor him with their custom, and assures them and the public, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to afford them every comfort and convenience in his power.

Samuel B. Head.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1828.—38 6t

N. B Any person wanting to hire horses and gigs, can be accommodated by the subscriber. S. B. H.

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H Scholl & Co Great bargains can be expected as the sales are only for Cash

Samuel Goldsmith & Son.

They have lately received from Europe, a fresh supply of the Medicated

OIL SILK,

an outward application of which is a final cure for the Rheumatic Gout, or any swellings. The public cannot be imposed on by purchasing and using the above remedy as the money will be returned if it has not the desired effect, when properly applied and according to directions

S. G. & Son.

September 11, 1828. 37—tf

Now in Wilkes Jail.

A NEGRO woman who calls her name Emmy, and says she belongs to Daniel Mercer, of Greene county near Little River. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Wm. Kirkland, jailer.

September 25, 1828.

Post Office Appointments.

The Editor of the "Genius of Liberty" is strictly right, when he questions the propriety of our announciation of the appointment of the Postmaster for the City of Richmond, as being *by the President*. The fact is so, nevertheless. The appointment *was*, and *was not*, made by him. By the act of Congress of 1810, consolidating the Post Office Laws, it is provided that *the Postmaster General* "shall establish post offices, *and appoint postmasters*, at all such places," &c. The President is not named in the act, except in the section which designates those who shall have a right to frank letters. It is nevertheless, true, that, as the Postmaster General himself derives his office from the President, and is responsible to him for the due discharge of the duties of the office, so in practice the opinion of the President has come to be taken on all appointments of Postmasters, where the magnitude of the compensation and the trust is above a certain amount—in all appointments, for example, for the principal cities; and it may be supposed that his opinion, when expressed, is conclusive in regard to such appointments. Being generally thus consulted, he was, no doubt, consulted in the case of Gov. Preston's appointment. Indeed, the known friendship existing between the President and Gov. Preston, left no doubt on our minds that the selection was made by the President, and we so announced it, immediately as to the letter of the law, but, we have, no doubt, correctly as to the fact. The selection is one to which no man will take an exception.

So proper has appeared the practice of consulting the President on these appointments, that it has been more than once proposed in Congress to place directly with the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the appointment of all Postmasters, at offices whose compensations have in the year preceding exceeded a certain sum—say one thousand dollars. Such a provision we think highly proper. The power which the letter of the law has confided to the Postmaster General, is too great to be held, independently, by any individual, however upright, disinterested and trustworthy. Human nature is hardly proof against the temptation to wield such a power for party or personal purposes. In saying this, we beg not to be understood as intending to insinuate that the power of the office has been so used by the incumbent of the office. As far as our knowledge extends, he has administered the office with a single eye to the public interest and convenience.—*Nat. Intelligencer*

The following well timed comments on an article which appeared in the Baltimore Federal Gazette headed "The Holy Alliance and the United States," are copied from the (Auburn) Cayuga Patriot, a valuable and patriotic republican journal:

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

In another column of this paper, will be found an article from the Baltimore federal Gazette, which exhibits some evidence of the Holy signs and operations of those of our "principal citizens" who "would not be displeased to see a change which would place them at the head of the government of their country." They should refer to times past, and not hastily discard the party and the men that have steadily supported their rights and interests in the midst of former difficulties and trials; nor should they hastily bestow their confidence on men of different characters, whose interest it now is to beguile them with false professions. Above all, they should adhere steadily to those *republican systems*, which have thus far perpetuated our fair institutions, and secured the triumph of republican principles.

There are many facts and considerations which present themselves to the mind of the attentive observer. It was the opinion of President Monroe, who is allowed to be a moderate man, and who ought to know that there has been a *monarchical party* in this country; and no one pretends to give any account of it: But if we look about us, we shall see men who were leaders of that party, and who as late as the time of the last state convention, opposed the extension of popular privileges, now professing to be the exclusive friends of "the people," and to originate measures exclusively for their benefit.—The fable of the cat in the tub of meal, exhibits their characters and motives. Such a party as Mr. Monroe speaks of, connected with the enemies of liberty abroad, would naturally wish to gain the confidence of the people by the use of extravagant professions, to foment divisions and discord amongst the real friends of the country, and to weaken the government, and create confusion by means of innovations on established usages. The first step we might expect from such a party, after suitable efforts to retrieve their lost standing with the people, would be an attempt to control the choice of the executive of the nation. To effect this, it seems to have been thought necessary to impair the confidence of the people in the old democratic mode of designating candidates for office, and thus to prevent a concert of action in the democratic party, whose discipline and union have heretofore saved the country in the hour of peril. Ambitious and aspiring men, by throwing national nominations into discredit, calculated so to divide the electoral votes among a number of candidates, as to carry the choice of President and V. President into the House of Representatives, where the election might be decided by a very small minority of the representatives of the people, in which case the President would not be considered as the choice of the nation. The result would be that the President would not possess the confidence either of congress or the people—sectional jealousies and heart burnings would ensue, producing consequences the most unfavorable to the stability of our institutions. Similar views may have originated the attempts to alter the electoral law of this state. Those attempts were expected to procure popularity for those who never had deserved it by their former conduct. An alteration of the law at the present time, most of their political concerns by *village meetings*, which they falsely style "county meetings," although they well know that the people of a whole county neither can nor will come 20 30, or 50 miles to attend them. The natural tendency of their mode of proceeding, is to place the political concerns of a large district, at the disposal of one of these aristocratic villages. We are not to suppose that all who reside in a village, are aristocrats, although a large number are always influenced by such. In Auburn, and most of our large villages, federalism and Clintonianism have ever predominated. The aristocrats are those who value the circumstances of *birth, fortune, &c.* as placing them above other citizens of equal or superior merits. They are the men spoken of by Mr. Monroe as *monarchical*, and relied upon by the Russian minister for the overthrow of our government. They are now unusually prominent and active in political matters, endeavoring to acquire popularity, and to scatter discord and confusion amongst the *tried friends* of the people.

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From this assertion, it would appear that the constituents of these gentlemen had officially expressed an opinion on the merits of their conduct. *Such is not the fact.* But it is true, that, in a legislative caucus at New Haven, Mr. Lanman has not been re-nominated to the Senate of the United States, *neither has Mr.* WHITMAN, *who was one of those who signed the protest against the Caucus, been re-nominated! Neither have Messrs.* STERLING *and* FOOTE, *who did* NOT *attend the Caucus, been re-nominated!*

The truth is, that in general instances, the principle of rotation in office is respected in this state; and, on this principle, Mr. Lanman was not entitled, as in my opinion no Senator is entitled, to a re nomination. Such, however, were the popularity and influence of Mr. Lanman, that, though he was not re-nominated, yet the Senate and House of Representatives of the State have not appointed a successor, and could not agree. Gen. Edwards, from this state, of the U. States' Senate, had merely been appointed by the Governor, ad interim, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Berdman, and the Governor's appointment in this instance was confirmed, as is my opinion it ought to have been.

With respect to the re-nomination of our Representatives in Congress,

[*Communications*]

[NO. 2.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Fellow Citizens,—

You have been told by Aristides that he "claims for Mr. Crawford an election to the presidential chair, because he is a consistent republican, an intelligent, honest and conciliatory statesman."—And "in evidence of these merits," he undertakes to trace "*The principal acts*" of Mr. Crawford's public life. Before we pass these "*Principal acts*" in review, it will be proper to state and explain what we understand to be the main question now under discussion before the public.—In our apprehension it amounts to no more than simply this: whether W. H. Crawford is in all respects *more deserving* the office, to which he aspires, and *better qualified* to fill it, than the other candidates;—and not: whether he is a consistent republican an intelligent, honest and conciliatory statesman? Supposing him to be all that is here claimed for him by Aristides, still he may have no just claim upon you to support him for the office of President. The other candidates may be as consistent republicans, and as honest men as he is, and at the same time they may be more intelligent and more experienced in the concerns of the government than he is,& also they may have rendered greater and more important services to the country than he has, consequently they would have greater claims upon you for support, than he possibly can have. Questions it is true have been raised touching the republicanism, the intelligence and the political integrity of Mr. Crawford; and had they all been clearly and satisfactorily established in his favor, still the main one would remain open for discussion. Is he then *more deserving* the office and *better qualified* to fill it than the other candidates? Those who maintain the affirmative, are bound by the rules of fair dealing to show, by *evidence* and not by *naked assertion*, why he is *more deserving* and wherein he is *better qualified* than his competitors. It is neither unreasonable in you nor impertinent in us to require the evidence of his great merits and superior qualifications. "The tree is known by its fruits." His friends boast that he has been eighteen years in public life:—Demand of them then, to point to the great and illustrious actions performed by him during that time. The demand has been made again and again; but alas! *his* "great and illustrious actions" are past and gone with the eighteen years beyond the floods, leaving no trace of their existence behind. It cannot have escaped your observations, fellow citizens, that the friends of Mr. Crawford dread to approach the main question though often invited and pressed to its discussion, and that they upon all occasions *wisely* and studiously avoid it as a kind of "*Noli me tangere.*" But only let a little subordinate question be once started, and if it can be handled with so much show

Mr. Aristides has, in the office of captain of his own district, displayed much ability, great zeal and industry, perfect integrity, and commanded as much success as was practicable under the circumstances of the times," consequently he is more deserving the office of commander in chief, and better qualified to fill it than any one else. Upon the evidence of Mr. Cheves it would be proper for Mr. Crawford's friends henceforth to be silent."

Having premised thus much as to the true point of enquiry, to which public attention and public investigation, in our humble opinion, ought to be exclusively directed and confined, we now invite your attention to the "Principal acts and facts submitted" by Aristides, "to your candid consideration." And first and foremost at the head of these "Principal acts," stands recorded the remarkable fact, that "In Mr. Crawford's earliest years he was ranked by his fellow students and associates, a decided republican." In 1800 Aaron Burr was ranked by his fellows as a decided republican. The next item put down to silence all cavil about the republicanism of Mr. Crawford, is the celebrated Augusta Address, wherein, he in the year '98, expressed his "unlimited confidence" in the administration of President Adams. You have been informed by the Editor of the News, the volunteer aid of Aristides, and himself a particular and warm friend of Mr. Crawford, that during the four years of President Adams's administration, (the year '98 being included therein,) "The country was in a continual state of distraction; a civil war was staring every citizen in the face; it was thought by many that intestine broils were inevitable, owing to the *high handed measures* of President Adams."—The liberty of the press and of speech restrained within a very narrow compass—the people burdened with heavy taxes—an aristocracy springing up which began to tyrannize over the lower classes of the community—the right of general suffrage *curtailed* and *confined* to landed proprietors." Would Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, or indeed any *consistent* republican, at that awful crisis, when the liberties of the people were at stake, have thus broadly expressed their confidence in those "*high handed measures*" of the President? Did Thomas Jefferson ever vote to *curtail* and restrain the right of suffrage to landed proprietors? We answer, no; and for proof refer you to a letter recently written by him respecting the convention about to be held in Virginia to revise the constitution of that state. It is known and will not be denied by any one who has a reputation to loose, that William H. Crawford, the "exclusive republican of the Jeffersonian school," did vote in the senate of the U. States, to curtail and restrain the right of suffrage to landed proprietors.

Of what avail is it to boast of the fact, that in 1806. Mr. Crawford "introduced into our legislature a resolution expressing the desire of the People of Georgia that Mr. Jefferson would consent to serve another presidential term?"—Does this resolution afford any sort

first invented by the malicious spirit of Mr. Crawford's friend Timothy Pickering against John Q. Adams, Aristides very *wisely* and very triumphantly remarks, "Now which of these was most consistent with republican practices, the course of Mr. Crawford or that of Mr. Adams? The one was independent, the other was subservient." If indeed the course of Mr. Crawford was, upon that occasion, independent and consistent with republican practices, so was the course of Messrs. Goodrich, Hillhouse, White, McClay and Timothy Pickering, for they were all excepting McClay, federalists and voted with him. If upon that occasion Mr. Adams was *subservient*, so were the twenty one other republican senators who voted with him.

In further proof of Mr. Crawford's great merits, it is alleged that in 1813 he was appointed by Mr. Madison minister to France, and that "every duty required of him was exerted to the satisfaction of every individual citizen claiming his aid and to the full satisfaction of the government he represented." We are not informed of any particular case wherein the government or its citizens were essentially benefitted by Mr Crawford's mission. One part of his duty was to adjust with and recover from the French Government, the just and long standing claims of our merchants against the French for spoliations committed, and property seized or destroyed under the Berlin and Milan Decrees and under other the like pretexts since 1806. If any reliance be placed in what the committee on Foreign Relations say, or if Mr. Gallatin, our late minister to France, is to be believed, these identical claims remain precisely where they were found by Mr Crawford. The truth is, every body knows, Mr. Crawford did nothing of any sort of importance, while in France, unless it was perhaps to have an audience with Napoleon and to see my Lord the Duke of Wellington.

Aristides asserts that "On the presidential canvass in 1816, Mr. Crawford was considered competent to fill the Executive chair; but he *magnanimously refused to be nominated* in opposition to Mr. Monroe, or to receive the votes of the Federal Electors. On this occasion he manifested the sincerity of his regard for the preservation of the republican party distinct from and independent of the Federalists." To convince you that this assertion is totally destitute of truth, we submit for consideration the following extract taken from the remarks of the Editors of the National Intelligencer upon that subject, in their paper of the 8th of April, 1816. "We consult our own inclination and probably the interests of the great republican family, by avoiding an examination into the circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in *direct opposition to the public will*. But some idle assertions have been made on this subject which deserve an attention they were not originally entitled to, since they have been eagerly propagated as facts in parts of the country where they

nent republican candidate for the presidency," we utterly deny, and for the truth of our denial, we refer to the canvass of 1824, where out of 261, he received 66 votes including his federal friends.

It is urged further by Aristides in behalf of Mr. Crawford, and in support of his pretensions to the presidential chair, that he "recommended an imposition of tariff duties *much less* than the duties now imposed." In his report of 1818 he recommended the following duties; on anvils 2 cents per lb., blacksmiths' hammers 2½ cents per lb., muskets $1 50 cents per stand, rifles $2 50. By reference to the tariff bill as it finally passed, it will be seen that precisely the same duties recommended by him, are imposed on those articles. The same duties recommended by Mr. Crawford on broad and narrow axes, hatchets, adzes, claw hammers, broad and narrow hoes, carriers, cutting and drawing knives, scythes, cross cut, whip, hand and tenon saws, were reported in Mr. Todd's tariff bill and rejected by Congress.—A duty of twenty cents per pair on cards for carding was likewise recommended by him, and has not been adopted in the present tariff. A duty of six cents per yard on cotton bagging is advised by him, and in the present tariff, that duty is reduced to three and three fourth cents per square yard.—In his annual report of 1820 he says "should it however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiencies, it is respectfully submitted that the *importation* of foreign spirits be *prohibited;* and that a duty upon *domestic spirits* equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits and to such deficiency, on the distillation and sale of *domestic spirits.*"—Thus fellow citizens we find the "Exclusive Republican" recommending in fact, "an imposition of tariff duties *much greater*" than those now imposed, and we also discover that he still retains the impressions formerly made on his mind in favor of the odious "Excise Law."

It is known to most of you that three or four of the representatives and senators, of this state in Congress were, but a little while ago, esteemed by you as federalists; that a distinguished federalist is now a candidate to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, and will be supported by the radicals for that office; that senator Holmes of Maine, was not long since a federalist;—That Dr. Coleman the celebrated editor of the N. York "Evening Post," Timothy Pickering and James Hillhouse are, and ever have been pre-eminently distinguished as leading federalists. And that all those persons named and alluded to, and all the eastern federalists of the "Hartford Convention and Blue Light Stamp" do warmly support William H. Crawford, will not be denied by any one acquainted with the political disputes and conflicts of the present time. But why do they support him? surely not because he is a republican, for you are exultingly told

the Vice Presidency? Not because he is a native of Geneva: Not because he had something to do with the "Whiskey Insurrection" but merely for the purpose of seducing the affections of the Pennsylvanians from their avowed favorite General Jackson, and drawing them into the toils of King Caucus.

No matter what you may think of Aristides, he stands justified before his own conscience, for the majority of the radicals have under special charge and keeping the consciences of all their party, and they will readily excuse any duplicity. "Like the Jesuits their "predecessors in ambition and hypocrisy, it is their fundamental maxim, that the holiness of the end, will sanctify the most dishonorable means."

W. X. & Y.

The shade of John Wilkes,

AND THE PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTY.

In the settlement of Georgia, the richest portion of the country, which lay between the Savannah and Ogechee, the Oconee and Broad rivers, was named in honor of JOHN WILKES, who was about that time, the renowned champion of the people's rights in England. As the population increased, the territory of the county was partitioned off to the several members of its family, the county of Wilkes was bounded for the most part within Broad and Little rivers. Feeling an anxiety for the interest and prosperity of his namesake county, the *shade of John Wilkes* is supposed to have had an interview with a portion of its people, at which the following colloquy took place.

"How fares the interest of my honored county?" asked the shade.

"Tolerably well," answered the people.

"Why only tolerably well, (said the shade) have you not good officers to administer its affairs?"

"Yes, (replied the people) our officers are, generally, very good, some of them, occasionally, however, have felt their power, and forgotten our rights."

"How so, (asked the shade) do you not exercise all the privileges you are entitled to?"

"Not entirely, (replied the people) we are sometimes forgotten."

"In what manner?" asked the shade.

"We would rather not explain, (said the people) we do not wish to open old sores, nor to wound men's feelings, now things are past."

"Speak out, (said the shade) your wrongs cannot be great, if they are not worth repeating. Besides, if you let one act of usurpation pass unnoticed or unpunished, you will soon have another upon it. I feel an interest in your affairs, and wish you to state your grievances.—It may not be too late to prevent a repetition of them, at least."

"We submit to your counsel, (said the people) and will candidly say, our first complaint is, that some years ago, our record books in the surveyor's office became so mutilated, it was necessary to have them transcribed. The selection of a person to do this, was made by our county court, and, as we thought, not fairly. The applicants for

to support him for the office of President. The other candidates may be as consistent republicans, and as honest men as he is, and at the same time they may be more intelligent and more experienced in the concerns of the government than he is,& also they may have rendered greater and more important services to the country than he has, consequently they would have greater claims upon you for support, than he possibly can have. Questions it is true have been raised touching the republicanism, the intelligence and the political integrity of Mr. Crawford; and had they all been clearly and satisfactorily established in his favor, still the main one would remain open for discussion. Is he then *more deserving* the office and *better qualified* to fill it than the other candidates? Those who maintain the affirmative, are bound by the rules of fair dealing to show, by *evidence* and not by *naked assertion*, why he is *more deserving* and wherein he is *better qualified* than his competitors. It is neither unreasonable in you nor impertinent in us to require the evidence of his great merits and superior qualifications. "The tree is known by its fruits." His friends boast that he has been eighteen years in public life:—Demand of them then, to point to the great and illustrious actions performed by him during that time. The demand has been made again and again; but alas! *his* "great and illustrious actions" are past and gone with the eighteen years beyond the floods, leaving no trace of their existence behind. It cannot have escaped your observations, fellow citizens, that the friends of Mr. Crawford dread to approach the main question though often invited and pressed to its discussion, and that they upon all occasions *wisely* and studiously avoid it as a kind of "*Noli me tangere.*" But only let a little subordinate question be once started, and if it can be handled with so much show of plausibility by turning and twisting, they seize it with avidity, gratuitously assume it as the main question and then give it to their printers whose duty it is to receive such mummery from the *leaders*, and dole it out to the *followers* as their "*daily bread.*" This propensity in the Radicals to shun the main point of enquiry, explains the reasons why you have heard so much about the "evidence of the distinguished Mr. Cheves and the report of the late committee of investigation." What signifies it, to say that Mr. Crawford as Secretary of the Treasury "has displayed much ability, great zeal and industry, perfect integrity, and commanded as much success as was practicable under the circumstances of the times." And is this to satisfy you, or any reasonable being on earth, that he is more *deserving* and *better qualified* than the other candidates? Could not the same be said, with equal truth, of all his predecessors in office? The evidence of Mr. Cheves and the report of the committee, related to Mr. Crawford exclusively as Secretary of the Treasury, and not to him as a candidate for the presidential chair. The whole of the Radical argument drawn from these unsubstantial grounds, resolves itself into this:—

part of his duty was to adjust with and recover from the French Government, the just and long standing claims of our merchants against the French for spoliations committed, and property seized or destroyed under the Berlin and Milan Decrees and under other the like pretexts since 1806. If any reliance be placed in what the committee on Foreign Relations say, or if Mr. Gallatin, our late minister to France, is to be believed, these identical claims remain precisely where they were found by Mr. Crawford. The truth is, every body knows, Mr. Crawford did nothing of any sort of importance, while in France, unless it was perhaps to have an audience with Napoleon and to see my Lord the Duke of Wellington.

Aristides asserts that "On the presidential canvass in 1816, Mr. Crawford was considered competent to fill the Executive chair; but he *magnanimously refused to be nominated* in opposition to Mr. Monroe, or to receive the votes of the Federal Electors. On this occasion he manifested the sincerity of his regard for the preservation of the republican party distinct from and independent of the Federalists." To convince you that this assertion is totally destitute of truth, we submit for consideration the following extract taken from the remarks of the Editors of the National Intelligencer upon that subject, in their paper of the 8th of April, 1816. "We consult our own inclination and probably the interests of the great republican family, by avoiding an examination into the circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in *direct opposition to the public will*. But some idle assertions have been made on this subject which deserve an attention they were not originally entitled to, since they have been eagerly propagated as facts in parts of the country where they were not, as they were here, contradicted by every man's own knowledge. On the part of Mr. Crawford's friends, no exertions were spared. *As no labor was too great, so no means were too humble* to aid their object. Witness the use made of the columns of an ephemeral print in this city (meaning the Washington City Gazette) to soil the character and lacerate the feelings of their opponents." From this evidence of Gales and Seaton, which Aristides will not venture to impeach, it clearly appears that in 1816, so far from Mr. Crawford's *magnanimously* refusing to be nominated in opposition to Mr. Monroe, "a combination of circumstances" had nearly produced his nomination "*in direct opposition to the public will*";—and that "as no labor was too great, *so no means were too humble* to aid" in effecting that object. No reasonable doubt exists but that the caucus of 1816 was gotten up by the friends of Mr. Crawford all of whom 54 in number punctually attended and voted for him. That they then "competent to fill the executive chair," and that they looked up to him as the only person fitted for their particular purposes, no one will deny. But that he "has, since 1816, been looked to as the promi-

ton-bagging is advised by him, and in the present tariff, that duty is reduced to three and three fourth cents per square yard.—In his annual report of 1820 he says "should it however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiencies, it is respectfully submitted that the *importation* of foreign spirits be *prohibited*; and that a duty upon *domestic spirits* equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits and to such deficiency, on the distillation and sale of *domestic spirits.*"—Thus fellow citizens we find the "Exclusive Republican" recommending in fact, "an imposition of tariff duties *much greater*" than those now imposed, and we also discover that he still retains the impressions formerly made on his mind in favor of the odious "Excise Law."

It is known to most of you that three or four of the representatives and senators, of this state in Congress were, but a little while ago, esteemed by you as federalists; that a distinguished federalist is now a candidate to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, and will be supported by the radicals for that office; that senator Holmes of Maine, was not long since a federalist;—That Dr. Coleman the celebrated editor of the N. York "Evening Post," Timothy Pickering and James Hillhouse are, and ever have been pre-eminently distinguished as leading federalists. And that all those persons named and alluded to, and all the eastern federalists of the "Hartford Convention and Blue Light Stamp" do warmly support William H. Crawford, will not be denied by any one acquainted with the political disputes and conflicts of the present time. But why do they support him? surely not because he is a republican, for you are exultingly told by Aristides, that Mr. Crawford "is supported by *none but republicans.*"—Again, you are told by Aristides that "General Jackson is to give place to Mr. Adams who will be supported for the Presidency by *all the federalists* & new school republicans;" and next that the federalists will not support Adams on account of his apostacy, "for apostates have a bad name and character among any people and every party," and finally you are told that Adams is the federal candidate and will be "ever ready to establish the presidency in his own family." Thus, fellow citizens, you see Aristides in his zeal for Mr. Crawford, betrayed into the grossest absurdities, and reduced to the melancholy shift of misstating and misrepresenting facts, and then flatly contradicting his own perversions of fact to give them some little appearance of plausibility.—If Mr. Adams be the federal candidate, why was the Vice-Presidency offered to him, upon certain conditions, by the friends of Mr. Crawford? and why did Adams reject those caucus conditions with marked indignation, and declared he would not receive the presidency upon such terms? And why was Mr Gallatin finally fixed upon as the radical candidate for

tion increased, the territory of the county was partitioned off to the several members of its family, and the county of Wilkes was bounded for the most part within Broad and Little rivers. Feeling an anxiety for the interest and prosperity of his namesake county, the *shade of John Wilkes* is supposed to have had an interview with a portion of its people, at which the following colloquy took place.

"How fares the interest of my honored county?" asked the shade.

"Tolerably well," answered the people.

"Why only tolerably well, (said the shade) have you not good officers to administer its affairs?"

"Yes, (replied the people) our officers are, generally, very good, some of them, occasionally, however, have felt their power, and forgotten our rights."

"How so, (asked the shade) do you not exercise all the privileges you are entitled to?"

"Not entirely, (replied the people) we are sometimes forgotten."

"In what manner?" asked the shade.

"We would rather not explain, (said the people) we do not wish to open old sores, nor to wound men's feelings, now things are past."

"Speak out, (said the shade) your wrongs cannot be great, if they are not worth repeating. Besides, if you let one act of usurpation pass unnoticed or unpunished, you will soon have another upon it. I feel an interest in your affairs, and wish you to state your grievances.—It may not be too late to prevent a repetition of them, at least."

"We submit to your counsel, (said the people) and will candidly say, our first complaint is, that some years ago, our record books in the surveyor's office became so mutilated, it was necessary to have them transcribed. The selection of a person to do this, was made by our county court, and, as we think, not fairly. The applicants offered to do the work on unequal terms. One of them was much indebted to the county, and offered to do the work on very moderate terms, in discharge of his debt to it—being an unfortunate man, and very well qualified for the duty, he ought to have had the preference of a much higher bid. The applicant who got the appointment, was the highest bidder, and under no obligation to the county."

"But was the work well done by the person who had the appointment?" asked the shade.

"Yes, (replied the people) we believe it was; we are satisfied with the one who did the work, and the manner in which it was done—but objected to the manner in which the appointment was made."

"Then it was the duty of the Grand Jury of your county, to remonstrate against the manner in which the appointment was made," said the shade.

"Ah! indeed—*there* we thought we were aggrieved again, (said the people)—*it is said* (for you know Grand Jury proceedings are to be confidential) that the subject was noticed by a member of the next Grand Jury, and *it is certain* the same member was stricken from the list of jurors by the same court that made the appointment."

"By the same court?" asked the shade, in surprize.

"By the same court, entirely, we believe," replied the people.

"And why did not the next Grand Jury notice this arbitrary measure?" asked the shade, indignantly.

"And again we are mortified to say, (said the people) that some citizens who ought not to be on the Grand Jury list, are upon it—and others who are every way entitled to be upon it, are not. Besides, there most commonly fails to be a complement of regularly drawn jurors in place in due time; and their places are supplied by others, who, somehow or other, happens to be always there—so that many successive juries are composed of many of the same men, and these often have particular and peculiar motives."

"That's wrong, (said the shade) and ought to be corrected by the presiding Judge of the Superior Court, if it cannot be by the people."

"We would wish it to be so," said the people.

"Is your county in debt?" asked the shade.

"We believe not," answered the people.

"What is the state of your funds? (asked the shade)—and are they at all times available?"

"We are apprized of having funds sufficient, but whether they are available, or not, we cannot answer," said the people.

"How is that? (asked the shade) have you no treasury, no vault, no money deposite, no bank in which to place your funds that you may know them to be available? Where is your county money?"

"We do not know, (answered the people) where it is. We have a banking house just by our court house and county offices, and two Grand Juries have requested the county funds to be deposited there—but as yet the court has not done it, we believe."

"That's not right, (said the shade) no individual have a right to the use of the public money, but for public purposes. If you are not in debt, I suppose your taxes are light of course?"

"They ought to be, by this time, (said the people, rather cunningly) —but let that thing pass—*the more you stir it, the worse it smells!*"

"Let that be among yourselves then, (said the shade)—you have, I hope, the power of choosing your own collector?"

"Not always," said the people, mournfully.

"Is it possible your privilege is invaded there too?" asked the shade in astonishment.

"Yes, (answered the people) we chose a collector for taxes in January, 1823, and another collector in January, 1824, but neither of them has served us this year.—The first because he would not—the latter because he could not—yet there is nothing more sure than death and *taxes*, you know. The fact is, we had elected our friend Holmes, as collector in January last, before we knew there was a vacancy of the appointment we had made twelve months before."

"And who did you elect to fill the vacancy?" asked the shade.

"Nobody, (said the people) *we had no opportunity for a choice;* the resignation of the former collector

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct 2, 1824.

☞ The Rev. Dr L. Pierce will preach the funeral sermon of the late Mrs. Frances Rikestraw, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at Pudlippa's Meeting House.

☞ *In the communication under the the signature of "The Shades of John Wilkes," the writer complains that the Inferior Court did not comply with the recommendations of two grand juries in relation to the county funds It is but justice to say, that from the best information we have been enabled to obtain, no blame can be attached to the Court. On the first Tuesday of last month, at a meeting of the Court, an order was adopted requiring the Clerk to have his books prepared for inspection at the September Term of the Court, together with a statement shewing the actual condition of the county funds At this Term the Court appointed a committee to investigate the subject, and ascertain the readiness of the Clerk to comply with the order of the Court. The Clerk informed the committee, that he was not prepared to show his books, and to produce the statement required A compliance with no doubt be speedily obtained as, with a short delay, the obstacles in the way will be removed, and the Clerk be enabled to satisfy the Court.*

POLITICAL PRINCIPLES—MR. CRAWFORD

The adversaries of Mr Crawford have, latterly, and in a more earnest manner, endeavoured to controvert the argumen s which have been advanced in support of his pretensions to the presidential chair, and of the fundamental principles of the party to which he belongs. In this paper several articles have appeared against him, under different signatures. In none of them have we seen the qualifications of Mr Crawford positively denied, or his republican principles doubted.—In none of them have we seen he charges alleged against the ultra party confuted, or its antidemocratic doctrines absolutely disputed. We will offer some remarks on several subjects which ultra writers have treated, with the view no doubt of injuring the reputation of Mr. Crawford and the standing of the members of the democratic party in this state. We shall condense our matters as much as we possibly can.

IMPLIED POWERS.

Respecting the charge against the ultras of wishing to give to the constitution of the United States a broad and liberal construction, a writer in the News, under the signature of W. X. & Y., advocates the principle by acknowledging, "that from the very commencement of the government implied powers have been exercised, and that without them it would be utterly impossible for the government to sustain itself and answer the ends for which it was formed." We perfectly agree with W X & Y., that implied powers have been, and ought to be, exercised But we differ in the manner powers are to be implied from powers actually granted by the constitution. W X. & Y quotes Mr. Madison and Judge Marshall We are surprised at the writer to have cited opinions from these two distinguished individuals which entirely condemn him. They had in view but implied powers that were absolutely necessary to carry into effect a general power, and not powers which had no kind of affinity to the general power granted. To explain more fully our ideas upon this subject, we will take one of the general powers granted to Congress by the constitution, and show what powers are naturally implied from it to carry it into effect:

"The Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads." This is a general power. What are the necessary implied powers? To determine how the post offices are to be managed—the appointment of post masters—the amount of their emoluments —their duties—the postage to be levied—the manner the mails are to be carried—to clear roads for the safe conveyance of the mails, and the appropriation of public money to meet the expenses of this branch of the national concerns Would it not be an assumption of power, and a violation of the constitution, for Congress to pass laws for cutting canals and establishing public roads, under the general power above mentioned? Why has to do with post offices and post roads a canal between the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, or a turnpike road between Washington and Greensboro'? What will have to do with post offices and post roads, the swarms of toll and tax gatherers who of necessity will have to be employed on those canals and roads? And yet such implied powers have been assumed by Congress, on the recommendation of the Ultras!!

We could cite all the powers granted to Congress by the constitution, and show what are the necessary implied powers, and those which by a *broad* and *liberal* construction can be also

is a particular and warm friend of Mr. Crawford It is admitted. We will ask the writer why he has not publicly declared in his communications which he prefers for the presidency? In the two numbers of his lucubrations, not one word is said respecting the political principles he advocates, or the party he wishes his readers to understand he belongs to. Why this guarded, and propally wise, silence? If we were to say that the writer of W. X. & Y is a particular and warm friend of Mr Adams, would the assertion be admitted? This writer dwells in vagaries and misrepresentions: we, go for substance and facts. He is definite in no argument, except when he speaks of the inveterate enmity he harbours in his breast against Mr. Crawford and his friends—We canno, under all circumstances, take more notice of W X & Y., than we have already done.

Taken out of my stable,

ON Saturday night the 25th inst one large BAY HORSE, near fifteen hands and one inch high, one white hind foot, no brand recollected, his main hang on both sides of his neck, bushy tail, unshod, and in good order, pace when under the saddle, and ride tolerably well, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old lately purchased from a gentleman from Tennessee For which horse a liberal reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid

Frances A. Leapham.

Sept. 30 1824. 40 -tf

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in November next at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property viz

One tract of land containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter and others; levied on by a constable as the property of Paul T Willis, by virtue of six fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrators of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W Willis for Edney Willis and Paul T. Willis, security; and at the time of said levy in the occupancy of Edney Willis, and pointed out by plaintiff, and also levied on by myself by virtue of two fi fas, one in the name of James Chivers against Paul T Willis, and the other in the name of Susannah Kendrick against said Willis as being his property to satisfy said fi fas and at the time of the levy said to be in the occupancy of Joshua Willis

ALSO,

One house and lot in the village of Mallorysville known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wootten Esq levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in the name of John Woolbright against said Scott: property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO

One negro man named Mark: levied on and now advertised for sale as being subject to a mortgage in favor of Thomas D McLaughlin and Ebenezer Smith, as the property of John Hill, by virtue of an execution from a justice's court in the name of Wylie Hill for the use of John Eason against John Hill; property pointed out by W Hill—Also, twelve sheep; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy an execution in favour of John Vasser vs said Hill.

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

Eight negroes, viz: Davy, Bob, Sam, Exaline, Docia and her three children, Lizey, Ellen and Emmy. 23 beds, furniture, steads, and cords. six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables. six large pier tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do. do. one lot of books well assorted, one mahogany side board, one mahogany card table, one set mahogany dining tables. one chest drawers. six dressing glasses, four small iron pots, two large ditto ditto, six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do. one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons. two large gridirons, twenty-two small dishes, eleven sets plates. eight sets knives and forks, two sets table spoons, one pepper mill, one spice mill, two coffee mills, eight brass candlestick 6 metal do. four pair candle moulds 6 waiters, four jars, four pair firedogs 6 sets tea cups and saucers, two sets tea plates, four sets tea spoons, 6 painted casks and fossetts, 8 jugs, one tin gallon measure, one sopha one lot glass ware, four sets castors, 1 dearborn wagon, one sorrel horse, eight cows and calves, one tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining Robert Ware and others. another tract of land containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining Thomas Prather, and others one half of a crop of cotton, of about twenty five acres 25 barrels of corn, more or less, a small quantity of fodder, six feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two pine folding tables. one mahogany side board and two sorrel horses; levied on as the property of Allen P. Rice, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilson Hopkins and others—property pointed out by said Hopkins. (The two tracts of land subject to a mortgage

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eight acres, more or less lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky fork of Fishing Creek, adjoining Benjamin Luker, David Danner and others; levied on as the property of Charles A. Cox, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Danner; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Charlotte; levied on as the property of Andrew Poda, to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice's court, in favor of Green & Lane

John Burks, D. S.

September 30. 1824.

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

One black horse, 8 or 10 years old, and thirty barrels corn, more or less; levied on as the property of William Furgerson to satisfy an execution in favour of John S. Wilson, indorsee, *vs* said Furgerson.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land,

Administrators' Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House of Wilkes county,

Two tracts of Land,

—VIZ:—

One containing seven hundred acres, more or less, lying on the Dry Fork of Long Creek, in said county, adjoining Barnett Moore and others, the other tract containing three hundred and five acres, more or less, about two miles from Washington, and adjoining lands of Henry Terrell, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Peter B Terrell, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale

William Jones, adm'r.

Sept. 23, 1824. 40—3t

WILL be sold pursuant to an order of the Honorable the Court of Ordinary of the county of Wilkes, at the court house of said county, on the first Tuesday in December next,

206 acres of Land,

more or less, in said county, on the waters of Beaverdam and Kettle Creeks, adjoining Purnell Truett, sen. and others, being part of the real estate of David Butler, deceased, and sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased —Terms —twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond & approved security.

Frances W. Butler, adm'x

Sept 26. 1824. 40—3t

ON the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the court house in Elbert county,

All the Negroes

belonging to the estate of John Statham, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Christian,
John Brown,
Executors.

Sept. 22, 1824. 40 5t

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Bailey and Samuel M. Smyth, apply to me for letters of administration on the estate of Colonel Johnson Wellborn, deceased

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

Given under my hand at office, this 2d day of Oct 1824. JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS Daniel M'Dowel applies to me for letters of administration, (with the will annexed) on the estate and effects of Nathaniel Bagnell, deceased.

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

Given under my hand, as clerk of the court of ordinary of said county, this 22d day of September, 1824. JOB WESTON, c. c. o.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said

to place your funds that you may know them to be available? Where is your county money?"

"We do not know, (answered the people) where it is. We have a banking house just by our court house and county offices, and two Grand Juries have requested the county funds to be deposited there—but as yet the court has not done it, we believe."

"That's not right, (said the shade) no individual have a right to the use of the public money, but for public purposes. If you are not in debt, I suppose your taxes are light of course?"

"They ought to be, by this time, (said the people, rather cunningly) but let that thing pass—*the more you stir it, the worse it smells!*"

"Let that be among yourselves then, (said the shade)—you have, I hope, the power of choosing your own collector?"

"Not always," said the people, mournfully.

"Is it possible your privilege is invaded there too?" asked the shade in astonishment.

"Yes, (answered the people) we chose a collector for taxes in January, 1823, and another collector in January, 1824, but neither of them has served us this year.—The first because he would not—the latter because he could not—yet there is nothing more sure than death and *taxes*, you know. The fact is, we had elected our friend Holmes as collector in January last, before we know there was a vacancy of the appointment we had made twelve months before."

"And who did you elect to fill the vacancy?" asked the shade.

"Nobody, (said the people) *we had no opportunity for a choice;* the resignation of the former collector was made to the former governor, and an appointment made *by him* at the same time, of a man, who, however clever in the place, was unknown to us as a candidate for the office. For the vacancy was not made known to us."

"These are bitter things, (said the shade,) but your power is sovereign; it is able to correct your grievances. Your election is on Monday—make choice of men who will look to *your* interest more than to their own. If you do this, your exertions shall meet the approbation of

THE SHADE OF JOHN WILKES.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing about 70 acres, lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Upton's creek, adjoining Wm. Arnett, and others, for the benefit of Felix Arnett minor, orphan of Edward Arnett, deceased.

James W. Jack, guardian.
May 1, 1824. m9m

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ultra Writers have treated, with the view no doubt of injuring the reputation of Mr. Crawford and the standing of the members of the democratic party in this state. We shall condense our matters as much as we possibly can.

IMPLIED POWERS.

Respecting the charge against the ultras of wishing to give to the constitution of the United States a broad and liberal construction, a writer in the News, under the signature of W. X. & Y., advocates the principle by acknowledging, "that from the very commencement of the government implied powers have been exercised, and that without them it would be utterly impossible for the government to sustain itself and answer the ends for which it was formed." We perfectly agree with W. X. & Y., that implied powers have been, and ought to be, exercised. But we differ in the manner powers are to be implied from powers actually granted by the constitution. W. X. & Y quotes Mr. Madison and Judge Marshall. We are surprised at the writer to have cited opinions from those two distinguished individuals which entirely condemn him. They had in view but implied powers that were absolutely necessary to carry into effect a general power, and not powers which had no kind of affinity to the general power granted. To explain more fully our ideas upon this subject, we will take one of the general powers granted to Congress by the constitution, and show what powers are naturally implied from it to carry it into effect:

"The Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads." This is a general power. What are the necessary implied powers? To determine how the post offices are to be managed—the appointment of post masters—the amount of their emoluments—their duties—the postage to be levied—the manner the mails are to be carried—to clear roads for the safe conveyance of the mails, and the appropriation of public money to meet the expenses of this branch of the national concerns. Would it not be an assumption of power, and a violation of the constitution, for Congress to pass laws for cutting canals and establishing public roads, under the general power abovementioned? What has to do with post offices and post roads a canal between the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, or a turnpike road between Washington and Greensboro'? What will have to do with post offices and post roads, the swarms of toll and tax gatherers who of necessity will have to be employed on those canals and roads? And yet such implied powers have been assumed by Congress, on the recommendation of the Ultras!!

We could cite all the powers granted to Congress by the constitution, and show what are the necessary implied powers, and those which by a *broad* and *liberal* construction can be also implied: but which have no affinity to the general powers granted; but the above example suffices for our purpose at present. The democratic party supports a fair and literal construction of the constitution, admitting at the same time such implied powers as are absolutely necessary to carry into effect the general powers granted. Ingenuity can imply from the federal constitution innumerable powers, which it was not the intention of the convention that framed the instrument Congress should be invested with, nor the wish of the people to delegate to the national government, for let the constitution be broadly and liberally construed, and the sovereign power, before many years elapse, will be in the hands of an oligarchy. The ultras are in favour of a broad construction: the *radicals* are not.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Crawford is accused of having voted against extending the right of general suffrage to the people of the then Mississippi territory. Our readers cannot have forgotten an article we inserted in our paper sometime ago, taken from the Georgia Journal, on the subject: As it placed this matter in a clear point of view, we deem it unnecessary to dwell upon it at this time. We will observe, however, that in looking over the names of the senators who voted with Mr. Crawford on the question, we have found some of the most distinguished democrats of the country on his side. In the annals of the democratic party, the names of Bradley, Caillard, Maclay, Milledge, Smith of Maryland, and Sumpter, are conspicuous; and who would have the temerity to accuse these staunch republicans of having supported a measure opposite to the general principles they entertained, and sincerely and uniformly followed?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

W. X. & Y. says that the Editor of the News

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lowing property viz

One tract of land containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter, and others; levied on by a constable as the property of Paul T. Willis, by virtue of six fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis and Paul T. Willis, security; and at the time of said levy in the occupancy of Edney Willis, and pointed out by plaintiff, and also levied on by myself by virtue of two fi fas, one in the name of James Chivers against Paul T. Willis, and the other in the name of Susannah Kendrick against said Willis as being his property to satisfy said fi fas and at the time of the levy said to be in the occupancy of Joshua Willis

ALSO,

One house and lot in the village of Mallorysville known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wootten Esq levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in the name of John Woolbright against said Scott: property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO

One negro man named Mark levied on and now advertised for sale as being subject to a mortgage in favor of Thomas D McLaughlin and Ebenezer Smith, as the property of John Hill, by virtue of an execution from a justice's court in the name of Wylie Hill for the use of John Eason against John Hill: property pointed out by W Hill—Also, twelve sheep; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy an execution in favour of John Vasser vs said Hill,

ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and eighty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of Simeon Echols, lying on the waters of Dry Fork of Long Creek, adjoining John Harper, Matthew Faver, and others, and about two hundred barrels of corn, more or less; levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co. against Josephus D. Echols and Simeon Echols, together with sundry other fi fas against said Simeon Echols.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.
Oct. 2, 1824.

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

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Janes *vs.* said Towns.

John Burks, D. S.
Sept. 30, 1824,

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said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining Thomas Prather, and others one half of a crop of cotton, of about twenty five acres 25 barrels of corn, more or less, a small quantity of fodder, six feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, two pine folding tables, one mahogany sideboard and two sorrel horses; levied on as the property of Allen P. Rice, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilson Hopkins and others—property pointed out by said Hopkins. (The two tracts of land subject to a mortgage

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eight acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky fork of Fishing Creek, adjoining Benjamin Luker, David Danner and others; levied on as the property of Charles A. Cox, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Danner; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Charlotte; levied on as the property of Andrew Poda, to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice's court, in favor of Green & Lane

John Burks, D. S.
September 30, 1824.

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

One black horse, 8 or 10 years old, and thirty barrels corn, more or less; levied on as the property of William Furgerson to satisfy an execution in favour of John S. Wilson, indorsee, *vs* said Furgerson.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Charles W. Christian, Robert Denna, and others, in said county; levied on as the property of John Tucker to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Oliver, issued from a justice's court, and returned to me by Jesse Nelms, constable.

ALSO,

Three hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Hysiath, and others, lying on the waters of the north fork of Little Cold Water Creek, now occupied by Richmond Skelton; levied on as the property of William Dennis and Nubel Covington to satisfy sundry fi fa's issued from a justice's court, Pleasant Walton for Robert Reynolds, *vs.* said Dennis and Covington, and returned to me by John Farmer, constable.

G. Thompson, D. S. E. C.
Sept. 25, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Hon. the Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Eliza Patterson, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

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

Sept 28. 1824. 40—3t

ON the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the court house in Elbert county,

All the Negroes

belonging to the estate of John Statham, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Christian,
John Brown,
Executors.
Sept. 22, 1824. 40 5t

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Bailey and Samuel M. Smyth, apply to me for letters of administration on the estate of Colonel Johnson Wellborn, deceased

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

Given under my hand at office, this 2d day of Oct 1824. JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS Daniel M'Dowal applies to me for letters of administration, (with the will annexed) on the estate and effects of Nathaniel Barcett, deceased.

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

Given under my hand, as clerk of the court of ordinary of said county, this 22d day of September, 1824. JOB WESTON, c. c. o.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Greenee County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of John Ogletree, late of said county, deceased.

Henry Perkins, adm'r.
March 15, 1824. m9m

NINE months after date, application will be made to the honorable Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land containing 330 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,
A. H. Gibson,
James Wingfield, } ex'rs.
March 2, 1824.

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

H RMON MERCER, adm'r.
March 1, 1824.

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

From the Liverpool Courier, July 28.

Interesting view of Europe.

France.—The struggles which have for some time agitated the French Cabinet have given rise to repeated rumors as to the probability of war; and it must be confessed, that they are to be regarded with some anxiety.—Those Members of the French Ministry against whom the efforts are made are certainly the most liberal, and the most friendly to a pacific course of policy, though they have no excess of judgment and feeling on these subjects; the party striving for dominion are, in every sense *ultra*, in religion, in politics, and in their adherence to the principles and objects of the Holy Alliance. The absolute subjection of the counsels of France to this faction could not, in all probability, long continue, without disturbing the peace of Europe, because it could not continue without such aggressions upon the balance of power and the rights of countries with whom Great Britain is in alliance as must call for our interference. It is, indeed, avowed, with little hesitation, that all constitutional continental governments are to be put down as ill examples, and the very seeds of revolution rooted out.

Now, provided this could be done by each Government in each distinct country, nothing would arise out of it to impair the tranquillity of the world. Great Britain would enjoy the benefits of her own institutions, and continental Europe would slumber on in ignorance under the re-established and enervating superstitions of Popery. But it so happens, that though France may be kept in this state, and perhaps Prussia also, though with difficulty, by the power of their respective governments and the moral influence of the combination of the continental Cabinets collectively, yet there are those powers, Naples, Spain and Portugal, whose governments are too weak to effect the entire subjugation of their people, and in them it is only by the presence of a foreign force that their passion for a constitutional monarchy can be prevented from displaying itself. Either, therefore, the scheme as to them must be given up, which would be tantamount to the renunciation of the whole alliance; or it must be enforced by continuing the French troops in the Peninsula. We see no middle probability. The party of Ferdinand and the Inquisition are gaining no ground in Spain; the party of the Queen of Portugal cannot stand by itself; the continuance of the military occupation of the Peninsula, therefore, follows, and with it certain ground of quarrel with this country. If, indeed, a tolerably moderate French Ministry could be upheld, complicated as the affairs of Europe are, there would be some reason to hope that they might be extricated. In that case, England would maintain some influence in the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and though that might not realize some of the more desperate and headlong schemes of the Ultra party in France, and the political illuminati of other states, just as much as we detest the dark and destructive tyranny which it is the object of the continental Sovereigns to support. Both are equally at war with all just principles, all true liberty, all honor, and all honesty, and we are anxious that the country should be kept free from the contamination of any connection with our patronage of either; but we confess, that the difficulties with which we are surrounded appear to multiply, and whether spirited determination as to Portugal, and a demand that the French troops should quit the Peninsula, would now prevent the necessity of war, by giving a turn to the counsels of France, is a very doubtful question. Had the latter measure been adopted at first, we are persuaded that no war would have followed, and that the Continental Alliance would have been broken up. Yet, even now, decision will be better than a delay which, in proportion as it continues, is disadvantageous to us, and places France and her abettors in a more favorable position for excluding the influence of England from the continent of Europe and for disturbing America.

FROM SYMRNA.

"*Smyrna, June 21, 1824.*—In politics I have nothing important to notice since my last, excepting that the Captain Pasha has been collecting together a very heavy force. A frigate and some smaller vessels have just sailed from Smyrna with troops. About a dozen Greeks were shot by them before they embarked. He has avowed his intention of immediately attacking Ipsara. I fear if he does he will overwhelm them. He has about 100 ships, among which are forty heavy frigates. He has also about 40,000 land troops on board. The Ipsariots have only about 6000 men to oppose them; but they are brave, and if the Albanians, who are among them, are faithful, there will be a severe battle. They have shut up their wives and children on the top of a mountain, under guard of 200 foreign troops, with orders to massacre them if they find the Turks gaining ground. Upon hearing the intention of the Captain Pasha, they repaired to a church where a prayer was offered up to the Almighty, that they might be successful in repelling their invaders; after which, they kissed each other, and swore fidelity. The Greek Bishop, it is said, gave one of the most eloquent exhortations upon the event, ever heard, and ended with blessing them and administering the sacrament. I fear they cannot resist the Pacha, whose force is so very great, and these islanders can expect no foreign aid."

Revolution in Banking.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

Twenty years ago, there were 3 banks in Boston. No mechanic or shopkeeper would then have thought of asking for a discount, or if he had, he would run the risk of being laughed at for a fool. If a merchant which was covered with a cocked hat and a full bottomed wig.) Neither the god Plutus, nor the devil Mammon, ever demanded so many genuflexions of their worshippers, as the merchants who did business at the banks were compelled to observe. After having undergone all the necessary services incident to the *state of humiliation*, the man might ascertain, on the next day, by applying very civilly to the discount clerk, whether he had attained to the *state of exhaltation*, or in other words, he might know if his note were discounted. If he obtained the desired favor, he was sure to be met at the door of the bank by a director, who would read him a lecture on the scarcity of money, the numerous applications for discounts, the great desire which the board of directors felt to accommodate all applicants—not forgetting, at the same time, to tell him, that some of the *best paper* in the market was rejected to enable them to grant his request; and finishing his lecture by endeavoring to impress upon the mind of the borrower a *realizing sense* of the undeserved favor he had obtained by the *unmerited grace* and loving kindness of the directors.

But now the face of things is quite altered. The boot seems to be getting on to the other leg. It having been found out by philosophy, or some other means, that no particular kind of clay was absolutely necessary in the composition of a bank director, a few of these gentlemen who had passed the probation above described, petitioned the legislature for a bank, and, by some *miracle or mistake*, obtained a charter. This unexpected good fortune emboldened a few others, who were equally successful; and so on, till banks are as common as churches. There are not less than EIGHTEEN banks on this little peninsula of two miles and a quarter by one and an eighth. The bank directors are as civil and gentlemanly a class of men as any in society. A mechanic, a shopkeeper, nay, an editor of a newspaper may speak to one of them in State street, in the hottest day in the summer, without holding his hat in his hand. The money lenders having become a more numerous class than the money borrowers, it follows of course, that they are now the men who receive, and those who borrow are the men who grant the favor. There is now no doffing off caps, no divulging of a man's private speculations, no prostitution of language, no cringing about after endorsers, before one can get a discount; no waiting with fear and trembling, for twenty four hours, before one can know what fate has been awarded him by a board of directors, met in solemn conclave, and where the ballot boxes were sent round with as much formality as in a college of cardinals at the election of a pope.

It is not improbable that circumstances may again induce the Banks to be less liberal in their discounts, nor that a time may come when borrowers may find that they have borrowed too much, and exceeded the limits which their business would warrant. We are not with

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WILL be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, at the late residence of Joshua Render, deceased, on Clark's creek, in this county, all the personal property of said deceased, except the negroes, and consisting of

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gear, one ox-cart, three yoke of oxen, one gig and harness, one cotton gin, some valuable horses, among which are several fine broad mares, cattle, sheep, and hogs, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, all the fodder, oats, &c. a quantity of excellent wheat, and the crop of cotton.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the property is delivered; the cotton is excepted from these terms, for which the credit will be only to the first of January, 1825.—Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place the

Plantation will be sold,

consisting of about 848 acres of land, in excellent repairs, with a dwelling house, gin house, and other necessary out-houses; for which a credit will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render, adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Sept 13, 1824

AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon the Interior Court of Lincoln county will be sold at Lincolnton in said county on the first Tuesday in December next all the real estate of William Best, late of said county, deceased, consisting of the following

Traces of Land.

—One tract lying in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Loyd's creek, and known as the late residence of said deceased, containing two hundred acres.—And an other tract lying in the county of Montoe being lot No 224 in the 9th district of said county. To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale

Etheldred Ross, *adm'r.*

Sept. 25, 1824.

Summer Residence
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having it in contemplation to make Athens his place of future summer residence, if he can dispose of his present establishment near Washington Wilkes county, offer it for sale. The terms can be made accommodating to any person who may wish it

EDWARD HARDEN.

Sept. 25, 1824. 89 2t

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the

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

One tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Lloyd's creek, adjoining Abner Shellborn and others; levied on as the property of James Shearer, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of the Inferior court of Wilkes county, for the use of John B Rossi and Nancy his wife, formerly Nancy Ballard, vs. Charles Duke, Guardian, William Shearer, and James Rutledge, executors of James Shearer, deceased, property pointed out by William Shearer.

ALSO,

One house and half acre lot in Newtown, in the occupancy of William Carrington, and adjoining William Lackey and Elizabeth Hanson, levied on as the property of John Mills, to satisfy an execution in the name of William Stone vs. said John Mills, together with sundry other against said Mills; all from a Justice's court.

ALSO,

All Hughes Roberts's right and interest in two negroes, viz: Candis, a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J. Willis, D. S.
September 8, 1824.

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct. next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, improved, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton: levied on as the property of Robt Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court, John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond, constable, and returned to me.

ALSO,

One negro man by the name of Cass; levied on at the instance of James Long, vs Nathan Bond, administrator, and Rachel Richards, administratrix of the estate of Robert Richard; property pointed out by defendants.

G Thompson, D.S.E.C.
August 20, 1824.

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

Warehouse
And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.

...mons are to be put down as an example, and the very seeds of revolution rooted out.

Now, provided this could be done by each Government in each distinct country, nothing would arise out of it to impair the tranquillity of the world. Great Britain would enjoy the benefits of her own institutions, and continental Europe would slumber on in ignorance under the re-established and enervating superstitions of Papacy. But it so happens, that though France may be kept in this state, and perhaps Prussia also, though with difficulty, by the power of their respective governments and the moral influence of the combination of the continental Cabinets collectively, yet there are those powers, Naples, Spain and Portugal, whose governments are too weak to effect the entire subjugation of their people, and in them it is only by the presence of a foreign force that their passion for a constitutional monarchy can be prevented from displaying itself. Either, therefore, the schemes as to them must be given up, which would be tantamount to the renunciation of the whole alliance; or it must be enforced by continuing the French troops in the Peninsula. We see no middle probability. The party of Ferdinand and the Inquisition are gaining no ground in Spain; the party of the Queen of Portugal cannot stand by itself; the continuance of the military occupation of the Peninsula, therefore, follows, and with it certain ground of quarrel with this country. If, indeed, a tolerably moderate French Ministry could be upheld, complicated as the affairs of Europe are, there would be some reason to hope that they might be extricated. In that case, England would maintain some influence in the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and though that might new-shape some of the more desperate and headlong schemes of the Popish conspiracy against the liberties of mankind, which spreads and encroaches Russia and Prussia, as well as the absolutely Popish Governments; and, probably, under the mediation of such a Cabinet, seconded by British influence, the affairs of Spain might be so arranged as to allow of the withdrawing of the French troops without leaving either of the extreme parties there in possession of unchecked dominion. All this we grant would be difficult, but, certainly, not altogether hopeless; but, should ultra counsels entirely get the ascendency in France, war, we think, is unavoidable, and the longer we hesitate and attempt to ward it off, the more will it encourage those measures on the part of France, the visible and leading agent of the Holy Alliance, which will render it inevitable. We are, in truth no advocate for war. We think that it would be a great calamity; we are disposed, certainly, to consider it as the very last appeal, and not the least objection which we feel to it, is, the new combinations to which it would give rise; for it would ostensibly make England the head of all the jacobinical and ultraliberal factions in every country on the continent, a sort of company in which we should not like to see her. We detest the radical reformers of our

FROM SMYRNA.

Smyrna, June. 21, 1824.—In politics I have nothing important to notice since my last, excepting that the Captain Pacha has been collecting together a very heavy force. A frigate and some smaller vessels have just sailed from Smyrna with troops. About a dozen Greeks were shot by them before they embarked. He has avowed his intention of immediately attacking Ipsara. I fear if he does he will overwhelm them. He has about 100 ships, among which are forty heavy frigates. He has also about 40,000 land troops on board. The Ipsariots have only about 6000 men to oppose them; but they are brave, and if the Albanians, who are among them, are faithful, there will be a severe battle. They have shut up their wives and children on the top of a mountain, under guard of 200 foreign troops, with orders to massacre them if they find the Turks gaining ground. Upon hearing the intention of the Captain Pacha, they repaired to church, where a prayer was offered up to the Almighty, that they might be successful in repelling their invaders; after which, they kissed each other, and swore fidelity. The Greek Bishop, it is said, gave one of the most eloquent exhortations upon the event, ever heard, and ended with blessing them and administering the sacrament. I fear they cannot resist the Pacha, whose force is so very great, and these islanders can expect no foreign aid."

Revolution in Banking.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

Twenty years ago, there were 3 banks in Boston. No mechanic or shopkeeper would then have thought of asking for a discount, or if he had, he would run the risk of being laughed at for a fool. If a merchant wished for a loan of money, he was obliged to write an application "To the *Honorable* President and Directors," &c. in the most respectful terms that *necessity* could suggest; propose the amount he wanted; name his endorser, or endorsers, (for sometimes two or three names were required) leave his application at the bank before ten o'clock of the discount day; and, to ensure success, he must call on one or more of the directors at their houses, or watch for them on 'change, and in the most submissive manner imaginable state his claims, the use he intended to make of the money—if he could get it—the amount he should be ready to pay in, when it became due, &c. &c. It is no exaggeration of fact to state that many of the most respectable and thriving merchants of this town, have submitted to all these, and a thousand other equally humiliating, not to say degrading, circumstances. A bank director, *then*, was no common man; he was looked up to with equal, though perhaps not the same kind of reverence, as a clergyman; (and many can recollect the time when children in the country, if they saw a minister approaching, used to hide themselves behind trees and fences as he passed, to peep unseen at the holy man, and do homage in secret to the *reverence*, thug on to the other leg. It having been found out by philosophy, or some other means, that no portion the kind of clay was absolutely necessary in the composition of a bank director, a few of these gentlemen who had passed the probation above described, petitioned the legislature for a bank, and, by some *miracle* or *mistake*, obtained a charter. This unexpected good fortune emboldened a few others, who were equally successful; and so on, till banks are as common as churches. There are not less than FOURTEEN banks on this little peninsula of two miles and a quarter by one and an eighth. The bank directors are as civil and gentlemanly a class of men as any in society. A mechanic, a shopkeeper, nay, an editor of a newspaper may speak to one of them in State street, in the hottest day in the summer, without holding his hat in his hand. The money lenders having become a more numerous class than the money borrowers, it follows of course, that they are now the men who receive, and those who borrow are the men who grant the favor. There is now no doffing off caps, no divulging of a man's private speculations, no prostitution of language, no running about after endorsers, before one can get a discount; no waiting with fear and trembling, for twenty four hours, before one can know what fate has been awarded him by a board of directors, met in solemn conclave, and where the ballot boxes were sent round with as much formality as in a college of cardinals at the election of a pope.

It is not improbable that circumstances may again induce the Banks to be less liberal in their discounts, nor that a time may come when borrowers may find that they have borrowed too much, and exceeded the limits which their business would warrant. We are not without our fears, that many well meaning and honest persons will be induced, by the present facility of obtaining loans, to enter into speculations, or to make unnecessary expenditures, and be called upon to make payment in an hour when they are unprepared. But we do not believe, however, that any circumstances will ever cause a return of those days of slavish humiliation to bank directors, or place the sceptre of power in the hands of the most odious and unfeeling despots that ever cursed a suffering world —A MONEYED ARISTOCRACY.

Administrators' Sales.

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county,

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of hatter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*
James Banks, *adm'r.*
Sept. 6, 8t

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly executed at this Office.

will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render, adm'r.
With the will annexed.
Sept 13, 1824

AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon the Interior Court of Lincoln county will be sold at Lincolnton in said county, on the first Tuesday in December next all the real estate of William Best, late of said county, deceased, consisting of the following

Tracts of Land.

—One tract lying in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Loyd's creek, and known as the late residence of said deceased, containing two hundred acres:—And another tract lying in the county of Monroe being lot No 224 in the 9th district of said county To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased Terms made known on the day of sale

Ethelred Ross, *adm'r.*
Sept. 25, 1824.

Summer Residence
FOR SALE,

THE subscriber having it in contemplation to make Athen his place of future summer residence, if he can dispose of his present establishment near Washington Wilkes county, offer it for sale The terms can be made accommodating to any person who may wish it

EDWARD HARDEN.
Sept. 25, 1824. 39 2t

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in October next at the Court house in Wilkes county, within the lawful sale hours, the following property, viz:

One road waggon; levied on as the property of Charles Ellington to satisfy an execution in favour of the executors of John Terrell, deceased vs. said Ellington; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

Seven negroes, viz. Winney and six children, Lucy, Wilson, Peter, Sally, Mariah, and Eveline; levied on as the property of John McCleskey to satisfy an execution in favour of Elizabeth O. Sansom vs. said McCleskey; the above property subject to a mortgage in favour of Duncan G Campbell: property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, and to satisfy sundry other executions.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Melinda; levied on as the property of Ransom H. Walker to satisfy an execution in favour of Green & Lane vs. said Walker; property pointed out by defendant.

John Burks, D. S.
September 3, 1824.

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY EXECUTED, AND
For sale at this Office.

Canada, a woman about thirty four years old, and Hester a girl about seventeen; taken as the property of said Hughes Roberts, to satisfy sundry executions against said Roberts.

R. J. Willis, D. S.
September 3, 1824.

ON the 1st Tuesday in Oct. next, will be sold at Elbert court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, more or less, improved, on the waters of Beaverdam creek, adjoining James Horton: levied on as the property of Robt Dickenson, to satisfy an execution from a Justice's court, John Collet vs said Dickenson; levied on by Nathan Bond, constable, and returned to me.

ALSO,

One negro man by the name of Cass; levied on at the instance of James Long, vs Nathan Bond, administrator and Rachel Richards, administratrix of the estate of Robert Richards; property pointed out by defendants.

G Thompson, D.S.E.C.
August 20, 1824.

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

Warehouse
And Commission Business,

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

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

Robert Malone, & Co

TENDER to their friends in the up country their thank for the liberal support they received the past season, and beg leave to renew to them and the public, a tender of their services in the

Commission Business.

They are now making their WARE HOUSE much larger and more convenient which will be completed by the 1st of September. They will make liberal advances on cottons stored with them for sale, and their former low commission of 50 cent per bale will only be charged, on all sales of cotton made by them; for all other transactions the usual commission that are charged by others.—They pledge their faithful attention to the interest of those who may favor them with their business.
Augusta, August 17, 1824. 34—7t

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

James Render, adm'r.
With the will annexed
Sept. 13, 1824. 38 3t

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1824. [No. 41.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.

We have received by the *Perfect*, arrived last evening, our files of London Papers and Lloyd's Lists, to the 18th August, and Liverpool Papers to the 20th. We give today as many extracts from them as we had time and room for.

The intelligence from Greece, if true, is of a disastrous nature. Ipsara was a most important position for the Greeks, and it being one of their principal naval points and remarkable for the skill and vigour of its people in naval affairs, the fall of such a place, from whatever cause, is likely to be attended with melancholy consequences.

LONDON, August 17.

Despatches dated the 19th June, were received this morning at the Colonial Department from Sierra Leone. The Colony, we are happy to say, was in a healthy state.

His Majesty's ship Thetis, Capt. Sir John Phillimore, having on board a number of officers for the Royal African Colonial Light Infantry and 2d West India Regiment, with a Detachment of 100 non. commissioned officers and privates of the former corps, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 13th, and sailed thence on the 17th June for Cape Coast.

Advices have been received from Sir Harry Neale, commanding the squadron before Algiers, confirming the account received some days since, by the way of Marseilles, of the submission of the Dey of Algiers. The Gazette of this evening will contain a notification of the cessation of hostilities.

LONDON, August 18.

The Greeks.—The intelligence from Smyrna is unfavorable to the cause of the Greeks; and the more so as it indicates a pusillanimity on their part, which has a very sinister aspect upon a struggle which can only be supported by constancy, and brought to a favorable conclusion by a valor which arises to heroism. Ipsara is said to have been taken on the 3d of July, by the fleet of the Captain Pacha, and altho' strong, was surrendered almost without a struggle. Such, at least, are the representations in the Smyrna letters; but it is possible that treachery, quite as much as cowardice, has had its share in producing this disaster; and, bad as treachery is, we had rather see this made out against the Greeks than cowardice. Certain it is, that without great efforts and great bravery, they could not have obtained the advantages they have achieved, nor maintained the warfare of liberty for so long a time. With tolerable discipline and with good officers, there would not be found braver troops in the world, but the latter can only be obtained from foreigners, and their prejudices are unfriendly to such a measure. In one only of two ways, we apprehend, will Greece be made free; either by more extensive and efficient foreign assistance, or by the sanguinary infatuation of the Turks. The first the Greeks are not likely to receive since England has bound herself to neutrality;—the second is the more probable result. A mild and moderate policy of the Porte would do much to divide the Greeks, and to affect their subjugation; but these are councils not often within the comprehension of haughty and half civilized barbarians, and desperate measures may still produce that courage and convulsive heroism which results from the despair of the oppressed.

Late from Gibraltar.

By the schooner Lucinda, Capt. Fletcher, from Gibraltar, papers to the 14th ult. inclusive, have been received at New-York. Capt. F. confirms the intelligence, via. Philadelphia, that the Constitutionalists had possession of Tarifa. He informs that the Royalist & French armies were in the rear of that place when he passed on the 15th ult. He at the same time saw two French frigates lying off and on the harbor. It was reported at Gibraltar that 800 cavalry, which were sent to Tarifa, had joined the Constitutionalists. A revolutionary spirit was manifesting itself in Cadiz, and it was expected that the Constitutionalists would soon be in possession of that city.

Capt. F. informs that the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar had received a letter from the Spanish Ambassador resident at this Court, that in consequence of the satisfactory issue of the negociations between the Commander of his Majesty's Naval forces off Algiers, and the Government of that Regency, the blockade of that port has been discontinued.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.

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LONDON, August 16.

From the Courier Francois.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.

Intrigues are at present very numerous, and torrents of blood will yet be shed. If the unfortunate Greeks should be exterminated, they will owe their fall to the Christians of Europe. They transported the troops of the Captain Pacha and their flags floated in the midst of his fleet. Christians were negociators between him and those Albanians who sold Ipsara. The Christians are now selling themselves and their vessels to the Pacha of Egypt. The policy of Europe is delivering up the Greeks to their Musselman executioners.

LONDON, August 12.

The following extract of a private letter from Smyrna gives some additional details respecting the capture of Ipsara. To what degree of confidence it may be entitled we know not, as it reaches us through the German papers; but if it be trust worthy, what becomes of the emphatic eulogies we so frequently hear upon the gallantry and heroism of the modern Greeks.

"SMYRNA, July 5.

We can give you a piece of news, the details of which we have received from the mouth of the French of the basest cowardice on their part."

From the Journal des Debats.

PARIS, August 9

A letter from Madrid, dated July 27, says—"Contradictory versions are in circulation here with respect to the causes of that unfortunate event which afflicts all the friends of the public tranquillity. Some blame the French, others the Spaniards. We must therefore wait for the account which will be given by the proper authority, in order to discover the truth What appears certain is, that Ferdinand VII. has written a letter to General Digeon in which he promises the speedy and severe punishment of the guilty. It is even said that the King has granted the French Gen. the right of disposing of the Spanish troops. The French General has already availed himself of this right, by placing French troops in the posts formerly occupied by Spaniards in Madrid; and this day Quesada's division has left Madrid, and marched towards the frontiers of Portugal.

It is not possible to doubt the news relative to Ipsara. The *Austrian Observer* contains minute details which could not be invented Whoever knows the strength of Ipsara, the enthusiasm of the people, and unskilfulness of the Turkish artillerymen, will find it difficult to understand by what means the Capt. Pacha conquered it with his fleet. It seems that there must have been some treachery. Nothing is said of the resistance of the Greeks. The loss is, at all events, very great, the Greeks and every friend of humanity may deplore it, for it will permit the Turks to work a great deal of evil.

The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on a letter which appeared in the *Courier* on the 5th, stating that the French at Cadiz were full of gloomy speculations on the expected coming of the yellow fever, says. "We hope the French, in spite of the Spanish and English Doctors, will stop the yellow fever as they stopped the plague in Egypt. It is at least certain, that they make no gloomy speculations."

From the London Gazette, Aug. 17.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH ALGIERS.

Admiralty office, ug 16, 1824.

Despatches have this morning been received at this office, addressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale to John Wilson Crocker, Esq. and dated in the Bay of Algiers, the 26th of July, reporting that differences between this country and the Regency of Algiers were on that day satisfactorily arranged, and that the hostilities between the two countries had accordingly ceased.

Foreign Office, Aug. 17, 1824.

The Right Hon. George Canning, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has notified, by the command of his Majesty, to the Ministers of Foreign Powers

very, they could not have obtained the advantages they have achieved, nor maintained the warfare of liberty for so long a time. With tolerable discipline and with good officers, there would not be found brave troops in the world, but the latter can only be obtained from foreigners, and their prejudices are unfriendly to such a measure. In one only of two ways, we apprehend, will Greece be made free; either by more extensive and efficient foreign assistance, or by the sanguinary infatuation of the Turks. The first the Greeks are not likely to receive since England has bound herself to neutrality;—the second is the more probable result. A mild and moderate policy of the Porte would do much to divide the Greeks, and to affect their subjugation; but these are councils not often within the comprehension of haughty and half civilized barbarians, and desperate measures may still produce that courage and convulsive heroism which results from the despair of the oppressed.

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In addition to the above, we learn from letters received by a respectable merchant in this city, that the French had been repulsed three different times at Tarifa.

We also learn from Capt. Fletcher that he came down the Straits in company with a British squadron from off Algiers, bound to England, the Dey having compromised his differences with Great Britain.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 5th ult. contains the following article from the Cadiz Diary: "It having come to his Catholic Majesty's knowledge that negociations have been entered into, in several parts of his American dominions, by individuals who style themselves Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Government to treat with the dissidents in those provinces, respecting the pacification thereof; in which negociations it has been attempted to lay it down as a preliminary basis, that the Spanish government is not far from acknowledging the independence of

succeeded at first in securing and committing to prison some public functionaries and respectable inhabitants. A Lieutenant of the Princess' regiment happened to be passing through the town with a small party, when they fired on the Revolutionists, who immediately fled to the mountains.

A royal decree was issued at Sacerdon on the 21st of July, the object of which is to prevent any but sound doctrines being taught in the Spanish universities, and other literary institutions, and to exclude from the same professors and students infected with revolutionary principles.

Letters received from Gibraltar, by the Lucinda, give us further particulars of the efforts of the Constitutionalists to re-establish liberty in Spain The following is an extract under date of 13th August, at Gibraltar:

"There is every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle has been planned throughout Spain, and if in other quarters they have been as successful as at Tarifa, "*God take good King Edward to his mercy.*" The Constitutionalists have been completely successful there—a strong body of French marched from Cadiz to attack them; they suffered them to advance to the 2d gate, when they opened a destructive fire upon them, and routed them in every direction: the French Commander is among the killed; Algesiras is crowded with the wounded French of that expedition. A boat has been sent from this garrison to Tarifa to ascertain the state of affairs there, and has returned with the particulars, in every respect glorious to the Constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the French.

"We have accounts from various parts of Spain, and all combine to show that great events are following apace; but I shall repeat nothing to you but what is official. Wherever the Constitutionalists go, they triumph completely. The struggle is dreadful; for their enemies, as they observe, expect little mercy: all Spain is now in arms, and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were about securing the vintage) they abandoned their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the cry again is viva la constitution, death to the Frenchmen'—we are on the *rack of anxiety* here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances that, in a short period, Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrenees. The proclamations issued from Tarifa, are calculated to rouse every Spaniard; a few only have reached us here, but they are sought after with such avidity, that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious; not a word is said about the king; every thing is directed against 'The French, the foreign foe, in the very bosom, and eating out the vitals of Spain.' In the affair of Madrid, which seemed the signal, a

to the same station as the squadron from Algiers, excites suspicion that something is brewing between France and Portugal."

In our London papers we observed that some of the editors indulging in speculation as to the probability of a renewal of hostilities in Europe, in consequence of France carrying her interference farther in the affairs of the peninsula than was agreeable to the cabinet of Saint James. It was remarked that since the infant Don Miguel had arrived at Paris, and received so much attention from the government, the latter had despatched a fleet to the Tagus under pretence of exercising the French seamen, whereas it had been ascertained, that the object in view was to give countenance to the Queen's party, and create a preponderance over British influence. Fully aware of this fact, the English government had issued orders for purchasing an immense quantity of provisions, and other necessaries for supplying vessels destined for foreign service, and had transmitted such instructions to the outports as indicated an apprehension at least, that hostilities with some one were on the eve of taking place. The intelligence by the way of Barbadoes, which we have noticed above, is later than our last accounts from England, and would seem to warrant the suspicion, that something serious existed between France and Portugal, which might lead to a rupture, and involve G. Britain, who is bound, not only from commercial policy, but from treaties, to protect her ancient ally.

N. Y. Evening Post.

From the Savannah Georgian.

The following letter written by a gentleman recently from South America, and who was on his passage to Great Britain, for the benefit of his health in the brig West-Indian, when she put in here by stress of weather, has been handed us for publication.

Savannah, Sept. 22d, 1824.

DEAR SIR—As I have seen some erroneous statements in the papers of this place, respecting the affairs of Peru, I have the honor to inform you, that on the 5th of July last, the Intendant of Magdalena, Gen. Soublette received an official communication from General Carine, Intendant of Panama: stating that by the last advices from Bolivar, he was then at the head of 12,000 Infantry, and 1500 Cavalry, the Spanish Gen. Olineta, having passed over to him with 2,300 men.—1,200 were in Panama ready to embark, and a division of 3,000 had sailed from Valparaiso to join him, making his aggregate force of 17,700 men. Callao was at that time rigidly blockaded. Bolivar was at Truxillo, and the Spanish General Canterac, in Lima; distance of 45 leagues. Two expeditions, the one from Porto Cabello and the other from Charthagena, have since proceeded to Panama with a force of 4000 men. Canterac has only 9000, and should he be foolish enough to

rish an action, the friends of Liberty may anticipate the result—but as he is in possession of all Upper Peru, he may continue a desultory Guerilla warfare for some time.

Canterac is a Frenchman and a *strong constitutionalist*, whereas, Olmera was considered as very big oted to the old government. Previous to his passing over to Bolivar, he had been appointed to the Chief command, but the Generals and C[illegible] refused to serve under him—great dissention seems to prevail amongst them.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

To the Colombian Consul at Savannah.

From the London Morning Chronicle, July 31.

Among the extracts from German and Dutch papers will be found an account of two Edicts which have been just issued at Vienna; one of them prohibiting Lady Oxford, Mrs. Hutchinson, Lord Holland, Lady Morgan, and a Danish Lady from entering any part of the Austrian dominions; and ordering their instant removal should they have already entered; the second commanding the proper authorities no to suffer any persons who appear suspicious to enter these same dominions.

The pretext for prohibiting Lady Oxford, Mrs. Hutchinson, and the Danish Lady, is the order issued by the French government some time ago. Lady Morgan has drawn down on herself the vengeance of the Austrian government by the manner in which she speaks of it in her well known work on Italy. The ground assigned for denying to Lord Holland the pleasure of a view of any part of the Austrian dominions is to be sure curious enough. *"Lord Holland, who is well known as an enthusiastic adherent of Radicalism, and even in the English Parliament openly utters the most insolent abuse of the Allied Monarchs."*

This is pretty good for a beginning. So because Lord Holland abuses the allied monarchs in the *English Parliament*, he is to be prohibited from entering the Austrian dominions! Of course the other allied monarchs will follow this example in good time—though we suppose there is not much danger of his lordship's choosing to make the tour of Russia. This is a pretty hint to the English parliament. "Good lords and gentlemen, keep a civil tongue in your head—if you will speak of the allied monarchs, let your language be courteous and respectful—of the fair fields of Italy you shall never behold. An Austrian corporal, when he receives his orders, will pay no more attention to the proprietor of a dozen of boroughs than to the servant who wears his livery; and however comfortably you may be settled for the season at Pisa or Florence, you must shift your quarters at a moment's warning, when Prince Metternich gives the word."

General Lafayette [illegible] enter Pennsylvania, on Monday, & arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday, where very extensive preparations have been made for his reception. The following paragraph from the National Gazette gives us a lively idea of the [illegible]

this morning the cause of the rise in her *barometer*, answered simply, *frolicking times*. Frolicking times we have, indeed; every one is agog, and assuredly the *Founder* would not recognize his city were he to revisit the glimpses of the moon."

From the Baton Rouge Gazette.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

At a time when all the public papers throughout the Union, are daily filled with the name of *Lafayette*—when the government and the people of the United States, are offering to that celebrated patriot, the reward which a great man values most, the expression of the gratitude of a free and independent nation—we doubt not but our readers will greet a writing from the General's own hand, which bears a date of upwards of forty years, and which remains as a monument of the sentiments of puritan hospitality and of republicanism, breathed by the *hero*, from his youth.

No doubt can be entertained as to the authenticity of the manuscript; as irrefragable proofs, we have the signature and seal of the General, and also the character of respectability which distinguishes our correspondent, who is the proprietor of the manuscript on which he sets a high value.

Accompanying the piece alluded to, we received a communication, from which we extract merely the following, which is intended as an introduction to the writing of the General:

"I have often observed those several tribes of Indians, their manners, their customs, their tradition, their virtues and their vices: I have looked for the man of nature, the man of Rousseau but Diogenes himself, his lantern in his hand, would have found nothing more than a biped animal, who with the ignorance of barbarians, unites the corruption of civilized nations. I uttered, one day, these ideas to an Indian Chief, who knowing that I had lately crossed the great waters, asked me concerning our Grand father, the King of France, and without waiting for an answer he ran to a corner of the hut, from whence he brought a richly laced officer's coat, when he continued in the following strain: 'I was not taller than that, (spreading his hand two fee from the ground,) when my father took me along with him on a journey. We travelled far, towards the east, and met young men covered with shining armours:—Lafayette, commanded those warriors; he took us by the hand, we followed him to his tent, where we made to him presen a which he received from my hands, and as a token of his friendship he gave us this same coat and his own sw rd.'

'Then' continued the Indian, 'he gave me this paper:—ake and read it, said he, handing me an old worn manuscript, signed by Lafayette, and sealed with his seal now half destroyed.'

"I give publicity to this letter, so much more willingly, that the greatness of soul and the high sentiments of the General, which will be discovered in the manuscript, will contrast most strikingly, with the conduct of certain persons, unworthy of the name of Americans, who kindle between the two people, the fire of discord.—Let us follow Lafayette in his writing—he thinks as he ought like a hero."

"My son, John Baptist Coigni:

"I offer my thanks to the Almighty who conducted thee safely here, with thy wife, thy son, and two of thy young men, that thy father might enjoy the satisfaction of shaking thee by the hand.

"My son, thy word has affected me in the same manner, as a father is affected, when he hears the voice of a beloved son whom he has not seen for a long time. My children lend your attention to me, and listen to the voice of your father:

It is with much pleasure that I hear of the manner, which in the nations under thy direction, have behaved. Their hearts were pure; they have seen through our affairs, because here was nothing to darken their mind.

It should be a pleasure to thee, that thou hast seen with thy own eyes, that, what thou hadst foreseen, and to think that thou hast led thy nation in the right path, when their father came to meet them.

I am sorry to find that a part of the Indians, who so often experienced the friendship of the French, (the French said, that they would all die, before they would suffer the English to conquer their brave friends the Americans.

I predict, that in a very short time the English will soon abandon the United States. They still hold a few towns, from whence they may retire on board of their vessels—you have seen that we drove away those who had spread through the country. The King, your great grand father, has sent an army of Frenchmen, which is united with an army of Americans, four times as large as that which you have seen here—they are under the command of the great chief of war, Gen. Washington, to whom the King trusted the care of his army, because he knows his talents. They now besiege N. York, and to prevent the English from escaping, your father has covered the great lake with his vessels. In the south our War Chief, has taken their forts, and made the garrisons prisoners; here, you see who is going on.

My child, I am sorry to hear of the conduct of some of the French, who ill treated our friends. Those who act against their country, the Americans or the Indians, are unworthy of the name of Frenchmen.

I hot mayest rest assured that our assistance is at hand, and we will write to the Great Council, to see that justice be done thee; the time of troubles will soon wear away, and our victories will restore justice and order.

My son, I will write to our common father; I will make him acquainted with thy services, and those of thy nation. I will write also to the Spaniards, & I will charge them to take care of our children. The Americans will do what they can, and shortly they will be able to do much. Now, I am in a camp, and have little else, besides arms; I will share them with thee, and give thee my broad sword; to thy son, I give my own sword as a token by which to remember me, and that he may one day fight for the French & the Americans, and I hope that he will inherit thy wisdom and thy power. I thank thee for the present which thou madest to me; it will ever remain with me, and will be kept in my family as a memorial of our friendship.

My child, in relation to thy talk respecting the war, I will write to the Great Council of the Americans, where those affairs are decided, and I will send you my answer through the Governor of this State.

I wish thee a lucky voyage, as well as to thy wife, thy son and thy young men, and rejoice that I made acquaintance with thee.

[L. S.] LAFAYETTE.

Virginia, American Camp
13 h of July, 1781.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

(Communicated.)

ANECDOTE.

Anecdotes of public men, which present them in an interesting point of view, which exhibit a genuine and unaffected purity of heart—which display simplicity of character at war with the selfishness of office and the pursuits of ambition, are in some measure public property; and should unquestionably be dis-

—I was, however, very anxious to see my old friend and acquaintance; but the distance was too great to his then residence for me to travel; besides, my health was still very bad; and I concluded to make the best of my way to Virginia. I did so, arrived safely at home, and soon experienced the benefit of the change in the complete resuscitation of my health.—I was ever a dear lover of newspapers and they soon informed me that my old friend, *Billy*, (for so I always called him,) was in the legislature of Georgia. In a short time, that he was a member of the United States senate—In a short time that he was our Ambassador to France—In a short time that he was recalled and made secretary of war.—When I perceived this last appointment, in the fulness, (and I may say,) delight of my heart, I burst into a loud hurra of "Hurra! Billy Crawford, when will you cease to ascend? Not, I hope, until you are at the head of the government." I communicated this appointment to every body, to every one who would listen to me—subjoining my hopes in his behalf, and at the same time telling my auditor that Mr. Crawford was in former days my intimate and bosom friend. I felt my importance increased at least in my own estimation, because I had, in my early youth as a friend, one who now sustained so fair a prospect for the Presidency.

"Upwards of fifteen years had elapsed from the time we separated in Georgia—when sitting one day in the town of S. I saw a suite of carriages driving up in fine style. They approached. The taverner enquired, F. who are those coming at such rate? I looked—looked again, and exclaimed, as I live, I believe it is my youthful friend, Billy Crawford—Give me a paper. For God's sake! give me a paper. One was reached me and I grasped it with trembling haste. The carriages drove up, and the first person who jumped out was my old friend Billy Crawford. No lover ever clung with more intense earnestness to the first letter of a tender and confiding mistress, than I did apparently to the newspaper—but I did not read a word—Mr. Crawford came into the porch where I was sitting and as he passed and repassed, he eyed me, as I slily perceived, with increasing earnestness. At length I heard him in a low voice ask the Taverner if that person, (pointing to me,) was not W. F. He replied it was—Now it was that my heart beat quick—the paper presented an undistinguished whole, not a letter was visible. A brisk step approached me; the paper dropped from my hand—I sprung upon my feet and after a lapse of upwards of 15 years, I was grasped by the hand by my old and I perceived, my unaltered friend Billy Crawford—It is impossible to describe my feelings—You who are young and aspiring, and who hope one day or other to make a figure in our country, if, in your progress thro' the world, it should be your lot to attain eminence and distinction, preserve that purity of heart which would prompt you without hesitation to recognize an old and humble friend; if from no other motive, preserve it, to give to his unaspiring bosom such emotions as

Communicated to the Editors of the National Intelligencer

Gentlemen: In a journey through the Choctaw nation in the summer of 1815, an incident occurred which I am induced to relate to you, because it shows the character of a distinguished individual, in a point of view which will give pleasure to every one possessed of generous feelings.

I was in company with two western traders, and we halted on the road for refreshment at the house of a half breed Indian, who kept a little inn. On the opposite side of the road there was a small log hut, as is usual at these Indian establishments, which they designate "white man's house." While our repast was preparing my attention was drawn to a little girl who was playing in the road, between the two houses, and who, from her appearance, seemed to be the child of respectable parents. I made some inquiries of her, and found that her mother was confined in the hut with a fever; the lady was much agitated upon my entering the door, but being satisfied that my intrusion was with a view to assist her, she stated that she had lost her husband on the Mississippi, was returning to her friends, and that, a night or two before, her wagoner had ran off with one of the horses, and stolen all her money, and that her son, a lad of 17 years, had gone in pursuit of him. She was very much distressed, and said her desire was to get on to Nashville, from whence she could reach her friends. After some difficulty I contracted with the Indian to give him an order on General Jackson for —— dollars, if he would furnish another horse for the wagon, and deliver the lady and her children to the General at Nashville, one of the traders, in whom the man had confidence, becoming my security. This interesting but unfortunate family, were safely conducted through a journey of 200 miles, and delivered to the General, who forwarded them to their friends.

In the winter of 1816, I met the General here, whom I have seen but once since. I tendered him the money he had paid. No, no! said this brave man, (whose countenance I had been accustomed to view, marked with the care of an army of heterogeneous materials under his command, and with the aspect of the avenger of his invaded country, now lighted up with the feelings of a charitable heart,) "you did a good act, and afforded me a happiness in partaking of it: I can't receive the money: that is my part." Z.

SAVANNAH, *September 30:*

Counterfeit Change Bills.

Within two or three days past a large number of counterfeit change bills of the Darien Bank have been put in circulation in this city—they can, however, be very easily detected. The genuine bills are letter press printing, on light paper—the counterfeits are from an engraving, on darker and thicker paper, and the letters have a bolder appearance. The signature of the counterfeit is much more contracted and is placed at a greater distance from the word Cashier, than in the genuine bills. The engraving of the bills is

Danish Lady, is the order issued by the French government some time ago. Lady Morgan has drawn down on herself the vengeance of the Austrian government by the manner in which she speaks of it in her well known work on Italy. The ground assigned for denying to Lord Holland the pleasure of a view of any part of the Austrian dominions is to be sure curious enough: *"Lord Holland, who is well known as an enthusiastic adherent of Radicalism, and even in the English Parliament openly utters the most insolent abuse of the allied Monarchs."*

This is pretty good for a beginning. So because Lord Holland abuses the allied monarchs in the *English Parliament*, he is to be prohibited from entering he Austrian dominions! Of course the other allied monarchs will follow this example in good time—though we suppose there is not much danger of his lordship's choosing to make the tour of Russia. This is a pretty hint to the English parliament. "Good lords and gentlemen, keep a civil tongue in your head—if you will speak of the allied monarchs, let your language be courteous and respectful—or the fair fields of Italy you shall never behold. An Austrian corporal, when he receives his orders, will pay no more attention to the proprietor of a dozen of boroughs than to the servant who wears his livery; and however comfortably you may be settled for the season at Pisa or Florence, you must shift your quarters at a moment's warning, whe Prince Metternich gives the word."

Gen. Lafayette [illegible] enter Pennsylvania, on Monday, & arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday, where very extensive preparations have been made for his reception. The following paragraph from the National Gazette gives us a lively idea of the excitement which prevails at the present moment in the city of Philadelphia.—*Nat. Int.*

"In Philadelphia, we are all bustle and impatience, in regard to his visit. Scarcely any thing is tho't or spoken of but the grand procession and illumination. Our streets are already crowded with strangers who have come to witness the scene. The military preparations could hardly be more active and general if a formidable enemy was expected, instead of the nation's friend and favorite. Vacant houses on the line of the procession and single windows have been left for the occasion at enormous prices. The different orders of tradesmen are incurring considerable expense for characteristic dresses, banners, and implements, and most of the householders are studying the best modes of lighting up their dwellings. Diversified transparencies will be numerous. The painters, tailors, milliners, jewellers, &c. reap a particularly plentiful harvest, and the market people seem resolved to have one likewise, for they have raised the prices of their commodities, in order, we presume, to restore the balance between the town and country. A butter woman being asked answer be ran to a corner of the hut, from whence he brought a richly laced officer's coat, which he continued to the following strain: 'I was not taller than that, (spreading his hand two fee from the ground,) when my father took me along with him on a journey. We travelled far, towards the east, and met young men covered with shining armours.—Lafayette, commanded those warriors; he took us by the hand, we followed him to his tent, where we made to him presen s which he received from my hands, and as a token of his friendship he gave us this same coat and his own sw rd.'

'Then' continued the Indian, 'he gave me this paper:—ake and read it, said he, handing me an old worn manuscrip, signed by Lafayette, and sealed with his seal now half destroyed.'

"I give publicity to this letter, so much more willingly, that the greatness of soul and the high sentiments of the General, which will be discovered in the manuscript, will contrast most strikingly, with the conduct of certain persons, unworthy of the name of Americans, who kindle between the two people, the fire of discord.—Let us follow Lafayette in his writing—he thinks as he ought like a hero."

"My son, John Baptist Coigni:

"I offer my thanks to the Almighty who conducted thee safely here, with thy wife, thy son, and two of thy young men, that thy father might enjoy the satisfaction of shaking thee by the hand.

"My son, thy word has affected me in the same manner, as a father is affected, when he hears the voice of a beloved son whom he has not seen for a long time. My children lend your attention to me, and listen to the voice of your father:

It is with much pleasure that I hear of the manner, which in the nations under thy direction, have behaved. Their hearts were pure; they have seen through our affairs, because here was nothing to darken their mind.

It should be a pleasure to thee, that thou hast seen with thy own eyes, that, what thou hadst foreseen, and to think that thou hast led thy nati us in the right path, when their father came to meet them.

I am sorry to find that a part of the Indians, who so often experienced the friendship of the French, and who had sworo to be their constant friends, should have been drawo into the cause of their enemies. Have they then forgotten the chiefs of war, under which they fought, and how can they call Englishmen their chiefs and their fathers? I prefer believing, that they were deceived through the art of their enemies; but I wish their eyes to open—the time is near, when all our enemies will fall beneath our feet, and I would not like to find amongst them, those who once were our children. Tell them that *the French* and the *Americans*, fight side by side, that they cannot strike, unless the blows fall on their fathers, whose vigorous arms crush their enemies.

My son, when this war begun, I came on here alone. The Americans made me one of their great chiefs of war, and I warred with them against the English. Some time afterwards, our common great grand father, the King of France, took the Americans by the hand, and they began to strike together. Their cause became one, and they had the same friends and the same enemies: since then, the Spaniards and several other nations have united themselves to the alliance, and time of troubles will soon wear away, and our victories will restore justice and order.

My son, I will write to our common father; I will make him acquainted with thy services, and those of thy nation. I will write also to the Spaniards, & I will charge them to take care of our children. The Americans will do what they can, and shortly they will be able to do much. Now, I am in a camp, and have little else, besides arms; I will share them with thee, and give thee my broad sword; to thy son, I give my own sword as a token by which to remember me, and that he may one day fight for the French & the Americans, and I hope that he will inherit thy wisdom and thy power. I thank thee for the present which thou madest to me; it will ever remain with me, and will be kept in my family as a memorial of our friendship.

My child, in relation to thy talk respecting the war, I will write to the Great Council of the Americans, where those affairs are decided, and I will send you my answer through the Governor of this State.

I wish thee a lucky voyage, as well as to thy wife, thy son and thy young men, and rejoice that I made acquaintance with thee.

[L. S.] LAFAYETTE.

Virginia, American Camp,
13 h of July, 1781.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

(Communicated.)

ANECDOTE.

Anecdotes of public men, which present them to an interesting point of view, which exhibit a genuine and unaffected purity of heart—which display simplicity of character at war with the selfishness of office and the pursuits of ambition, are in some measure public property; and should unquestionably be displayed before the public eye—It is under such sentiments that I have thought proper to make public, the following anecdote, concerning Wm. H Crawford. I can vouch for its authenticity; if its receipt from the lips of the narrator be sufficient.

The public are already apprised that Mr. Crawford kept school in 1798 in Savannah. At that time Mr. Crawford was almost entirely unknown, and his society although always respectable, was not always of high and distinguished place. At the same time, W. F. also a Virginian, and a cabinet-maker by trade, lived also in Savannah and a neighbor to Mr. Crawford. Thus situated they contracted an intimacy, and after the labours of the day were over, Crawford would go to the shop of F. and alternately, F. would go to the school room of Crawford.—The health of F., however, soon became very precarious, and in 1799, (as well as I recollect my informant,) he left Savannah. In 1800 he returned and found that Crawford had left Savannah, and commenced the practice of the law. "I," says F. "felt no surprise at this, for while Mr. Crawford taught school, his desk was always covered with law books the Presidency.

"Upwards of fifteen years had elapsed from the time we separated in Georgia—when sitting one day in the town of S. I saw a suite of carriages driving up in fine style. They approached. The tavernerenquired, F. who are those coming at such rate? I looked—looked again, and exclaimed, as I live, I believe it is my youthful friend, Billy Crawford—Give me a paper. For God's sake! give me a paper. One was reached me and I grasped it with trembling haste. The carriages drove up, and the first person who jumped out was my old friend Billy Crawford. No lover ever clung with more intense earnestness to the first letter of a tender and confiding mistress, than I did apparently to the newspaper—but I did not read a word—Mr. Crawford came into the porch where I was sitting and as he passed and repassed, he eyed me, as I slily perceived, with increasing earnestness. At length I heard him in a low voice ask the Taverner if that person, (pointing to me,) was not W. F. He replied it was—Now it was that my heart beat quick—the paper presented an undistinguished whole, not a letter was visible. A brisk step approached me; the paper dropped from my hand—I sprung upon my feet and after a lapse of upwards of 15 years, I was grasped by the hand by my old and I perceived, my unaltered friend Billy Crawford—It is impossible to describe my feelings—You who are young and aspiring, and who hope one day or other to make a figure in our country, if, in your progress thro' the world, it should be your lot to attain eminence and distinction, preserve that purity of heart which would prompt you without hesitation to recognize an old and humble friend; if from no other motive, preserve it, to give to his unaspiring bosom such emotions as mine experienced on this occasion—an occasion never to be forgotten.

"After the first bustle of recognition was over, Mr Crawford asked me if I did not recognize him? To which I replied yes!—Well, did you not intend to speak to me—No, I replied, I did not; I thought your memory was as good as mine, and if so, it was your duty to speak to me—besides, I did not know how the pride of gratified ambition might have altered your heart—I added with a smile, I did not know, but that Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of war, might not know the humble friend of Billy Crawford, the school master. Suffice it to say, that I was treated with every kindness the most scrupulous friendship could desire, and that when we separated, which was not until the next day, I felt my friendship for my distinguished friend increased—I felt my bosom expand with a silent prayer to that God who had for a series of years so blessed my country, as to give to her councils a race of distinguished sons, who could attain the dangerous heights of ambition and remain with hearts as pure and unadulterated as the flakes of Heaven's descending snow."

A CITIZEN.

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The Rogue Caught.—Since writing the above we learn that a man named David Devoy, and his wife were apprehended this morning on suspicion of being concerned in the circulation of the above bills, and on examination, a number of them were found in possession of the woman, and ten $5 bills of the Franklin Bank, New York, and a $2 bill of the Bank of Augusta, signed Abel Maun, Cashier, Charles Rose, President, were found in the house. They were both examined before Justice Eppinger, and Davey was committed for trial, but there being no proof against the woman she was discharged. Davey has lately returned from New-York, where he is supposed to have procured the bills.

Republican.

CINCINNATI, (O.) Sept. 11.

Coining and Forging.

Some days ago we mentioned the circumstance of two men having been committed to our jail, for passing counterfeit dollars in this city. Some implements for coining, as was supposed, were found in the possession of one of them. But the principal mine has been sprung in Kentucky, by the active exertions of two of our citizens, Mr. B Urner, and Mr. J. Gilmore.

The grand magazine has been discovered in Covington, where has been found, coining implements, forged bank notes, and tickets ready for signing; with pieces of metal ready milled and only waiting for the stroke of the die to make them ready for uttering—and a quantity of metal of which to make the dollars—a die was also found for striking the reverse side of the dollar, and some pieces of steel of the same shape, supposed to be ready for having the die for the head side sunk on it.

Two other persons have been arrested who have been proved to be workers in this concern—they have been committed to prison under circumstances too strong to admit of being permitted to go at large.

We consider this discovery to be one of the most important of the kind ever made in the U. States. It appears that these men are all ingenious mechanics—that they know their business well as to the mechanical part of the trade, both as coiners and forgers—and one of them possesses an address and a character which rendered him extremely useful in the mercantile part. He was furnished with letters and recommendations from persons of the highest respectability in Kentucky, by which he would have imposed upon some of our most respectable citizens, had it not been for the explosion lately made.

Advertiser.

An electoral ticket in opposition to Mr. Adams, in Connecticut, is rapidly forming, and gaining friends daily. It will be composed of the most respectable and influential characters in the state. So alarmed have the friends of Mr. Adams become in that quarter, that the New Haven Register, one of their most prominent papers, has found it expedient to declare that "the Adams electoral ticket will vote *according to circumstances*" The *pledge* to Adams, therefore, would seem, in some measure, to have been abandoned. This looks well for the cause of the National Candidate.—*Wash. City Gaz.*

From the vivacity of the invective against Mr. Gallatin in the National Journal, it may be inferred that Mr. Calhoun is under great apprehensions of losing the Vice Presidency. His political prospects are evidently drawing to a close.—*Mid.*

PENNSYLVANIA WAGONS.

From Cobbett's Writings on Agriculture.

"Owing to the great strength of the white oak and the locust, a wagon or a cart in America, is quite a different thing from what it is here. Englishmen are, when they first go to America, astonished to see such enormous loads put upon carriages which appear to them so would be knocked to pieces, would be broken down at least, before it had performed the tenth part of one single journey.

"Perhaps nothing of the kind was ever seen in the world so worthy of admiration as every thing belonging to those Pennsylvania wagons. They have a tilt over them, neatly put upon hoops of hickory wood, as sleader as whale bone would be, and as tough, if not tougher. A manger for the horses is hung at the tail of the wagon. The wagon carries the provender for man and horse. In summer time the man, wrapped in his blanket, sleeps in the wagon. In winter time, wrapped in his blanket, he sleeps upon the floor of the tavern where he halts, with his feet to the fire, and his head upon a log of wood. And as to the horses, never do they, in these their journies, be it summer, be it winter, be it fair, be it foul, see the inside of a stable, or feel covering of any sort. Five hundred of these wagons, and five times five hundred horses, may be seen in the high street of Philadelphia at one and the same moment. The men are taking out their flour, or taking in loads to carry back; and you see the horses feeding at the tail of the wagon, or lying about in the dirt, in the snow, or the dust. Many thousands of these horses have I seen, and I do not recollect that I ever saw a poor one in my life. These wagons sometimes bring into the City in one day, produce enough to load several ships. A common farm wagon in England, that has only to move about the farm, and along the turnpike roads, is, on account of the feebleness of the wood, obliged to be made so clumsy as to weigh upon an average, a ton and a half. I am satisfied that the Pennsylvania wagons, of which I have been speaking, do not weigh a ton, though they carry more than double what is deemed a load for an English wagon; and carry it over roads too, which would, in the course of a hundred miles, break to pieces an unloaded English wagon, though it might be new from the shop."

The Benefit of the Clergy explained.

The Benefit of Clergy, is a legal phrase, or technical term, which we often hear, and sometimes repeat without understanding its precise meaning. The dark cloud of barbarism which succeeded the downfall of the Roman empire having nearly effaced literary pursuits, the attention of the nobility and body of the people placed above labor, was wholly absorbed by military exercise and the chase, while the regular and secular clergy, became, for ages, with some exceptions, almost the sole depositories of books, and the learned languages. As it is natural to respect what we do not understand, the Monks turned the advantage to good account, and it gradually became a principle of common law, that no clerk, that is to say, no priest should be tried by the civil power.

This privilege was enjoyed and abused without restriction, till the reign of Henry the second, when the council, or parliament of Clarendon, or the sense of the nation, were provoked by murder, rape, and other crimes, to set bounds to ecclesiastick licentiousness, by a salutary regulation on the subject; but a no person convicted of manslaughter shall claim the benefit of clergy, unless he is a peer of the realm, or a clerk in priest's orders; and by the ninth of James I. it was entirely taken away from those delinquents.

Persons at all conversant in legal points, or reading, will, perhaps, smile at this article on a subject which they consider as generally understood; but we have frequently met with persons who imagined that the words, without benefit of clergy, implied that a criminal should have no spiritual guide, when no more is meant, than that his being able to read or write shall not in any manner exempt him from punishment, and that he shall not be entitled to any of those privileges formerly enjoyed by the Clergy.

R. I. American.

The following annunciation of a death which lately occurred in Louisiana, is taken from a late New Orleans paper. It is likely the physician alluded to will not very much admire the *candour* of the necrologist.

OBITUARY.

"Mr. FRECHAUD, an inhabitant of the Parish of St. James, an honest man, a faithful friend, after having struggled for five months against sickness and the ignorance of his physicians, did lately die with the resignation of a sage and the fortitude of a martyr.

Parish of St. James, Aug. 7, 1824.

Extract from the editor of the Chenaw Intelligencer, now in New Jersey.

While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel and extraordinary nature. I was told, however, it was a custom of that place. A man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of twenty one women. They sentenced him to be whipped until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven Cowskins were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by seven of the twenty-one women, on the back of the criminal. He still continued stubborn. Seven others then took the Cow-skins and lashed him well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven, with much energy, then commenced operations; they flogged him so severely, he was at length compelled to "surrender at discretion." They then *ducked*, and compelled him, on his knees, to ask forgiveness of his injured wife. Whether or not, the parties were authorized, in this extraordinary measure, by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectually put a stop to *wife-whipping*.

Anecdote.

A few weeks ago a blacksmith at Cambray, proposed marriage to a young mantuamaker, to whom he had long paid his attention. Being a good looking youth, his offer was accepted, the notary sent for, and the marriage contract drawn up, but one of the articles not happening to please the lady, she expressed her disapprobation with so much asperity, that

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THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. 1824.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

RETURNS.

WILKES—1325 votes polled.

Senate.—Thomas Wootten	677	elec.
Bolling Anthony	627	
H. of R.—John H. Pope	693	elec.
James Rembert	679	elec.
James Ryder	661	elec.
John T. Graves	632	elec.
John W. Cooper	646	
F. G. Hay	643	
W. C. Lyman	635	
D. L. Dent	599	
Congress—Ta'mall	614	
Cary	613	
Cuthbert	608	
Meriwhether	604	
Forsyth	597	
Haynes	597	
Thompson	581	

☞ As there was no opposition to the candidates for Congress, nearly one half of the tickets had no congressional names upon them.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT, &C.

"People"	763
"Legislature"	393
Aggregate of 3 counties.	
"People"	1691
"Legislature"	961

†‡† The first named in the returns of each county is the senator.

Morgan. Stokes, Gilmore, Randolph, Lennard and Davenport.

Oglethorpe. Gilmer, Lumpkin, Brockman and Freeman

Lincoln. Remsen, Murray and Fleming.

Columbia. Crawford, Burnsides, Collins and Foster.

Richmond. Walker, Holt, Primrose and Watkins

Madison. Graves, Meroney and Gholson.

Jackson. Montgomery, Witt, Cochrane and Meriwether.

Clarke. Cook, Dougherty, Hull and Scovill.

Franklin. Little, Anderson, Ash and Martin.

Putnam. Holt, Turner, Hudson, Clopton and Branham.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The opinion prevails with many citizens, that, as we have a written constitution, in which the duties and powers of the President of the United States are clearly defined, and a national legislature, which has full power to control the proceedings of that officer, he cannot, should he be so inclined, do much injury to this nation, either by violating the laws, by encroaching on the rights and privileges of the people, or by being instrumental in the making of laws repugnant to the established principles of this republic. If those citizens were to reflect at entirely on the subject, they would, we conceive, abandon the opinion in question, as being entirely erroneous, and adopt another more conformable to existing circumstances and to the political situation of the United States—that a President can occasion a great deal of mischief in the country if his propensities lead that way. It is true that we have a constitution where the duties and powers of the President are marked out, and laws to punish him should he violate them. and that we have representatives elected by ourselves who are the political guardians of the constitution and the laws, and who are empowered to watch the conduct of all public officers—But notwithstanding these wise provisions in our system of government to check the ambition and the aspiring views of a President, the extensive patronage he possesses by law will always be in his hands a powerful engine for the acquisition of popularity, and of a great influence in the adoption of national measures by the federal legislature. This patronage consists in the appointment of a vast number of officers of all grades in the several states and territories of the Union, with small and large salaries. A man possessing such a power by the authority of the law, must naturally have, for his friends nearly all those citizens who aspire to fill any of those offices, and these friends consequently will be subservient to the views and political measures of the man upon whom they depend for emolument and authority.—They will control their own feelings to please him; they will give up their virtue, if it was required, to obtain what they desire from him. It may that such things have happened in this country, would be an insult offered to the people; but cannot those things happen as well here as it has happened in other countries? Shall we always have as virtuous Presidents as Washington? It cannot be expected. We must then guard by severe laws against the harm a President might do; with the means a President now possesses to do harm, we have no remedy but in the choice of a better one to succeed the former, for he may have conducted himself so cautously as not to make himself liable to the laws existing respecting the chief magistrate of the nation completed, that's all. As by the nature of man, specially when placed in a civilized state, he is fond of wealth and power, a President can exercise the greatest influence in the country, and employ it either for good or bad purposes:—And as members of Congress are not exempt from the foibles of human nature, a President can exercise a great influence over their proceedings, because a great part of them must naturally be expectants for offices, and to acquire which, they will be more liable to be swerved from the duties they owe to their constituents, and to be the active instruments of an ambitious and designing President.

From the above desultory remarks, it must be concluded, that the people ought to be careful in their choice of a citizen for President. Their choice ought to fall upon a man who has been long known as an undeviating democrat; who firmly believes the present system of our government the best that could be devised in order to promote our welfare and maintain the inherent rights and privileges of the people, who would consider every violation of the constitution and laws as the greatest crime a citizen could commit; and who would employ in offices only those citizens who entertain the same principles, and the same devotion to the public institutions of the country. By choosing such a man for President, we prevent much harm, and do much good to our country.

There are four candidates at present for the presidency one of them possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications we have described above; and him no doubt the people will choose to succeed Mr. Monroe.

☞ *We shall often return to the above subject, and urge the expediency of adopting the measure recommended by Mr. Cobb in Congress, that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit during the term for which he shall have been elected.*

It is with feelings of sympathy and sorrow that in recording the further effects of the late Gale, we have now in addition to the destruction of property, to detail also the loss of many valuable lives, by its awful violence; and to present an account of sufferings and disasters which have never before, we believe been equalled in any part of this State by a similar visitation. Our readers will find under its appropriate head, in this day's paper, as large a portion of the accounts we have received on this subject, as our limits would admit; and it will be with no ordinary feelings we are convinced, that they peruse the melancholy account of the injury done by the late storm at Darien and its neighborhood. We fear that future accounts from the Southward, will make further additions to the detail of losses and sufferings.

Augusta Chronicle, 29th ult.

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

JOSIAH B. HOLMES.

Oct. 4, 1824.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Elizabeth Norman, deceased, are required to render them within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to make payment.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.

Oct. 5, 1824. 41 3t

Administrators' Sales.

AT the house of the subscriber will be sold on Saturday the 20th of November next, all the personal estate of Elizabeth Norman, deceased; and also, at the courthouse of Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in December next, a negro fellow belonging to the estate of said deceased. Terms made known on the days of sale.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.

Oct. 5, 1824. otawat

genious mechanics—that they know their business well as to the mechanical part of the trade, both as coiners and forgers—and one of them possesses an address and a character which rendered him extremely useful to the mercantile part. He was furnished with letters and recommendations from persons of the highest respectability in Kentucky, by which he would have imposed upon some of our most respectable citizens, had it not been for the explosion lately made.

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PENNSYLVANIA WAGONS.

From Cobbett's Writings on Agriculture.

"Owing to the great strength of the white oak and the locust, a wagon or a cart in America, is quite a different thing from what it is here. Englishmen are, when they first go to America, astonished to see such enormous loads put upon carriages which appear to them so slender. The difference between the strength of iron, of Swedish iron too, and that of locust and white oak (in proportion to the size of the two) is not greater, if it be so great, as the difference between the strength of locust and white oak, and of the wood of which English wagons and carts are made. A Pennsylvania wagon is loaded with barrels full of fine flour, at three hundred or four hundred miles westward of Philadelphia. It carries from three to four ton weight. It comes over rocks and along roads upon which an Englishman would not believe it possible for an empty wagon to go. It has two horses abreast next the wagon, with a pole between them; two horses abreast before them, and one horse in front. The left hand pole horse has a saddle on him. This horse the driver occasionally rides; and with this enormous load you see it rattling down hills and over rocks at a full trot. These wagons last for many years; and I venture to say, that a wagon of the same size, carrying the same load, going the same pace and upon the same roads, and made of the ordinary English materials, that I ever saw a poor one in my life. These wagons sometimes bring into the City in one day, produce enough to load several ships. A common farm wagon in England, that has only to move about the farm, and along the turnpike roads, is, on account of the feebleness of the wood, obliged to be made so clumsy as to weigh upon an average, a ton and a half. I am satisfied that the Pennsylvania wagons, of which I have been speaking, do not weigh a ton, though they carry more than double what is deemed a load for an English wagon; and carry it over roads too, which would, in the course of a hundred miles, break to pieces an unloaded English wagon, though it might be new from the shop."

The Benefit of the Clergy explained.

The Benefit of Clergy, is a legal phrase, or technical term, which we often hear, and sometimes repeat without understanding its precise meaning. The dark cloud of barbarism which succeeded the downfall of the Roman empire having nearly effaced literary pursuits, the attention of the nobility and body of the people placed above labor, was wholly absorbed by military exercise and the chase, while the regular and secular clergy, became, for ages, with some exceptions, almost the sole depositories of books, and the learned languages. As it is natural to respect what we do not understand, the Monks turned the advantage to good account, and it gradually became a principle of common law, that no clerk, that is to say, no priest should be tried by the civil power.

This privilege was enjoyed and abused without restriction, till the reign of Henry the second, when the council, or parliament of Clarendon, or the sense of the nation, were provoked by murder, rape, and other crimes, to set bounds to ecclesiastick licentiousness, by a salutary regulation on the subject; but a law so necessary was evaded by the insolence of Becket, and the base pusillanimity of King John and his successor.

During a period equally disgraceful to the monarch and the clergy, a provision, artful, because it seemed to wear the face of a remedy, was enacted, by which any person tried for felony and found guilty, was pronounced to be exempt from punishment *si legit, ut clericus*, if he was able to read as a priest. From this *finesse* the monks derived a considerable emolument, by teaching prisoners to read, which, however odious or bloody their crimes, rescued them from the penalty of the laws, and also answered another important purpose, as by these means men of the most desperate characters, were thus rendered humble and obedient tools of the church. This lucrative monopoly remained, till it was provided against in the reign of Edward the III. but the noxious weed grew up in a shade of ignorance and confusion, during the bloody contests of the houses of Lancaster and York, till it received a considerable check under Edward the VI. when it was determined that

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Extract from the editor of the Cherokee Intelligencer, now in New Jersey.

While at Patterson a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel and extraordinary nature. I was told, however, it was a custom of that place. A man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of twenty-one women. They sentenced him to be whipped until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven Cowskins were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by seven of the twenty-one women, on the back of the criminal. He still continued stubborn. Seven others then took the Cow-skins and lashed him well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven, with much energy, then commenced operations; they flogged him so severely, he was at length compelled to "surrender at discretion." They then *ducked*, and compelled him, on his knees, to ask forgiveness of his injured wife. Whether or not, the parties were authorized, in this extraordinary measure, by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectually put a stop to *wife-whipping*.

Anecdote.

A few weeks ago a blacksmith at Cambray, proposed marriage to a young mantuamaker, to whom he had long paid his attention. Being a good looking youth, his offer was accepted, the notary sent for, and the marriage contract drawn up, but one of the articles not happening to please the lady, she expressed her disapprobation with so much asperity, that the son of Vulcan taking her by the shoulders put her out of the door declaring he was determined not to marry a spitfire. The notary complained of having been called in to no purpose. "Stay awhile," says the Cambrayan, "I'll try and find a wife," and immediately departed.—While going along the remparts he met a pretty servant girl with whom he commenced the following conversation—"Are you good tempered?"—"O, yes, you may enquire of my mistress." "Are you prudent?"—"I have never yet had a sweetheart."—"Are you inclined to marry?"—"Yes if I find a man to my liking."—"What do you think of me?"—"O, you are very well."—"Come along with me then, the contract is ready; we have only to sign it." "Stop at least till I have put myself en toilette. "No, no, you will do very well as you are—and I am afraid the notary will be out of patience.—Apropos—what is your name? "Annette."—"And mine Francois. Take my arm and let us make haste."—They arrived at the house together, signed the contract, and in a few days were married—and we are assured this singular union has not once been troubled by a dispute.

Parish of St. James, Aug. 7, 1824.

Madison. Graves, Meroney and Gholson.
Jackson Montgomery, Witt, Cochrane and Merriwether.
Clark. Cook, Dougherty, Hull and Scovill.
Franklin. Little, Anderson, Ash and Martin.
Putnam Holt, Turner, Hudson, Clopton and Branham.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The opinion prevails with many citizens, that, as we have a written constitution, in which the duties and powers of the President of the United States are clearly defined, and a national legislature, which has full power to control the proceedings of that officer, he cannot, should he be so inclined, do much injury to this nation, either by violating the laws, by encroaching on the rights and privileges of the people, or by being instrumental in the making of laws repugnant to the established principles of this republic. If those citizens were to reflect at entirely on the subject, they would, we conceive, abandon the opinion in question, as being entirely erroneous, and adopt another more conformable to existing circumstances and to the political situation of the United States—that a President can occasion a great deal of mischief in the country if his propensities lead that way. It is true that we have a constitution where the duties and powers of the President are marked out, and laws to punish him should he violate them; and that we have representatives elected by ourselves who are the political guardians of the constitution and the laws, and who are empowered to watch the conduct of all public officers.—But notwithstanding these wise provisions in our system of government to check the ambition and the aspiring views of a President, the extensive patronage he possesses by law will always be in his hands a powerful engine for the acquisition of popularity, and of a great influence in the adoption of national measures by the federal legislature. This patronage consists in the appointment of a vast number of officers of all grades in the several states and territories of the Union, with small and large salaries. A man possessing such a power by the authority of the law, must naturally have for his friends nearly all those citizens who aspire to fill any of those offices, and these friends consequently will be subservient to the views and political measures of he man upon whom they depend for emolument and authority.—They will control their own feelings to please him; they will give up their virtue, if it was required, to ob ain what they desire from him. To say that such things have happened in this country, would be an insult offered to the people; but cannot those things happen as well here as it has happened in other countries? Shall we always have as virtuous Presidents as Washington? It cannot be expected. We must then guard by severe laws against the harm a President might do; with the means a President now possesses to do harm, we have no remedy but in the choice of a better one to succeed the former, for he may have conducted himself so cautiously as not to make himself liable to the laws existing respecting the chief magistrate of the nation.

No material evil has as yet resulted by the extensive patronage of the President. Yet if Mr. Adams had continued in office another term, the public institutions of the country would have been completely changed by the influence he and his cabinet exercised over Congress, the members of which, a majority at least, were expectants for offices, and who would have supported him in every measure he might have recommended. The administration of Mr. Adams must be a warning to the people of the danger, even in our system of government, to confide such an office as President to hands that have not been tried, and to men whose principles and feelings do not lead them to consider an unmixed republican government as the best this country could have adopted for it must be acknowledged, that there are men of talents, of virtue, and of sterling integrity, who are devotedly attached to their country, and yet who firmly believe that the present system of government of the United States has some material defects in it, which, if not repaired, must occasion its ruin in less than twenty or thirty years. If contrary to all reasonable men of any guiness entertain such an opinion of our government, would they not consider it as imperious duty, should they be elected to power, to have those defects removed in the manner they think expedient? Would they not exercise the influence they may possess to effect their purpose: and yet firmly persuaded at the same time that it was for the good of the country? We say, then, that such men, though virtuous and excellent patriots, ought not to be intrusted with the power of the people. Thus we see, that men, with good intentions, can do a great deal of harm to the country. If instead of honest men we were to elect ambitious and designing citizens, what would be the consequences? The work of destruction would pro[illegible] be

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

JOSIAH B. HOLMES.

Oct 6, 1824.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Elizabeth Norman, deceased, are required to render them within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to make payment.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.

Oct. 5, 1824. 41 3t

Administrators' Sales.

AT the house of the subscriber will be sold on Saturday the 20th of November next, all the personal estate of Elizabeth Norman, deceased; and also, at the court-house of Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in December next, a negro fellow belonging to the estate of said deceased. Terms made known on the days of sale.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.

Oct. 5, 1824. 0t5wnot

WILL be sold at Elberton, Elbert court house, on Tuesday the 25th of November next:

Horses, mules, wagon and harness, together with a parcel of dry goods, and perhaps some other articles; it being the balance of the personal estate unsold of William Woods, deceased. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold; and the terms made known on the day. J. V. HARRIS, adm'r.

Oct 2d, 1824 41 3

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

Solomon Arnold, adm'r.
Harriett Hoff, adm'x.

July 6, 1824.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

Curious and dreadful Narrative.

From "The Lancet," a London paper

We can vouch for the authenticity of the following fact:—A few years ago, a medical student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a dresser under Mr. Abernethy, had acquired the confidence of a male patient, whose case had been severe and protracted, and to whom the student had both paid particular attention, and exhibited much kindness. At the man's recovery and discharge from the Hospital, he reposed confidence in his benefactor, and expressed his gratitude in a most singular manner. "Sir," said he, "I am a resurrection-man by trade, and my wife keeps a house of accommodation for ladies." Once in conversation, the man related the following curious and dreadful story; and notwithstanding his horrible trade, he exhibited the strongest marks of feeling during the narration: A young woman came to pass the evening in our house with a celebrated man of fashion. She was delicate, young, and extremely beautiful. She was evidently but a novice in vice, and had been induced to repair to the house by artifice and persuasion. On my entering the drawing-room to carry up tea, I found that she had been weeping bitterly, and as I had ascended the staircase, I heard her between her sobs, exclaim, "my poor unhappy mother!" They staid in my house that night. At ten the next morning, the gentleman left the house, paying me liberally for my accommodation. At twelve we had heard no noise up stairs; and my wife went into the chamber to wake the lady, and offer her services in assisting to dress her. On entering the room, what was her horror to find the girl a corpse. Agitation had brought on an apoplectic fit, in which state she had died. I was extremely alarmed lest this accident would bring my house before the notice of the Magistrates. I dreaded an indictment by the parish—and I dreaded still more giving my evidence before the Coroner. There was nothing in her pockets to indicate who she was, or where she had come from. I saw that the girl was a lady; her hands were soft and white, her whole figure delicate, and her clothes though plain, were of the best quality. I was afraid that her friends might make a stir about the case if it were published; and I knew not how to get rid of the corpse. At last, after a great deal of consultation with my wife, I resolved to put the body in the cellar, under the kitchen staircase, and to cover it with earth from the garden for a few days. This I did; and when it became in a proper state, I sold it for five guineas to one of the gentlemen in the Hospital; it was dissected by him, and the skeleton, which is now in the surgery, was once the beautiful and unhappy girl that died in my house. Six months after, I took up an old copy of a newspaper, and the first thing that struck me, as if Providence what he saw, and no order but what he perused. Nor could the King or Queen corrupt him or the whole church in convocation fasten any charge upon him that might stain his integrity. He uttered eight apothegms, viz. 1st. The world is undone by looking on things at a distance. 2d. To aim at honour on earth, is to set a coat of arms over a prison gate. 3d. He that is covetous when he is old, is like a thief that steals when he is going to the gallows. 4th. The greatest punishment in this world were to have our own desire. 5th. We go to hell with more pains than we might go to heaven with. 6th. The more we have of any thing but riches, the better we are. 7th. Who would not send his alms to Heaven? Who would not send his estate whither he is to be banished himself? 8th. When any one was calumnious in his presence, he would say of any man think as he pleaseth. I like this room well. He wished to behold three things established in Christendom. 1st. An universal peace; 2ndly. A uniform system of religion; and 3dly. A reformation rather of lives than religion. This great, learned, and virtuous man was beheaded in 1585, during the reign of Henry VIII for refusing to take the oath of supremacy and succession; which his enemies connected with some other charges against the ambition of his cruel master which were construed into high treason.—*Catholic Miscellany.*

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Davy, Bob, Exaline, Docia and her three children, Lizey, Ellen and Emmy, 2 beds, furniture stead, and cords, six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables, six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do one lot of books well assorted, one mahogany side board, one mahogany card table, one set mahogany dining tables, one chest drawers, six dressing glasses, four small iron pot, two large ditto ditto, six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do, one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons, twenty two small dishes, eleven sets plates, eight set knives and forks, two set table spoons, one pepper mill, one spice mill, two coffee mills, eight brass candlestick, 6 metal do, four pair candle moulds, 6 waiters, four jars, four pair firedogs, 6 sets tea cups and saucers, two set tea plate, four sets tea spoons, 6 painted cask and fosetts, 6 jugs, one tin gallon measure, one sopha, one lot glass ware, four set castors, 1 dearborn wagon, one sorrel horse, eight cow and calves, one tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining Robert Ware and others, another tract of land containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the water of Fishing Creek, adjoining Thomas Prather, and others, one half of a crop of cotton, of about twenty five acres, 25

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in November next, at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz.

One tract of land containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter and others; levied on by a constable as the property of Paul T. Willis, by virtue of six fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis and Paul T. Willis, security; and at the time of said levy in the occupancy of Edney Willis, and pointed out by plaintiff, and also levied on by myself by virtue of two fi fas, one in the name of James Chivers against Paul T. Willis and the other in the name of Susannah Kendrick against said Willis as being his property, to satisfy said fi fas and at the time of the levy said to be in the occupancy of Joshua Willis.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the village of Mallorysville known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wootten Esq. levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in the name of John Woolbright against said Scott; property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO

One negro man named Mark; levied on and now advertised for sale as being subject to a mortgage in favor of Thomas D. McLaughlin and Ebenezer Smith, as the property of John Hill, by virtue of an execution from a justice's court in the name of Wylie Hill for the use of John Easely against John Hill: property pointed out by W. Hill.—Also, twelve sheep; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy an execution in favour of John Vasser vs said Hill.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and eighty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of Simeon Echols, lying on the waters of Dry Fork of Long Creek, adjoining John Harper, Matthew Faver, and others, and about two hundred barrels of corn, more or less; levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co. against Josephus D. Echols and Simeon Echols, together with sundry other fi fas against said Simeon Echols.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.

Oct. 2, 1824

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

One black horse, 8 or 10 years old, and thirty barrel corn, more or less; levied on as the property of William Furgerson to satisfy an execution in favour of John S. Wilson, indorsee, vs said Furgerson.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Charles W. Christian, Robert Denna, and others, in said county; levied on as the property of John Tucker to satisfy

Administrators' Sales.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, at the late residence of Joshua Render, deceased, on Clark's creek, in this county, all the personal property of said deceased, except the negroes, and consisting of

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gear, one ox cart, three yoke of oxen, one gig and harness, one cotton gin, some valuable horses, among which are several fine broad mares, cattle, sheep, and hogs, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, all the fodder, oats, &c. a quantity of excellent wheat, and the crop of cotton.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the property is delivered; the cotton is excepted from these terms, for which the credit will be only to the first of January, 1825.—Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place the Plantation will be sold, consisting of about 328 acres of land, in excellent repairs, with a dwelling house, gin house, and other necessary out-houses; for which a credit will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Sept. 13, 1824.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincolnton. In said county on the first Tuesday in December next all the real estate of William Best, late of said county, deceased, consisting of the following

Tracts of Land.

—One tract lying in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Loyd's creek, and known as the late residence of said deceased, containing two hundred acres:—And an other tract lying in the county of Monroe, being lot No. 224 in the 9th district of said county. To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Etheldred Ross, *adm'r.*

Sept. 25, 1824.

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county,

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of hatter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*
James Banks, *adm'r.*

Sept. 8. 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House of Wilkes county,

Two tract of Land,

ON the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the court house in Elbert county,

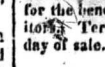
All the Negroes

belonging to the estate of John Statham, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

James Christian,
John Brown,
Executors.

Sept. 22, 1824. 40 3t

Taken out of my stable,



ON Saturday night the 25th inst one large BAY HORSE, near fifteen hands and one inch high, one white hind foot, no brand recollected, his main hangs on both side of his neck, bushy tail, unshod, and in good order, pace when under the saddle, and ride tolerably well, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, lately purchased from a gentleman from Tennessee. For which horse a liberal reward will be given and all reasonable expense paid.

Frances A. Leapham.

Sept. 30, 1824. 40 tf

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS

AND

Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H. Echols & Co. Great bargains can be expected as the sales are only for Cash.

Samuel Goldsmith & Son.

They have lately received from Europe, a fresh supply of the Medicated

OIL SILK,

an outward application of which is a final cure for the Rheumatic Gout or any swellings. The public cannot be imposed on by purchasing and using the above remedy, as the money will be returned if it has not the desired effect, when properly applied and according to directions.

S. G & Son.

September 11, 1824. 37—tf

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowlegments to those persons who have heretofore

...in my house that night. At ten the next morning, the gentleman left the house, paying me liberally for my accommodation. At twelve we had heard no noise up stairs; and my wife went into the chamber to wake the lady, and offer her services in assisting to dress her. On entering the room, what was her horror to find the girl a corpse. Agitation had brought on an apoplectic fit, in which she had died. I was extremely alarmed lest this accident would bring my house before the notice of the Magistrates. I dreaded an indictment by the parish—and I dreaded still more giving my evidence before the Coroner. There was nothing in her pockets to indicate who she was, or where she had come from. I saw that the girl was a lady; her hands were soft and white, her whole figure delicate, and her clothes though plain, were of the best quality. I was afraid that her friends might make a stir about the case if it were published; and I knew not how to get rid of the Corpse. At last, after a great deal of consultation with my wife, I resolved to put the body in the cellar, under the kitchen staircase, and to cover it with earth from the garden for a few days. This I did; and when it became in a proper state, I sold it for five guineas to one of the gentlemen in the Hospital; it was dissected by him, and the skeleton, which is now in the surgery, was once the beautiful and unhappy girl that died in my house. Six months after, I took up an old copy of a newspaper, and the first thing that struck me, as if Providence had directed my eye to the spot, was an advertisement, stating that, "if the young lady, who had left her parents on ——, would return to her home, she might be in time to console the last hours of her mother, whose sorrows for her flight had brought on her illness of which she was expiring." The date corresponded;—it was the very night that the girl had slept at my house. The reading of this paper made me ill the whole night. Next day I wrote an anonymous letter, with the direction of the advertisement, saying that the girl had died of apoplexy—for I thought any certainty under such circumstances would be better to a parent than the apprehension of a daughter's prostitution and indigence. This was the last that the mother ever heard of her child!"

The learned Sir Thomas More, who was Lord High Chancellor of England, was so clear in the performance of the duties of his great office, that when his son complained how little they could gain under his administration of the law, he replied, "I will do justice to all, and thereby leave you a blessing." He was so scrupulously conscientious, that no subpœna was granted but

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

Seven negroes, viz: Davy, Bob, Exaline, Docia and her three children, Lizey, Ellen and Emmy, 2 beds, furniture stead, and cords, six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do one lot of books well assorted, one mahogany side board, one mahogany card table, one set mahogany dining tables one chest drawers six dressing glasses, four small iron pot two large ditto ditto, six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons, twenty two small dishes, eleven sets plates eight set knives and forks two set table spoons, one pepper mill one spice mill, two coffee mills, eight brass candlestick 6 metal do four pair candle moulds 6 waiters, four jars four pair firedog 6 sets tea cups and saucers two set tea plate four sets tea spoons 6 pointed cask and fosetts, 6 jugs one tin gallon measure, one sopha one lot glass ware, four set castors, 1 dearborn wagon, one sorrel horse eight cow and calves one tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining Robert Ware and others another tract of land containing four hundred and fifty acres more or less lying in said county, on the water of Fishing Creek adjoining Thomas Prather, and others one half of a crop of cotton of about twenty five acres 25 barrels of corn more or less a small quantity of fodder, six feather beds, bedsteads and furniture two pine folding table one mahogany side board and two sorrel horses levied on as the property of Allen P Rice, to satisfy sundry execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins and others—property pointed out by said Hopkins. (The two tracts of land subject to a mortgage

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eight acres, more or less lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky fork of Fishing Creek adjoining Benjamin Laker, David Dennes and others, levied on as the property of Charles A. Cox, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Dennes, property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Caroline, levied on as the property of Andrew Reda, to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice's court, in favor of Green & Lane.

John Burks, D. S.

September 30. 1824

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY EXECUTED. AND

For sale at this Office.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Davy, Bob Exaline, Docia and her three children, Lizey, Ellen and Emmy 2 beds, furniture stead, and cords six dozen sitting chairs, six dre ing tables six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do one lot of books well assorted one mahogany side board one mahogany card table, one set mahogany dining tables one chest drawers six dre sing glasses, four small iron pot two large ditto ditto, six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons two large gridirons, twenty two small dishes, eleven sets plates eight set knives and forks two set table spoons, one pepper mill one spice mill, two coffee mills, eight brass candlestick 6 metal do four pair candle moulds 6 waiters, four jars four pair firedog 6 sets tea cups and saucers two set tea plate four sets tea spoons 6 pointed cask and fosetts, 6 jugs one tin gallon measure, one sopha one lot glass ware, four set castors, 1 dearborn wagon, one sorrel horse eight cow and calves one tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining Robert Ware and others another tract of land containing four hundred and fifty acres more or less lying in said county, on the water of Fishing Creek adjoining Thomas Prather, and others one half of a crop of cotton of about twenty five acres 25 barrels of corn more or less a small quantity of fodder, six feather beds, bedsteads and furniture two pine folding table one mahogany side board and two sorrel horses levied on as the property of Allen P Rice, to satisfy sundry execution in favor of Jilson Hopkins and others—property pointed out by said Hopkins. (The two tracts of land subject to a mortgage

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eight acres, more or less lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky fork of Fishing Creek adjoining Benjamin Laker, David Dennes and others, levied on as the property of Charles A. Cox, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice' court in favor of David Dennes, property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Caroline, levied on as the property of Andrew Reda, to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice's court, in favor of Green & Lane.

John Burks, D. S.

September 30. 1824

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

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John Burks, D. S.

September 30. 1824

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

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jim a boy, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Cames vs said Towns.

John Burks, D. S.

Sept. 30, 1824.

WILL be sold at the Court house in

The Washington News.

VOLUME X] WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1824. [No. 42.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY *PHILIP C. GUIEU,*

☞ NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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The subscriber returns his grateful acknowlegments to the constituents of Wilkes for their liberal support to him as Tax Collector, at the late county election; and informs them he is a candidate for the same office, on the first Monday in January next
JOSIAH B. HOLMES
Oct. 4. 1824.

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

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

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

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Elizabeth Norman, deceased, are required to render them within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to make payment.

Richard B. Wootten, adm'r.
Oct. 5, 1824. 41 3t

Taken out of my stable,

ON Saturday night the 25th inst one large BAY HORSE, near fifteen hands and one inch high. one white hind foot, no brand recollected, his main hangs on both sides of his neck, bushy tail, unshod, and in good order, pace when under the saddle and ride tolerably well, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old lately purchased from a gentleman from Tennessee For which horse a liberal reward will be given and all reasonable expense paid

Frances A. Lipham.
Sept. 30. 1824 40 -tf

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand,

Having formed a connection for the purpose of transacting a

Warehouse

And Commission Business,

RESPECTFULLY solicit the patronage of their friends and the public Their Ware House is situated opposite that of Messrs R. Malone & Co's upper end of Broad street, and is new, spacious and con-

out expecting from newly created states, the energy and stability of long established governments, it was still felt to be indispensable, that there should exist reasonable grounds for concluding that they were not exposed to sudden and violent re-actions. If, however, we look at the condition of some of them, and those the most important, can it be affirmed that these grounds do exist?

In Mexico, for example, who can say what may be the consequences of Iturbide's enterprize? That he has a party there ready to co operate with him, authentic intelligence from Mexico sufficiently proves; and that this party is probably numerous and powerful, may be assumed from the fact of the enterprize itself. Mexico is at present a Republic. A few months hence, it may have an Imperial Government. Would it be consistent with the just dignity of this country, or with its just interests, to establish relations upon so uncertain a basis?

With respect to Colombia, the case we admit is different; but Colombia has embarked in a contest, the issue of which is uncertain. It is true she is carrying on this contest in the Peruvian territory; but were any great disaster to happen, who can tell how soon the tide of war might be rolled back upon Colombia? The great talents of Bolivar are sufficient to inspire every confidence; yet reverses are possible; and their consequences, were they to happen, though they could not, we are persuaded, affect in any way the permanent interests of that country, they would certainly furnish a reason why we should wait for the final result Any decisive step taken at this moment would therefore be premature, and might be unavailing.

The prompt manner in which Iturbide was detected and punished, will have a salutary influence upon the Mexican republic, and indicate in a strong light, the stability and permanency of that government. With respect therefore to Mexico, the Cabinet of St. James need not hesitate a moment The republic of Colombia, may be considered as placed beyond danger from foreign foes or internal disaffection. It is the strongest of the South American republics, and the distant and successful efforts of Bolivar, show how confident he is in the permanency of the government.—During the approaching year, we take it for granted, that all doubts respecting the independance of South America, will be at an end.

ALGIERS.

The Lightning, steam vessel, arrived on the 15th from Algiers, with news of peace.

The particulars are detailed as follows:—"On the 24th of July, the British squadron, consisting of Revenge, was appointed Pro Consul. The Lightning left Algiers on the 28th, touched at Gibraltar on the 10th of August. She was released from quarantine on Wednesday."

Thus ends a very expensive expedition, without, in fact, altering the state of the relations between the two governments.

When the Captain Pacha quitted Constantinople, the Grand Seignor told him to capture Ipsara, cost what it would. "*Ipsara or thy head,*" said the Sultan significantly. The Mytelenians served as pilots to the Ottoman vessels, and the Albanese delivered up the batteries.

British Packets will run from England to La Vera Cruz and La Guayra.—*Advoc te*

HAYTI AND FRANCE.

PARIS, *August 1.*

The following is the basis on which the Haytien Commissioners are authorized to treat: First, and as the principal condition, they must procure the formal recognition of the independence of the Republic. If the French ministry refuses this chief condition, the Commissioners are ordered not to proceed farther. The Memorandum of M. Esmangard is not the same as was sent to Petion, in 1815. At that time the Empire of Hayti and the Emperor Christophe were in existence; and the object was to procure the submission of Cape Francois to the domination of Port au Prince, before concluding any thing with regard to the political existence of the Colony. Now, however, the whole Island, for the Spanish part has been conquered by the Republic, desire, as is expressed by the President, to escape from its precarious political existence, or a mere existence, *de facto* The Haytiens require to be solemnly recognized, and on this basis the government offers to treat with France."

"Single Article.—The existence and the independence of the Republic of Hayti are acknowledged by His Majesty the King of France."

The Commissioners of Hayti, as soon as His Majesty has given his consent to this formal declaration, are authorized to discuss and sign the preliminaries of a treaty, of which the following is the basis adopted by the Government of Hayti:

"1. A pecuniary indemnity calculated approximatively on the loss which the old colonists may have sustained, shall be paid in money into the hands of the French Government, to be divided according to the pleasure of that government, among the various proprietors of the former colony of St. Domingo.

"2. The Government of His Most Christian Majesty will agree with the Republic of Hayti, to regulate, in concert, and on amicable princi-

projects of conquest and of vengeance, which they will endeavour to make the Government adopt.

It will be easily conceived that St. Domingo has not been left out of that vast scheme of corruption and intrigue which has been commenced in America, and at Paris the hope is entertained of seeing this Colony fall again under the yoke of the mother country, notwithstanding the energy displayed by the president Boyer, and some other distinguished persons of the Republic. Letters from Port-au-Prince of a late date say that some distrust is felt as to the dispositions, and opinions, of several superior officers, particularly the Mulattoes, who are supposed to be under the influence of French gold and French promises. At the date of the letters, the preparations for defence were making with great vigour by order of the President.

Capture of Ipsara and Caso.

ZANTE, July 18.

I informed you in one of my former letters, that large sums of money had been sent from Leghorn to the Capt. Pacha; I mentioned the houses which had made the payments, the captains employed in transporting it—the pleasure anticipated by the enemies of the Greeks, who depended upon treason. I pointed out to you the person who was directing all the intrigues. A part of these manœuvres have succeeded; the standard of the Cross is again bathed with the blood of martyrs. The Capt. Pacha, Khoreb, who had been lying at anchor in Mitylene for two months, provided with money, convinced that he had no chance of success from force, resolved to employ corruption. Being informed that the garrison of the fort of Ipsara consisted of 1500 Sebypetars, mercenaries, and infamous like all those who sell their blood for money, he addressed himself to them, and gave them earnest of a great reward, promising each one 1,000 piastres if they would surrender the batteries they were appointed to defend The thing was kept secret, and the Ipsarots, informed that the attack was to be directed against their island, thought themselves in a condition to repulse the barbarians, when the Turkish squadron appeared off the island on July 4th A part of the Ipsariots kept in the offing, to fall on the enemy at the moment when the action should begin. The Turks were to be attacked by fire ships. The people were animated with an excellent spirit; men, women, old and young, received the sacrament, and prepared to die fighting. The *labarum* was hoisted at the telegraphs, and all the people, with the sign of the cross on their foreheads, implored of Heaven to grant them victory, or the palm of martyrdom.

800 heads of women, old men and children, were hung to the shrouds and to the yards of his ships. The Ambassadors of the Christian Powers will soon see these glorious trophies of barbarism arrive at Constantinople.

About two thousand sailors, thirty of their best ships, and the Primates, succeeded in reaching Samos. On the 13th, the Captain Pacha returned to Mytelene, with ten old vessels which he captured. Treason only could have given him success, but this success will inspire the Greeks with fresh energy, and it may be dreaded that the lives of the 18,000 Musselmen who are in their hands will be sacrificed to expiate the crimes of their Asiatic brethren.

As I am about to close this letter, I have learnt the arrival of the Archbishop Germanus, at Calamata. He went, as you know, to Ancona, to implore the pity of the Christian Sovereigns in favor of the Greeks. He was sent away from the Congress of Verona, and he has returned with 60,000 *talaris*, arising from the sale of some precious objects which had been confided to him. He has hastened to return, as new dangers threatened his country, and his presence will, undoubtedly, inflame the minds of his countrymen. During his residence in Italy, he has learnt whence those blows proceed which have been directed against Greece, and he will be able to expose all the plots.

Letters from Golo confirm the news of an insurrection in Macedonia, as far as Bitolia. While there is a Greek alive, there will henceforth be neither peace nor truce between the cross and the sacrilegious crescent.

IRELAND.

A gentleman of respectability, who lately arrived in Upper Canada, from Ireland, states, that that unfortunate country is in a dreadful state of anarchy, and that the times are daily getting worse and worse. He relates the following account of a trial he was witness to in the county of Kilkenny.

A young man was arraigned at the bar, at the assizes, for stealing three shillings and nine pence, made no defence, and in a few minutes was found guilty; he was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The young lad replied to the court, that he was well pleased with the sentence; that he should count transportation a blessing; that he had committed the crime on purpose; that, for six years, he and his mother had scarcely eaten a comfortable meal of victuals; that, to convince his lordship that he had no bad intention in taking the money, he could now prove that his mother had found means to pay it back

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Daniel Meigs.

Jonathan M Hand.

Augusta, December 31.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, *Sept* 30.

By the arrival of the packet ship Leeds, Capt. Stoddard, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files to the 23th ult. Our news boat came up so late, that our paper of yesterday had gone to press before it arrived.

No intelligence of interest is brought by the Leeds.

There appears to be some regret expressed, that the measures taken to recognise the Independence of South America, have not met with prompt attention or facility. The London Courier, after assurances that the British Government is warmly in favour of the recognition, observes, it cannot be denied, that the course of events, within the period which these several acts embrace, has not answered to the views upon which they proceeded.—Without cause we admit is different; but Columbia has embarked in a contest, the issue of which is uncertain. It is true she is carrying on this contest in the Peruvian territory; but were any great disaster to happen, who can tell how soon the tide of war might be rolled back upon Columbia? The great talents of Bolivar are sufficient to inspire every confidence; yet reverses are possible; and their consequences, were they to happen, though they could not, we are persuaded, affect in any way the permanent interests of that country, they would certainly furnish a reason why we should wait for the final result Any decisive step taken at this moment would therefore be premature, and might be unavailing.

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ALGIERS.

The Lightning, steam vessel, arrived on the 15th from Algiers, with news of peace.

The particulars are detailed as follows:—"On the 24th of July, the British squadron, consisting of 22 sail, stood in for the town, and took up their positions to commence a bombardment; the Algerines opened on the ships from the batteries as they approached within range, but not the slightest damage was done to any, nor were any lives lost that we have heard of. From the wind failing, several ships were unable to take up the position assigned them, but the Æ ia, bomb, was advanced to within 2,300 yards of the batteries, notwithstanding which, none of their shot or shell from the shore took effect, either going over her, or falling short. On the day following the Dey sent off a flag of truce, and in the course of that day and the next, several were interchanged, and on the 27th the negociations were brought to a favourable conclusion, the Dey consenting to ratify, in his own person, the treaty entered into by his predecessor in 1816, with Lord Exmouth, to abolish Christian slavery in his dominions, and also consenting to receive Mr. M'Donald again, as British Consul; on this latter subject, we understand that the Dey intimated he would not be answerable for the personal safety of Mr. M'Donald, although he consented to receive him, as the populace of Algiers were so enraged against him, and in consequence a Mr. Danford, from the

If the French ministry refuses this chief condition, the Commissioners are ordered not to proceed farther. The Memorandum of M. Esmangard is not the same as was sent to Petion, in 1815. At that time the Empire of Hayti and the Emperor Christophe were in existence; and the object was to procure the submission of Cape Francois to the dominion of Port au Prince, before concluding any thing with regard to the political existence of the Colony. Now, however, the whole Island, for the Spanish part has been acquered by the Republic, desire, as is expressed by the President, to escape from its precarious political existence, or a mere existence, *de facto* The Haytiens require to be solemnly recognized, and on this basis the government offers to treat with France."

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"2. The Government of His Most Christian Majesty will agree with the Republic of Hayti, to regulate, in concert, and on amicable principles, the difficulties which may arise on the subject of the occupation by the troops of the Republic, of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo.

"3. In order to indemnify France for the loss of her supremacy over the Republic of Hayti, a treaty of commerce shall be drawn up on the most favorable basis, and in consequence, the produce of France shall be admitted into all the ports of the republic on a duty, only three fourths of which is paid by any other nation.

"4. His Most Christian Majesty may appoint a minister, a consul general, and consuls.

"5. On no pretext whatever shall a French military force be ever suffered to land in any part of the Republic."

After this description it is easy to see that the negociation between the Commissioners and M. Esmangard will end in nothing. The former would, in fact, tired with the obscure part they are made to act, have already left Paris, but for the requests made to them by some persons of distinction. The former colonists, collected in a meeting, have appointed deputies to take care of their interests, and it is observed, with sorrow, that their lengthened misfortunes, far from having abated their pride, only inspire them with

I informed you in one of my former letters, that large sums of money had been sent from Leghorn to the Capt. Pacha; I mentioned the houses which had made the payments, the captains employed in transporting it—the pleasure anticipated by the enemies of the Greeks, who depended upon treason. I pointed out to you the person who was directing all the intrigues. A part of these manœuvres have succeeded: the standard of the Cross is again bathed with the blood of martyrs. The Capt. Pacha, Khoreb, who had been lying at anchor in Mitylene for two months, provided with money, convinced that he had no chance of success from force, resolved to employ corruption. Being informed that the garrison of the fort of Ipsara consisted of 1500 Sehypetars, mercenaries, and infamous like all those who sell their blood for money, he addressed himself to them, and gave them earnest of a great reward, promising each one 1,000 piastres if they would surrender the batteries they were appointed to defend The thing was kept secret, and the Ipsariots, informed that the attack was to be directed against their island, thought themselves in a condition to repulse the barbarians, when the Turkish squadron appeared off the island on July 4th A part of the Ipsariots kept in the offing, to fall on the enemy at the moment when the action should begin. The Turks were to be attacked by fire ships. The people were animated with an excellent spirit; men, women, old and young, received the sacrament, and prepared to die fighting. The *labarum* was hoisted at the telegraphs, and all the people, with the sign of the cross on their foreheads, implored of Heaven to grant them victory, or the palm of martyrdom.

On the 5th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the Turkish advanced squadron doubled the Cape, approached the harbor; the batteries were silent; the forts garrisoned by the Sehypetars hoisted Turkish colors. The Christians hurried eagerly to the spot, and found the guns had been spiked during the night by the traitors, who immediately began to fire on their fellow Christians. "Every thing is lost—save yourselves!" At this unfortunate signal, the seamen of Ipsara began to fire at the Turks, whose large ships could not come near the shore. All the Christians who were at hand embarked on board the vessels, and some of them escaped. At 8 o'clock, the Osmans landed; and the Sehypetars, to whose treason they were indebted for success, were their first victims. The Greeks, who could not get on board ships, took refuge in the mountains, and the town was set on fire. The whole of the 4th was passed in fighting & in murdering. On the 5th the Captain Pacha caused it to be published, that he would give 500 piastres to whoever should bring in a prisoner alive. This was an useless promise The tigers were at liberty, and all the 5th and 7th of July the work of massacre was going on. On the 8th, Khoreb blew up the forts, &c.

ced with 60,000 *talaris*, arising from the sale of some precious objects which had been confided to him. He has hastened to return, as new dangers threatened his country, and his presence will, undoubtedly, inflame the minds of his countrymen. During his residence in Italy, he has learnt whence those blows proceed which have been directed against Greece, and he will be able to expose all the plots.

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ELECTIONEERING.

From the Nantucket Inquirer, of April 1824.

The newspapers in this state have for the last three of four weeks been crammed with all sorts of electioneering nonsense. The rage of battle having subsided, they will now be employed in estimating *damages* —as if the suffrages of a free people are to be among the trophies of that party whose editorial pioneers have

ged the most ink, ever discharged the greatest quantity of dirty invective. The whole has been inundated with handbills and circulars setting forth the fearful and ruinous consequences involved in the result of this gubernatorial contest. Flaming epistles, and resolutions, and communications, and articles and paragraphs, have crowded the columns of our one-sided journals—arrayed in the most alluring typographical dresses—with high sounding titles and pompous mottos at their heads—and subscribed by all heroes of ancient and modern times, from Hercules Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximinus, down to Jack Tarbox

Is it really to be supposed that the good citizens of Massachusetts have become dependant for *opinions* on such means as these? Can it be for a moment imagined, will it be believed by the most dot-headed partizan, that a single vote has been lost or won by these inflated vituperations? Many and many a long winded "Address to the people" has doubtless gone into eternal obscurity, after having been perused by the compositor, and the author. Some of those missiles have become stock pieces—and appear regularly, year after year, with allowances for official variations, and deductions for political leeway. Some of them are written in favor of blank candidates, to be filled up when the "regular nomination" is made—others are mere transcripts of philippics published long before, and by the opposing party; but with the necessary alterations conformable to circumstances. An article like the following, may be ready for any emergency.

"*Fellow-Citizens:* You will be called upon next —— to exercise that privilege, which, as freemen, is your birthright. The interests of your family, of your *town*, of your *STATE*, of your COUNTRY, of the world—of the universe—are at stake! On your VOTES hang the destiny of countless myriads of your species!—A —— is to be chosen! You must come forward and support A. B. the accomplished *Statesman*, the illustrious PATRIOT, the WISEST and BEST of men. Look back upon the days of your FATHERS, when the *iron* hand of POWER vibrated above their heads; did they *shrink*; did they neglect to assert their rights, or stain with dismay the ocean of BLOOD on the other side, of which they beheld their FREEDOM? NO! once forth, then, and array yourselves under the banner of A. B. and C. D. —— Show the —— party, who would design those LIBERTIES to INFAMY, that you are not to be frightened from your DUTY—that party, who, in seeking to elevate the abominable, the *atrocious*, the infamous E. F. and G. H. would SEAL your everlasting ignominy, and so forth."

Here is a general form, which is made to serve, with slight modifications, for all seasons and latitudes. This form contains the quintessence of all that is commonly said on both sides—and interlarded with occasional scraps of personal calumny, it may serve as the skeleton of any future electioneering invocation. It may be duly supplied with names and dates accordingly. How many

founded reproach of wanting religion.

The Treasury Office.—This is the *house* that SAM built.

The Public Money.—This is the *malt* that lay in the house that SAM built.

The Prodigal Faction.—This is the *rat* that ate the *malt* that lay in the house that SAM built.

W. H. Crawford.—This is the *Cat* that caught the *rat* that eat the *malt* that lay in the house that SAM built.

Ninian Edwards.—This is the *Dog* that worried the *Cat* that caught the *rat* that eat the *malt* that lay in the house that SAM built.

Adams and Calhoun.—These are the men who fondled the *Dog* that worried the *Cat* that caught the *rat* that eat the *malt* that lay in the house that SAM built.

Public Opinion.—This is the lion that *roused* the men who fondled the *Dog* that worried the *Cat* that caught the *rat* that eat the *malt* that lay in the house that SAM built.

The Boston Patriot has made a most absurd estimate of the presidential vote—he sets down as certain for Mr. Adams 105, for Jackson 59, Crawford 33, and Clay 18. He is so much infatuated as to transfer all Maryland, Delaware, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to J. Q. A.—not one of which he will get except 5 or 6 in Maryland. Set down 55 votes in all for Mr. A. It is the most that he will get. The B. Patriot in the same admirable vein of arithmetic *hopes* that Virginia will abandon Mr. C.—Not so, Sirs—and even you would never have given into such a hope, if you had not been misled by such calculating Wiseacres as yourselves.—Virginia will *do her duty*—Information pours in upon us from all quarters of the State—W. H. C. will have an overwhelming majority of her votes.—*Richmond Eng.*

The Portland Argus affirms, that of the 51 votes of New England, Mr. Adams "can receive only a part"—that the vote of the Portland district "will be against him, and the probability is there are other districts in the State of *Maine* whose votes he cannot obtain."—The *Vermont* Journal declares, that there is no state "so growing sentiment in favor of Mr. Crawford, and that the most zealous friends of Mr. Adams will not deny there is apparently a lessening of attachment to his cause in Vermont."—A member of Congress to the interior of New York, writes to his friend in Massachusetts, that "no well informed man has any doubts that our 36 votes will be given for Mr. Crawford"—M'Clure's letter and the adcaptandum epistle of the 13, to the contrary notwithstanding.—The N. Intelligencer states upon the best information, that Mr. John Scott, re elected to the H. of Representatives from Missouri, "is decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay, should he be presented as one of the three candidates, with a prospect of being elected.—If disappointed in this preference, he will next be decidedly in favor of the election of *Mr. Crawford.*"—Ibid.

TRADE OF SAVANNAH.

It is a pleasure to us, after the dull season we have had to see the

anger well for the prosperity of our city.—*Sav. Republican, 5th inst.*

More Counterfeit Bills.

Mrs. Devoy, wife of the man who was committed a few days since for passing counterfeit money, was brought before Justice Russell, this forenoon, charged with being an accomplice of her husband, and after a full examination, she was committed for trial.

In the examination it appeared that the evening after her husband was committed, Mrs. Devoy left a box at a neighbor's house, for safe keeping—some suspicion, however, being entertained, it was opened and counterfeit bills to the amount of about $1500, together with the plates from which they were struck were found in it. The bills were all immediately burnt, by her request, with the exception of one of each kind, which were retained and produced before the Court. They are as follows:—50, 25 and 12½ cent bills of the Darien Bank. $10 of the Bedford Commercial Bank. $2 of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Albany. $1 of the Farmers Bank, Troy, and 25 cents of Job T. Bolles's Change Bills.

The plates appear to have been in the fire, with a hitherto to destroy them.—*Saw. Rep. 9th inst.*

At an English Opera House, last summer, a gentleman fell suddenly in love with a young lady, who sat with her mother and sisters a few seats from him; tearing a black leaf out of his pocket book, he wrote with a pencil, "may I enquire if your affections are engaged?" and handed it to her, which she showed to her mother. Shortly afterwards she wrote underneath his question, "I believe I may venture to say they are only but why do you ask?" and returned him the paper. The gentleman then wrote on another leaf, "I love you dearly, I am single, I have 1000*l.* a year, I am not in debt, I have a good house, and I only want a good wife to make me happy: Will you be mine? If you will, I promise, (and with every intention of keeping my word) to be an affectionate, indulgent and faithful husband to you, and what more can I say?" The young lady was so much pleased with this declaration, that they immediately became acquainted, and, to about four months afterwards, with the leave of the parents, tied her to the hymenial altar

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Strange Anecdote.

There is a singular occurrence in the life of Strange, the celebrated engraver, which is, however, as authentic as it is romantic. In the Rebellion of 1745, he served in the ranks of Prince Charles's army as a common soldier. After the battle of Culloden, he was pursued by a party of the king's troops, when he fled for safety and for succor" in to a friend's house. As there was no time to be lost, the soldiers being close at his heels, a young lady, in the full costume of that period, with a dress hoop, offered to shelter him under the ample folds of her petticoat. To this *strange* proposal, considering all circumstances, it is no *strange* that he assented; and here, "pictura sub tegmine reeu-

deemed it incumbent upon them to cause the same to be published.

There are established in college four classes, which in their succession bear the usual titles of FRESHMAN, SOPHOMORE, JUNIOR and SENIOR.

For admission into the Freshman Class, (as a *regular*) a candidate shall be able to construe and parse Cicero, Virgil, the Greek Testament; have a general knowledge of English Grammar and be well acquainted with Arithmetic.

The studies of the Freshman year, are four books of Xenophon's Cyropædia, Homer, Horace, Roman Antiquities, Murray's English Grammar, Algebra, Geography and Geometry.

The studies of the Sophomore year, are Homer continued, five books of Livy, French, Algebra continued, plain Trigonometry and Surveying.

The studies of the Junior year, are Belleslettres and Criticism, Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Conic Sections, Priestley's Lectures on History, Natural Philosophy and Logic, with Cicero de Oratore, and recite in the Greek Testament on Monday morning.

The studies of the Senior year, are Natural Philosophy and Logic continued, Paley's Moral Philosophy and Evidences of the Christian Religion, Astronomy, Chemistry, Vattel's Law of Nations, and attention to such classics as may be directed by the President, and Forensic disputation.

Every candidate for admission into the Freshman class, (as a *regular*) shall be fifteen years old; and every one for an advanced standing, of proportionate age. No candidate shall in any instance be received into College as an *irregular* student, until he shall have attained the age of seventeen years.

Every *irregular* student, shall be required to attend to all the studies (the languages excepted) of the class to which he may be attached; and in order to his entering any class, shall be qualified on all those preliminary branches necessary for the acquirement of the studies of that class.

For instance—Should a candidate wish particularly to study Natural Philosophy, he must first join the Junior class, and will be required to attend to all the studies of that class as prescribed above, except Cicero de Oratore and the Greek Testament; and in order to his joining that class, he shall be qualified on Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, because the science of Natural Philosophy cannot be thoroughly acquired without a previous knowledge of these branches. And as it is so important that every one should be acquainted with the English Grammar, a knowledge of it, will in every instance be required.

Irregular Students are subject to College discipline

By order of the Faculty.
JAMES C. PATTERSON.
Secretary of Faculty.

Communicated for the News.
NO. I.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the discussion of this question, moderation is the safest guide to an enlightend decision. To say that either of the candidates is *unfit*, to discharge the duties of the import-

thinks and feels as the people of the South do, ought certainly to be preferred to one whose situation and interest separates him from a correct knowledge of the causes which operate so powerfully upon the people and the country, where cotton, tobacco, and rice, grow, and where slavery exists. These circumstances in the south are so important, and so interwoven in the very nature of things in regard to its welfare and happiness, that one who does not feel with the people of that region, cannot understand what is most calculated to do them good or harm; or if he does understand, without *feeling*, it may only furnish inducements to him to run counter to their most substantial good.

The contest for the Presidency may now be considered as resting between Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford. Those who threw away their votes upon General Jackson or Mr. Clay will indirectly contribute to the support of Mr. Adams, by bringing the eventual result into the House of Representatives, voting by states, where the *minority* may and will probably govern, and place Mr. Adams into the presidential chair.

Mr. Adams's claims are therefore only to be considered and enquired into.—It is meant as to southern support, for already it has been admitted that his abilities are not to be questioned. The qualifications of Mr. Crawford will not be examined, for if by a statement of *facts*, or by any process of reasoning a single point in Mr. Adams's conduct or opinions can be ascertained to be at variance with the interests of the south, the question must be taken as settled between them.—Sophistry itself will not, *for shame sake*, attempt to allege that Mr. Crawford wants any of the attributes which would be requisite, to make him an able chief magistrate of the United States.

Two objections present themselves to the writer's mind, as predicates of *the opinion*, that Mr. Adams's claims must yield to those of Mr. Crawford.

First.—Mr. Adams's apostacy from federalism. Second.—His views in regard to the *Missouri* question.—The Tariff—and the constitutional power, in the United States, to carry on internal improvements. But here it may be proper to observe that neither of these objections is intended to go, to say what has been already said in regard to the capacity of either of the candidates, but only to prove that Mr. Adams ought not to receive the support of the southern states to the presidency of the Union.

In searching after truth, we have to go from the *known* to the unknown. In scanning the character and conduct of men, and especially of politicians, the same rule is to be pursued. We must judge of what may be expected from them, by what has been done by them. We have no other means by which to direct our opinions. The human mind, with the single exception of *religious conversion*, through *divine interposition*, is not susceptible of violent and sudden changes. It is true that political changes, are often professed, but it is always to be apprehended that they are only *affected*, and that the proselyte, will sooner or later relapse into his former heresy, when it may suit him so to do.

...ons, and deductions ...ll leeway. Some of them ...written in favor of blank candidates, to be filled up when the "regular nomination" is made—others ...mere transcripts of philippics published long before, and by the opposing party; but with the necessary alterations conformable to circumstances. An article like the following, may be ready for any emergency.

"Fellow-Citizens! You will be called upon next —— to exercise that privilege, which, as freemen, is your birthright. The interests of your family, of your town, of your STATE, of your COUNTRY, of the world—of the universe—are at stake! On your VOTES hang the destiny of countless myriads of your species!—A —— is to be chosen! You must come forward and support A. B. the accomplished *Statesman*, the illustrious PATRIOT, the WISEST and BEST of men. Look back upon the days of your FATHERS, when the *Iron* HOD of POWER vibrated above their heads; did they *shrink*; did they *neglect* to assert their rights, or view with dismay the ocean of BLOOD on the other side, of which they beheld their FREEDOM? NO! come forth, then, and array yourselves under the banner of A. B. and C. D. —— Show the —— party, who would enslave those LIBERTIES to IN-FAMY that you are not to be frightened from your DUTY—that party, who, in seeking to elevate the ...rable, the *atrocious*, the IN-...MOUS E. F. and G. H. would ...A your everlasting ignominy, and ...on forth!"

Here is a general form, which is ...made to serve, with slight modifications, for all seasons and latitudes. This form contains the quintessence of all that is commonly said on both sides—and interlarded with occasional scraps of personal calumny, it may serve as the skeleton of any future electioneering invocation, & may be duly supplied with names and dates accordingly. How many are there, who, having arrived at manhood, and whose minds on political subjects are not already determined as it were by instinct, yet wait for the promulgation of such tremendous documents for information as to the course to be pursued? —Not one.

From the Boston States-man.

Blunderbusses of the Pulpit.

Mr. Adams has a happy way of designating persons. The other day in late George Cabot was such an obscure person, he thought proper to designate him by the following ...description. "*President of the Hartford Conventions*" and in a letter of his published in the Galaxy of Friday last, we find him speaking of ministers of the Gospel, and servants of our Lord and Saviour as "*Blunderbusses of the Pulpit.*" The "Patriot," if we recollect right, ...published some computations and letters to prove that Mr. Adams ought to be made President because he is such a *pious man*. It is such abusive stuff as this, calling Clergymen "*Blunderbusses of the Pulpit*," which has enabled the Federalists in former times to cast in the teeth of the Republicans, the us... for all Maryland, Delaware, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to J. Q. A!—not one of which he will get except 3 or 4 in Maryland. Set down 54 votes to all for Mr. A. It is the most that he will get. The B. Patriot in the same admirable vein of arithmetic *hopes* that Virginia will abandon Mr. C.—Not so, Sirs—and even you would never have given into such a hope, if you had not been misled by such calculating Wiseacres as yourselves.—Virginia will *do her duty*—Information pours in upon us from all quarters of the State—W. H. C. will have an overwhelming majority of her votes.—*Richmond Enq.*

The Portland Argus affirms, that of the 51 votes of New England, Mr. Adams "can receive only a part"—that the vote of the Portland district "will be against him, and the probability is there are other districts in the State of *Maine* whose votes he cannot obtain."—The *Vermont* Journal declares, that there is in that state "a growing sentiment in favor of Mr. Crawford, and that the most zealous friends of Mr. Adams will not deny there is apparently a lessening attachment to his cause in Vermont."—A member of Congress to the editor of New York, writes to his friend in Massachusetts, that "no *well informed* man has any doubt that our 36 votes will be given to Mr. Crawford"—M'Clure's letter and the adcaptandum epistle of the 13, to the contrary notwithstanding.—The N. Intelligencer states upon the best information, that Mr. John Scott, re elected to the H. of Representatives from Missouri, "is decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay, should he be presented as one of the three candidates, with a prospect of being elected.—If disappointed in this preference, he will next be decidedly in favor of the election of *Mr. Crawford*."—Ibid.

TRADE OF SAVANNAH.

It is a pleasure to us, after the dull season we have had to see the bustle and activity that is going on under the bluff since the late arrivals—drays and carts of every description are busily employed in carrying the large quantity of goods which have arrived, to their different destinations. A number of other vessels are also daily expected from New York, all of which are said to have full cargoes. Indeed, we learn from New York on the authority of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman that such is the quantity of goods destined for this port that the regular packets cannot carry them off, and several extra vessels have been taken up for the purpose. When the Panthea left there one of the Charleston ships (a regular packet,) was also expected to depart for this port.

It is also gratifying to notice the facility which is afforded by our steam boat company to persons wishing to forward goods to the interior. It may be truly said they find no "stopping place" against us.

Business from the interior is also opening with good prospects—one load of Cotton (400 bags) arrived here on Sunday from Augusta, and we understand there is much more ready to follow it. These things ... in the fire, with a protest to destroy them.—*Nat. Rep. 9th inst.*

At an English Opera House, last summer, a gentleman fell suddenly in love with a young lady, who sat with her mother and sisters a few seats from him; tearing a blank leaf out of his pocket book, he wrote with a pencil, "say I enquire if your affections are engaged?" and handed it to her, which she showed to her mother. Shortly afterwards she wrote underneath his question, "I believe I may venture to say they are not; but why do you ask?" and returned him the paper. The gentleman then wrote on another leaf, "I love you dearly, I am single, I have 1000*l.* a year, I am not in debt, I have a good house, and I only want a good wife to make me happy: Will you be mine? If you will, I promise, (and with every intention of keeping my word) to be an affectionate, indulgent and faithful husband to you, and what more can I say?" The young lady was so much pleased with this declaration, that they immediately became acquainted, and in about four months afterwards, with the leave of the parents, led her to the hymenial altar.

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There is a singular occurrence in the life of Strange, the celebrated engraver, which is, however, as authentic as it is romantic. In the Rebellion of 1745, he served in the ranks of Prince Charles's army as a common soldier. After the battle of Culloden, he was pursued by a party of the king's troops, when he fled "for safety and for succor" to a friend's house. As there was no time to be lost, the soldiers being close at his heels, a young lady, in the full costume of that period, viz: a dress hoop, offered to shelter him under the ample folds of her petticoat. To his *strange* proposal, considering all circumstances, it is no *strange* that he assented; and here, "*patuit sub tegmine fœcundus*," he remained unobserved. Either love or gratitude suggested the sequel: we will suppose both conjoined. Mr. Strange was then a bachelor, and when his fortunes were more prosperous, he repaid with his hand the protection which the petticoat had afforded; and we may venture to assert, that no one ever yielded to its government who had better reasons for their deference to it. Mr. Strange was born in the Orkneys of Scotland. A grand-daughter of his (his only issue, it is believed) is now married to one of the Judges of the Court of Session in that country.

Somerset House Gaz.

University of Georgia.

As it is important, that the terms upon which candidates for admission into this institution, whether as *regular* or *irregular* students, are received, should be clearly understood by all those who may have it in view hereafter to present themselves as such: And as it will be satisfactory to them to have some correct idea of the course of studies prescribed by the College Laws, the Faculty have ...phy and Evidences of the Christian Religion, Astronomy, Chemistry, Vattel's Law of Nations, and attention to such classics as may be directed by the President, and Forensic disputation.

Every candidate for admission into the Freshman class, (as a *regular*) shall be fifteen years old; and every one for an advanced standing, of proportionate age. No candidate shall in any instance be received into College as an *irregular* student, until he shall have attained the age of seventeen years.

Every *irregular* student, shall be required to attend to all the studies (the languages excepted) of the class to which he may be attached: and in order to his entering any class, shall be qualified on all those preliminary branches necessary for the acquirement of the studies of that class.

For instance—Should a candidate wish particularly to study Natural Philosophy, he must first join the Junior class, and will be required to attend to all the studies of that class as prescribed above, except Cicero de Oratore and the Greek Testament: and in order to his joining that class, he shall be qualified on Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, because the science of Natural Philosophy cannot be thoroughly acquired without a previous knowledge of these branches. And as it is so important that every one should be acquainted with the English Grammar, a knowledge of it, will in every instance be required.

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NO. I.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the discussion of this question, moderation is the safest guide to an enlightend decision. To say that either of the candidates is *unfit*, to discharge the duties of the important station, would be to sin against the light of reason, and to permit prejudice and passion to get the better of judgment and discretion. They are all enlightened and worthy citizens, of whom the United States may well be proud. They deserve to be honored and applauded for their well tried and faithful services. They are *patriots*, who ought not to be abused and vilified by any party for any purpose. But there is among them a choice, not of *evils* as has been said, but of *excellence*; and there are certain *criteria*, by which to ascertain who ought to be preferred, as the most fit to subserve the best interests of the southern states, without disparagement to the great and good qualities, of either of the competitors, for the high and responsible office of ruling over more than ten millions of the inhabitants of a free and Independent Republic.

If the general good, and the particular well being of the southern states, are not incompatible, then certainly this section of the country ought not to hesitate in the selection. He who knows their wants, and is best acquainted with their wishes and expectations,—he who ... mitted that his abilities are not to be questioned. The qualifications of Mr. Crawford will not be examined, for if by a statement of *facts*, or by any process of reasoning a single point in Mr. Adams's conduct or opinions can be ascertained to be at variance with the interests of the south, the question must be taken as settled between them.—Sophistry itself will not, *for shame sake*, attempt to allege that Mr. Crawford wants any of the attributes which would be requisite, to make him an able chief magistrate of the United States.

Two objections present themselves to the writer's mind, as predicates of *the opinion*, that Mr. Adams's claims, must yield to those of Mr. Crawford.

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In searching after truth, we have to go from the *known* to the unknown. In scanning the character and conduct of men, and especially of politicians, the same rule is to be pursued. We must judge of what may be expected from them, by what has been done by them. We have no other means by which to direct our opinions. The human mind, with the single exception of *religious conversion*, through *divine interposition*, is not susceptible of violent and sudden changes. It is true that political changes, are often professed, but it is always to be apprehended that they are only *affected*, and that the proselyte, will sooner or later relapse into his former heresy, when it may suit him so to do.

Let us then analyse the reasons which most probably operate to induce individuals to suddenly abandon their political creeds, of many years standing, and endeavour to dive into their motives, and discover the secret springs to action, by which their conduct has been directed, so as to fathom, if possible, their objects and views; and thereby perhaps we may be enabled to judge of their sincerity, or insincerity, and to detect them if they are as is too often the case, only political hypocrites.

MENTOR.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette county, but formerly in Henry county, 13th district, and known by No. 195, for the benefit of the heirs of Washington Hoff, deceased.

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

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. 1824.

State Census of 1824.

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Wilkes.	7,019	9,956	16,975

By the United States census of 1820, this county contained 7,838 whites, and 9,769 blacks—total 17,607—decrease of population 632.

RETURNS.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

☞ The first named gentleman in the returns of each county is the senator.

Appling Tie for the senate, Higgins.
Baldwin Bozeman, Watson and Fort.
Bibb Prince and Ingersoll
Bryan Tie for the senate, Smith
Burke Whitehead, Roberts, Reynolds and Tutle.
Bullock Lockhart, tie for representative
Camden Hardee, Copp and Kelly.
Crawford Blackstone and King.
Chatham Davies, Law, Pooler and Myers
Clarke Cook, Dougherty, Hull and Scovill.
Columbia Crawford, Burnsides, Collins and Foster.
Dooly Lumpkin and Searbrough.
Decatur Brown and Harden
De Kalb Johnson and Hicks
Effingham Powers and Burton.
Elbert Allen, Clark, Oliver and Christian.
Early Spann and Wood
Emanuel Swaine and Wallace.
Fayette Strawn and Wood
Franklin Little, Anderson, Ash and Martin.
Greene Stocks, Bass, Cone and Foster.
Gwinnett Worthy and Featherstone.
Hancock Wellborn and Moreland.
Hall Garrison and Adderin.
Habersham Cleveland and Wafford.
Henry Sellers and Benning.
Hancock Brown, Abercrombie, Birdsong and Baxter.
Jasper Bunney, Adams, McLendon, Kenan and Robertson
Jones Mitchell, Hendrick Hutchings, Day and Beckham
Jefferson Gamble, Harman and Stapleton.
Jackson Montgomery, Witt, Cochrane and Meriweather.
Lincoln Remsen, Murray and Fleming.
Liberty Baker, Walthour and Quarterman.
Laurens Blackshear, Horne and Warren.
McIntosh Powell, Thomas and Brailsford.
Monroe Tigner and Welch.
Montgomery McCrimmon and Dudley.
Madison Groves, M'roney and Gholston.
Morgan Stokes, Gilmore, Randolph, Lenard and Davenport.
Newton Jones and Koth
Oglethorpe Gilmer, Lumpkin Breckman and Freeman.
Putnam Holt, Turner, Hudson, Clopton and Bradham
Pike Gibson and Mays
Pulaski Taylor, Clanton and Mitchell.
Richmond Walker, Hon. Primrose and Watkins
Screven Mckenney, Smith and Wilkinson
Twiggs Wimberly, Crocker, Lawson and Pope.
Tattnall Connors and Mallox
Telfair Phillips and Echols.
Wilkinson Wiggins and Mitchell
Warren Lockhart, Thomas, Moncrief and Bledsoe.
Washington Tennill, Saffold, Poe & Collens.
Wilkes Wootten, Pope, Reuben, Reuben and Graves.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT, &c.

Aggregate of 10 counties.

"PEOPLE"	2838
"LEGISLATURE"	1482

BANK OF THE U. S.—MR CRAWFORD

Many warm friends of Mr Crawford, in their characteristic candidness, have declared that, in giving their full approbation to the political course that gentleman has pursued since he has been in public life, they excepted one act of his life—that in support of the renewal of the charter of the old bank of the U. S.—which they consider as a deviation from the uniformity of his republican practices. We will offer a few remarks upon this intercsting subject, confining ourselves to-day to such arguments as appear most reasonable in support of the measure advocated by Mr. Crawford. We will in an other paper continue the same

promote the general welfare of the country, and when it is to be of so much help in regulating the commerce between the states. As the nation owns one fifth of the stock, it is responsible for the paper issued by the bank to that amount—if not for the whole amount—and therefore that paper might be considered as having been issued directly by the government itself.

The constitution authorises Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, &c. but it is not provided, and it could not be, in what manner those duties and taxes are to be collected: It must be *implied*, then, that, by granting the power to lay taxes and duties, the power was also granted to collect them in whatever manner Congress would devise. The establishment of a national bank must have been considered as the best means ha could be devised to collect and concentrate the revenues of the nation. No one can deny that the national bank is of great advantage to the treasury department in the collection of the revenue.

It has been argued, notwithstanding all the advantages which the government has derived from the bank, that the act incorporating it is unconstitutional and an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the states, because the powers not granted by the constitution to the general government are retained by the states. This must be acknowledged: and we go further: we say that the states ought to be attentive in not letting the general government commit acts of usurpation against their sovereignty, as the powers granted to it are fully adequate to the purposes intended. Any usurpation not immediately checked, would give birth to precedents which, in time, would occasion the extinction of the federal compact, and the rise of one or more aristocratical governments on the ruins of our well cemented confederation. It has been argued also, that the establishment of the bank was made by the power *implied* from one section of the constitution as certain Congress to lay taxes and duties. If this is admitted the act of incorporation cannot be an encroachment on the sovereignty of the states because they relinquished that part of it, namely, the power to lay and collect taxes, &c

I may be said also, that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided on the act of incorporation was unconstitutional. We must confess that a decision from a judiciary authority. The Supreme Court is by be constitution the final tribunal of the nation. Its power extends to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States &c. and to all controversies to which the United States shall be a party. The supreme court considered as the interpreter of the constitution and the laws made under it, is the only department of the government from which we can ascertain whether any violation of the constitution has been committed by the other departments. I may be answered to this proposition, that Congress is not infallible in making a law, the President in approving it, nor the supreme court in sanctioning it by a decision. If Congress, the President and the supreme court, violate unknowingly the constitution, and by so doing encroach on the sovereignty of the states, what are the means of redress? For a redress of grievances, ample provisions have been made in the federal constitution.

Married, *in Schenectady New York on the 17th of September last by the Rev. Mr Monteith the Reverend Mr ALEXANDER H HEBSTER of this place to Miss ELIZA HENDERSON. of the former place*

AN ORATION.

Delivered before the SACRED SINGING SOCIETY, *the third Sabbath in March, 1824*

BY J N DAVIS

"'Tis thine sweet power to raise the thought sublime,
Quell each rude passion, and the bear refine,
Soft are thy strains, as Gabriel's gen'ral theme
Calm as the breathing zephyrs of the spring"

The greatness of man is commensurate with his existence. The great author of the universe; the arbiter of all things, in his boundless wisdom and characteristic sub quity—in the creation of his never enough to be admired fabrics—has variegated world with all its resplendent beauties and magnificence hath ushered in Man as its gratifying noble work, the ruler of all and legitimate representative of his own image. He has endowed him with a soul susceptible of the nicest feelings, and a heart sus ably adapted to the exercise of so long slumbered in its vital security, until the dawn of science, like the effulgent beams of the golden sun shall irradiate the benighted world.

That the improvement of the human intellect is the best security for national prosperity, national honour and national happiness, and that it raises man to the desirable sphere in which he was designed to move, is so palpably obvious, that I presume it will not be contested But should there be one in this assembly who should have the least doubt in his mind, let me for a moment, with all he deference due his character, lead such to the pages of history, in which, in the stern and imperative language of truth, are to be seen the wonderfull accumulations of human sagacity and human wisdom, all be entwining their own brows with the laurels of immortality, and stamping upon their country the glorious epithet of renown, contrasted with the no less conceptions of human depravity and human abandonment. On the one page is to be seen the delineation of a government whose monumental trophies will bear record with the never ceasing wheels of time, and whose extensive and profound policy are the legitimate productions of their mother science; and on the other a full exemplification and a wonderful testimony to the passes of the earth, of the direful effects and pernicious consequences of bad government. The citizens of the one pursuing the gentle rivulet of science thorough all its meanders, diffuse throughout the community the sweet glow of philanthropy; the others groveling benea h the dark shades of superstition and idolatry, glory in the perpetration of crimes alike desirable to humanity and abhorrent to nature. To improve the mind, to elevate the thoughts, and to subdue the rude vestiges of nature by cheering the soul with the never fading sweets of refinement, was the laudable ambition of the high minded Athenians, he mother of science, that once distinguished and renowned city which had reached he very apex of Grecian celebrity. Egypt too was the arena of fame, only as she guided along the meandering stream of science: and Spain wore the laurels of glory because she was scientific. But if in Greece we admire the production of human genius, the glow of rapture is rekindled a he rebind of Roman superiority. If in he one he ecliin re-sounded with he blazes of Demosthenian eloquence, in the other he ear was greeted with he beauties of he incomparable Cicero. And in fi e ages ibly devoted to well praise worthy and glorious cause, the Romans, like the Grecians, stamped upon their natures the fadeless ame beauty, by a cultivation of the fine arts. These polished a s have humanised mankind, and raised he rude and calmed the ferocious mind. Thus by a comparison of those truly memorable and distinguished nations, with their contemporary hords of northern barbarians, the triumph of science has a full and easy exemplification. Like the pitiful and gasconading doctrines of infidel philosophers, compared wi h the soft and beneficient inculcations of he holy oracles, they sink in ever contemptible are out in the mazes of insignificance. But should the enemies to science (if such there be) with all the arrogance of pretended security, impugn the above triumph on he chimerical presentations of historical imperfections, how—how is the fact notorious ve ified, unalloyed by the precarious whims of wan on speculation, by the fearful competition of England with the Ottoman Turks France with the infatuated worshippers of he Ganges or the United States with their sup osed Indian natives! Like the twinkling rays of a small planet compared with he fire giving blazes of the meridian sun, they dwindle into Pygmies and sink at the apparition.

Thus the landmarks of science in every country through which she has passed like the relic of some ancient monume t stand indelibly fixed, and while they point to the historian the government before which the adamant of genius ennobles, and the p wers of rhetoric break harmless, they also to the list of worthies add other philosophers, other statesmen, and other heroes. And while we congratulate Europe on the rapid progress of science in her dominions, we, with still more heartfelt gratulations, welcome its almost magic velocity in this our infant republic. Gloriously struggling for the medal of honour, she join the great and glorious work the cause for which Franklin so often trimmed the midnight lamp, and which Washington so loudly and so ably vindicated. By the interchange of sentiments and the cultivation of those reciprocal feelings which should characterise such unions, we become more closely allied by the bonds of friendship, and can better practise the virtues, and shun the foibles of each other. The obvious advantages which are the offspring of such unions, are written in glaring capitals in the bosom of every reflecting mind. It requires more than Ciceronian eloquence to point to you the sweets of a Sabbath evening collection, while from side to side the ancient Daniel of the reverend fathers re-echoes with the warbling strains of corresponding notes. Thus are evenings spent in social pleasure and improvement, which otherwise might die away to the chimerical pleasures of insignificant narrations. But, oh! to enhance the scene and to add refinement to sublimity, look at the congregation at church, while with one accord the captivating strains burst forth in thick columns from every part of the house, meet and drown each other in melody

Music appears to be the greatest purgative to the soul for the reception of those immortal truths which are so ably inculcated from the sacred desk: it subdues the adamant of the heart, electrifies the feelings, and in all the reality of facts, brings to our view the heaven-born benefi cency of the holy Emanuel. The verriest heathen that ever roamed the wilds of America, the most abandoned reprobate that ever breathed the vital air, and the greatest infidel ever known, are the easy victims to the irresistible influence of music—yea, the rapacious tyger and the ambitious lion, have been known to yield and bow before the rapturous strains as they gently fell from the lips of the lonely shepherd.

Then fathers, then mothers, why will you not encourage your sons and your daughters, to engage in the sweet, the delightful work, and let their graces, like the twilight tints, that linger on the snow clad summit, show their rosecate reflections on the snows of our age.

Oct 15. 1824 4t 1t

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

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

William Watkins.

Oct 15. 1824.

FOR the information of a certain number of gentlemen who wished to deprive me of my vote on last election day, and in justice to myself and to my friends, I am bound to say, that I came into Wilkes

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THE undersigned beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, in the town of Washington, on the west side of the Public Square; where they will pay the strictest attention to those who may may favour them with their custom. The newly adopted plan of Cutting that will be introduced, will be superior in style and taste to any that ever has been exhibited heretofore. In addition to the above, a garment will be cut out of a less quantity of cloth than ever has been done in this place before. The price of making a suit of Clothes, say, Coat, Pantaloons and Vest, will be Twelve Dollars, for cash; the work shall not in respect to neatness and taste, be excelled in the State.

Samuel Gardner,
John Dunlavy.

Oct. 15, 1824. 4t

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Washington, on the first of October, 1824.

Giddeon Allen, Solomon Arnold, John Ard, Zeloles Adams, Mary Barker, Edward Black, Anderson Bates, John D. Bowen, Lidia Bowen, Joseph Brooks, Valentine Brown, James Boatwright, Martha Burns, Larken Berrey, N. G. Barksdale, Susan Callaway, William Coppedge, A. M. Charlton, 3. W. L. Campbell, Ardeley Callaway, Nancy Cox, John T. Dent, R. & J. Dozier, John Dyson, C. S. C. 2. Nathaniel Day, Dr. J. G. Delisle, Elijah Dearings, Rev. H. L. Edwards, 2. Obadiah Flournoy, Thomas Formby, Joseph I. Fish, Martha Griffin, William Griggs, Frederic Harris, John Hugeley, W. N. Harman, Joseph Herndon, Mr Hallansworth, Richard Hingeon, Geo. W. Hamill, John Harden, S. B. Henley, John Jones, Mr. Janes, Mason Jones, John Jones, Charles Johnson, Nancy Johnson, Willis Jerrill, W. Johnston, William Janes, J. B. Johnson, Willie Jordan, Littleton Matthews, Hiram Mercer, 2. Littleberry Mutkey, Simpson Mallory, James O. Miller, 2. Joseph Morris, Charles Nelson, John D. Overstreet, Thos Porter, Alexander Pope, Andrew Porter, Reuben Rumsey, 2. Henry Ray, 2. Edmund Raney, Leanah Ruddle, Fielding Rucker, Christ. Reader, James A. Robinson, Robert Simpson, Paisey Stoker, Miles Sweeny, Lewis Strickland, Edward Smith, 3. mith & Wright, 3. Obadiah Staton, Susannah Stinson, John Torance, Robert Thompson, William Thurmond, Elizabeth Todd, Richard Thomas, John P. Vance, Levin Vincent, Wm. Watkins, James Willis, Wm Williamson, Stephen White, B. W. Whetherly, A. H. Webster, J. C. Walker, J. & Z. Williams, David Watley, Curtis Wheetley, Johnson Welborn, G. H. Washington, Benjamin Wallace,—115.

JAMES WINGFIELD, P. M.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable inferi-

Jefferson Gamble, Harman and Stapleton.
Jackson Montgomery, Witt, Cochrane and Merriwether.
Lincoln Rencher, Murray and Fleming.
Tiberius Baker, Westbour and Quarlesmann
Laurens. Blackshear, Horne and Warren.
McIntosh Powell, Thomas and Brailsford.
Monroe. Tigner and Welch.
Montgomery McCrimmon and Dudley.
Madison Groves, Mcroney and Gholson.
Morgan Stokes, Gilmore, Randolph, Lenard and Davenport.
Newton Jones and Kolb
Oglethorpe Gilmer, Lumpkin Brockman and Freeman.
Putnam Holt, Turner, Hudson, Clopton and Bingham
Pike Gibson and Mays
Pulaski Taylor, Clayton and Mitchell.
Richmond Walker, Hotz, Primrose and Watkins
Screven Mckenney, Smith and Wilkinson
Twiggs Wimberly, Crocker, Lawson and [illegible]
Warren Moore and Matthews
Baldwin Phillips and Echols.
Hancock Bell, Waggoner and Mitchell
Warren Lockhart, Thomas, Moncrief and Hudson.
Washington Tennill Saffold, Pope & Cullens.
Wilkes. Wootten, Pope, Reuben, Rencher and Graves.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT, &C.

	Aggregate of 10 counties.
"PEOPLE"	2828
"LEGISLATURE"	1482

BANK OF THE U. S.—MR CRAWFORD

Many warm friends of Mr Crawford, in their characteristic candidness have declared that, in giving their full approbation to the political course that gentleman has pursued since he has been in public life, they excepted one, and but his life—his support of the renewal of the charter of the old bank of the U. S.—which they considered as a deviation from the uniformity of his republican practices. We will offer a few remarks upon this interesting subject, confining ourselves to-day to such arguments as appear most reasonable in support of the measure advocated by Mr. Crawford. We will in another paper continue the same subject, with such arguments as appear to us most conclusive respecting the unconstitutionality of the charter granted to the bank of the U. S. now in operation. Our object is not to defend Mr. Crawford, but merely to show both sides of the question, to give our opinion thereupon, and then to let our readers adraw their own inferences.

The constitution of the United States says, that Congress shall have power to coin money, to provide for the general welfare of the United States, to regulate commerce among the several states, &c. All these sections of the constitution taken separately, would seem as many authorities for Congress to incorporate a national bank, as for empowering Congress to coin money. It was no doubt intended to establish a circulating medium of uniform current in every part of the country. The quantity of silver and gold in the United States, it is well known, is inadequate to the wants of the people for the various operations of trade, and the exchange of the necessaries of life, and the distance of some states to others is so great, that it is impossible without great expense & risk, to make remittances in specie on account of debts contracted and the difficulties of transportation by land. The citizens and the government felt the necessity of a medium in paper representing the specie in circulation. State Banks were established—But they did not answer all the purposes required; and the plan of a national bank having been suggested, it was adopted under the administration of Gen. Washington. The result anticipated was realized. A paper circulating medium current in every section of the Union. Unfortunately, in the first national bank, a great many foreign capitalists introduced themselves by purchasing a large portion of the stock. The government, anticipating a control in our domestic concerns by foreigners, and for other reasons, refused to renew the charter of the Bank. From the time it closed its operations to the establishment of the present bank, the circulation and the government felt again the same necessity of a paper currency in circulation. The plan of another national bank—on a larger & different scale—was proposed and adopted.

Congress possesses the power to coin money: it may therefore have the authority to issue paper representing the value of the metals coined under the law of the U. S.—redeemable at all times with specie—when it is to-

[illegible] The Supreme Court is by the constitution the first tribunal of the nation. Its power extends to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, &c. and to all controversies to which the United States shall be a party. The supreme court considered as the interpreter of the constitution and the laws made under it, is the only department of the government from which we can ascertain whether any violation of the constitution has been committed by the other departments. I may be answered to this proposition, that Congress is not infallible in making a law, the President in approving it, or the supreme court in sanctioning it by a decision. If Congress, the President, and the supreme court, violate unknowingly the constitution, and by so doing encroach on the sovereign rights of the states, what are the means of redress? For a redress of grievances, ample provisions have been made in the federal constitution.

Married, *in Schenectady New York on the 17th of September last by the Rev. Mr. Monteith, the Reverend Mr. ALEXANDER H. WEBSTER of this place to Miss ELIZA HENDERSON, of the former place*

ORATION.

Delivered before the SONS OF ADRIDS SINGING SOCIETY, *the third Sabbath in March, 1824*

BY J. N. DAVIS

"'Tis thine to give power to raise the thought sublime,
Quell each rude passion, and the bear refine,
Soft are thy strains, as Gabriel's genial lyre,
Calm as the breathing zephyrs of the spring"

The greatness of man is commensurate with his existence. The great author of the universe is the arbiter of all things, in his boundless wisdom and characteristic ubiquity—in the creation of his never enough-to-be admired fabric—his variegated world, with all its resplendent beauties and magnificence hath endowed in Man as the greatest, noblest work, the ruler of all and legitimate representative of his own image. He has endowed him with a soul susceptible of the nicest feelings, and a heart suitably adapted to his superior nature. While other creatures senseless of their origin, live only to be forgotten, man, illumined by the bright rays of Reason, moves forward in his majestic superiority, proud in the knowledge of his creation. He sees the productions of the earth all ornately covered with verdure, and the lofty mountains sending their snow white summits beyond the reach of vision. He sees the majestic rivers gliding on to a boundless ocean with sweet and awful murmurings, and with indescribable emotions he views the heavenly world, with all its spangled beauties, and says, there is a God! A being like this, whose reflections are the offspring of a rational mind, was formed for purposes the most noble, and for ends the most efficient.—Capable of embellishing his nature, he should embellish, and possessing faculties susceptible of improvement, with a never ceasing ardor pour forth his vows upon the altar of improvement. Wielding the wand of philosophy—nerving the arm with the prolific influence of astronomy, he should strike to nothingness the thick mist that lingers around him. By his own industry, man is capable of the proudest enterprises. The towering and once magnificent gardens of the emporium Babylon, the hundred brazen gates of ancient Thebes; the Grand top pyramids of Egypt, and the heaven born discovery of letters, are all of sensible and self evident facts of his enterprise. He, in the profundity of his researches, can catch the electric spark as it thwarts the sky, and in the majesty of his power directs the ship across the pathless ocean. Since, then, O Man! to your stewardship are confided such functions—such important responsibilities, with what reanimating zeal—unremitted attention, and Herculean vigour, should you ascend the rugged hill of science, and from its new born flowers inhale the atmosphere, at once pure and renovating! Feelingly alive to the importance of your mission, with what Newtonian sedulity should you shake off the well known torpor which imperiously sways your sensibilities, and improve the talent delegated to your embassy! You live in a government the journals, simplicity, mildness and superiority of whose laws, baffle all human establishments. Concentrating the powers of equality, it breathes the very essence of literature, and extends the most fostering arm to the votaries of science. Excite, then, O Georgians! the dormant spark which has

Thus the landmarks of science in every country through which she has passed like the relic of some ancient monume nt stand indelibly fixed, and while they point to the historian the government before which the adamant of genius conquers, and the powers of rhetoric break harmless, they also to the list of worthies add other philosophers, other statesmen, and other heroes. And while we congratulate Europe on the rapid progress of science in her dominions, we, with still more heartfelt gratulations, welcome its almost magic velocity in this our infant republic. Gloriously struggling for the medal of honour, can we trace in the sons of Georgia the dawn of reformation.

Yes—now on these hills were once the warning footsteps of the savage marked the surface, what purity of sentiment, what peaceful repose, and what exalted happiness is inspired by verdant meads—and a view of the lovely flocks quitting their rich pastures to seek with the declining sun their evening's fold. And instead of those jarring sounds of the terrified war hoop, the dales echo with the sweet strains of melody.

Fabricated upon the purest principles of morality, we hail this institution as the harbinger of love, as an association not of that vain puerile kind which is forgotten as soon as we separate. No, but a union founded upon friendship, cemented by love, and which nothing less powerful than death can dissolve. A concentration of the purest and most soul-cheering banquets, a scientific and literary revelry.—A fountain whose prolific influence sweetens life, re-animates the soul, and renders man the fit object of improvement. Fired with the importance of such a cause, and zealously engaged for the prosperity of the community, young gentlemen and ladies, we make a most solemn appeal to your generosity, and invite you to the altar. We ask you not to join us in idle mockery, not for the purpose of wanton specula tion, or for the idle adulations of an admiring world—no; we invite you to

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Dyson, C. S. C. 2. Nathaniel Day, Dr. J. G. Delisle, Elijah Dearing, Rev. R. L. Edwards, 2. Obadiah Flournoy, Thomas Formby, Joseph I. Fish, Martha Griffin, William Griggs, Frederic Harris, John Huguely, W. N. Harman, Joseph Herndon, Mr Hallansworth, Richard Hingson, Geo. W. Hamill, John Harden, S. B. Henley, John Jones, Mr. Jones, Mason Jones, John Jones, Charles Johnson, Nancy Johnson, willis Jerrill, W. Johnston, William Jones, J. B. Johnson, Willie Jordan, Littleton Matthews, Hiram Mercer, 2. Littleberry Mulkey, Stephen Mallory, James O. Miller, 2. Joseph Morris, Charles Nelson, John D. Overstreet, Thos. Porter, Alexander Pope, Andrew Porter, Reuben Rumsey, 2. Henry Ray, 2. Edmund Rasey, Lemuh Ruddle, Fielding Sucker, Christ. Reader, James A. Robinson, Robert Simpson, Paisey Sucker, Miles Sweeny, Lewis Strickland, Edward Smith, 3. Smith & Wright, 3. Obadiah Stalop, Susannah Stinson, John Torrance, Robert Thompson, William Thurmond, Elizabeth Todd, Richard Thomas, John P. Vance, Lewis Vincent, Wm. Watkins, James Willis, Wm Williamson, Stephen White, B. W. Whetherby, A. H. Webster, J. C. Walker,, J. & Z. Williams, David Watley, Curtis Wheetley, Johnson Welborn, G. H. Washington, Benjamin Wallace,—118.

JAMES WINGFIELD, P. M.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purpose, for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christler, deceased for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A. HEARD,
SINGLETON W. ALLEN
Administrators.

July 2,0, 1824 m9m

ON the first Monday in January next, application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary for the county of Wilkes, for leave to distribute such part of the estate of John Langdon, deceased, as can be distributed. The legatees of said estate will take due notice of this advertisement.

Wm. Robertson adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824 3 mths

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

H. H. ON MERCER, adm'r.

march 1, 1824.

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

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

July 20, 1824. 3m9m

The Terrible Tyger and the Gentle Lamb.

"Tyger! Tyger! burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

"Lamb! who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
Gave thee life, and bade thee feed
By the stream and o'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing, wooly bright;
Gave thee such a tender voice,
Making all the vales rejoice?
Little Lamb! who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?"

"Tyger! Tyger! burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

"Did he who made the Lamb make thee?"

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

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

William Watkins.

Oct 15, 1824.

FOR the information of a certain number of gentlemen who wished to deprive me of my vote on last election day, and in justice to myself and to my friends, I am bound to say, that I came into Wilkes county on the 3d day of February, 1824, ever since that time my business has been here, and I have considered it my place of residence. Notwithstanding, owing to casualties, I find on a close calculation, that I have lodged in Warren about 80 nights. Now if they will not require more than 2½ hours per day, I have said, and will say, that I have dwelled on the soil of Wilkes six months.

I am truly sorry that I have this statement to make to the public; but the calculation of these gentlemen is fast spreading, & I find it necessary to tell them that they have put an idle tale in the place of nice feelings, & left their hearers to make up their opinions without any defence. But I have the satisfaction of knowing, that my vote was dictated by my own conscience; and I hope it will ever be found among those of the people.

A. K. Lewis.

Oct 15, 1824 tf

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

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb. 11, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Jefferson Gamble, Harman and Stapleton.
Jackson Montgomery, Witt, Cochrane and Merriwether.
Lincoln Rencher, Murray and Fleming.
Tiberius Baker, Westbour and Quarlesmann
Laurens. Blackshear, Horne and Warren.
McIntosh Powell, Thomas and Brailsford.
Monroe. Tigner and Welch.
Montgomery McCrimmon and Dudley.
Madison Groves, Mcroney and Gholson.
Morgan Stokes, Gilmore, Randolph, Lenard and Davenport.
Newton Jones and Kolb
Oglethorpe Gilmer, Lumpkin Brockman and Freeman.
Putnam Holt, Turner, Hudson, Clopton and Bingham
Pike Gibson and Mays
Pulaski Taylor, Clayton and Mitchell.
Richmond Walker, Hotz, Primrose and Watkins
Screven Mckenney, Smith and Wilkinson
Twiggs Wimberly, Crocker, Lawson and [illegible]
Warren Moore and Matthews
Baldwin Phillips and Echols.
Hancock Bell, Waggoner and Mitchell
Warren Lockhart, Thomas, Moncrief and Hudson.
Washington Tennill Saffold, Pope & Cullens.
Wilkes. Wootten, Pope, Reuben, Rencher and Graves.

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The constitution of the United States says, that Congress shall have power to coin money, to provide for the general welfare of the United States, to regulate commerce among the several states, &c. All these sections of the constitution taken separately, would seem as many authorities for Congress to incorporate a national bank, as for empowering Congress to coin money. It was no doubt intended to establish a circulating medium of uniform current in every part of the country. The quantity of silver and gold in the United States, it is well known, is inadequate to the wants of the people for the various operations of trade, and the exchange of the necessaries of life, and the distance of some states to others is so great, that it is impossible without great expense & risk, to make remittances in specie on account of debts contracted and the difficulties of transportation by land. The citizens and the government felt the necessity of a medium in paper representing the specie in circulation. State Banks were established—But they did not answer all the purposes required; and the plan of a national bank having been suggested, it was adopted under the administration of Gen. Washington. The result anticipated was realized. A paper circulating medium current in every section of the Union. Unfortunately, in the first national bank, a great many foreign capitalists introduced themselves by purchasing a large portion of the stock. The government, anticipating a control in our domestic concerns by foreigners, and for other reasons, refused to renew the charter of the Bank. From the time it closed its operations to the establishment of the present bank, the circulation and the government felt again the same necessity of a paper currency in circulation. The plan of another national bank—on a larger & different scale—was proposed and adopted.

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Calm as the breathing zephyrs of the spring"

The greatness of man is commensurate with his existence. The great author of the universe is the arbiter of all things, in his boundless wisdom and characteristic ubiquity—in the creation of his never enough-to-be admired fabric—his variegated world, with all its resplendent beauties and magnificence hath endowed in Man as the greatest, noblest work, the ruler of all and legitimate representative of his own image. He has endowed him with a soul susceptible of the nicest feelings, and a heart suitably adapted to his superior nature. While other creatures senseless of their origin, live only to be forgotten, man, illumined by the bright rays of Reason, moves forward in his majestic superiority, proud in the knowledge of his creation. He sees the productions of the earth all ornately covered with verdure, and the lofty mountains sending their snow white summits beyond the reach of vision. He sees the majestic rivers gliding on to a boundless ocean with sweet and awful murmurings, and with indescribable emotions he views the heavenly world, with all its spangled beauties, and says, there is a God! A being like this, whose reflections are the offspring of a rational mind, was formed for purposes the most noble, and for ends the most efficient.—Capable of embellishing his nature, he should embellish, and possessing faculties susceptible of improvement, with a never ceasing ardor pour forth his vows upon the altar of improvement. Wielding the wand of philosophy—nerving the arm with the prolific influence of astronomy, he should strike to nothingness the thick mist that lingers around him. By his own industry, man is capable of the proudest enterprises. The towering and once magnificent gardens of the emporium Babylon, the hundred brazen gates of ancient Thebes; the Grand top pyramids of Egypt, and the heaven born discovery of letters, are all of sensible and self evident facts of his enterprise. He, in the profundity of his researches, can catch the electric spark as it thwarts the sky, and in the majesty of his power directs the ship across the pathless ocean. Since, then, O Man! to your stewardship are confided such functions—such important responsibilities, with what reanimating zeal—unremitted attention, and Herculean vigour, should you ascend the rugged hill of science, and from its new born flowers inhale the atmosphere, at once pure and renovating! Feelingly alive to the importance of your mission, with what Newtonian sedulity should you shake off the well known torpor which imperiously sways your sensibilities, and improve the talent delegated to your embassy! You live in a government the journals, simplicity, mildness and superiority of whose laws, baffle all human establishments. Concentrating the powers of equality, it breathes the very essence of literature, and extends the most fostering arm to the votaries of science. Excite, then, O Georgians! the dormant spark which has

Thus the landmarks of science in every country through which she has passed like the relic of some ancient monume nt stand indelibly fixed, and while they point to the historian the government before which the adamant of genius conquers, and the powers of rhetoric break harmless, they also to the list of worthies add other philosophers, other statesmen, and other heroes. And while we congratulate Europe on the rapid progress of science in her dominions, we, with still more heartfelt gratulations, welcome its almost magic velocity in this our infant republic. Gloriously struggling for the medal of honour, can we trace in the sons of Georgia the dawn of reformation.

Yes—now on these hills were once the warning footsteps of the savage marked the surface, what purity of sentiment, what peaceful repose, and what exalted happiness is inspired by verdant meads—and a view of the lovely flocks quitting their rich pastures to seek with the declining sun their evening's fold. And instead of those jarring sounds of the terrified war hoop, the dales echo with the sweet strains of melody.

Fabricated upon the purest principles of morality, we hail this institution as the harbinger of love, as an association not of that vain puerile kind which is forgotten as soon as we separate. No, but a union founded upon friendship, cemented by love, and which nothing less powerful than death can dissolve. A concentration of the purest and most soul-cheering banquets, a scientific and literary revelry.—A fountain whose prolific influence sweetens life, re-animates the soul, and renders man the fit object of improvement. Fired with the importance of such a cause, and zealously engaged for the prosperity of the community, young gentlemen and ladies, we make a most solemn appeal to your generosity, and invite you to the altar. We ask you not to join us in idle mockery, not for the purpose of wanton specula tion, or for the idle adulations of an admiring world—no; we invite you to

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Dyson, C. S. C. 2. Nathaniel Day, Dr. J. G. Delisle, Elijah Dearing, Rev. R. L. Edwards, 2. Obadiah Flournoy, Thomas Formby, Joseph I. Fish, Martha Griffin, William Griggs, Frederic Harris, John Huguely, W. N. Harman, Joseph Herndon, Mr Hallansworth, Richard Hingson, Geo. W. Hamill, John Harden, S. B. Henley, John Jones, Mr. Jones, Mason Jones, John Jones, Charles Johnson, Nancy Johnson, willis Jerrill, W. Johnston, William Jones, J. B. Johnson, Willie Jordan, Littleton Matthews, Hiram Mercer, 2. Littleberry Mulkey, Stephen Mallory, James O. Miller, 2. Joseph Morris, Charles Nelson, John D. Overstreet, Thos. Porter, Alexander Pope, Andrew Porter, Reuben Rumsey, 2. Henry Ray, 2. Edmund Rasey, Lemuh Ruddle, Fielding Sucker, Christ. Reader, James A. Robinson, Robert Simpson, Paisey Sucker, Miles Sweeny, Lewis Strickland, Edward Smith, 3. Smith & Wright, 3. Obadiah Stalop, Susannah Stinson, John Torrance, Robert Thompson, William Thurmond, Elizabeth Todd, Richard Thomas, John P. Vance, Lewis Vincent, Wm. Watkins, James Willis, Wm Williamson, Stephen White, B. W. Whetherby, A. H. Webster, J. C. Walker,, J. & Z. Williams, David Watley, Curtis Wheetley, Johnson Welborn, G. H. Washington, Benjamin Wallace,—118.

JAMES WINGFIELD, P. M.

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable Inferior Court of Elbert county, while sitting for ordinary purpose, for leave to sell the real estate of Joseph Christler, deceased for the benefit of the heirs. JOHN A. HEARD,
SINGLETON W. ALLEN
Administrators.

July 2,0, 1824 m9m

ON the first Monday in January next, application will be made to the honorable court of ordinary for the county of Wilkes, for leave to distribute such part of the estate of John Langdon, deceased, as can be distributed. The legatees of said estate will take due notice of this advertisement.

Wm. Robertson adm'r.

Sept. 6, 1824 3 mths

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

H. H. ON MERCER, adm'r.

march 1, 1824.

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

Jeptha V. Harris, adm'r.

July 20, 1824. 3m9m

The Terrible Tyger and the Gentle Lamb.

"Tyger! Tyger! burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

"Lamb! who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
Gave thee life, and bade thee feed
By the stream and o'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing, wooly bright;
Gave thee such a tender voice,
Making all the vales rejoice?
Little Lamb! who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?"

"Tyger! Tyger! burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

"Did he who made the Lamb make thee?"

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

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

William Watkins.

Oct 15, 1824.

FOR the information of a certain number of gentlemen who wished to deprive me of my vote on last election day, and in justice to myself and to my friends, I am bound to say, that I came into Wilkes county on the 3d day of February, 1824, ever since that time my business has been here, and I have considered it my place of residence. Notwithstanding, owing to casualties, I find on a close calculation, that I have lodged in Warren about 80 nights. Now if they will not require more than 2½ hours per day, I have said, and will say, that I have dwelled on the soil of Wilkes six months.

I am truly sorry that I have this statement to make to the public; but the calculation of these gentlemen is fast spreading, & I find it necessary to tell them that they have put an idle tale in the place of nice feelings, & left their hearers to make up their opinions without any defence. But I have the satisfaction of knowing, that my vote was dictated by my own conscience; and I hope it will ever be found among those of the people.

A. K. Lewis.

Oct 15, 1824 tf

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

Ann Buffington ex'rx.

Feb. 11, 1824.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 22.

Execution of Pirates, at Kingston, Jamaica.

Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 26th of August are received at the Commercial Reading Room. They furnish the following particulars of the execution of the pirates who were apprehended by the vigilance of the British Cruizers in April last, and of whose trial and condemnation we have already had accounts. The fate of these wretches, it is to be hoped, will have a salutary effect in deterring their guilty associates who still elude the grasp of justice, from the repetition of similar atrocities.

Kingston, August 25.

EXECUTION.

Of the Pirates who murdered Capt. Underwood of the George Ingus and plundered her the Spring Bird, and several other vessels.

Francois Vaicheronge, Denis Barteleau, Jean Joseph Dumarette, Antoine Sorbier, Jean Baptist Caimette, Leonce Cabaret, Louis Renaud, Charles Ivernois (French-man;) Antonio Hernandez (Spaniard of colour,) and Marcellino Norriego, (a negro of the latter nation) being the pirates convicted of the murder of Capt. Underwood, were in pursuance of his Grace the Governor's warrant, executed yesterday morning. The following particulars of the execution will, we hope, interest our readers.

At four in the morning, they were guarded to the wherry, wharf by the Sheriff's Officers, and a detachment of the 92nd regiment. They were then embarked on board a wherry, which was towed to gallows point, by the boats of the men of war, lying at Port-Royal. During their passage, several of the prisoners prayed most devoutly, and continued with redoubled energy, their appeal to the mercy of their Creator, when they beheld the final scene which was to close the bloody tragedy which they had so long acted.

The chief of the pirates, (Francois Vaicheronge,) preserved the most determined silence, and seemed indifferent to his fate.

Jean Joseph Dumarette, a good looking youth, not yet 17, wept bitterly.—He said, that his associates had persuaded him to join his fortune with theirs; and that he did not know what their intentions were till they had committed the crimes, for which he was about to suffer with them. We are informed by a respectable gentleman, who conversed with this youth in gaol, that he declared himself to be the son of respectable parents, from whom he had absconded: and that after wandering about some time, he fell in with his fellow culprits, who were one of those gangs of lawless ruffians who have so long perpetrated their atrocities in the seas of the West Indies. Not having any mode of obtaining his subsistence, and either unable or unwilling to return to the friends he had deserted, he allowed himself to be seduced to his piratical race, and to participate with the most cold blooded atrocity—like an infernal demon, stood on the platform, careless of the past, deriding the present, and heedless of the future: he joined in the prayers, but we fear with his lips alone, for his heart seemed obdurate and closed to every feeling of humanity. Never can we forget the expression of his countenance as he looked on the surrounding spectators, for a few moments before his existence terminated. He looked the fiend whose delight had been in torturing man. His physiognomy demonstrated that his crimes arose, not from the impulse of sudden rage, or temptation, but from the deliberate suggestions of a mind hardened in guilt from a long traffic in blood and murder. Indeed, never did we before view a countenance so hellish—not that his features were ill formed, but because the general expression was particularly diabolical. His last words were to the executioner whom he cursed as he drew the cap over his eyes, saying to him, 'go to hell.'

Marcellin Norriego, (the black sambo,) with a stupid, or rather vacant look, survived the scene of his latter moments. This man had, in the murder of Mr. Stephenson, emulated the bloody assassin, Hernandez. He addressed the crowd, and by his absurdity, excited the risibility of many. He said, in broken Spanish, 'that he attributed his misfortune to the Colombians, and *hoped to see* the good king of Spain again master of Costa Firma.*

Hernandez and Norriego, when suspended, struggled violently with death. They evidently parted with existence in great agony; their convulsions continued long after those of their fellow culprits had ceased. The rattling in their throats, and the evident gasps for breath, almost induced us to consider that they were not destitute of sensation. The superstitious part of the spectators, as usual, attributed this accidental difference in the death of these pirates, from that of the others to a judgement on them as the actual murderers. The case of the boy alone excited commiseration. A medical practitioner was desirous to obtain the head of Hernandez, but the sheriff's officers did not think they were justified in complying.

* We cannot but admire this bull, and also the *loyalty* of the murderous black outlaw to Ferdinand the adored. He, too, doubtless thought like Mr. Secretary Gual, that the trade on the Indian coast should not be direct—but pay some slight duties for general conveniences.

Administrators' Sales.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, at the late residence of Joshua Reader, deceased, on Clark's creek, in this county, all the personal property of said deceased, except the negroes, and consisting of

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gears, one set cart

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AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincolnton in said county, on the first Tuesday in December next all the real estate of William Best, late of said county, deceased, consisting of the following

Tracts of Land.

—One tract lying in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Loyds creek, and known as the late residence of said deceased, containing two hundred acres:—And an other tract lying in the county of Monroe being lot No 224 in the 9th district of said county To be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased Terms made known on the day of sale

Etheldred Ross, *adm'r.*

Sept 25, 1824.

ON Friday the 22d of October next, will be offered for sale at the plantation of Richard Banks, deceased, in Oglethorpe county.

Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, a set of hatter's tools, one or two prime young horses, and a few other articles not necessary to mention. Terms of sale made known on the day.

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*

James Banks, *adm'r.*

Sept. 8. 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in December next at the Court House of Wilkes county,

Two tracts of Land,

—VIZ—

One containing seven hundred acres more or less, lying on the Dry Fork of Long Creek in said county adjoining Barnett Moore and others the other tract containing three hundred and five acres, more or less about two miles from Washington, and adjoining lands of Henry Terrell for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Peter B Terrell deceased Terms made known on the day of sale

William Jones, adm'r.

Sept 29, 1824 40—3t

WILL be sold pursuant to an order of the Honorable the Court of Ordinary of the county of Wilkes, at the court house of said county, on the first Tuesday in December next,

206 acres of Land,

more or less, in said county, on the waters of Beaverdam and Kettle Creeks, adjoining Purnell Truett sen. and others being part of the real estate of David Butler deceased and sold for the benefit of the heirs and caeditors of said deceased — Terms —twelve months credit the purchaser giving bond & approved security

Frances W. Butler, adm'x

Sept 8. 1824. 40—3t

WILL be sold at Elberton, Elbert court house, on Tuesday the 25th of November next:

Horses, mules, wagon and harness, together with a parcel of

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Seven negroes, viz: Davy, Bob, Exaline, Docia and her three children, Lizey, Ellen and Emmy, 23 beds, furniture steads, and cords, six dozen sitting chairs, six dressing tables six large pine tables, one walnut secretary and book case, one mahogany do do one lot of books well assorted, one mahogany side board, one mahogany card table, one set mahogany dining tables one chest drawers six dressing glasses, four small iron pots two large ditto ditto, six pair pot hooks, six large ovens, two small do one tea kettle, one pair waffling irons, two large gridirons, twenty two small dishes, eleven sets plates eight sets knives and forks, two sets table spoons, one pepper mill one spice mill, two coffee mills, eight brass candlestick 6 metal do four pair candle moulds 6 waiters, four jars four pair firedog 6 sets tea cups and saucers two sets tea plates four sets teaspoons 8 painted cask and fossetts, 6 jugs, one tin gallon measure, one sopha one lot glass ware, four set castor, 1 dearborn wagon, one sorrel horse, eight cow and calves one tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek adjoining Robert Ware and others another tract of land containing four hundred and fifty acres more or less lying in said county on the water of Fishing Creek adjoining Thomas Prather, and others one half of a crop of cotton of about twenty five acres 25 barrels of corn more or less, a small quantity of fodder, six feather beds, bedstead and furniture two pine folding table one mahogany side board and two sorrel horses: levied on as the property of Allen P Rice, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilson Hopkins and others—property pointed out by said Hopkins. (The two tracts of land subject to a mortgage

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eight acres more or less, lying in said county on the waters of Rocky fork of Fishing Creek adjoining Benjamin Luker, David Danner and others: levied on as the property of Charles A. Cox. to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Danner: property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Charlotte; levied on as the property of Andrew Poda, to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice court, in favor of Green & Lane.

John Burks, D. S.

September 30. 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in November next at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz.

One tract of land containing three hundred acres, more or less

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of John Hill, by virtue of an execution from a justice's court in the name of Wylie Hill for the use of John Eason against John Hill: property pointed out by W Hill.—Also, twelve sheep; levied on as the property of John Hill to satisfy an execution in favour of John Vasser vs said Hill,

ALSO,

One tract of land containing three hundred and eighty seven acres, more or less, in the occupancy of Simeon Echols, lying on the waters of Dry Fork of Long Creek, adjoining John Harper, Matthew Faver, and others, and about two hundred barrels of corn, more or less; levied on as his property to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co. against Josephus D. Echols and Simeon Echols, together with sundry other fi fas against said Simeon Echols.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.

Oct. 2. 1824.

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

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jane a girl Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William James vs. said Towns.

John Burks, D. S.

Sept. 30, 1824.

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

One black horse, 8 or 10 years old, and thirty barrels corn, more or less; levied on as the property of William Furgerson to satisfy an execution in favour of John S. Wilson, indorsee, vs said Furgerson.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Charles W. Christian, Robert Denna, and others, in said county; levied on as the property of John Tucker to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Oliver, issued from a justice's court, and returned to me by Jesse Nelms, constable.

ALSO,

Three hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Hysinth, and others, lying on the waters of the north fork of Little Cold Water Creek, now occupied by Richmond Skelton; levied on as the property of William Dennis and Nubel Covington to satisfy sundry fi fa's issued from a justice's court, Pleasant Walton for Robert Reynolds, vs. said Dennis and Covington, and returned to me by John Farmer, constable.

G. Thompson, D. S. E. C.

Sept. 25, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the court house in Elbert county,

All the Negroes

nation) being the pirates convicted of the murder of Capt. Underwood, were, in pursuance of his Grace the Governor's warrant, executed yesterday morning. The following particulars of the execution will, we hope, interest our readers.

At four in the morning, they were marched to the wherry wharf by the Sheriff's Officers, and a detachment of the 92nd regiment. They were then embarked on board a wherry, which was towed to gallows point, by the boats of the men-of-war, lying at Port Royal. During their passage, several of the prisoners prayed most devoutly, and continued with redoubled energy, their appeal to the mercy of their Creator, when they beheld the final scene which was to close the bloody tragedy which they had so long acted.

The chief of the pirates, (Francois Valebronge,) preserved the most determined silence, and seemed indifferent to his fate.

Jean Joseph Dumarette, a good looking youth, not yet 17, wept bitterly.—He said, that his associates had persuaded him to join his fortune with theirs; and that he did not know what their intentions were till they had committed the crimes, for which he was about to suffer with them. We are informed by a respectable gentleman, who conversed with this youth in gaol, that he declared himself to be the son of respectable parents, from whom he had absconded: and that after wandering about some time, he fell in with his fellow culprits, who were one of those gangs of lawless ruffians who have so long perpetrated their atrocities in the seas of the West Indies. Not having any mode of obtaining his subsistence, and either unable or unwilling to return to the friends he had deserted, he allowed himself to be seduced to join this piratical crew, and to participate in those crimes, for perpetrating which, they have all suffered an ignominious death—the well merited meed of their direful deeds. Just before this wretched youth ascended the scaffold, he requested a draught of water, saying it was the last thing he could require in this world. A few moments before the drop fell, his countenance depicted the extremest agony; his eyes were raised to heaven, and with a voice scarcely heard, among the sobs which involuntarily burst from him, he exclaimed, "France—my poor mother!" the rest was inaudible—his voice became inarticulate, and the drop falling, the soul of the misguided youth, without struggle, quitted its earthly tenement forever. The apparent sincerity with which he repented of his crimes, have we trust, obtained from forgiveness of that Eternal Being, whose delight is in mercy.

Francois Valebronge, the captain of this lawless crew, prayed, but not audibly. He was a man advanced in years, and his countenance strongly pourtrayed the wretch familiar with, and reckless of guilt. He suffered with composed indifference.

Antonio Hernandez, the coloured Spaniard, whose ruthless hand had bereft the unfortunate Underwood of his life—a crime which he perpetrated on the 4th of August last, and by his absurdity, excited the risibility of many. He said, in broken Spanish, "that he attributed his misfortune to the Columbians, and hoped to see the good King of Spain again master of Costa Firma."*

Hernandez and Norriego, when suspended, struggled violently with death. They evidently parted with existence in great agony; their convulsions continued long after those of their fellow culprits had ceased. The rattling in their throats, and the evident gasps for breath, almost induced us to consider that they were not destitute of sensation. The superstitious part of the spectators, as usual, attributed this accidental difference in the death of these pirates, from that of the others to a judgment on them as the actual murderers. The case of the boy alone, excited commiseration. A medical practitioner was desirous to obtain the head of Hernandez, but the sheriff's officers did not think they were justified in complying.

* We cannot but admire this bull, and also the *loyalty* of the murderous black ruffian to Ferdinand the adored. He, too, doubtless thought like Mr. Secretary Gual, that the trade on the Indian coast should not be direct,—but pay some slight duties for general conveniences.

Administrators' Sales.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, at the late residence of Joshua Render, deceased, on Clark's creek, in this county, all the personal property of said deceased, except the negroes, and consisting of

House-hold and kitchen furniture, several feather beds and furniture, plantation utensils, one road wagon and gear, one ox cart, three yoke of oxen, one gig and harness, one cotton gin, some valuable horses, among which are several fine broad mares, cattle, sheep, and hogs, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, all the fodder, oats, &c. a quantity of excellent wheat, and the crop of cotton.

A credit will be given for all sums over five dollars until the first day of January, 1826, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the property is delivered; the cotton is excepted from these terms, for which the credit will be only to the first of January, 1825.—Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place the Plantation will be sold, consisting of about 340 acres of land, in excellent repairs, with a dwelling house, gin house, and other necessary out-houses; for which a credit will be given—one half payable the 1st of January, 1826, and the other half payable the 1st of January, 1827, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

James Render adm'r.
With the will annexed.
Sept. 13, 1824

Blank Deeds,
NEATLY EXECUTED, AND
For sale at this Office,

Elizabeth Banks, *adm'x.*
James Banks, *adm'r.*
Sept. 8, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House of Wilkes county,

Two tracts of Land,
—VIZ—

One containing seven hundred acres more or less, lying on the Dry Fork of Long Creek in said county adjoining Barnett Moore and others the other tract containing three hundred and five acres, more or less about two miles from Washington, and adjoining lands of Henry Terrell for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of Peter B Terrell deceased Terms made known on the day of sale

William Jones, adm'r.
Sept 29, 1824 40—3t

WILL be sold pursuant to an order of the Honorable the Court of Ordinary of the county of Wilkes, at the court house of said county, on the first Tuesday in December next,

206 acres of Land,

more or less, in said county, on the waters of Beaverdam and Kettle Creeks, adjoining Purnell Truett sen. and others being part of the real estate of David Butler deceased and sold for the benefit of the heirs and caeditor of said decea ed —Terms —twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond & approved security

Frances W. Butler, adm'x
Sept 6, 1824. 40—3t

WILL be sold at Elberton, Elbert court house, on Tuesday the 25th of November next:

Horses, mules, wagon and harness, together with a parcel of dry goods, and perhaps some other articles; it being the balance of the personal estate unsold of William Woods, deceased. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold; and the terms made known on the day. J. V. Harris, *adm'r.*
Oct 2d, 1824 41 3t

A fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS
AND
Crockeryware,

will be kept at the store formerly occupied by L. H Echols & Co Great bargains can be expected as the sales are only for Cash

Samuel Goldsmith & Son.

They have lately received from Europe, a fresh supply of the Medicated

OIL SILK,

an outward application of which is a final cure for the Rheumatic Gout, or any swellings The public cannot be imposed on by purchasing and using the above remedy as the money will be returned if it has not the desired effect, when properly applied and according to directions.

S. G & Son.
September 11, 1824. 37—tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

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born wagon, one sorrel horse, eight cow and calves one tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Fishing Creek adjoining Robert Ware and others another tract of land containing four hundred and fifty acres more or less lying in said county on the waters of Fishing Creek adjoining Thomas Prather, and others one half of a crop of cotton of about twenty five acres 25 barrels of corn more or less, a small quantity of fodder, six feather beds, bedstead and furniture two pine folding tables one mahogany side board and two sorrel horses: levied on as the property of Allen P Rice, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilson Hopkins and others—property pointed out by said Hopkins. (The two tracts of land subject to a mortgage

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing eight acres more or less, lying in said county on the waters of Rocky fork of Fishing Creek adjoining Benjamin Luker, David Danner and others: levied on as the property of Charles A. Cox, to satisfy an execution obtained in a Justice's court in favor of David Danner, property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One negro woman named Charlotte; levied on as the property of Andrew Poda, to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice' court, in favor of Green & Lane.

John Burks, D. S.
September 30, 1824.

WILL be old on the first Tuesday in November next at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz.

One tract of land containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Mary Porter and others; levied on by a constable as the property of Paul T Willis, by virtue of six fi fas from a justice's court, in the name of John Robertson, administrator of the estate of John Robertson, deceased, with the will annexed, against John W. Willis for Edney Willis and Paul T Willis, security; and at the time of said levy in the occupancy of Edney Willis, and seized out by plaintiff, and also levied on by myself by virtue of two fi fas, one in the name of James Chivers against Paul T Willis, and the other in the name of Susannah Kendrick against said Willis as being his property, to satisfy said fi fas, and at the time of the levy said to be in the occupancy of Joshua Willis.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the village of Mallorysville, known as the Planters' Hotel, well improved, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wootten, Esq. levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in the name of John Woolbright against said Scott: property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO.

One negro man named Mark; levied on and now advertised for sale as being subject to a mortgage in favor of Thomas D McLaughlin and Ebenezer Smith, as the property (to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favour of William Janes vs. said Towns.

John Burks, D. S.
Sept. 30, 1824.

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

One black horse, 8 or 10 years old, and thirty barrels corn, more or less; levied on as the property of William Furgerson to satisfy an execution in favour of John S. Wilson, indorsee, vs said Furgerson.

ALSO,

One hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Charles W. Christian, Robert Denna, and others, in said county; levied on as the property of John Tucker to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Oliver, issued from a justice's court, and returned to me by Jessee Nelms, constable.

ALSO,

Three hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Hysinth, and others, lying on the waters of the north fork of Little Cold Water Creek, now occupied by Richmond Skelton; levied on as the property of William Dennis and Nubel Covington to satisfy sundry fi fa's issued from a justice's court, Pleasant Walton for Robert Reynolds, vs. said Dennis and Covington, and returned to me by John Farmer, constable.

G. Thompson, D. S. E. C.
Sept. 25, 1824.

ON the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the court house in Elbert county,

All the Negroes

belonging to the estate of John Statham, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale

James Christian,
John Brown,
Executors.
Sept. 22, 1824. 40 5t

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowlegments to those persons who have heretofore given him their encouragement and patronage, and informs them that he has returned, and now occupies his former stand fronting the Court-House, where he has again opened a

HOUSE OF
Entertainment.

He trusts that his experience in the business, will be sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that those who favor him with a call, will be politely and attentively accommodated; he invites his old friends once more to favor him with their custom, and assures them and the public, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to afford them every comfort and convenience in his power,

Samuel B. Head.
Washington, Sept. 11, 1824.—38 6t

N. B. Any person wanting to hire horses and gigs, can be accommodated by the subscriber. S. B. H.