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VOLUME X]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1824.

[No. 46.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY PHILIP C. GUIDE.

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, unless otherwise specified, 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.

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.

JOSEPH B. HOLMES.

Oct. 4, 1824.

We are requested to announce BENJAMIN WOODTEN, Esq. as a candidate at the next election, for Tax Collector.

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

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

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

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

William Watkins.

Oct 15, 1824.

Governor's Message.

Concluded.

The Commissioners of the United States, in their negotiations at Ghent, asserted the rights of the sovereignty and soil of all the Indian country within their boundaries to the U. S. and consequently that the Indians were more tenants at will. They asserted moreover, what is undoubtedly true, that the system adopted by the U. S. towards the aborigines is more liberal and humane than that practised by any other nation before them. The treaty of Hopewell is the basis of all other treaties with the Cherokees. Its provisions are confirmed expressly by the subsequent ones of Philadelphia in '94, Tellico in '98, and Tellico in 1805. Disregarding the stipulations of

linquishment, the U. S. are bound in honour and justice to pay the full value of them, and to give to the Cherokees, territory of their own elsewhere, corresponding in extent and fertility with that which they abandon. The government of Georgia solemnly disavows any intention to do the least injustice to the Cherokees. On the contrary it would respect their rights, as it would those of any other people, and will contribute its full quota at all times, as it has done in past times, to civilize, improve and perpetuate, a race of men of great nobleness of spirit, and with whom she has generally lived on terms of peace and friendship, but it can scarcely be expected by the Cherokees themselves, that obvious and indisputable rights of citizens of Georgia, should be yielded to any interests of theirs whether real or imaginary.

The government of the U. States have thought proper to state an account current with the state of Georgia. In this account Georgia is charged with an aggregate of \$7,735,243 made up of the following items, viz. \$4,250,000 under the articles of agreement and cession—\$958,954 paid in extinguishing of Indian claims—\$1,244,137 for 995,310 acres of Arkansas land at the minimum price of \$1 25—& \$1,285,191 paid to the Yazoo claimants. It is perfectly fair and quite consistent with usage, that Georgia, on her part, should state an account also; and taking the rule adopted by the United States government, viz. the present minimum price of the public lands, the account would stand thus—\$0,000,000 acres ceded to the U. S. at \$1 25 per acre. \$1,000,000,000—from which deducting the above amount charged to Georgia by the U. S. we will leave a net balance of \$92,264,757, gratuitously presented by Georgia to the U. S. It will be recollected however, that from the date of the contract with Georgia in 1802, until the 24th day of April, 1820, the minimum price of the public lands, had been fixed at \$2 per acre, and when it is considered that between the two periods no lands were sold for less, and large quantities were sold for more, the account on this be stated—\$0,000,000 at \$2 per acre, \$160,000,000; making the same allowance for Arkansas lands exchanged with the Cherokees, and giving credit to the U. S. for \$1,990,620, instead of \$1,244,137, the balance due to Georgia would be \$151,518,274. The whole revenue of the United States does not pay it in seven years—to pay it one year would involve the mass of the population of the Union in distress. The interest would have enabled Georgia to dispense with tax-

the United States that her assent ever could be given. It would have been equally reasonable, if the U. States had surrendered the entire country to the claimants, and charged Georgia with the value of it.

No time was lost in transmitting to the President the memorial of the last Legislature on the subject of citizens claims against the Creek Indians, which had been provided for by the treaty concluded at the Indiana Springs. The answer of the President, communicated through the Secretary of War, is submitted. You will see that the decision of which we complained is considered final, and that no revival of it need be expected. The provision of the treaty was undoubtedly designed to cover the whole amount of claims of every description and of every date, up to the year 1802, the justice and fairness of which could be substantiated by sufficient evidence. Nevertheless the President has thought proper to reject claims for property taken and destroyed, only because it happened to be destroyed, although the broad and comprehensive words of the treaty say—Property taken or destroyed. And he has moreover resorted to the rules of interpretation prescribed by the law of nations to expound treaties concluded with savages by which a farther considerable amount is deducted from the claims of Georgia, pre-existing treaties, not having, according to those rules, specifically provided for them. This construction is the more unreasonable, as those treaties were concluded, not by Georgia, but by the United States, who ought not now to cause the citizens of Georgia to suffer by their own neglect or omission. Georgia, however, imprudently assented to refer those claims to the arbitrament of the President alone without appeal, whatever reason she may have to complain of the injustice of the decision, she is precluded from resorting to any measures of her own for redress. The Indians well understanding that the aggregate of the claims amounted to more than \$250,000, intended that the entire sum should be applied to the satisfaction of them. According to the rules adopted by the President, claims to the amount of \$100,000 only, have been admitted. Whether the balance, viz. \$150,000 will be credited to the Indians or will pass into the treasury of the United States, is not known to me.

I announce to you with pleasure that in compliance with the request contained in the memorial of the last session, and in fulfillment of the stipulations of the articles of agreement and cession, a treaty is about to be holden with the Creeks for the

result to the union from that act, and called his attention particularly to the importance of connecting the waters of the Savannah with those of the Tennessee, and the waters of the St. Mary's and those of the Suwanee. His answer, given through the Secretary of War, is transmitted herewith. It was presumed that the Congress had derived its power to pass the act from the provisions of the constitution which authorize it to regulate commerce between the different states, and which confide in it the defence of the country; and that no operations would be attempted under it which would be confined exclusively to the limits and jurisdiction of any particular state. Taking this for granted, so far from opposing obstacles to its execution, I thought it my duty to interpose our claim for that proportion of any good resulting from it, which might rightfully belong to Georgia. And here permit me, as connected with this subject, to ask your attention to a resolution of the last legislature which authorizes the Governor to direct a survey to be made between the navigable waters of the St. Mary's and Suwanee rivers, for the purpose of connecting them by a canal—a measure of great interest to Georgia, and unquestionably of first importance to the United States—but certainly one which can be carried into execution by the United States alone. The territory through which the canal must pass, is the property of the U. States within their exclusive jurisdiction, and any survey attempted there, under the orders of the Governor of Georgia, would be considered a trespass and perhaps resented accordingly. Whilst, therefore, I feel the utmost solicitude that this work should be undertaken promptly, and believe too, that the U. States cannot engage in one which will contribute so importantly to the interests and safety of the whole union, I humbly submit to you the reconsideration of the measure referred to, that it may occur in opinion with me, the resolution may be reconsidered Georgia will not voluntarily place herself in the wrong with the U. S. whilst points in controversy of a delicate nature remain unadjusted between them.

In executing the resolution of the legislature relative to the running of the line between this state and the state of Alabama, it was discovered from the correspondence between the two governments, that the Executive of the United States had never been informed of the desire of the state of Alabama to have the line run. And for this reason alone did the United States object to take any agency in the work. It

ed to the President of the U. States, or whether if forwarded, it had been received. It is sufficient that the United States government may now know that the assent of Alabama to the running of the line is not wanting, and it only remains for me to assure the legislature that whenever it becomes necessary to the interest of the state to cause the line to be run, such measures as they may think proper to adopt will be carried into execution effectually and without delay.—The state of Alabama will of course be invited to concur, and both will consider it due to the U. States to give them timely notice. The correspondence on this subject with the government of the United States and that of Alabama is submitted.

It is with great reluctance I feel myself constrained to call your attention to the general relations between the federal and state governments. These relations, instead of being fixed and permanent as the constitutions itself, are changing every day although the instrument which defines them does not change. Their is in all political bodies, however organized, an instinctive passion for the accumulation of power. Those of the United States have not been backward in exhibiting this trait, and as this like most other strong passions, acquires strength by indulgence, is it not a subject of wonder that at this day it should be displayed with a force and effect calculated to awaken the most fearful apprehensions. Under its impetus, if not restrained, the states will be ultimately stripped of the powers once considered essential to their sovereignty, and be deemed to move in the humble and subordinate spheres of corporations, merely municipal, without referring to the series of measures which (derived by latitude of construction) have had a tendency to weaken the powers of the states, and to strengthen those of the general government. It will be sufficient to advert to those of more recent occurrence, because of more alarming character. They are the attempted restrictions upon the state of Missouri on conditions of her admission into the union—the repeated and partially successful assertion of absolute and uncontrollable power over internal improvement,—and lastly, but least to be expected, the bold assumption of the power to regulate at pleasure by duties, restraints and prohibitions the entire industry of the country, and eventually of course to prescribe the direction which the labor of every man shall take, whatever be his own natural inclination or propensity. It was confidently believed before, that if there

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As to the guarantees contained in these treaties, they are guarantees to the Indians of the right of hunting on the grounds allotted them as securities against the trespasses of the whites, who might interfere with that use, and not guarantees of fee simple title. How could the treaties expressly take from the Indians the fee simple in one article and guarantee it to them in another? If the U. S. have encouraged the Cherokees to make expensive improvements on the lands of Georgia, and such improvements are assigned as the reason for not making the re-

paid to the Yazoo claimants. It is perfectly fair and quite consistent with usage, that Georgia, on her part, should state as account also; and taking the rule adopted by the United States government, viz. the present minimum price of the public lands, the account would stand thus:—80,000,000 acres ceded to the U. S. at \$1 25 per acre, \$100,000,000—from which deducting the above amount charged to Georgia by the U. S., will leave a nett balance of \$92,264,757, gratuitously presented by Georgia to the U. S. It will be recollected however, that from the date of the contract with Georgia in 1802, until the 24th day of April, 1820, the minimum price of the public lands, had been fixed at \$2 per acre, and when it is considered that between the two periods no lands were sold for less, and large quantities were sold for more, the account can thus be stated—80,000,000 at \$2 per acre, \$160,000,000; making same allowance for Arkansas lands exchanged with the Cherokees, and giving credit to the U. S. for \$1,990,620, instead of \$1,244,187, the balance due to Georgia would be \$151,519,272. The whole revenue of the United States would not pay it in seven years;—to pay it one year would involve the mass of the population of the Union in distress. The interest would have enabled Georgia to dispense with taxes, to educate all her citizens at the public expense, to have armed and equipped her militia, to have made a garden of the face of the country—intersected every where by turnpikes and canals and studded with the monuments of art. Foregoing these advantages for the benefit of the U. S. Georgia would have been the last to remind the U. S. that sacrifices had been made on their account, if the federal government postponing the rights and interests of Georgia, to the imaginary rights of the Indians, had not forced upon her a comparison of what she is, with what she might have been.

But it cannot even be conjectured upon what grounds Georgia has been charged with the amount paid to the Yazoo claimants. Georgia was not consulted in the compromise with those claimants. She never therefore gave her assent to the compromise. On the contrary, so far as she could, she did, by her delegation in Congress resist it.—Georgia, so long as she remained a moral agent could never assent. The act was, in effect and substance, a formal decree of the highest authorities known to the constitution of the United States, in perpetual testimony of the reward which awaits those who shall in future time successfully bribe and corrupt the representatives of the people to sell their country; and as in this case it was the Legislature of Georgia which had been so bribed and corrupted, it could not be expected by

a farther considerable amount is deducted from the claims of Georgia, pre-existing treaties, not having, according to those rules, specifically provided for them. This construction is the more unreasonable, as those treaties were concluded, not by Georgia, but by the United States, who ought not now to cause the citizens of Georgia to suffer by their own neglect or omission. Georgia, however, imprudently assented to refer these claims to the arbitrament of the President alone without appeal, whatever reason she may have to complain of the injustice of the decision, she is precluded from resorting to any measures of her own for redress. The Indians well understanding that the aggregate of the claims amounted to more than \$250,000, intended that the entire sum should be applied to the satisfaction of them. According to the rules adopted by the President, claims to the amount of \$100,000 only, have been admitted. Whether the balance, viz: \$150,000 will be credited to the Indians or will pass into the treasury of the United States, is not known to me.

I announce to you with pleasure that in compliance with the request contained in the memorial of the last session, and in fulfilment of the stipulations of the articles of agreement and cession, a treaty is about to be holden with the Creeks for the extinguishment of their claims to all the lands within our limits. May we not flatter ourselves that this friendly measure is the preparer of the final adjustment of all differences between the general government and the state of Georgia; and that, in a like treaty with the Cherokees, we may see all difficulties removed—the relations of the two governments restored to what they ought to be, and an old contract which has contributed so much to disturb them, carried into complete and final execution.

It gives me great pleasure also to be able to inform you, on the authority of our agent, that the claims for militia services which have been earnestly and repeatedly pressed upon the federal government for some 20 or 30 years past, and which have so far remained unsatisfied, will be likely to find a gracious reception at the ensuing session of Congress. To promote this desirable result, I recommend to you to continue the services of Col. Hunter on the part of the state. The justice of these claims is so undoubted, that to be universally acknowledged, they need only be understood.

As soon as it was ascertained that Congress had passed an act authorizing the President to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates for roads and canals, &c. I addressed a letter to the President, requesting that Georgia should be admitted to a participation of any benefits or advantages which might

the United States—but certainly one which can be carried into execution by the United States alone.—The territory through which the canal must pass, is the property of the U. States within their exclusive jurisdiction, and any survey attempted there, under the orders of the Governor of Georgia, would be considered a trespass and perhaps resented accordingly. Whilst, therefore, I feel the utmost solicitude that this work should be undertaken promptly, and believe too, that the U. States cannot engage in one which will contribute so importantly to the interests and safety of the whole union, I humbly submit to you the reconsideration of the measure referred to, that you concur in opinion with me, the resolution may be rescinded Georgia will not voluntarily place herself in the wrong with the U. S. whilst points in controversy of a delicate nature remain unadjusted between them.

In executing the resolution of the legislature relative to the running of the line between this state and the state of Alabama, it was discovered from the correspondence between the two governments, that the Executive of the United States had never been informed of the desire of the state of Alabama to have the line run. And for this reason alone did the United States object to take any agency in the work. It is true they assigned the additional one of the United States being under no obligation to do so by the articles of agreement and cession, as the legislatures of Georgia and Alabama had believed. Those legislatures were mistaken, but the U. States were nevertheless bound by considerations of interest to see that the line when run, was truly run and marked. The country co-terminous with that of Georgia belongs as yet to the United States, and not to Alabama, and when looking to the ultimate interests of Alabama we invited her, in the spirit of sisterly affection, to unite and co-operate with us, it was not expected that the principal obstacle to the execution of the work would be found in the denial by the government of the United States that Alabama wished it, especially when it was known here, that so long ago as January, 1825, the legislature of Alabama had come to resolutions expressive of their utmost solicitude that the line should be speedily run, and that copies of the same should be transmitted by the Governor without delay, to the President of the United States and the Governor of Georgia. A copy having been received in due time at this department it was presumed that one had also been received by the Executive of the United States. It was not for the Governor of Georgia to enquire whether, in conformity with the requisitions of the resolutions, a copy had been forward-

strong passions, requires strength by indulgence, is it not a subject of wonder that at this day it should be displayed with a force and effect calculated to awaken the most fearful apprehensions. Under its impulses, if not restrained, the states will be ultimately stripped of the powers once considered essential to their sovereignty, and be doomed to move in the humble and subordinate spheres of incorporation, merely municipal, without referring to the series of measures which (derived by latitude of construction) have had a tendency to weaken the power of the states, and to strengthen those of the general government. It will be sufficient to advert to those of more recent occurrence, because of more alarming character. They are the attempted restrictions upon the state of Missouri, on conditions of her admission into the union;—the repeated and partially successful assertion of absolute and uncontrollable power over internal improvement,—and lastly, but least to be expected, the bold assumption of the power to regulate at pleasure by duties, restraints and prohibitions the entire industry of the country, and eventually of course to prescribe the direction which the labor of every man shall take, whatever be his own natural inclination or propensity. It was confidently believed before, that if there was any one political feeling cherished by the people of the United States, more universally than another, it was that the freedom of industry, that is to say the right of every man to betake himself to any honest employment whatever, as best suited his inclinations or interest was absolutely secured against the possibility of encroachment from any quarter. The conflicting American people no more thought of guarding this right of freedom of industry against the invasion of their representatives, than of prohibiting them from contaminating the purity of the atmosphere they breathed, or poisoning the fountains of water from which they drank.—Nevertheless this sacred right, derived immediately from deity, and which no human institutions could take away, did not present an impediment to the giant strides of the federal government. In thus defying nature and transcending the limits of the constitution, what apology could be found for poor, frail, misguided men, but the one which the advocates of this system have sought for themselves—a refuge in the exploded doctrines of the sixteenth century—a refuge indeed, because covered with a veil of thick darkness. But to our shame be it written the descendants of the very people of Europe who were enchained for ages by this system rise up in our day, with uplifted hands and voices against it. It is this day they which confined our fathers to their work.

shops—which cut off all intercourse between man and man, by which intellect could be improved—which made the son to tread in the footsteps of the father—and which left him no ideas, no sentiments, no feelings but what belonged to his family and to his trade. The American Congress which ought to be in the van of every thing liberal in politics, in commerce and in the arts, go back to this era to seek lessons of instruction for their constituents. As providence will have it, these constituents are 300 years in advance of them, and unless they give lessons to their representatives to turn they will find the general government very soon employed in making roads and digging canals within their own exclusive limits & jurisdiction—levying taxes on one portion of the community for the single purpose of giving encouragement to the industry of another portion of the same community, and finally passing an act of universal emancipation, which would undoubtedly be the last. If the Legislature of a State should resolve to resist such assumed powers, the United States government would be reduced to the unpleasant alternative either of enforcing them because they were clear, manifest and explicit ones, or of revoking them as of equivocal and doubtful character, and not justifying a recourse to civil war, to maintain them. And it would seem that this single consideration would be sufficient to deter unwise and prudent administration of government under our constitution from acting upon such constructive powers at all.

I recommend to you to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of laws, as well as their frequent alteration and amendment. In such cases as are necessary, too much caution cannot be observed. Discourage divorce, seldom creditable either to those who ask, or to those who grant them, and always indicating a depraved state of society. Give the more important elections to the people, and confide to others the less. Duties ought never to be required of them, which they are unable or unwilling to perform. If the people desire to retain the federal and less important elections, undoubtedly their wishes ought to be consulted. It is believed they do not. Of this, however you are the best judges. The election by the people should be real, not nominal. They should have motives sufficiently propulsive to turn out in their strength whenever the laws require it. It is believed that the civil and military elections which devolve upon the people, would if they were compelled to attend them, stop the plough one fourth part of the year, bring great distress on families of the poorer class, and subtract to the same proportion from the product of the national industry. Our political morality will never be pure as long as offices are sought with the avidity which now distinguishes the canvass for them, in all the states with the exception of New England. Whenever it is believed by the people that those who seek office with most eagerness are frequently the most unworthy, the evil will have found its remedy. Merit is always conspicuous enough,

and will be found in the ranks of the second division, vice Thomas Glascock resigned—for the second brigade of the second division vice John Irwin deceased—and for the second brigade of the third division, vice Elias Beal, removed.

The clause in the public acts which authorize free persons of color to be sold into slavery ought to be expunged from them, as repugnant to the constitution and the laws of God.

The report of the Treasurer will exhibit the state of our finances. The aggregate of sales of the last fractions amounted to \$262,325 25 cents. The commissioners who superintended them deserve well for the assiduity, fidelity and integrity with which they discharged laborious duties.

A statement of the votes taken at the late general election in conformity with a resolution of the Legislature, with a view of ascertaining the popular will in relation to the mode of choosing electors of President & V. President is submitted from which it appears that a preference has been given to that by popular election, and by a large majority.

A statement of wars is drawn on the Treasurer, and a list of executive appointments are likewise submitted.

Various acts and resolutions have according to their requisitions, been completely or partially carried into effect, as you will see by the documents herewith submitted, viz: resolutions relative to the navigation of Beier creek—to the Steam Boat Company—to suits against the Commissioners for selling fractions to Walton, Gwynett, Hall, Habersham and Rabun—to appoint some person to treat out Indian reserves—to correspond with the Post Master General in relation to the transportation of the mail between Savannah and Augusta, and that relative to the navigation of Pugal.

The Commissioners, appointed to open a road from the Alabama to the Florida line, not having reported in pursuance of the requisition of the resolution of the 22d December, 1825, no measures have been taken for their execution of it.

A resolution of the legislature of Ohio is submitted recommending the abolition of slavery. Whilst it interests that our sister has not interest of her own to occupy her, and that she manifests very tender concern for ours, we cannot forbear saying that our property will be safe in our own keeping for the present. It is mortifying that our rights of private property should, in violation of every sentiment of delicacy, and propriety, be canvassed and passed upon by strangers of every description, and in every possible form of combination and conspiracy. We must arrest this nuisance or throw it back upon the aggressors. That self created societies, prompted by false conceptions of philanthropy & benevolence, should officiously intermeddle in a matter which it is impossible for them to comprehend, because of the dense atmosphere of prejudice which surrounds them, would be unpardonable if it were not known that upon certain subjects and in the most enlightened communities there are to be found the greatest enthusiasts.

Our sister of Ohio will understand for the future that this is a subject sui generis which only ourselves can comprehend, that the efforts of others to better the condition of the negro have invariably made it worse, and that the negro has never yet found a sincere friend, but in his master.

I lay before the legislature at the same time sundry other resolutions of the states of Ohio, Massachusetts, Maine, New York and Mississippi.

The returns of the different Banks in which the state has an interest are submitted. Two of them have not been made in conformity with the terms of the resolution of the last session, and have been so notified. All of them should resume specie payments without delay. Whatever may be the state of debt and credit in the course of trade between this and other states, producing an unfavorable rate of exchange, that exchange will always be augmented in proportion to the real or supposed depreciation of our paper. And if there exists no cause for the fall, the Banks should furnish no pretext for a constructive depreciation. A consequence inevitable from a failure to pay in specie, and which will be a clear subtraction from the wealth of Georgia to the amount of that depreciation.

Finally I recommend to you to bring to the consideration of the subjects submitted, calmness and temper, and more especially a kindly feeling and forbearance towards each other, so that from the measures which follow, we may be able to render an account of our state and ship—redoubtable, if not to our understanding, at least to our hearts. Unless I deceive myself you may safely count on similar feelings predominating here, and if from this source, and encouraged by a brother's aid, we will be more successful in our efforts. Whatever of error or omission may result, good intentions & a love of country will atone for it. You will see indeed in all a loss of unpleasant feelings, the offering of our controversy with the United States. Potentially, we are bound in honesty, to express them. The highest considerations and the warmest sympathies attract us to the great centre of our social system. That centre however must revolve on its axis in the place assigned to it. The primary & secondary bodies must move each in its own orbit. It is our duty in keeping the eve-tear of ours to contribute to the order and harmony of the whole, and this duty we will endeavor to fulfil. That no baleful comet may in its irregular course strike one of them from its place, and, deranging the system, bring all back to chaos and confusion, is the fervent prayer of your fellow-citizen.

G. M. TROUP.

From the Missionary.

We are unwilling that the proceedings of the Grand Jury of this county, which we have published this week, be particularly requested, should go forth to the world without a single remark. For we have too often known an individual example of cruelty to become a reproach to a whole community. It is sufficient to mortify the citizens of Hancock to be compelled to acknow-

ty is generally pursued towards our slave population; since we have no hesitation in declaring that such conclusions are not founded in fact. If the conduct of one villain can prove a whole community to be base, then what part of the world is pure? It is a fact, not generally known abroad, that the slaves, in this part of Georgia, labour less, have more comfortable dwellings, fare better and dress better, than the peasantry of many civilized countries.

While we regret the circumstances which have led to these remarks, we cannot but applaud the firmness and spirit which the Grand Inquest of this county have evinced in the cause of humanity and public justice. A few examples of this nature will have a salutary tendency. They will teach those who forget that slaves have rights, the moral sense of the community on such subjects, and imprint upon their minds this important lesson, that the laws of God and man are not to become the sport of unbridled passion or disgusting avarice.

Extracts from the Presentments of the Grand Jury of Hancock County—October Term, 1825.

We present as a notorious grievance, the attempts that have been, and are regularly made, at each session of the Legislature, for perhaps twenty years past, to cut off from the county of Hancock, (and other counties) a considerable and very important part of this county, thereby not only attempting the taking from it a rich and otherwise valuable population, but disorganizing both its civil and militia arrangements, and it is believed, among other purposes, to answer only local views generally. We complain and represent it as a serious grievance, as it has already cost vast expense of treasure, and much waste of time both to State and Legislature. We therefore earnestly recommend to our representation in Senate and House of Representatives, to use all fair and justifiable means to prevent the passing a law by the next Legislature to cut off any part of this county, more especially to form a new one, believing as they do, the number of counties are already large enough.

The Grand Jury deeply lament the necessity which compels them to notice a departure from the feelings of humanity in any individual, but believing as they do, that the well being of civil society depends for its support as well upon private virtue as public morals, they view with suitable abhorrence any attempt to violate the laws of humanity by furnishing an example of cruelty and oppression derogatory to the character of a civilized people, and not to be tolerated in a Christian community.—They therefore consider it their indispensable duty to present Robert Flournoy, senior, and Robert Flournoy, jun. large slave holders in this county.—That the said Robert Flournoy, jun. did, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and from that day till the twelfth day of October in the same year, both days inclusive, at their plantation in this county, then and there cruelly misuse seven slaves, to wit—Scripio, Nelly, John

recommend to the proper authority to take immediate cognizance of these atrocious acts of barbarity, by promptly adopting the necessary legal measures to punish the offenders.—Witness, Henry W. Latimer, Thomas L. Latimer, Benjamin F. Latimer, James F. Gordon, James Bukner, James Hall, Jeffrey Lane, and Thomas Dudley.

Presidential Items.

Next week will be the most important this country has seen for many years. Electors for President are to be chosen in a great number of states, and upon the result depends the future political destinies of our country. A desperate effort is making for John Quincy Adams, and his election, if it were possible for him to succeed, would destroy the principles and ascendancy of the democratic party, which, under Jefferson and Madison, have contributed to elevate our country, strengthen the union, and give permanency and efficacy to our institutions. Had it not been for the supineness and inattention of the democratic party, and the admission of the Rufus King family into our ranks, we never should have heard of Mr. Adams as a candidate against the national nomination. As it is, however, such have been the intrigues of his old political associates—his attempts to divide and distract the republican party—his northern confederacy—his hostility to the southern states—his recent unmanly operations—and his utter want of temper and respectful deference to the wishes and advice of others, that all parties are united against him. Gen Jackson, indeed, may be considered as friendly disposed, but he cannot influence a vote, if that vote is to be changed in favor of Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay, and Mr. Crawford are opposed to him, and all their friends. In the legislature of this state, which meets on Tuesday next, it will be found, that the friends of Mr. Adams will make no sacrifice for him. He has some honorable intelligent men in his favor, who, upon ascertaining the impossibility of giving him the electoral vote, will go with the state in sustaining the regular nomination for President—or, in other words, will vote for the democratic candidate, William C. Crawford.

Of late, the hawk has been baited with the view of exciting the support of Mr. Clinton's friends. If principle did not prevent this, interest would; for Mr. Clinton cannot be made to see the policy of elevating a northern man, and one of the Adams family. He considers himself the only northern man who has claims to the office. In this state, therefore, all parties will unite against Mr. Adams. In New Jersey a shameful piece of inconsistency is played off by the friends of Mr. Adams. They all agreed upon a convention to nominate electors; and after it was called, and composed of the most distinguished men in the state, the decision is opposed, because the ticket agreed upon is hostile to Mr. Adams. Whatever may be said by a few presses in that state, we think that every honorable man in New Jersey should resist the ticket, thus spuriiously got up, in opposition to the regular

character, and not justifying a recourse to civil war, to maintain the And it would seem that this single consideration would be sufficient to deter any wise and prudent administration of government under our constitution from acting upon such constructive powers at all.

I commend to you to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of laws, as well as their frequent alteration and amendment. In such as are necessary, too much caution cannot be observed. Discourage divorce, seldom creditable either to those who ask, or to those who grant them, and always indicating a depraved state of society. Give the more important elections to the people, and confide to others the less. Duties ought never to be required of them, which they are unable or unwilling to perform. If the people desire to retain the inferior and less important elections, undoubtedly their wishes ought to be consulted. It is believed they do not. Of this, however you are the best judge. The election by the people should be real, not nominal. They should have motives sufficiently propulsive to turn out in their strength whenever the laws require it. It is believed that the civil and military elections which devolve upon the people, would if they were compelled to attend them, stop the plough one fourth part of the year, bring great distress on families of the poorer class, and subtract to the same proportion from the product of the national industry. Our political morality will never be pure as long as offices are sought with the avidity which now distinguishes the canvass for them, in all the states with the exception of New England. Whenever it is believed by the people that those who seek office with most eagerness are frequently the most unworthy, the evil will have found its remedy. Merit is always conspicuous enough, and our people will be sufficiently enlightened to discover and appreciate it. The nomination therefore as well as the election of the candidate ought to belong to them. The American historian will blush to record the scenes in which, within the passing year, candidates for the first dignity have not declined to be actors. A practice ripened into custom among a whole people, thus proved to be a bad one, is not easily changed or discontinued. It is known that this must be the work of time, and of the intelligence and virtue of the people themselves. Whilst I am disposed to respect as I ought, long established habits and opinions, I would reproach myself were I to withhold a single sentiment the expression of which it was believed the interest or honor of the country required.

It will be your duty under the constitution and laws to proceed at an early day to the election of Nine Electors of President and V. President; and during the recess, to the election of a Senator of the United States, to succeed the Hon. John Elliot, whose term of service expires on the third of March;—also a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Nicholas Ware, whose term expires

according to their requisitions, been completely or partially carried into effect, as you will see by the documents herewith submitted, viz: resolutions relative to the navigation of Briar creek—to the Steam Boat Company—to suits against the Commissioners for selling fractions to Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Habersham and Rabun—to appoint some person to rent out Indian reserves—to correspond with the Post Master General in relation to the transportation of the mail between Savannah and Augusta, and that relative to the navigation of Tugal.

The Commissioners appointed to open a road from the Alapaha to the Florida line, not having reported in pursuance of the requisition of the Legislature of the 2d December, 1828, no measures have been taken in further execution of it.

A resolution of the legislature of Ohio has submitted recommending the abolition of slavery. Whilst it affords evidence that our sister has not lost interest of her own to occupy her, and that she manifests very tender concern for ours, we cannot forbear saying that our property will be safe in our own keeping for the present. It is mortifying that our rights of private property should, in violation of every sentiment of delicacy, and propriety, be canvassed and passed upon by strangers of every description, and in every possible form of combination and conspiracy. We must arrest this abuse, or throw it back upon the aggressors. That self created societies, prompted by false conceits of philanthropy & benevolence, should officiously intermeddle in a matter which it is impossible for them to comprehend, because of the dense atmosphere of prejudice which surrounds them, would be unpardonable if it were not known that upon certain subjects and in the most enlightened communities there are to be found the greatest enthusiasts and fanatics. But that the enlightened state of Ohio should assume the prerogative of dictating to Georgia what disposition she shall make of her own domestic property is passing strange. Georgia has never attempted to interfere directly or indirectly with the internal polity, local institutions or rights of property of any of the states, and it was hoped that the same delicacy and forbearance would have distinguished the conduct of other states in relation to herself. The respectable state of Ohio ought to remember that there may be some things connected with her own institutions and manners not very agreeable to the people of Georgia, and that the work of retaliation is always an easy one. She must learn too that the question which she has taken the liberty to present to the legislature is one which Georgia will never permit herself to receive at the hands of strangers—that she will make it for herself whenever it may be proper to make it at all, and exactly at the time and after the manner she shall deem best; and repulsive all foreign interference as intrusive will make it herself exclusively the good and the merit, as she will certainly be obliged to take the evil which may come of it.

being in the consideration of the subjects submitted, calmness and temper, and more especially a kindly feeling and forbearance towards each other, so that from the measures which follow, we may be able to render an account of our stewardship as disinterested, if not to our understanding, at least to our hearts. Unless I deceive myself you may safely count on similar feelings predominating here, and if from this source, and concurrence benefit do not ensue, it will be more our misfortune than our fault. Whatever of error or omission may result, good intentions & love of country will atone for. You will be indeed in a most unpleasant feelings, the offering of our congratulations with the United States. Entertaining, we are bound in honesty, to express them. The highest considerations and the warmest sympathies attract us to the great centre of our social system. That centre however, must revolve on its axis in the place assigned to it. The primary & secondary bodies must move each in its own orbit. It is our duty in keeping the even tenor of ours to contribute to the order and harmony of the whole, and this duty we will endeavor to fulfil. That no baleful comet may in its irregular course strike one of them from its place, and, deranging the system, bring all back to chaos and confusion, is the fervent prayer of your fellow-citizen.

G. M. TROUP.

From the Missionary.

We are unwilling that the sentiments of the Grand Jury of this county, which we have published this week by particular request, should go forth to the world without a single remark. For we have too often known an individual example of cruelty to become a reproach to a whole community. It is sufficiently mortifying to the citizens of Hancock to be compelled to acknowledge the commission of any glaring outrage upon humanity within their bounds, especially upon a class of beings so perfectly dependant as our slave population, without being charged, as a people, with barbarities which we know are repugnant to their feelings. That cruelties are exercised by too many who have the government of slaves, is a fact which we would not attempt to palliate or deny. They are the consequences resulting from the very nature of the case, and though by no means to be excused, yet it is extremely difficult to avoid them. But we do know that public sentiment is opposed to these acts of cruelty, and a peculiar odium is attached to the character of that man who grossly abuses the authority which the laws have given him over an unfortunate portion of our race. In no part of the state with which we are acquainted, are slaves treated with less rigour than in this county, and in none of the southern states is their labour lighter, or their condition more comfortable, than in Georgia. It is unfair then, for our fellow citizens in other, or more particularly in the free states, to adduce one or more instances of excessive cruelty to prove that a course of shameful inhumanity

happened twenty years past, so cut off from the county of Hancock, (and other counties) a considerable and very important part of this county, thereby not only attempting the taking from it a rich and otherwise valuable population, but disorganizing both its civil and militia arrangements, and it is believed, among other purposes, to answer only local views generally. We complain and represent it as a serious grievance, as it has already cost vast expense of treasure, and much waste of time both to State and Legislature: We therefore earnestly recommend to our representation in Senate and House of Representatives, to use all fair and justifiable means to prevent the passing a law by the next Legislature to cut off any part of this County, more especially to form a new one, believing as they do, the number of counties are already large enough.

The Grand Jury deeply lament the necessity which compels them to notice a departure from the feelings of humanity in any individual; but believing as they do, that the well being of civil society depends for its support as well upon private virtue as public morals, they view with suitable abhorrence any attempt to violate the laws of humanity by furnishing an example of cruelty and oppression derogatory to the character of a civilized people, and not to be tolerated in a Christian community. They therefore consider it their indispensable duty to present Robert Flournoy, senior, and Robert Flournoy, jun. large slave holders in this county—that the said Robert Flournoy, jun. did, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and from that day till the twelfth day of October in the same year, both days inclusive, at their plantation in this county, then and there cruelly misuse seven slaves, to wit—Scipio, Nelly, Joshua, Mahaly, Grace, Sally & Dolly, slaves of the said Robert Flournoy, sen. and Robert Flournoy, jun. by cruelly beating, by withholding necessary food for the sustenance of said slaves, and which slaves have been under the principal care and direction of Robert Flournoy, jun. and by requiring greater labor from said slaves than they were able to perform, and by not affording proper clothing whereby the health of said slaves became so injured and impaired that the above named slaves have all died between the dates above mentioned; and one of them, to wit, Dolly, on the twelfth day of October, in the year aforesaid; and that the slaves so dying have been denied the usual rites of sepulture. In addition to all these acts of cruelty and barbarity, they have denied said slaves the opportunity of recovery, by not employing proper medical aid administered by the skill of a physician. After a recapitulation of such acts of cruelty and oppression, supported as it is by the most respectable testimony, can the Grand Jury of Hancock, acting as they are, under the solemnity of their oaths, omit to invoke the justice of the County upon the perpetrators? Should they not, in discharge of their duty,

of its old political associates—his attempts to divide and distract the republican party—his northern confidence—his hostility to the southern states—his recent assumed opposition—and his utter want of temper and respectful deference to the wishes and advice of others, that all parties are united against him. Gen Jackson, indeed, may be considered as friendly disposed, but he cannot influence a vote, if that vote is to be changed in favor of Mrs. Adams. Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford are opposed to him, and all their friends. In the legislature of his state, which meets on Tuesday next, it will be found, that the friends of Mr. Adams will make no sacrifice for him. He has some honorable intelligent men in his favor, who, upon ascertaining the impossibility of giving him the electoral vote, will go with the state in sustaining the regular nomination for President—or, in other words, will vote for the democratic candidate, William A. Crawford.

Of late, the hawk has been baited with the view of exciting the support of Mr. Clinton's friends. If principle did not prevent this, interest would; for Mr. Clinton cannot be made to see the policy of elevating a northern man, and one of the Adams family. He considers himself the only northern man who has claims to the office. In this state, therefore, all parties will unite against Mr. Adams. In New Jersey a shameful piece of inconsistency is played off by the friends of Mr. Adams. They all agreed upon a convention to nominate electors; and after it was called, and composed of the most distinguished men in the state, the decision is opposed, because the ticket agreed upon is hostile to Mr. Adams. Whatever may be said by a few presses in that state, we think that every honorable man in New Jersey should resist the ticket thus spurnously got up, in opposition to the regular convention—it is preposterous system, principles and old customs, to gratify a solitary individual.

In Maryland, Crawford & Jackson will have the vote. In South Carolina, Jackson will be supported. Hence, it follows, that the strength and hopes of Mr. Adams, are confined to the eastern states; and even there, such is the opposition, that with all their local attachments, the prospects of Mr. Adams are greatly shaken.

It is glorious to see the efforts of the old democrats in Connecticut, to save the state from the misrule of Adams; nor are the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine less ardent in the good work. Let these states, however, go as they will, there is no hope of electing him; and the choice lay at present between Crawford and Jackson—a choice which leaves no doubt of Crawford's election.

National Advocate.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

The *Philadelphia Courier* from Liverpool, is 34 days, has arrived at Philadelphia, bringing London dates to the 18th ult. A telegraph-

men, cavalry and infantry, and four pieces of cannon, but he was also beaten, and he lost more than two hundred men with his cannon, and was obliged to retire to Salonia. The 3d of August, the Turks returned to attack the Greeks; but were again repulsed. After this combat, the Greeks embarked and went to Salonia, which is still nearer Salonia, where they were again attacked by the Turks on the 3d and 4th August, but these latter were once more repulsed. The Greeks then left Salonia, and landed at Catterio; but the result of their movements is not known, as the vessel sailed before any thing further had taken place."

The said letter from Leghorn confirms all that has been stated concerning the recapture of Ipsara. I further add, that the papers of Milledgeville, which have reached Leghorn, relate that 3000 Greeks, under the command of Constantine Botasaris, brother to the hero, Maro Botasaris, who lost his life at Carpenza, like a second Leonidas, descended at the Missi-an Gulf. Another body of 3000 Greeks landed at Catterio, and another, also of 3000, at Patras, under the command of different generals, to besiege that fortress. As soon as the Greek government had heard that the Egyptian fleet had quitted Alexandria; they sent part of its fleet to attack it, and to wait in its motions, and very favorable results were expected, since the troops who composed that expedition are an amalgam of Arabs, Negroes, and Albanians.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Milledgeville, Nov 4, 1824.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In the Hall of the House of Representatives, Tuesday Evening, 7 o'clock, P. M. November 2, 1824.

Agreeably to previous notice, the members of the Legislature friendly to the election of William H. Crawford as President of the U. States, and some distinguished Republicans as Vice President, assembled; and the meeting being organized, by calling the Hon. Thomas Stokes, Senator from the county of Greene, to the Chair, and appointing Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq. from the county of Oglethorpe, together with Wm. C. Dawson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, their Secretaries. Whereupon, a motion of Mr. John Abernethy, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the members of both branches of the General Assembly, were called, and it appeared that the following members answered to their names, viz.

From Senate—Messrs. Powell, Penick, Ewals, Whitehead, Hardee, Davis, Cook, Crawford, Brown, & Deane. Lumpkin, Allen, Powers, Little, Maughan, Stokes, Stocks, Bowie, of Hancock, Montgomery, Gamble, Blackshear, Baker, Jones, Givens, Eigner, McCallum, Gilman, Clayton, Holt, Gibson, Miller, McKenney, Gilmer, Wimberly, L. Hart, Penning, Sheffield, and Beall—37.

and they select for a stretch list nine persons, having disregarded the several Judicial Circuits and reports to the next meeting; and which report which so made, shall be subject to revision and amendment.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING 7 o'clock, November 3, 1824.

The members present at the last meeting, with the addition of Messrs. Lane, Clayton, and Munroe, who appeared by proxy, assembled in the Representative Hall, and proceeded to the consideration of the object of the meeting. Mr. Gilmer then from the committee appointed by the meeting last evening, presented the following Report, which was read and unanimously agreed to by the meeting, to wit.

The Committee who were appointed by the members of the Legislature friendly to the election of William H. Crawford to the Presidency of the United States, to select nine persons for Electors, and report their names to the meeting to be held this evening, respectfully report the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to support the following persons for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

- JOHN HUTCHESON, of Baldwin.
- JOHN MCINTOSH, of McIntosh.
- JOHN FLOYD, of Camden.
- THOMAS CUMMING, of Richmond.
- WILLIAM BRIDGELL, of Hancock.
- WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Jackson.
- MARRIS J. URDAN, of Jones.
- ELIAS BEALL, of Monroe.
- JOHN HARDIN, of Twiggs.

Agreed nem con.

THOMAS STOCKS, Chairman.

JOSEPH H. LUMPKIN, Sec'y.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Thursday, Nov. 4.

This day, at 11 o'clock A. M. pursuant to a resolution previously adopted, both branches of the Legislature convened in the Representative Hall, and proceeded to the election of nine Electors for President and Vice President. The following was ascertained to be the result:

For W. H. Crawford, President; and some approved Democrat, Vice President.

- Elias Beall, of Monroe county, 121
- Thomas Cumming, Richmond, 121
- John Floyd, of Camden, 121
- John Hardin, Twiggs, 121
- Warren Jordan, Jones, 121
- William Matthews, Jackson, 121
- John McIntosh, McIntosh, 121
- John Rutledge, Baldwin, 121
- William Terrell, Hancock, 120

For Andrew Jackson, President; and John C. Calhoun, Vice President.

- John Cunningham, of Elbert, 43
- John Cleveland, Franklin, 44
- Arthur Fort, Twiggs, 44
- Zachariah Lamar, Baldwin, 44
- John Leigh, Columbia, 44
- William Lumpkin, Morgan, 44
- John Stewart, Oglethorpe, 44
- James P. Todd, Lincoln, 42
- William T. Phipps, Wilkes, 43

John M. Berrien, Esq. was elected without opposition, a senator in Congress in place of Mr. Elliott, who declined a re-election. Tho-

the apportionment of representatives according to the census taken this year, will draw the attention of the Legislature. It is probable that an alteration of the constitution will be proposed touching the composition of the legislative branch of the government. The Legislature is now composed of 170 members—the next will be composed of nearly 300 members—and if new members are elected from the 28 now organized, and from those to be obtained from the Indians, the number of members will still be larger, and keep increasing as the population and numbers increase. The Congress of the U. S. is composed of 261 members—a number sufficiently large for the purposes of legislation. The Legislature of the state should not be composed of more than 150 members. By reducing the number of senators and representatives, it will save a great expense to the state, and more business will be done and dispatch in legislation.

It is by no means from Milledgeville, we have been informed that he bill, passed the first time at the last session of the Legislature, giving the election of governor to the people, by general ticket, had again passed the Senate by a constitutional majority, 47 to 9. The bill is for the purpose of giving the people a vote in the election of governor for the future will be elected by the people instead of the Legislature. A bill has been introduced in the house providing for the choice of electors of President & Vice President of the U. S. by the people. We have not been apprised of the details of the bill. It will on all probability give rise to an interesting debate. Shall the election be by general ticket or by districts? As our representatives to Congress are elected by general ticket, the electors for President ought to be chosen in the same manner unless the state should be divided into congressional districts for the choice of representatives. Yet, in this case, two electors would have to be chosen at large to make up the number in which the state is entitled. The state might be divided into nine electoral districts. The general ticket system is the best; it is more democratic, and less liable to the influence of ambition and designing men. But it has also been introduced in the house, regarding the time allowed for taking out process, and for giving indulgence to the purchasers of land tracts.

The Governor has issued a proclamation directing an election to be held on the 15th of December next, for a representative in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Thomas W. Cobb Esq. to the Senate of the United States. Richard H. Wilde, Esq. of Richmond, is a candidate for this vacancy in the House of the U. States.

By the report of the State Treasurer to the Legislature, it appears there is in the treasury on the 31st of October, 1824, a balance of \$598,000.

UNION—UNION—UNION.

Since the happy termination of the late war with England, the republican party has materially suffered by the apathy and treachery of some of its most distinguished members, and by the admission into it of men of doubtful principles. The injury sustained can be repaired; but it will require great exertions, and the election of the democratic candidate to the presidency, to place the party on its former footing.

Before the late war the republican party was all-powerful; it pervaded the minds of all its followers; factions were crushed as they arose—principles alone directed measures and guided the actions of the members of that party. The result was the triumph of the political arms raised by the federalists and laughed at their vain efforts to shake its standing on the popular result of the election. Times have changed. The original policy and principles of the party have been abandoned; and one instead of being one, and as it was fondly hoped it would remain, an indivisible body, it is composed of heterogeneous parts, the interests and views of which are diametrically opposed to each other. A democratic party has taken place—petty factions have sprung up which, separately, have no power or influence, and which can be easily annihilated one after the other by the more compact body of federalism and ultra union. This annihilation of the republican party is a fact distant if by republicans, once more united, do not work together, and erect an iron wall against the assaults of their enemies. I almost every state of the Union the republicans are divided—the breach between them has been widened by the deep inter-est taken in the approaching presidential election, which puts off a general reconciliation to a more distant period.

The distraction of the republican party is occasioned by the factious which have sprung up lately in the U. S. and at the head of which ambitious and aspiring individuals have

subjected to the will of the party publicly expressed and well ascertained. None but upright and tried democrats should be allowed to officiate, and none admitted into the confidence of the party, who has not served an apprenticeship in democratic principles. By union and organization, the party will maintain its ascendancy.—By disunion and by members of the party intruding for offices, the party will lose, as in other states, its power, and influence among the people. We cannot afford to have offices and salaries; we cannot afford to have representatives, governors, judges, &c. consequently to be used among ourselves to confer those desirable things on the most worthy of the party. We repeat it again, with union and organization we stand, for then every member will know how to act, he will submit cheerfully to the voice of the majority, while, if there is no organization, he will certainly be opposed to the dictates of such members of the party who would arrogate to themselves the power of governing the whole body of republicans. In such a state of things, disunion must necessarily prevail, and then annihilation must follow.

DIED at Lexington Ga on Friday night the 26th ult. Mrs. Maria Bagan aged 33 years 5 months and 10 days. She has left a numerous circle of relatives to lament her loss. Her late husband her husband, children, brothers and sisters, mourn, but not like those who have no hope. The religion of Christ Jesus which she professed and practiced supported her in death, and console them with a cheerful hope after her passage in the diadem of Christ. Her late husband being in peace of the Lord H. Hallett, Hallett, Hallett, Hallett. [Communicated]

LAW.

THE subscriber tenders his professional services to the public and begs leave to inform them, that he may at all times be found at the Office of Messrs. Davis & Berrien, situated in Hunter's buildings on the Bay. JOSEPH VALENCE BAYAN. Savannah, Oct. 26, 1824. 46 31

NOTICE.

Mount Vernon, in Oglethorpe county, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, the following property, viz.

The Mount Vernon tract of land, situated on Long creek, 18 miles above Washington, and 8 miles below Lexington, on the road leading from Washington to Carrolsville, containing 1400 acres, more or less, on which there is a new grist mill, finished in the best manner, a new gin house, with a cotton gin to go by water, a comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; the greater part of the land is of very good quality, and about 400 of it cleared. The mill is on a never failing stream, and in a good neighborhood for custom.—Also, 25 likely negroes, 1600 bushels of corn, fodder, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, plantation tools, &c.

A credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on the land, and 12 months credit on all the other property.—notes with approved security will be required.

Oct. 28, 1824. 45 51

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHERAS John W. Kingston and William Lucks, apply to me for letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Jane Lucks, deceased.

They are therefore to cite, summon, and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause (if any they have) why said letters of administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and office, this 2d day of November, 1824.

JOHN DYSON c c o.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Interior Court of Lincoln county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Francis Strother, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one tract of land lying in said county: for the benefit of the heirs.

Allen Holliday, adm'r,
Nov. 12, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Interior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the remainder of the real estate of Wiley Pope, deceased, consisting of two fractional tracts of land lying in Morgan county: for the benefit of the heirs. LEMUEL WOOTTEN, Executor.

Nov. 12, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be to the Honorable the Interior Court of Wilkes county, while sitting for Ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of Joel Chivers, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

James Chivers, guardian,
Nov. 9, 1824.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Interior 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'r with the will annexed,
March 3, 1825. mpm

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
Administrator.
July 20, 1824. mpm

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 belonging to Mount M. Mercer, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

U. H. MON MURCER, 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 purpose, for leave to sell the real estate of Wm. Woods, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph V. Harris, adm'r,
July 20, 1824. mpm

From the Pensacola Gazette.

Sketches of West Florida.

NO. 1.

West Florida is divided into three counties. Escambia, Jackson and Gadsden.

Escambia County extends from Perdido Bay, the western boundary of the Territory, to Choctawhatchee River, a distance from east to west of one hundred and fifteen miles; and from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to the State of Alabama on the north, a distance of thirty to forty miles.

The island of St. Rosa extends about fifty miles, along the South-east coast, commencing opposite the old Fort of San Carlos de Barrancas, and extending to the Pass a l'Estate. This island is very barren, about half a mile wide, and uninhabited. The first settlement in Florida is said to have been made on the north shore, about two miles from the west end of the island, where the ruins of old Fort Montegorda are still conspicuous. It was built of a coarse hard sand-stone of a dark brown color, the same stone is seen far in the interior of the country, but none in the vicinity of St. Rosa. The white sands of the island are blown into fearful hills and appear exactly like the snow drifts of the Northern States. Small hammocks of live oak and pine wholly enveloped with vines, afford shelter to summer vs. herds of deer, while the ponds of fresh water, in winter, attract vast flocks of water fowl. The sea of the south shore is tremendous in stormy weather; several vessels have been wrecked on its shoals.

The Bay of Pensacola opens between the west end of St. Rosa and the Barrancas, and is the most beautiful harbor on the Gulf of Mexico; its entrance is narrow and crooked, has from 21 to 23 feet of water on the bar, it very soon expands to seven miles in width, when it is divided from St. Rosa, solid by a narrow peninsula 20 miles in length, and from one to four miles wide; running nearly east and west, and is connected with the main land at the west end of Choctawhatchee Bay.

St. Rosa's sound is a charming sheet of water, more than thirty miles in length, and from half a mile to two miles and a half wide. It affords navigation for vessels drawing six feet water, and opens into the Choctawhatchee Bay, and thence to the Gulf, through the Pass a l'Estate. On its north shore the Peninsula affords several pleasant hammocks calculated for convenient country seats, on a most healthy coast.

Grady Point on the South side of the Peninsula, and Navy Cove on the North, opposite the city of Pensacola, afford harbors of perfect safety, with depth of water sufficient for very large frigates, to lay close to the shore; they also afford very convenient watering places. At this point, the great road is just commenced, under the direction of Capt. Burch, which passing Tal Jassus, (the seat of government)

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One tract of land containing fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Thomas Pollard, James Fenly and others, in the occupancy of Milton Paxton, and levied on as his property by a constable to satisfy sundry fi fa's from a justice's court, in favor of Thomas Daniel vs. Milton Paxton, together with sundry others vs. said Paxton.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Nancy and her five children, Harriett, Emily, Emanuel, Francis, and Milly; levied on as the property of Robert Dawson to satisfy an execution in the name of Levi H. Echols vs. Robert Dawson; property pointed out by T. W. Cobb who has the control of said execution.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Ann; levied on as the property of John Laws by a constable to satisfy an execution in the name of Irvin & Davis, vs. Jane Laws and William Robinson, together with sundry other fi fa's vs. said Jane Laws; property pointed out by the security, W. Robinson.

ALSO,

The 11th part of Thompson Watkins's crop of corn and cotton, consisting of about 190 acres of cotton and 170 acres of corn; levied on as the property of William B. Upshaw to satisfy a distributive share of an execution in the name of John C. Webb against Burwell Webb, and Joseph Smith and William B. Upshaw, securities on the appeal, and one other fi fa in the name of Thomas Oliver vs. said Upshaw; property pointed out by John McGehee.

ALSO,

Two negroes: a man named Lewis and a girl named Violet; levied on as the property of G. Gilbert to satisfy an execution in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, Executors of Felix H. Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H. Gilbert vs. G. Gilbert; property pointed out by David P. Hillhouse.

ALSO,

One black horse; levied on as the property of Jesse Moore to satisfy an execution in the name of W. G. Gilbert, executor, &c. against Jesse Moore; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, well improved, with a good gin house, crib, and stables, adjoining Mrs. Miffy Wingfield and others, unoccupied; levied on (and sold subject to the right of dower,) as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy the costs of three fi fa's.

ALSO,

(Postponed from last sale day.)

One house and lot in the village of Malloryville, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wootton, Esq. known as the Planters' Hotel; levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in favor of John Woolbright against said

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

Eight negroes, viz. Davy, Bob, Exaline, Docia and her four children, Eliza, Emmy, Helen, and the other an infant, 1 mahogany side board, 1 lot out glass, 1 mahogany secretary and book case, 1 walnut secretary and book case, 2 pine folding tables, 1 feather bed, one half of a crop of cotton of about 25 acres, 25 barrels of corn, more or less, a small quantity of fodder, 1 small lot of books, and 1 sorrel horse; levied on as the property of Allen P. Rice to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilson Hopkins, and others.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 8 acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky Fork of Fishing creek, adjoining B. 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 favour of David Danner; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One bay horse; levied on as the property of Guinham L. Rakestraw to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Rakestraw and John Rupert; property pointed out by Stephen Harnesberger.

John Burks, D. S.
Nov. 5, 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, Pindlin 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.

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

Six negroes: Ailsey, Clary, Lizzzy, 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 Ramey, vs. Johnson Wellborn deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff, and by his direction, left in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Wellborn.

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

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

Five hundred pounds seed cotton, more or less, seven head of hogs, one sow and pig, one loom, one large pot, one oven and lid, two pine tables, one cedar pail, one feather bed, and one man's saddle; levied on as the property of William

ON the 1st Tuesday in Dec. next, will be sold at Elbert Court house, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Joshua Carpenter and others, two hundred acres ditto, more or less, adjoining Lewis Stowers and others, thirty acres ditto, more or less, adjoining Richard Tyner and others, all on the waters of Coldwater creek, one hundred and seventy acres ditto, adjoining William S. Harbord and others, on the waters of the Beaverdam creek; one yoke of oxen and one cart, one crib of corn, supposed to be twenty-five barrels, and two stacks of oats; all levied on as the property of James Rucker, to satisfy sundry fi fa's, said Rucker; the property pointed out by Isiah Teasley one of the plaintiffs.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.
October 29, 1824.

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

Three negroes, viz. Nat a man, and Milley a woman, and her child Isaac; levied on as the property of Sarah Tait, Administratrix of John Tait, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions vs. said Tait.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.
Nov. 3, 1824.

Administrators' Sales.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon. the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincoln Court house, 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 Lloyd'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.

Etheldred Ross, adm'r.
Sept. 25, 1824.

WILL be sold on Friday the 9th day of December next, at the late residence of Mrs. Chloe Dodson, deceased, all the

Personal Property,

(Except the Negroes,) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, several valuable head of horses and mules, cows, sheep, and hogs, about two hundred barrels of corn, fodder and oats, and about forty thousand pounds of seed cotton. A credit will be given for all sum over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1825, except the cotton, for which a credit only will be given until the first of March, 1825. The purchasers giving bond with approved security.

On the same day the plantation will be rented for the ensuing year, on application at the late residence of

Bank State of Georgia.

Shawmut 19th Oct 1824.

THE Board of Directors having declared a dividend of two dollars per share, or two per cent for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, the same will be paid to the respective stockholders thereof, or to their order, on and after Thursday the 21st instant.

By order of the Board,

A. Potter, Cashier.
Oct. 20, 1824. 44—3c

HE Gentleman who borrowed \$25 in Washington, of Mr. Simons, just before July court, 1822, (for which no note was given) will be good enough to call and settle with William Grant, Washington. The payment will rest entirely with the Gentleman's honor; at the circumstance of such a loan is only recollected, there being no entry made, and the person's name forgotten.

The Executors
Of J. Simons, deceased.
October 30, 1824. 44—3c
It is published last week the sum allotted to was \$175, but the sum is only \$75, as it now appears in the advertisement.

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 he public. Their Warehouse 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 of merchandise consigned 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 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, being lot in 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 23, 1824. mdm

NINE months after date application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting

are blown into famelike drifts and appear exactly like the snow drifts of the Northern States. Small hammocks of live oak and pine wholly enveloped with vines, afford shelter to numerous herds of deer, while the ponds of fresh water, in winter, attract vast flocks of water fowl. The sand of the south shore is treacherous in stormy weather; several vessels have been wrecked on its shoals.

The Bay of Pensacola opens between the west end of St. Rosa and the Harpazeas, and is the most beautiful harbor on the Gulf of Mexico; its entrance is narrow and crooked, has from 21 to 25 feet of water on the bar, it very soon expands to seven miles in width, when it is divided from St. Rosa sound by a narrow peninsula 20 miles in length, and from one to four miles wide; running nearly east and west, and is connected with the main land at the west end of Choctawhatchee Bay.

St. Rosa's sound is a charming sheet of water, more than thirty miles in length, and from half a mile to two miles and a half wide. It affords navigation for vessels drawing six feet water, and opens into the Choctawhatchee Bay, and thence to the Gulf, through the Pass à l'Étoile. On its north shore the Peninsula affords several pleasant hammocks calculated for convenient country seats, on a most healthy coast.

Grass Point on the South side of the Peninsula, and Navy Cove on the North, opposite the city of Pensacola, afford harbors of perfect safety, with depth of water sufficient for very large frigates, to lay close to the shore; they also afford very convenient watering places. At this point, the great road is just commenced, under the direction of Capt. Burch, which passing Talahassee (the seat of government) is to extend to St. Augustine. This bond of Union which is destined to consolidate the distant interests of the Territory of Florida, owes its birth to the exertions of our delegate, General Call, and to the munificence of the 18th Congress. It is to be completely made, bridged and edgewayed twenty-five feet wide, when finished, which it is expected will be in the course of the next year; it will be the greatest acquisition the Territory ever obtained; without it East and West Florida could scarcely exist under the same government.

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 rides 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.

40-45

said Jane Laws, property pointed out by Stephen Harnesberger.

ALSO.

The 11th part of Thompson Watkins's crop of corn and cotton, consisting of about 100 acres of cotton and 170 acres of corn; levied on as the property of William B. Uphaw to satisfy a distributive share of an execution in the name of John C. Webb against Burwell Webb, and Joseph Smith and William B. Uphaw, securities on the appeal, and one other fifa in the name of Thomas Oliver vs. said Uphaw, property pointed out by John McGeehe.

ALSO.

Two negroes: a man named Lewis and a girl named Violet; levied on as the property of G. Gilbert to satisfy an execution in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, Executors of Felix H. Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H. Gilbert vs. G. Gilbert; property pointed out by David P. Hillhouse.

ALSO.

One black horse; levied on as the property of Jesse Moore to satisfy an execution in the name of Wm. G. Gilbert, survivor, &c. against Jesse Moore; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO.

One house and lot in the town of Washington, well improved, with a good gin house, crib, and stables, adjoining Mrs. Miss Wingfield and others, unoccupied; levied on (and sold subject to the right of dover) as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy the costs of three fifas.

ALSO.

(Postponed from last sale day.)

One house and lot in the village of Mullorville, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wootton, Esq. known as the Planters' Hotel; levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in favor of John Woolbright against said Scott; property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing 387 acres, more or less, in the occupancy of Simeon Echols, lying on the waters of Dry Fork of Long Creek, adjoining John Harper, Matthew Fayer and others, and about 200 barrels of corn, and a quantity of most excellent homespun cloth, say 12 or 1500 yards; levied on as the property to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low & Co. against Josephus D. Echols and Simeon Echols, together with sundry other fifas against said Simeon Echols.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.

Nov. 4, 1824.

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

Three negroes, viz: Titus a fellow, Sarah a woman, and Nelson a boy; levied on as the property of James Olive, to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William U. Bowen, property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.

October 22, 1824.

John Rupert; property pointed out by Stephen Harnesberger.

John Burks, D. S.

Nov. 5, 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, Phyllis 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.

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

Six negroes: Ailsey, Clary, Lizzzy, Gracy, Lewis and Daphnia; 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, and by his direction: left in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

October 30, 1824.

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

Five hundred pounds seed cotton more or less, seven head of hogs, one sow and pigs, one loom, one large pot, one oven and lid, two pine tables, one cedar pail, one feather bed, and one man's saddle; levied on as the property of William Nelms, to satisfy a fifa in the name of William Teasley, indorsee, vs. William Nelms, Jonathan Nelms, & Hardie Blackwell.

ALSO.

Part of twenty-five barrels of corn, more or less; levied on as the property of Jonathan Nelms, to satisfy a fifa in the name of William Teasley, indorsee, vs. William Nelms, Jonathan Nelms, and Hardie Blackwell.

ALSO.

One sorrel horse; levied on as the property of David Moore to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Oliver, vs. David Moore and Austin Webb, sr.

ALSO.

Part of twelve barrels of corn, twenty bushels of rough rice, and one sorrel mare about 12 years old; levied on as the property of Hardie Blackwell, to satisfy a fifa in the name of William Teasley, indorsee, vs. William Nelms, Jonathan Nelms, and Hardie Blackwell.

Lindsey Oglesby, D. S. E. C.

Nov. 1, 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED, And for sale at this office.

dry exertions vs. said Tait.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C. Nov. 3, 1824.

Administrators' Sales.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincoln, 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 Lloyd'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.

WILL be sold on Friday the 9th day of December next, at the late residence of Mrs. Chloe Dodson, deceased, all the

Personal Property,

(Except the Negroes.)

consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, several valuable head of horses and mules, cows, sheep, and hogs, about two hundred barrels of corn, fodder and oats, and about forty thousand pounds of seed cotton. A credit will be given for all sum over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1825, except the cotton, for which a credit only will be given until the first of March, 1825. The purchasers giving bond with approved security.

On the same day the plantation will be rented for the ensuing year, possession given on the 1st of January.

Charles Dodson,

Adm'r with the will annexed. Oct. 26, 1824. 44—cow3t

ON the 17th of December next will be sold at the late residence of Richard Tyner, deceased, late of Elbert county, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, corn, cotton, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Bailey,

Isham Teasley,

Executors

Nov. 1, 1824.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Tyner, senior, late of Elbert county, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and those to whom the estate is indebted, are requested to render their accounts and evidence of debt according to law.

William Bailey,

Isham Teasley,

Executors.

Nov. 4, 1824.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warehouse.

And Commission Business.

REPECTFULLY solicit the patronage of their friends and he 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 of 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 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 23, 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'r.

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 the real estate of Augustin Cooper, deceased; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Joseph W. Cooper, adm'r

April 1, 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. m9t

The Washington News.

[V. 11.]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1824.

[No. 47.]

From the National Advertiser

European News.

It is scarcely worth while to occupy our columns with the empty ceremonies and loyal appointments of the new King of France. The old system continues. I need it must be admitted, that, excepting the censorship of the press, and a few legal disabilities, affairs progress very quietly and satisfactorily in France. For some time to come, the papers will be occupied with ceremonies of investiture, coronations and funeral services.

GREECE.

We revert to the affairs of Greece as of the first importance to the cause of freedom and humanity. By the latest accounts, they have still been victorious. Intelligence to the 1st of September had been received from the Moros. A furious battle had been fought at Samos, in which the Greeks were conquerors—the Turkish fleet, commanded by Vassio, and a strong squadron, the Turkish fleet, consisting of one line of battle ship, 3 frigates, and 30 gunboats, which were either were led, or destroyed by the Greek fire ships. All the Turks who were landed, were put to the sword. A conspiracy had been discovered, organized by certain foreigners who are at Calamata, wasing the Egyptian squadron, the garrison of Divanahaz, in consequence, been reinforced, and posted a established a barrier to all the villages at the first signal of danger from the Turks. An attempt was made to recapture Athens, but the Aropolis was so strongly guarded, that the Turks withdrew.

The Egyptian expedition of Greece was at Alexandria on the 17th July, and consisted of 15,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry. The Greeks were preparing to repel the attacks anticipated. Another attempt to force the passage of Thermopylae has been frustrated.—The ravages of the plague having extended themselves rapidly in Macedonia and Valachia, the most rigorous measures of precaution have been adopted in the frontier provinces of Russia. The cordons formed by the Russian army of the south, along the frontiers, has been considerably reinforced, and merchandise is no longer allowed to pass. Travellers are subjected to a most rigorous quarantine.

The sultan has declared Omar Veli, Pacha of Joannina, a rebel; this will assist the Greeks, as the pacha was a powerful enemy of theirs.

The government of Greece has offered a fleet to Samos, to prevent, if possible, the Turks from landing. A fleet of 100 vessels is gone to

the administrator of war, and those associated with him, are still closely connected. King Ferdinand continued at St. I. Ferdinand continued with the gait, besides, the cold has an unpleasant effect on the infant Donna Maria Francisca, that this alone is sufficient to make the Royal Family change their residence. The king did business with the minister of grace and justice, and he made some modifications in the order of the order of St. Ferdinand in favor of some dignitaries.

The Duke de Villa Hermosa, ambassador at Lisbon, has been appointed grand-croix. His majesty at the same time, signed the papers for sending to St. I. America two frigates with a regiment of foot soldiers on board, which has been recently formed in that city, under the name of the Union regiment. This news comes from persons on the Gracia, but we have good reason to believe the news is premature. His majesty has also made some promotions in the order of St. Ferdinand, in favor of the French Generals Digeon and Lafont. The Duke de Villa Hermosa, appointed grand-croix, was Col. Astorg, also a Frenchman, has been created a knight companion of this order of the third class.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor is becoming exceedingly pious. He has returned thanks to the Metropolitan for offering his prayers in favor of the Military Colonies of Novogorod. A manifest has been issued for raising new recruits—without a very fine hundred. The Emperor congratulates his subjects upon the prospect of continued peace.

The vice admiral Cron, who set sail at the end of June, for the Pacific Sea, in order to visit the shores of Iceland, has returned.

The new ship of war, named after the grand duress Helenus, has been ready for some time to sail from Constantinople, on a voyage round the world. Lieut. Tschistakow, who commands it, has already made one voyage of this kind.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Saddle, the enterprising accountant, is killed. "The poor fellow goes often to the well and is broke at last." This was his 27th excursion; he had ascended from Bolton, and in the descent, had been thrown from the edge by coming in contact with a chimney, and fell to the ground from a considerable height, after hanging some time by a rope.

Mrs. Owen, of Newark, is about to sail for the U. States, to purchase the Harmony estate on the Wash.

Mr. Ganning, was in Ireland, feasting, toasting, and making him self popular with the good people of that country.

The silk trade was in a flourishing condition in England.

Three hundred thousand pounds sterling, in silver bars, had arrived

him to our government. On board the frigate United States, every one was well.

The Congress brig, Captain Young, was lost in the harbor of Huachuco, on the 1st August, whilst her commander had gone to the bearer of despatches to Bolivar.

From Curacaoa.

Accounts from Curacaoa of the 17th and 30th September, positively assert that a great battle had been fought in Peru, in which the Spanish army had been completely defeated; and that Bolivar lost 6000 men in the action. As this intelligence was received at Curacaoa, from Bogota, from Quito, and from Guayaquil, it seems to be entitled to credit, the more especially as reports to the same effect have also reached us from Carthagena. The circumstances of Bolivar having lost so much men, shows that the statement must refer to a period subsequent to the affair in which Canterac's cavalry was cut to pieces. It is not improbable that he succeeded in rallying his flying infantry, and that a general engagement took place at Callao, as well as Lima, to which I have alluded again in the hands of the patriots.

A number of merchant vessels were procured, and other articles from the United States and from Liverpool, had arrived at Maracaibo, and others were daily looked for from England with emigrants to alleviate the evil. The greatest consternation prevailed in Peru among the royalists, in consequence of the advance of Bolivar.

TRANSLATED BY ELIZABETH A. MERRILL

CANTLEY F. B. S. A. Y. 1824.

Sunday, 14th July 9.

On the 30th of his Excellency the Supreme Director entertained, with a splendid banquet, his Excellency the Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America. Mr. Hemar Allen. It was attended by the gentlemen composing the diplomatic corps, and the principal authorities, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, and a number of illustrious inhabitants of this capital, who were invited, making in all 60 persons. It is grateful for us to announce the hilarity, the mutual and inexpressible satisfaction that prevailed in this august entertainment. His Excellency particularly manifested, more than ever, that amiability and suavity that characterize him, and which make him so estimable to all those who have the felicity to be acquainted and associate with him. During the dinner, which commenced at 5 and ended at 8 in the evening, the following among other toasts were given: By the Supreme Director.—James Monroe, President of the United States; Imitator of the virtues of the great men.

Sessions for this county, yesterday sentenced a woman to be ducked by immersion as a common scold, on Wednesday next. A stool must be constructed for the purpose, according to the descriptions given in the English law books. Blackstone says of it—"a certain engine of correction called the trebuchet, a castigatory or cuckoo stool; which in the Saxon language signifies the scolding stool; though now it is frequently corrupted into ducking stool, because the residue of the judgment for a common scold is that when she is placed therein, she shall be plunged into the water for her punishment."

Dictionary of the Law. The new edition of the punishment, the law disused the editor remembers to have seen the remains of one (the ducking machine) on the estate of a relation of his in Warwickshire, consisting of a large beam moving on a fulcrum and extending to the centre of a large pond on which end the stool used to be placed.

It is thus intimated that the law on the subject had become obsolete in England in the year 1772. We are sorry to see it revived in the U. States, and doubt whether it be not repugnant to that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that "no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted." The records of criminal jurisprudence in Philadelphia may show that prosecutions for the offence in question have been sustained; but the courts have the power to alter a punishment so laborious in itself and so incompatible with the manners of the times. It may collect a narrow margin; it involves too harsh a treatment; and it is insufficient as a remedy.

Amended in the sentence of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Nancy Jones. 1824. A woman was charged with being a common scold.

October 11th, 1824—Verdict, Guilty.

October 29th, 1824.—The prisoner sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called a Cuckoo stool, on Wednesday next, the third day of November ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning—and being so placed therein, to be plunged into the water—that she pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

From the Freeman's Journal.

A correspondent wishes to know what ought to be done with mad scolds if the female must be ducked. The lords of the creation are as obnoxious to the epithet as the other sex. To scold is defined "to quarrel clamorously and rudely," and this is done every day by them in

line of battle ship, 3 frigates, and 60 gunboats, which were either wrecked, or destroyed by the Greek fire ships. All the Turks who were landed, were put to the sword. A conspiracy had been discovered, organized by certain foreigners who were at Calamata, waiting the Egyptian quidnunc. The garrison of Davaria has, in consequence, been reinforced, and posts are established to set fire to all the villages at the first signal of danger from the Turks. An attempt was made to recapture Athens, but the Acropolis was so strongly guarded, that the Turks withdrew.

The Egyptian expedition of Greece was at Alexandria on the 27th July, and consisted of 25,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry. The Greeks were preparing to repel the attacks anticipated. Another attempt to force the passage of Thermopylae has been frustrated. The ravages of the plague having extended themselves rapidly in Macedonia and Malachia, the most rigorous measures of precaution have been adopted in the frontier provinces of Russia. The cordons formed by the Russian army at the south, along the frontiers, has been considerably reinforced, and merchandise is no longer allowed to pass. Travellers are subjected to a most rigorous quarantine.

The Sultan has declared Omar Vehed, Pacha of Joannina, a rebel; this will assist the Greeks, as the pacha was a powerful enemy of theirs.

The government of Greece has offered a fleet to Samoa, to prevent, if possible, the Turks from landing. A fleet of 100 vessels is going to meet the Egyptians, and 30 are on a cruise. The families of Hydra and Spezzia have retired to the strong places of the Peninsula. About 2,000 men of the Turkish army, which is forming at Larissa, die every day of the plague.

Some changes are taking place in the Turkish cabinet. The Greek government had desired to send a fleet to their aid. In the same paper we find an extract of a letter from Napoli di Romania, dated August 1, in which it is stated that the provisional government of Greece has been recognized by the whole Greek nation, that a hundred sail of ships had been decreed to encounter the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt; that the families of Hydra and Spezzia, apprehensive of a visit from the Turks, had been transported to the Morea as an asylum; & that about 4,000 men were about to sail from Continental Greece to assist the gallant and devoted defenders of those islands in resisting the anticipated invasion.

SPAIN.

Nothing of interest has been received from Spain. The late attempt at Tarifa has discouraged the constitutionalists; and it is ascertained that the new king of France is favorable to the continuance of the war, of absolute or occupation, in that country. Santa Cruz,

has been created a knight companion of this order of the third class.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor is becoming exceedingly pious. He has returned thanks to the Metropolitan for offering his prayers in favor of the Military Calicles of Novogorod. A manifesto has been issued for raising new recruits — without of a very fine hundred. The Emperor congratulates his subjects upon the prospect of continued peace.

The vice-admiral Cron, who set sail at the end of June, for the Pacific Sea, in order to visit the shores of Iceland, has returned.

The new ship of war, named after the great duces Heleon, has been ready for some time to sail from the Baltic. The world's eye is turned to the world. The new ship of war, named after the great duces Heleon, has been ready for some time to sail from the Baltic. The world's eye is turned to the world.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Saddle, the enterprising agent, is killed. "The pulber goes often to the well and broke a jaw." This was his 27th excursion, he had ascended from Bolton, and in the descent, had been thrown from the car by coming in contact with a chimney, and fell to the ground from a considerable height, after hanging some time by a rope.

Mr. Owen, of Lancashire, is about to sail for the U. States, to purchase the Harney estate on the Warburton.

Mr. Canning, was in Ireland, feasting, toasting, and making himself popular with the good people of that country.

The silk trade was in a flourishing condition in England.

Three hundred thousand pounds sterling, in silver bars, had arrived from South America, in London.

The venerable Moses Cartwright, Cobbet, and Hunt's great friend, is dead. The Radicals in England, are very peaceable.

From Peru

Philadelphia, November 3.

Lieutenant Hunter of the frigate United States, Captain Hull, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in the schooner Utility, from Chagres, which vessel he brought home, the captain, mate, and one seaman having died at Chagres. Lieutenant Hunter brings the official account, printed at Truxillo on the 17th August, of Bolivar's victory over the cavalry of Cantero. The Lieutenant was himself at Truxillo after this event. On the 15th August, there was a public rejoicing for its splendid dinner and ball were given by the Prefect of the place, and the heads of our government feasted on the occasion. Judge Peavost acted as Vice President at the dinner.

Lieutenant Hunter considers the Patriot cause as almost certain of entire success. Bolivar was extremely popular. Capt. Hull was in sail on a cruise from Callao the day after the departure of the Lieut. who has brought despatches from

to look into Callao, as well as Lima, to stand to have alien again into the hands of the patriots.

A number of merchant vessels with provisions and other articles from the United States and from Liverpool, had arrived at Maracaibo, and others were daily looked for from England with emigrants to cultivate the soil. The greatest conservation prevailed in Peru among the royalists, in consequence of the advance of Bolivar.

TRANSLATED BY MISS GACETA MERCANTILE, F. B. U. N. A. Y. C.

Saturday, 31st July 9.

On the 30th inst. his Excellency the Supreme Director entertained, with a splendid banquet, his Excellency the Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, Mr. Hemet Allen. It was attended by the gentlemen composing the diplomatic corps, and the principal authorities, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, and a number of illustrious inhabitants of this capital, who were invited, making in all 60 persons. It is grateful for us to announce the hilarity, the mutual and inexpressible satisfaction that prevailed in this elegant entertainment. His Excellency particularly manifested, more than ever, that amiability and suavity that characterize him, and which make him so agreeable to all those who have the opportunity to be acquainted and associate with him. During the dinner, which commenced at 5 and ended at 8 in the evening, the following among other toasts were given:

By the Supreme Director.—James Monroe, President of the United States; Imitator of the virtues of the great Washington.

By his Excellency Hemet Allen.—The Supreme Director: is firmness and gallantry in the field of battle, and his incorruptible integrity, having raised him to the first honors of the State, may his successful administration secure him, for ever, the respect and veneration of a grateful nation.

The dinner being finished, the company passed into the drawing room, where the coffee was served up; and his Excellency the Director, prompted by his joy, and the hilarity which he observed in all the assembly, determined to prolong the meeting, and requested the gentlemen to send for their ladies; and soon after, a respectable number of the most brilliant, elegant, and graceful ladies of this metropolis made their appearance, and a splendid ball ensued, a vocal and instrumental concert having first been executed by the first amateurs; the whole being concluded by a supper, which his Excellency ordered to be got ready in an exquisite style for the ladies.—The dancing continued until three o'clock in the morning, at which hour they retired to their homes.

From the National Gazette. COMMUNICATION.—We learn that the Judge of the Court of Quarter

in England in the year, 1772. We are sorry to see it revived in the U. States, and doubt whether it be not repugnant to that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that "no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted." The records of criminal jurisprudence in Philadelphia may show that prosecutions for the crime in question have been sustained; but the courts have the power to alter a punishment so laborious in itself and so incompatible with the manners of the times. It may collect an unnecessary mob; it involves too harsh a treatment; and it is insufficient as a remedy.

A mixed is the sentence of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Nancy Jones. 13th Nov. 1824. — Mixed with being a common scold.

October 11th, 1824.—Verdict, Guilty.

October 29th, 1824.—The prisoner sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called a Cuckoo or ducking stool, on Wednesday next, the third day of November ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning—and being so placed therein, to be plunged into the water—that she pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

From the Foreman's Journal.

A correspondent wishes to know what ought to be done with male scolds if the female must be ducked. The lords of the creation are as obnoxious to the epithet as the other sex. To scold is defined "to quarrel clamorously and rudely," and this is done every day by them in legislatures, courts, churches, town halls, newspapers, pamphlets, streets &c. Your habitual political brawler, your restless politician, your reef declaimer and slanderer, is each at least as much of a common scold and more of a common nuisance than any unfortunate scold. The British writers and speakers who rail at the good people of America, and at all the world indeed, excepting their own rich island, richly deserve the ducking stool. It has actually happened in this city, that a grand jury found a bill against a woman as a common scold, who could be proved only to have made terrific grimaces and gestures. She has not used her tongue; what before was deemed essential to the act of scolding. This is the power of the stronger sex arbitrarily and oppressively exerted. Might for ever is right, and the age of chivalry is gone! If the female scolds must be tried by juries of men, the male should be committed to juries of matrons. Foreigners are entitled to a medley of notions. Why should not some advantage like this at least be conceded to the ladies?

JULIA.

Black Deeds,
For sale at this Office

Ed 281 m. 1/2 Ship

state. For apportioning the representation of the several counties agreeably to the constitution. To establish a uniform mode of admitting persons who may hereafter become practitioners of medicine in this state.

To amend the esay laws. To indemnify Petit and Grand Jurors. For the payment of the building of Bridges in this state by general taxation and for the payment of the same by the several counties. Giving the true and legal right of property to be held by executors, exclusively to the Superior Court. To alter and amend the act imposing a tax on pedlars, so as to afford them an opportunity of vendin their goods on certain days of the week, exempt from ordinary market duties, and subject to a tax of this act.

On motion, it was resolved, That a joint committee of both branches of the Legislature be appointed to examine the returns of the population of the several counties, and this stage and prepare and report a bill to regulate the representation of the several counties agreeably to the constitution, be and be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the constitution of the state, as to reduce the number of members in the representative branch of the Legislature.

The bill extended the time for taking up, leting up, and reading a bill, once and passed.

The bill providing for the election of the Governor by the people, passed, and the House also by a close and unanimous majority.

Report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary

Presenting 27th October 1844.
His Excellency Governor Van Buren.

Sir:—I have received your letter of the 23rd instant, and I shall reply to it in the best manner I can. When the very existence of an important institution is assailed by the strongest prejudices, and its utility denied; I am apprehensive that it will require greater abilities, and more experience than I possess, to devise any plan for its government and improvement, that will make it a favorite with the community; or even establish the conviction that it is consistent with the feelings of natural justice. Your request, however, added to the obligation my situation imposes, prompt me to offer a few remarks in furtherance of a system founded in humanity and justice, and demanded by the intelligence of the times, and improvements of the age. The increasing attention of legislative bodies to the amendment of our penal laws, and the liberal and enlightened notions upon the subject in various parts of the union, ought to be hailed with the highest satisfaction. The general discussion of all subjects of public interest, leads ultimately to sound and salutary views of them; and I conceive that a manifestation of a strong disposition to remedy the defects of existing institutions, is a prominent characteristic of the American people. The variety of opinions that exist, not only in Europe, but in different parts of the United States, respecting the efficacy of Penitentiary punishment, and the best mode of inflicting it, for the reformation of ulprits and the prevention of crimes, is an evidence that the public mind in both countries, is deeply engaged upon this interesting subject. Beccaria was the first writer whose efforts produced a very important change in the public sentiment, respecting the amelioration of the penal laws, by demonstrating, that barbarous and sanguinary punishments, for slight and ordinary offences, are not only a great evil in themselves, but that they do no good; and have a tendency rather to increase than diminish crimes. This Philanthropist, by the promulgation of his principles, has carried general attention and conviction along with him; and

in all the New England States, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Kentucky, and though generally borne some to these states, are notwithstanding cherished with eagerness and liberality, and are improving yearly in their regulations.

These circumstances alone, if others were wanting, ought to prompt us to place our Penitentiary upon a more respectable and permanent basis. It is so situated, that the important considerations which originally led to the establishment of these institutions, should be, in this state, in a great measure kept out of view by the great multitude that is constantly before and expressed, that the financial operations of our State Prison, should be more successfully conducted. The prevalence of this disposition has a tendency to retard, and perhaps to defeat, every attempt to establish in the Penitentiary, the rigid rules and severe discipline which our northern brethren, and most writers upon the subject, think are indispensable for the purpose of reformation and preventing crime. Besides, the weakness and injudicious construction of our whole Penitentiary edifice, the ruined and decayed situation of its badly arranged cells, the intermixture and intercourse with our citizens, in which the employment and occupation of the convicts necessarily lead; and the incomplete organization of the officers of the institution, are all additional obstacles to the adoption of the northern systems. In the Auburn State Prison (which is said to be better conducted than any other in the United States) the convicts are not allowed to laugh, dance, sing, run, jump, use tobacco, or take any kind of amusement. They are not suffered to look off their work to gaze at spectators, to have any intercourse with strangers, and are subjected occasionally to solitary confinement for a length of time, in dark cells, upon sparse diet. What effect this system has, in accomplishing the views of its institution, I am unable to say, from an ignorance of the annals of the prison. But this much I can say; if the Auburn system, in all its rigor, is introduced and carried into effect here, (for the reasons I have already mentioned,) public opinion must be subdued, the Penal and Penitentiary codes revised and amended, and the building and its appurtenances remodelled and greatly strengthened. That solitary confinement in dark cells, with sparse diet, will reform a culprit (if any thing can) is unquestionable, from the almost universal testimony of those who have borne, and those who have inflicted this punishment. The most vulnerable part of a rogue is his belly, and he does not rob to lead a life of mortification. He is fond of dainties, and the indulgence of his appetites and propensities, in all probability, first led him to the commission of crime to support them; and there is nothing he feels more bitterly in confinement, than a long course of abstemious living. Idleness, the pursuit of pleasure, and unlimited liberty of action, are likewise strong characteristics of a thief; hard labor, restraints and decorum, are their opposites; they ought to be applied. The unequal apportionment of punishment to offences, un-

der the keeper could be retrained from abuse, by the regulation of Inspectors.

If too mild a system of prison discipline from any causes whatever, should be suffered to prevail, the time may arrive, when a man will break out instead of making good of the Penitentiary, and waste through felony and idleness, to better his condition than that they had found at home. Were he above suggestion, a put in prison, we should soon find a considerable reduction in the number of offenders, and it would likewise lead from the absence of labor and diminution of numbers, to a reduction of the profits of the institution. What then is to be done? Shall we adopt the Auburn system in *extenso*, by the necessary revision of our penal code, and other legislative enactments, flush the Penitentiary building upon a stronger and better model, and look to the effect of the confinement of offenders, as the means of reformation, as the means of all regulations upon this subject; or shall we hope in some of the ways of the public sentiment along with us? Or shall we by introducing restraints into the administration of the laws of the institution; adopting regulations suitable to existing circumstances, endeavour to carry the objects of reformation and profit both in and out, and thereby dispense the community hereafter, to a quicker and more establishment of these principles (under the views which accompany them) that I have been advocating?

I incline to the latter opinion, under a full persuasion that the adoption of the first plan, (however judicious, when viewed upon a broad scale,) would carry with it an expense, which the public functionaries under present impressions are unwilling to encounter; and that the latter plan by increased rigor and economy, may accomplish the views both of the friends and opponents of this institution. With these remarks upon the disciplinary part of this subject, I shall proceed to make a few observations upon the pecuniary affairs and retrenchments of the establishment. At present there are 71 convicts in the Penitentiary employed as follows:—

8 Wagon and cart makers.

This branch of business may be considered a good one, and will hereafter be more profitable than heretofore, in consequence of the large quantity of the best timber, with which the institution has lately been supplied at a very cheap rate.

3 Carriage makers and trimmers.

This is perhaps the most profitable occupation in the Penitentiary, and will continue to be so.

5 Windsor chair makers and turners.

Neither of these employments can be considered very profitable, except the turning that is done for gins.

3 Shop joiners.

Tradesmen of this description are indispensable in the institution, and are a general employed to advantage.

1 Cooper, and 1 spinning wheel and reel maker.

These trades may both be considered lucrative.

mer, heard from, and not heard of, have been very advantageous; but should be deemed for wages, as is and gins, (as is expected) continue, the Penitentiary will always be profitably employed.

3 Painters.

The men at this occupation are employed in the building.

1 Segar and snuff maker.

With regard to the snuff maker, the fact that he has made, in the last three months, nearly 5000 dollars, is well known, and no doubt will be employed in the future, as the demand for these manufactures is increasing.

4 Rough hewers.

These men are employed in preparing timber for the building, and the remaining 7 convicts are engaged in necessary manual services about the building.

Divine service.

Is performed on every Sunday morning by Mr. Chapin, and with some 2000 feet.

Schools.

The establishment of schools in the Penitentiary is a desideratum to the employment and improvement of the minds of the convicts, might likewise have a tendency to better their disposition, and assist in the work of reformation.

Expenditures.

The expenses of the institution for the year past, amount to about 14,000 dollars, and the profits are very little, if any, short of this sum, as will more fully appear in the usual annual detail, which will be made out in due time. The disadvantages under which this establishment labors in a pecuniary point of view, arise from the small number of convicts, and the weakness, insecurity, and want of compactness of every part of the building. These circumstances have rendered necessary, the expenditure of 14,000 dollars for the security and management of 71 convicts, who cost 13,500 dollars annually, when for the government and safe keeping of double that number (142) who would cost 27,000 dollars per annum, an expenditure of 20,000 dollars a year only, would be required, which would be an annual profit of 7,000 dollars. This is evident, because an increase of the number of convicts, would not render necessary any increase of the guard, and no additional expenses for keeping 71 additional convicts, would arise from the disbursements for their rations and clothing, and the employment of three more deputy keepers. Besides, from the usual period, (14 years) for which sentences are inflicted, it is to be expected that the servitude of one fourth of the convicts, (after becoming good workmen, and capable of earning 200 dollars annually,) will expire every year, and that their places will be supplied by an equal number of raw, inexperienced hands, who for a considerable time cannot earn more than \$100 per annum.

All these facts are susceptible of the clearest demonstration, and a convincing evidence, that heretofore, too much has been expected from this institution, as to pecuniary emolument. The building at present, is not only

...from the date of the sentence of the court, until the arrival of the guard. If there was a jail in every county, and taking the state at large, the expense of keeping each convict here (from the trials already made) would not exceed one dollar. A very considerable additional expenditure could be made, by strengthening the prison rooms, and making a different arrangement at the small guest of the ward. After this work is completed it would lead to an annual saving of \$1000 dollars, which would enable me to attempt to dispose with the same of seven of our guards, whose pay, rations, and clothing, amount to the sum.

Among very important curtailment of the disbursements of the Penitentiary, could be accomplished by the legislature authorizing the establishment of a commissariat for supplying the guard and convicts with rations; and sanctioning the erecting of a new yard, on one side of the wall, to be enclosed by high and strong palisade.

The lumber in the Penitentiary for the last twelve months cost \$2500, and the cost of the rations for the guard and convicts for the same period, amount to \$200, making together \$2700. This sum at ten dollars each, would purchase 270 head of cattle, which would furnish the beef rations to the present number of guard and convicts for upwards of five years, and the hides when tanned would be worth more than \$4000. By this arrangement, in a year or two, all the leather that could be manufactured in the institution would be disposed at the cheapest rate, and the expenses for subsistence be considerably reduced. The banks of the Ogeechee, within ten or twelve miles of Milledgeville, afford an almost inexhaustible supply of the best kind of timber for every variety of work, and in pine barren forests will always supply us at a cheap rate with an abundance of beaver and raw hides. From all these circumstances, after a good deal of reflection, I am decidedly of the opinion that there is no state in the union in whose Penitentiary certain manufactures, suitable to the wants of its citizens, could be carried on to greater advantage, than in the one established in this place.

These views, therefore, are correct, (and I can perceive no fallacy in them) the conclusion is irresistible, that our Penitentiary hereafter will be profitable to the state, as long as the number of convicts shall exceed seventy-five, and its affairs are administered with due rigour and economy.

For the further illustration of any of the statements contained in this address, or for adopting any legislative measures of which it may become the basis, I will afford all the necessary details.

I am yours respectfully,

DANIEL NEWMAN, R.E.P.

...and paid a dividend of 100 per cent. That in this state of things, your Memorialists, willing to evince to the state their gratitude for the benefits conferred on them by the said charter, and still further to secure by a company of interests, the unpaid preservation, did in the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, offer to the State two hundred shares of the work of the said company at par, which offer was accepted.

That at the time when this offer was so made and accepted, the stock of the company was so much advanced, that at public sales of eighty thousand shares, made at Savannah and Augusta, from five hundred to seven hundred and twenty dollars above the amount then paid in (two hundred and fifty dollars in each share) was obtained;

That a very large bonus was thereby granted only given to the State which may be estimated at the sum of one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety seven dollars and fifty cents, since the company by the sale to individuals of the stock thus transferred to the State at par, might have realized this amount;

That by a subsequent agreement entered into in May 1820, between the then Governor of the State of Georgia and your Memorialists, in consideration of a loan made to your Memorialists by the said State of the sum of forty thousand dollars, they agreed to secure to the state the repayment of the said sum, and also of the sum of sixty thousand dollars which the state had previously paid for the two hundred shares so taken by her as before mentioned, together with eight per cent interest on the aggregate amount of one hundred thousand dollars; and in compliance with said agreement, executed their bond to the State of Georgia for the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars and interest as aforesaid, secured by mortgage of four wharf lots in the city of Savannah, belonging to your Memorialists;

That the interest accruing to the said state in consequence of the said agreement, amounting to the sum of thirty two thousand dollars, has been punctually paid;

That at the time when your Memorialists entered into the said agreement to secure to the state, not merely the repayment of the sum of forty thousand dollars so lent as aforesaid, but also of the sum of sixty thousand dollars which the state had previously paid for shares, which were sold to the state as before stated, on terms much more advantageous than those which were sold to individuals, your Memorialists were enjoying under the guarantee of your honorable body, the exclusive right to navigate by steam, the waters of the State of Georgia; and they looked (as they respectfully conceive it will be admitted that

...released from their liability for the increased sum of six thousand dollars, so paid by the state for two hundred shares of stock in the said company, so held by the said state. Your Memorialists cannot doubt, that this their just and reasonable claim will be allowed by your honorable body, and they beg leave respectfully to state the following reasons why the same should be granted.

First—Every grant, whether made by an individual or a state, implies from the necessity of the thing, a warranty on the part of the grantor that he has power to make such grant.

The state of Georgia did by solemn act, grant to your Memorialists, the exclusive right to navigate by steam the waters of the said state.

Your Memorialists confiding in such grant, and in the right of the state to exercise the power which it had thus assumed, have made large investments of their individual funds and with an especial reliance on the plighted faith of the state, did enter into the agreement from which they now seek to be released.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, that the state had no right to make such grant.

The faith of the state of Georgia, pledged to your Memorialists, is therefore violated, innocently on the part of the state, but not therefore less injuriously to your Memorialists.

They ask then to be relieved from an agreement, entered into in the confidence that the faith of the state so pledged, could be and would be preserved.

The state is unable to fulfil her contract entered into with your Memorialists.

It is, they respectfully conceive, the most obvious justice, that they should be relieved from an agreement, only entered into by your Memorialists from their unqualified confidence in the ability of the state to fulfil the contract which she had made.

Second—By the transfer to the state in 1818, at par value, of two hundred shares of stock, upon a large advance might have been obtained by the sale of them to individuals, your Memorialists have already deprived themselves of a sum much greater than would have been sufficient to indemnify them against the agreement from which they now seek to be released.

Third—By the inability of the state to fulfil its contract with your Memorialists—by the operation of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, throwing open the navigation by steam, of the waters of the state, the exclusive right to which, under the plighted faith of the state, was the sole motive on the part of your Memorialists for entering into the aforementioned agreement, and the enjoyment of which exclusive right is the only source from which they can hope

...Pennsylvania. From about 14 counties the Jacksons have received 20,000, the Adams 4,500, the Crawford 3,400, and the Cley 1,000 votes.
Virginia. From about 70 counties the Crawford has received 6,500, the Adams 2,300, and the Jackson 1,800.
North Carolina. The election for electors took place on the 11th inst. The Augusta Council of Wednesday last counted a statement of the votes given. A Fayetteville the Jacksons took 351, and the Crawford 124 votes.

Here is another specimen of the sort of information which the Id. ms. editor annually furnish their readers. But what will the people say to the information paid to the ignorant and base class of our population, who are generally a disorderly set and to a man in favor of the person who has and will continue to make his house of having placed the constitution and the interests of the state in the hands of a set of men who speak the language of Georgia? The people of Georgia should be known to the world as a people who are the best of the citizens of the country. To what respectable means the enemies of Mr. Crawford seek to procure his election to the presidency? The ignorant and base class of our population generally a disorderly set. Yes, says Mr. Adams at the head of the government, and this disorderly set will be tampered by gay, sedition laws, alien laws &c. and get the writers of this letter, who of course are men living in the higher class of our population generally a very orderly set, says Gen Jackson a Military Despot! A howl indeed from friends of Mr. Crawford! immediately as before the election of electors!

From the Baltimore F. & R. politician.
ADAMS IN GEORGIA
Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, dated Wilkes county, Georgia, October, 1824.

"You undoubtedly have heard ere this, that our election is over: it has ended gloriously for the friends of Adams. We have now the returns from most of the counties, and I can confidently assert that Mr Crawford's prospects in this state are most at present foreseen. As our electors are chosen by the legislature we can form a pretty correct idea, from the political sentiments of the Representatives elect, how the vote of our state will stand. From present circumstances, the votes will be divided between Adams and Jackson, with a plurality for Adams; and I can confidently assert by the 'knowing ones' that the whole vote will be for Adams, and I hope in my next, to be able to give you the agreeable information of the fact. The great majority of the well informed people of this state, are decidedly opposed to the elevation of a Military Despot to preside over the destinies of our country—be it known and lower class of our population, (generally a disorderly set) are, in a man, in favor of the person who has and will continue to make his house of having placed the constitution and laws at defiance. I think I can safely assert that Jackson, if elected, will not receive more than three-fourths of our electors' votes, and Adams will most assuredly have the balance."

AGREEABLY to the proclamation of the Governor of the State of Georgia, an election will be held at the court house of Wilkes county, on Monday the 13th of December next, for a Representative in the Congress of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Thomas W. Cobb, Esq. to the Senate of the U. States.

John B. Lennard, J. I. C.
John W. Cooper, J. I. C.
Nov. 20. 1824 57-58

For sale or Rent,
THE House and Lot belonging to the subscriber, near the Printing office—will be disposed of on reasonable terms—possession will be given immediately.
Samuel Barnett.
November 19, 1824 57-58

Will be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House of Wicks county within the usual sale hours, the following property viz

ALSO,

ALSO,

ALSO

19. *Id.*

14. Q.

20. 00

AL-Q.

in las

Eight negroes, viz. Davy, Bob, Exaline, Dola and her four children Eliza, Kimmy, Helen, and the other an infant. 1 mahogany side board, 1 lot out glass, 1 mahogany secretary and book case, 1 walnut secretary and book case, 2 pine folding tables, 1 feather bed, one half of a crop of cotton of about 25 acres, 25 barrels of corn, more or less, a small quantity of fodder, 1 small lot of hogs, and 1 sorrel horse; levied on as the property of Allen P. Rice to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilson Hopkins, and others.

ALSO.

John Burks, D. S.
Nov. 5. 1864

5 negroes, viz. Hester a woman, Phillis a woman, Jace a girl, Sam a boy, and Kit a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution charged on the fore-closure of a mortgage in favour of William Jones vs said Towns.

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

Richard J. Willis, p. 6.
October 29, 1824.

Five hundred pounds seed
corn, more or less, seven head of
hogs, one sow and pigs, one loom,
one large pot, one oven and lid, two
pine tables, one cedar pail, one fea-
ther bed, and one man's saddle, le-
ased on as the property of William
Blair, as said before.

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining Joshua Carpenter and others, two hundred acre ditto more or less, adjoining Lewis Stowers and others, thirty acre ditto more or less, adjoining Richard Syner and others, all on the water of Coldwater creek one hundred and seventy acres ditto, adjoining William S Hansford and others, on the water of the Beaverdam creek, one yoke of oxen and one cart one crib of corn, supposed to be twenty five barre and two sack of oats, all levied on as the property of James Rucker to satisfy sundry fines said Rucker; the property pointed out by Lham Teasly one of the plaintiff.

David Dobbs, s. l. c.
October 29, 1824.

Three negroes, viz Nat a man, and Wiley a woman, and her child Isaac; loved on as the property of Sarah Felt, Administratrix of John Felt, deceased, to satisfy sundry executions as said Felt.

Thomas Childers, D. S. E. C.

N. 1. 1834.

Administrators' sales.

A GREEDABLY to an order of the Hon the Interior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincoln 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 Lloyd'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.

1. *Mildred Ross, adm'r.*
 Sept. 25, 1844.

ALL be sold at the late residence of Dudley Stinson, deceased, in the county of Wilkes, on Tuesday the 25th of December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, house hold and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, corn, fodder, and cotton. And on Wednesday the 29th, at the plantation of the deceased, on Morris's creek, the like articles will be sold, the plantation rented, and the negroes hired for the ensuing year. Terms of sale, resting, and hiring, made known on the days.

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
Nov. 8, 1824.

At the 17th of December next
will be sold at the late residence
of Richard Tyner, deceased,
state of Elbert County, all the personal

GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

All of which they offer to their friends and customers on accommodating terms.

Oct 22, 1824. 43-cowst

FOR twelve months, will be hired, on Saturday the 11th of December next, at the late residence of Francis Strother, deceased, Lincoln county, a number of negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. At the same time and place, will be leased, for 12 months also, a plantation, with the reservation of the widow's dower; all belonging to the estate of said Francis Strother, deceased. Terms made known on the day.

Allen Holiday, adm'r
Oct. 56. 1844 463

NOTICE
T. Mount Fernan in Oglethorpe county, will be sold on Tuesday the first day of December next, the following property, viz:

The Mount Vernon tract of land, situated on Lexington road, 18 miles above Washington, and 3 miles below Lexington, on the road leading from Washington to Caronsville, containing 1400 a res. more or less, on which there is a new grist mill, finished in the best manner, a new gin house, with a cotton gin to go by water, a comfortable dwelling for use, with all necessary out buildings; the greater part of the land is of very good quality, and about 400 of it cleared. The mill is on a never failing stream, and in a good neighborhood for custom.—Also, 16 likely negroes, 1600 bushels of corn, fodder, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, plantation tools, &c.

A credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on the land, and 12 months credit on all the other property—notes with approved security will be required.

Oct. 28, 1824. 26 5t

HE Gentleman who borrowed \$75 in Washington, of Mr. Simons, just before July court, 1822, (for which no note was given), will be good enough to call and settle with William Grant Washington. The payment will rest entirely with the Gentleman's honor. The circumstance of such a loan is only recollected, there being no entry made and the person's name forgotten.

The Executors
of J. Simons, deceased.
October 30, 1824. 44-3t

the sum added to was \$175, but the sum is only \$75, as it now appears in the advertisement.

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

son Watkins, crop of corn and cotton containing of about 100 acres of cotton and 170 acres of corn: levied on as the property of William B. Upshaw, to satisfy a distributive share of an execution in the name of John C. Webb against Burwell Webb and Joseph Smith and William B. Upshaw, securities on the appeal, and one other fifa in the name of Thomas Oliver vs. said Upshaw, property pointed out by John McGeehee.

Two negroes: a man named Lewis and a girl named Violet; levied on as the property of G. Gilbert to satisfy an execution in favor of David P. Hildhouse and Gilbert H. Hildhouse, of Frank H. Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H. Gilbert vs. G. Gilbert; property pointed out by David P. Hildhouse.

One black horse; levied on as the property of Jesse Moore to satisfy an execution in the name of G. Gilbert survivor, &c. against Jesse Moore; property pointed out by plaintiff.

One house and lot in the town of Washington, well improved, with a good gin house, crib, and stables, adjoining Mrs. Mary Wright's place, and occupied; levied on (and sold subject to the right of dower) as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy the costs of three fifas.

ALSO,
(Postponed from last sale day.)
One house and lot in the village of Maharyville, in the county of Benjamin Wootten, known as the Planters' Hotel; levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in favor of John W. Wright against said Scott; property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO,
One tract of land containing 387 acres, more or less, in the company of Simon Echols, lying on the waters of Dry Fork of Long Creek, adjoining John Harper, Marlow Kaver and others, and about 200 barrels of corn, and a quantity of most excellent homespun cloth, say 12 or 1500 yards; levied on as the property to satisfy an execution in the name of Andrew Low AC against John B. Echols and Simon Echols, together with sundry other fifas against said Simon Echols.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.
Nov. 8, 1824.

Will be sold at Gilbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in January next, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Titus a fellow, Sarah a woman, and Nelson a boy, levied on as the property of James Olive, to satisfy a fifa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William U. Bowen, property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.,
October 29, 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, Patsy a woman, Jane a girl, Sam a boy, and Kate a child; levied on as the property of James Towns to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William James vs. said Towns.

John Burks, D. E.
Sept. 30, 1824.

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

Six negroes: 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 and by his direction left in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.
October 29, 1824.

Will be sold at Gilbert Court house, on the first Tuesday in December next, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Five hundred pounds seed corn, more or less, seven head of hogs, one sow and pigs, one loom, one large pot, one oven and lid, two pine tables, one cedar pail, one feather bed and one man's saddle, levied on as the property of William Nelms to satisfy a fifa in the name of William Teasley, indorsee vs. William Nelms, Jonathan Nelms, & Hardie Blackwell.

ALSO,
Part of twenty-five barrels of corn more or less; levied on as the property of Jonathan Nelms to satisfy a fifa in the name of William Teasley indorsee vs. William Nelms, Jonathan Nelms, and Hardie Blackwell.

ALSO,
One sorrel horse; levied on as the property of David Moore to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Oliver, vs. David Moore and Austin Webb, &c.

ALSO,
Part of twelve barrels of corn, twenty bushel of rough rice, and one sorrel mare about 17 years old, levied on as the property of Hardie Blackwell, to satisfy a fifa in the name of William Teasley indorsee vs. William Nelms, Jonathan Nelms, and Hardie Blackwell.

Indeey Oglesby, D. S. E. C.
Nov. 1, 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,
NATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

Administrators' sales.
AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon. the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincoln 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 Lloyd'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.

Elizabeth Ross, adm'r.
Sept. 25, 1824.

Will be sold at the late residence of Dudley Stinson, deceased, in the county of Wilkes, on Tuesday the 28th of December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, corn, fodder, and cotton. And on Wednesday the 29th, at the plantation of the deceased, on Morris's creek, the like articles will be sold, the plantation rented, and the negroes hired for the ensuing year. Terms of sale, renting, and hiring, made known on the days.

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
Nov. 8, 1824.

On the 17th of December next will be sold at the late residence of Richard Tyner, deceased, late of Elbert county, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, corn, cotton, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale made known on the day.

William Bailey,
Isam Teasley,
Executors.
Nov. 1, 1824.

All persons indebted to the estate of Richard Tyner, senior, late of Elbert county, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and those to whom the estate is indebted, are requested to render their accounts and evidence of debt according to law.

William Bailey,
Isam Teasley,
Executors.
Nov. 1, 1824.

THE subscriber tenders his professional services to the public; and begs leave to inform them, that he may at all times be found at the Office of Messrs. Durie & Berrien, situated in Hunter's buildings on the Bay. JOSEPH VALLANCE BRYAN.
Savannah Oct. 26, 1824. 46 31

below Lexington, on the road leading from Washington to Carnsville, containing 1400 a res. more or less, on which there is a new great mill, finished to the best manner, a new gin house, with a cotton gin to go by water, a comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; the greater part of the land is of very good quality, and about 400 of it cleared. The mill is on a never failing stream, and in a good neighborhood for custom. Also, 16 thick negroes, 1600 bushels of corn, fodder, horses, and cattle, hogs, plantation tools, &c.

A credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on the land, and 12 months credit on all the other property — notes with approved security will be required.

Oct. 28, 1824. 45 51

HE Gentleman who borrowed \$75 in Washington, of Mr. Simons, just before July court, 1822, (for which no note was given) will be good enough to call and settle with William Grant Washington. The payment will rest entirely with the Gentleman's honor, as the circumstance of such a loan is only recollected, there being no entry made, and the person's name forgotten.

The Executors
of J. Simons, deceased.
October 30, 1824. 45 31
The public at last took the sum of \$175, but the sum is only \$75, as it now appears in the advertisement.

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

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

Daniel Meigs.
Jonathan M. Hand.
Augusta, December 31.

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 Tenpe see. For which horse a liberal reward will be given and all reasonable expense paid.

Frances A. Lipham.
Sept. 30, 1824. 40 11

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1824.

[No. 48.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY PHILIP C. GUIES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

As experience has discovered to us the little attention paid to printing, and the great difficulty and expense in collecting such debts, as a few only can be called liberal in paying promptly what they owe justly, in 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; short drafts, if made within six months, and five dollars if made at the end of the year. For advertisements, they are to be paid in advance, except 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: 25 cents per square for the first insertion, and 62 1/2 cents for each continuation.

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.

JOSHUA B. HOLMES.

Oct. 4, 1824.

We are requested to announce BENJAMIN WOOLFE, Esq. as a candidate at the next election for Tax Collector.

We are requested to announce DRURY GUNNINGHAM, 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.

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

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

William Watkins.

Oct. 15, 1824.

A GRACIOUSLY to the proclamation of the Governor of the State of Georgia, an election will be held at the court house of Wilkes county, on Monday the 13th of December next, for a Representative in the Congress of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Thomas W. C. bib. Esq. to the Senate of the U. States.

John B. Lennard, J. I. C.

John W. Cooper, J. I. C.

Nov. 20, 1824. 47-51

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 310 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 W. Field.

EXTRA

has notified the Spanish government, that he cannot extend his protection to Spanish subjects, in case of an attack from the Algerines. A squadron of 12 vessels well armed and equipped, were at Algiers, ready for sea on the 8th of Sept.

It is had policy to threaten Algiers without pinching them a little. The late movement of the British government, was very inexpedient. The Algerines will become insufferable unless checked.

It is stated at Bordeaux, that a courier has brought news from Spain of the arrival at Majorca of a Russian squadron of 25 600 men, from which an officer was despatched to Madrid.

A treaty may have been secretly made between Russia and Spain for the surrender of the Balearic Islands, but we doubt whether they can carry it into execution.

The news from Greece continues to be the most cheering. The reaction occasioned by the capture and massacre at Ipsara has been powerful.

"The Augsburg Gazette of the 23d of September states, that a packet which left Corfu on the 2d, arrived at Trieste on the 13th. It was immediately rumored that the Greeks had blown up the vessel of the Captain Paeha. As the letters from Corfu were not then distributed, this intelligence rests merely upon the assertion of a passenger, who stated, that an English vessel which had arrived at Corfu from Miss Ioughi, had announced that Canaris had fulfilled the oath which he took previous to his departure from Hydra, and had blown up the admiral's vessel with the Captain Paeha on board. It is added that Canaris perished in the attempt—thus falling a victim to his own patriotism. The Greeks are filled with joy at this news, which promises fresh glory to their country."

There is every reason to believe that the above is true. An account from Corfu mentions a naval action between the two squadrons. The Greeks had captured 20 gun boats, 3 brig, 2 corvettes, and a frigate.

The expedition from Egypt had arrived off Rhodes, under the command of the son of Mehemet Ali, who told his son that if Hydra resisted, eight hours, he would cut off his head. There is no doubt that the viceroy has spies in his pay in Greece.

One day later from France.

By the French ship *M. Nerre*, at Charleston, Paris papers to the 3d ult. were received.

Since the removal of the censorship of the press in France the journals speak freely but not very fully of the movements of General Lafayette in this country, and of the

However, appears to us (independent of all other reasoning) wholly inadequate to any serious attempt upon that island. It seems more probable that it is merely intended to strengthen the French positions in the West Indies.

In the *Courier* of the 4th October, we find, in the course of some remarks on the liquidation by the French government of the claims of British subjects for property confiscated in 1793, that the sum of 734 millions of francs, or 26 millions of dollars, has been placed by the French government in the hands of the British commissioners. These commissioners are authorized to settle not only the claims of British subjects, but of inhabitants of the Ionian Isles, of the Isle of France, and of any other enjoying the protection and countenance of Great Britain. Thus, while all other people are indemnified for losses sustained by means of French measures, taken so far back as 1793, the United States of America are contented to urge their claims for more recent, and if possible more faithless, spoliation, without ever receiving the civility of an answer. A Greek from the Ionian Isles, or a wreath from the Isle of France, because he happens to enjoy the protection of Great Britain, is put in possession of his rights; but a citizen of the United States, free and independent, is not even thought worthy of an answer, when he complains of wrongs sustained. It should be otherwise.

The censors would not allow the Paris journals to announce the arrival of General Lafayette in the United States, though his departure from Havre was publicly stated in all papers of Europe. The editor of the *Courier Français* having spoken to the Secretary of the Commission respecting this suppression, the latter observed, that "General Lafayette was now dead as to this world." "Be it so," replied the editor, "there can be no objection, then, to my announcing his arrival in the other."

France—Mr. Harardo, the Colombian agent, is said to have been received in Paris in a manner highly flattering to the independent cause in South America. He has returned to London.

We copy the following from the National Gazette. Mr. Walsh is speaking of the last number of the Quarterly Review.—The opinion with which the extract concludes seems to us to be sound and just. *Ed. Constitutionalist*. In an article on "Modern Egypt," mention is made of Egyptian cotton, as follows:—"A product of the very first importance to the commerce and manufactures of England has

ous. This new source of supply acquires additional importance from the consideration that it will be brought to England in British shipping, and will lead to a material increase of our export trade to Egypt."

Notwithstanding all this positive language, we doubt the excellence of the quality of the Egyptian cotton, and feel assured that Egypt would be but a poor dependence, for the article. The present Pasha, who is extending the culture of it, may neglect it, or be supplanted by some barbarian who will, in a short time, and it must be of precarious and limited growth with such a people as the Egyptians. The fear having been propagated at Liverpool that the Egyptian cotton might introduce the plague in England, the Mayor of the city thought proper to convene the physicians, who furnished a report on the subject, in which they dwelt earnestly on the horrors of that epidemic. "In consequence of this alarming report and opinion, a proper quarantine establishment was undertaken in the neighborhood of Liverpool, intended to avert so terrible a calamity as the physicians have contemplated."

From the Pensacola Gazette

Sketches of West Florida.

NO. II.

The Bay of Pensacola extends upwards of thirty miles into the country. Its general course is north east about two miles east of Pensacola, and eleven from its embouchure at the Barancas, it throws a large arm to the north called Escambia Bay, and 10 miles further east, Yellow Water Bay breaks off in a similar direction; Black Water Bay joins the latter at the north west corner; East River Bay is only an eastern continuation of Pensacola Bay; Escambia Bay is from four to ten miles wide, and about fifteen long. Yellow Water is about the same length & from one to two miles wide. Black Water is seven miles long and from one to two in width. East River Bay is about one and an half miles long and three fourths of a mile wide.

The country betwixt the Perdido and Escambia Bays, and the Alabama line, is poor and sandy, generally covered with a growth of pitch pines, and carpeted with grass. The springs are numerous and fine, and the streams falling into the Bays afford fine mill seats with unfailing water: several of these near the Perdido are already improved, and one or two on the Escambia. Most of this tract of country has a deep stratum of clay near the surface, this if dug up and mixed with the sand, would by good agricultural management, render the soil

Use We are requested to announce BENJAMIN WOOLFE, Esq. as a candidate at the next election for Tax Collector.

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To the Citizens of Wilkes.

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

William Watkins.

OCT 15, 1823.

A RESOLUTION of the proclama- tion of the Governor of the State of Georgia, an election will be held at the court house of Wilkes county, on Monday the 13th of December next, for a Representative in the Congress of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Thomas W. Cobb, Esq. to the Senate of the U. States.

John B. Lennard, J. I. C.

John W. Cooper, J. I. C.

Nov. 20, 1823. 47-31

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 300 acres, more or less, lying in the county aforesaid, on Fishing creek, for the benefit of the heirs of Nicholas Long, deceased.

R. H. Long,

A. H. Gibson,

James Wingfield,

March 2, 1824.

From the National Advocate.

European News.

We think that Charles X. king of France commences his reign auspiciously. The following decree takes off the censorship of the press, a prudent and liberal measure:

"HARLES, etc.

"Not judging it necessary to maintain for a longer period the measure which was adopted under different circumstances, against abuses of the liberty of the Journals;

"The ordinances of the 15th of August last, which recalled into vigor the laws of March 31, 1820, and July 26, 1821, shall cease to have their effect."

His highness the Dey of Algiers, has recovered his spirit, now the squadron has left his waters. He has announced that he will make war upon Sardinia, within a month from the 8th of September, unless that country pay to him the full amount of the tribute which he had imposed. He has made the same declaration to Holland, with an injunction to separate herself from an alliance with Spain within 3 months. He has declared without restriction against Spain. The Dutch Admiral commanding in the Baltic

requisition occasioned by the capture and massacre at Ipsara has been powerful.

"The Augs-burgh Gazette of the 25th of September states, that a packet which left Corfu on the 2d, arrived at Trieste on the 13th. It was immediately rumored that the Greeks had blown up the vessel of the Captain Pacha. As the letters from Corfu were not then distributed, this intelligence rests merely upon the assertion of a passenger, who stated, that an English vessel which had arrived at Corfu from Miss Ionighi, had announced that Canaris had fulfilled the oath which he took previous to his departure from Hydra, and had blown up the admiral's vessel with the Captain Pacha on board. It is added that Canaris perished in the attempt, thus falling a victim to his own patriotism. The Greeks are filled with joy at this news, which promises fresh glory to their country."

There is every reason to believe that the above is true. An account from Corfu mentions a naval action between the two squadrons. The Greeks had captured 29 gun boats, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and a frigate.

The expedition from Egypt had arrived off Rhodes, under the command of the son of Mohamed Ali, who told his son that if Hydra resisted eight hours, he would cut off his head. There is no doubt that the viceroy has spies in his pay in Greece.

One day later from France.

By the French ship *Minerve*, at Charleston, Paris papers to the 3d ult. were received.

Since the removal of the censorship of the press in France the journals speak freely, but not very fully of the movements of General Lafayette in this country, and of the honors which we pay him.

Steam boats are now used upon all the principal rivers in France; Moselle, Gironde, Seine, &c.

The 48th regiment of the line, from Douay and destined for Martinique arrived at Rennes Sept. 28.

A letter from Constantinople of September 2, contains accounts from Samos of August 19. The Greeks had burnt two frigates and a brig belonging to the Turks. The crew of one frigate was saved, those of the other two vessels were lost.

There are various rumors, apparently authentic, in the Paris papers of great confusion existing in Turkey; such as the defection of some Pashas; revolts among the Janissaries, &c. &c.

From the New York American.

By the *Panthea* we have our usual supply of papers, periodicals, &c. The London dates are to the evening of the 4th ult. The Greeks are beyond all doubt, prospering; and they have with them the hopes and the prayers of all who are worthy of the name of freemen or Christians.

The account of an armament departing from Best to the West Indies, so immediately after the dismissal of the Haytian Commissioners, has given room for surmises respecting the plans of France upon St. Domingo. The force talked of,

measures, taken so far back as 1793, the United States of America are contented to urge their claims for more recent, and if possible more faithless spoliation, without ever receiving the civility of an answer. A Greek from the Ionian Isles, or a Greek from the Isle of France, because he happens to enjoy the protection of Great Britain is put in possession of his rights; but a citizen of the United States, free and independent, is not even thought worthy of an answer, when he complains of wrongs sustained. It should be otherwise.

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France—Mr. Humado, the Colombian agent, is said to have been received in Paris in a manner highly flattering to the independent cause in South America. He has returned to London.

We copy the following from the National Gazette. Mr. Walsh is speaking of the last number of the Quarterly Review.—The opinion with which the extract concludes seems to us to be sound and just. *Ed. Constitutionalist.*

In an article on "Modern Egypt," mention is made of Egyptian cotton, as follows:—"A product of the very first importance to the commerce and manufactures of England has recently been raised in Egypt, and to such an extraordinary extent, as to have surpassed all expectation. We allude to cotton wool, not of the usual coarse kind hitherto grown in Egypt, but of a very superior quality raised from Brazil seed. The first essay was made by order of the Pasha, in the year 1822, when the crop yielded about 25,000 bags, of 2 cwt each. A few bags of this cotton sent to Liverpool on trial, were sold at the rate of from 11 to 13 pence per pound. Some thousands and bales have, in the interval, been sent to France, Italy, and the South of Germany. In 1823, the crop was so abundant, that, after supplying the demands of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, it is calculated that at least 50,000 bags may be exported to England in the course of the present year; and the Pasha is still extending the culture of this useful plant, on tracts of country long neglected, by clearing out the ancient channels and digging others, which communicate with the Nile; so that the crop of the present year is expected to double that of the preceding, and in future years will, in all probability, equal the whole of what is now imported from America, to which it is by no means inferior; and as the plant is not exposed to frost or injurious rains, as in most other countries, it is less precarious."

"In consequence of this alarming report and opinion, a proper quarantine establishment was undertaken in the neighborhood of Liverpool, intended to avert so terrible a calamity as the physicians have contemplated."

From the Pensacola Gazette

Sketches of West Florida.

NO. II.

The Bay of Pensacola extends upwards of thirty miles into the country, its general course is north east about two miles east of Pensacola, and eleven from its embouchure at the Barancas, it throws a large arm to the north called Escambia Bay, and 10 miles further east, Yellow Water Bay breaks off in a similar direction; Black Water Bay joins the latter at the north west corner; East River Bay is only an eastern continuation of Pensacola Bay; Escambia Bay is from four to ten miles wide, and about fifteen long. Yellow Water is about the same length & from one to two miles wide. Black Water is seven miles long and from one to two in width. East River Bay is about one and an half miles long and three fourths of a mile wide.

The country betwixt the Perdido and Escambia Bays, and the Alabama line, is poor and sandy, generally covered with a growth of pitch pines, and carpeted with grass. The springs are numerous and fine, and the streams falling into the Bays afford fine mill seats with unfailing water: several of these near the Perdido are already improved, and one or two on the Escambia. Most of this tract of country has a deep stratum of clay near the surface, this if dug up and mixed with the sand, would by good agricultural management, render the soil productive.

The Conecuh river rises high in the State of Alabama, soon after passing the Florida line, it receives the little and big Escambia rivers, the latter of which gives name to the whole river from its junction, and also to the bay which it enters at the north end; there is considerable good land on these rivers, the bottoms are swampy and frequently overflowed. The Conecuh is navigable about a hundred miles.

The Black Water Bay receives from the north three fine streams—Black Water, Cold Water and Cedar Creek: they water an extensive country, called the Pine Level, lying betwixt the Conecuh and Yellow Water rivers. This country is excellent for grazing and for fruit, & is considerably cultivated.

Yellow Water river also rises in Alabama, and falls into the north east side of Yellow Water Bay. There is a tract of excellent land on this river, and already affords a good settlement of industrious farmers. Cotton and rice will be their principal productions, and of these they will soon furnish our market with a large quantity. This river is obstructed by a large raft near the mouth, which has yet prevented its navigation, it ought before this time to have been removed, but the settlers have been too intent on opening their farms, to engage in it.

by enterprise ahead.—This river receives from the south west, about twenty miles from its mouth, a large branch called Shoal River, which is navigable about 15 miles, and has on its banks much good lands. A branch of Shoal River rises in a fine lake, adjoining the Alabama line, and is about seven or eight miles in circumference. It is a charming sheet of pure spring water, and is surrounded with good lands; a handsome settlement is progressing on its banks. The soil here is rather clayey.

Between Shoal River and the Choctawhatchie Bay, there runs a high ridge of land east and west a distance of forty miles. It gives rise to a multitude of large springs of the finest water; on the south of the ridge they descend rapidly to the Choctawhatchie Bay; in three or four miles distance from their heads, they are often swimming deep to a horse, and very cold. In passing from the west end of the Bay, the Twin Creeks first present themselves: they unite at a short distance below the great road, and fall into a deep bay of the Choctawhatchie. Boggy Creeks also unite and enter into the same deep bay, but a few miles east of Twin Creek. Rock Creek enters above the centre of the Bay. Thus far all the land, from the Peninsula, between the Bay and the ridge, is poor for upwards of forty miles, but from the next river, the Alagau, the land is good.

The Alagau is a delightful stream. It heads on the ridge and interlocks with Shoal River and Uche Creek—its branches extend over a space of twenty or thirty miles—it is navigable about thirteen; there is a considerable lake at its mouth, from which a narrow channel connects it with the Bay—there is six feet water on the bar. The settlements on this river consist of plain, industrious farmers, who have few slaves, yet they live comfortably and independently; they appear to know the value of scientific and religious instruction, and enjoy a rustic harmony which is unknown to many of our new settlements. The substratum here is an indurated clay, approaching to soap stone, full of fine impressions; it hardens by exposure to the air, and is thus to be sufficiently compact for building. The substratum is discovered by the Shoal River.

The Uche Creek rises north of the Alagau, and, after running a course of forty miles east, falls into the Choctawhatchie river at the Big Spring. This stream runs through a valley of lime stone, and is considered among the best lands to be country, yet they do not bear the drought of our hot summers, equal to the more clayey soil in the neighborhood of Yellow Water, and the lake settlements. Here is also a large and valuable settlement of very industrious inhabitants.

On the West, and parallel with the great ridge, runs the Titi River, in a direction opposite to the Uche Creek; its course for twenty miles west, as far as it has been explored, is through a broad boggy valley covered with bay galls and titi bushes. It is supposed to enter East River.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGEN-

parties; and in fact having no protection as to person or property, but that permitted by the white population; they are, therefore, less cheerful, and are obliged to work harder to obtain a livelihood than the slaves of Kentucky. This contrast is in favor of the slavery of the blacks as to their own comfort, and would be entirely so, but for one circumstance: the power of the master to oppress, to sell, to tear asunder the ties of human affection. This is a power which will be abused by some, and though safe in the possession of the good, is often the instrument of sore oppressions in the hands of the unfeeling and wicked. So that even in this town, blacks are found confined for the purposes of sale, though the general character of the inhabitants revolts from the practice. On the whole, Ohio is better off without slavery than Kentucky with it; and will probably in a few years be the richest and most powerful state of the west. In Ohio every farmer works, and works cheerfully; each family endeavors to subsist within itself—making its own ware and food. It is only the idlers and speculators in real estate who feel with greatest severity the altered condition of the times. This description of inhabitants, in both states, are considerably embarrassed. But these embarrassments do not apply so much to the mass of the people in Ohio or Kentucky; certainly not to those of Ohio, whose difficulties (if they had a safe and steady medium to regulate their dealings) would in two or three years pass away like a dark cloud in the horizon. The habits of Kentucky, from the existence of negro slavery may not so readily overcome their difficulties; which will probably not be effected without vast changes of property; and the generation of a new order of things, more fragility and more self-denial. But these are virtues not so apt to be produced in slave-holding states. Therefore, it is probable that the slave-holding states will be gradually depressed in their influence, and the non-slave-holding states in the end acquire the ascendancy. Magnificent as the towns of the west appear, and rich as perhaps they once were, they are now overwhelmed with debt, without a prospect of extricating themselves, but by sales of real property at great sacrifices. But such property will not now sell, yielding no certain income to the purchaser. Real property must come to a rational point, as measured by money—the present high prices must vanish, and men must be content to estimate the value of their estates by the income which they produce. But, in fine, this country by nature is so fertile and healthy as to render it impossible to calculate its fate. Three years of wise legislation and of good markets, might restore it to its late existed condition as to power and wealth.

Bank of the United States.

From Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser. A circumstance has recently occurred in this city, which reflects credit on the administration of the Bank of the United States, & which,

While I am on the subject of this Institution, I think it proper to state some of the features of the system adopted by the present administration. The Bank had formerly been in the habit of refusing to receive on deposits not only the notes of State Banks, located out of the city, but even those of its different branches. The latter were usually purchased by the Brokers, at half per cent. discount, and sold at a quarter to those merchants who had bonds to pay at the Custom House. They were then sent to the mother Bank, which was obliged to receive them from the collector of the customs, and pass them to the credit of the government.

Thus, while the operation of the refusal was oppressive to our citizens, it did not relieve the Bank from the receipt of the Branch notes. On full consideration, the Board determined several months since, to receive these notes from its customers in the first instance.

Fortunately, this liberal measure has not only not produced the least inconvenience to the Institution, but greatly increased its deposits. A determination formed at the same time to receive the notes of solvent State Banks was attended with similar results, and produced great accommodation to our merchants and traders.

A measure much more hazardous, and of doubtful issue, was adopted about the same period. Formerly, when the trade to the East Indies was about to commence, Spanish Dollars were always in great demand, & frequently sold as high as three and four per cent. advance, and even some particular kinds at five per cent. In consequence, they were rarely deposited in Bank, being either sold to the Brokers, or hoarded by the individuals who imported them, till the season of demand arrived.

The Bank of the United States having made provision of a full supply of specie, determined, at the early part of last year, to furnish all who wanted it for exportation, at 1 or 3 per cent. advance. This terminated the hoarding of specie, and pressure on the Banks; furnished Commerce with the necessary supply of specie on easy terms; and added one proof to hundreds furnished by long experience, that liberality is the best policy.

NECKAR.

November 2, 1823.

SINGULAR.

The Clarksburg, (Va.) Intelligencer of October 7, states that on the premises of David Hall, about five and a half miles from Booth's Ferry, a company has been engaged for some time in boring for salt water. They commenced in the bed of Elk Creek upon a solid rock, at the distance of about 23 feet, they struck a large vein of beautiful water, exceeding cold, and a little brackish to the taste, which discharges itself at the top of a small gun inserted into the rock, about 18 inches high. At the distance of about 118 feet, they passed through a rich vein, or bed of copper, about 4 feet in thickness; and at the depth of about 180 feet, they opened a strong vein of wind, which instantly found vent at the top of the well in

been eight or ten days unoccupied."

RIOT.

The Providence Beacon, of Oct. 23d, contains an account of a disgraceful riot which happened some days since in that place. The town had been disturbed more or less for two weeks, and especially on the night of Sunday the 17th. Early on Monday morning a placard was discovered on the Flag Staff at the bridge, calling on all those who were disposed to riot and rebel, to meet the succeeding evening at that place, at ten o'clock. Long before that time about 500 fit members for a mob had assembled, and took up their line of march for a small negro hamlet, situated in the northern suburb of the town. On their arrival at the hamlet they commenced a most furious attack upon the offending inhabitants, demolished their houses and furniture, and committed other outrages, at the mention of which the feelings revolt.

It is a shame and disgrace to the authorities of any town or village, to suffer its inhabitants week after week to be disturbed and insulted and even destroyed, without a single attempt at resistance. If the good people of Providence have no swords, nor bayonets, nor hearts to use them, let the mob demolish their dwellings.

A National Road from Washington to New-Orleans.—In a correspondence between the Governor of Georgia and the Secretary of War, we noticed that it is the determination of the President of the United States, to direct at an early period, the survey of a national road from the seat of government to New-Orleans.

A direct communication with the metropolis of the nation, will be of great benefit to this country, both in a political and commercial point of view.

Such an intercourse, like a great vein circulating the fluids of life through the animal system, must impart to the bodies politic and commercial, free and easy interchanges of political and commercial health, and draw the children of the West more closely to their parents of the East.

Internal improvement, whether by roads or canals, cement the interests of individuals of the separate states, and of the nation. By an identity of such benefits, (if we may use the expression) the patriotism and the national character of the people benefited, become consolidated. Let us therefore hope that the intention of the President of the United States to direct an early survey for a national road will be made manifest, and that the grand object contemplated will be put into operation without delay.—*Low. Adv.*

Two men having a dispute in Ohio, one of them said to the other, "I am not able to fight you; but if I will meet you with a musket on 'day you dare meet me.'" This being deemed to be a challenge, he was indicted at Belmont county court, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the Penitentiary for three years—that being the shortest time prescribed by the law of the state, for sending a challenge to fight a duel.

and the ridge, is poor for upwards of forty miles, but from the next river, the Allegany, the land is good.

The Allegany is a delightful stream, it heads on the ridge and interlocks with Shoal River and Ucho Creek—its branches extend over a space of twenty or thirty miles—it is navigable about thirteen; there is a considerable lake at its mouth, from which a narrow channel connects it with the Bay—there is six feet water on the bar. The settlements on this river consist of plain, industrious farmers, who have few slaves, yet they live comfortably and independently; they appear to know the value of scientific and religious instruction, and enjoy a rustic harmony which is unknown to many of our new settlements. The substratum here is an indurated clay, approaching to soap stone, full of little lapprusions; it hardens to a resistance to the air, and is thought to be sufficiently compact for building. The same stratum is discovered in the Shoal River.

The Ucho Creek rises north of the Allegany, and, after running a course of forty miles east, falls in to the Choctawhatchie river at the Big Spring. This stream runs through a valley of lime stone, and is considered among the best lands in the country, yet they do not bear the drought of our hot summers, equal to the more clayey soil in the neighborhood of Yellow Water, and the lake settlements. There is also a large and valuable settlement of very industrious inhabitants.

On the West, and parallel with the great ridge, runs the Titi River, in a direction opposite to the Ucho Creek; its course for twenty miles West, as far as it has been explored, is through a broad boggy valley covered with bay galls and titi bushes. It is supposed to enter East River.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, to J. M. of the City of Washington, July 10, 1820.

One thing is very observable, that, throughout the State of Kentucky as far as traversed by me, the blacks appear to be, though slaves, in as comfortable a situation as the lowest orders of laborers in other states. They dress better, seem to have more time at command, than persons similarly situated elsewhere, and, especially on Sundays and holidays, appear to have more enjoyment than their masters. Here, slavery in them does not seem to be the severest lot. This, perhaps, arises from a plentiful country, and (the consequence of wealth and abundance,) great liberality to masters, who exact nothing unreasonable, even but so much as would be required from an hired laborer. It is certain that the enslaved blacks in Kentucky appear to be in a better situation than the free blacks in Ohio, as to all the necessities of life. In Ohio, as before stated, they form an isolated class of freemen, excluded from the electoral franchise; not admitted as witnesses in their courts in cases in which white citizens are

these embarrassments do not apply so much to the mass of the people in Ohio or Kentucky; certainly not to those of Ohio, whose difficulties (if they had a safe and steady medium to regulate their dealings) would in two or three years pass away like a dark cloud in the horizon. The habits of Kentucky, from the existence of negro slavery may not so readily overcome their difficulties; which will probably not be effected, without vast changes of property, and the generation of a new order of things, more fragility and more self-denial. But these are virtues not so apt to be produced in slave-holding states. Therefore, it is probable that the slave-holding states will be gradually depressed in their influence, and the non-slave-holding states in the end acquire the ascendancy. Magnificent as the towns of the west appear, and rich as perhaps they once were, they are now overwhelmed with debt, without a prospect of extricating themselves, but by sales of real property at great sacrifices. But such property will not now sell, yielding no certain income to the purchaser. Real property must come to a rational point, as measured by money—the present high prices must vanish, and men must be content to estimate the value of their estates by the income which they produce. But, in fine, this country by nature is so fertile and healthy as to render it impossible to calculate its fate. Three years of wise legislation and of good markets, might restore it to its late exalted condition as to power and wealth.

Bank of the United States.

From Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser. A circumstance has recently occurred in this city, which reflects credit on the administration of the Bank of the United States, & which, in justice to that Institution, ought to be generally known.

Three or four weeks since, in consequence of a great failure in New York, to the amount of about \$500,000, of which about \$200,000 were said to be in bills on England, exchange on that country rose to 12½ per cent, and would probably very soon have risen to 15 or 16. The results would have been, large shipments of specie; the excitement of alarm; a pressure on the Banks; curtailments of discounts; great mercantile sacrifices; and probably bankruptcies to a large amount, as took place in Boston, in May, June, and July, 1822, in consequence of the great exportation of specie.

This calamitous train of affairs was happily arrested by the wise policy of the Bank of the U. States. The directors immediately commenced drawing Bills on England, which they sold at 11 per cent. This measure not only prevented any further rise, but of course reduced the market price to that rate. It is remarkable, that the whole amount sold by the Bank, at the reduced price, was only 16,000*l*. here and in New-York, so very small was the demand, that caused the rise. The price of Bills has since fallen to 9 or 9½ per cent.

A measure much more hazardous; and of doubtful issue, was adopted about the same period. Formerly, when the trade to the East Indies was about to commence, Spanish Dollars were always in great demand, & frequently sold as high as three and four per cent. advance, and even some particular kinds at five per cent. In consequence, they were rarely deposited in Bank, being either sold to the Brokers, or hoarded by the individuals who imported them, till the season of demand arrived.

The Bank of the United States having made provision of a full supply of specie, determined, at the early part of last year, to furnish all who wanted it for exportation, at 1½ or 2 per cent. advance. This terminated the hoarding of specie, and pressure on the Banks; furnished Commerce with the necessary supply of specie on easy terms; and added one proof to hundreds furnished by long experience, that liberality is the best policy.

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November 2, 1824.

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The Clarksburg (Va.) Intelligencer of October 7, states that on the premises of David Hall, about five and a half miles from Booth's Ferry, a company has been engaged for some time in boring for salt water. They commenced in the bed of Elk Creek upon a solid rock; "at the distance of about 24 feet, they struck a large vein of beautiful water, exceeding cold, and a little brackish to the taste, which discharges itself at the top of a small gun inserted into the rock, about 18 inches high. At the distance of about 118 feet, they passed through a rich vein, or bed of copper, about 4 feet in thickness; and at the depth of about 160 feet, they opened a strong vein of wind, which instantly found vent at the top of the well in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water, throwing up perpendicular columns of that element, to the distance of 30 feet!! Although the diameter of the well is not more than 2½ inches, it is supposed there is not less than 160 gallons of water discharged in one minute of time!! For some distance round this perpendicular shoot of water, plays an imperceptible gas or vapor so very inflammable, as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it. The verge of the circumference of this gas is not perceptible, therefore those who are unacquainted with its ignitable qualities, in the act of putting fire to this curious lamp of nature, have found themselves enveloped in flame, and pretty well singed before they had any idea of being in reach of its touch!! It has been tried in vain to extinguish the flame with water.

The only effectual method is to smother it with a large cloth, which can only be applied when the spouting and flame has somewhat abated. The intervals between the times of spouting are uncertain, it has been known to spout two or three times in a week, and may be seen to spout at any time, by putting down the poles after the well has

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Two men having a dispute in Ohio, one of them said to the other, "I am not able to fight you; but I will meet you with a musket any day you dare meet me." This being deemed to be a challenge, he was indicted at Bellmont county court, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the Penitentiary for three years—that being the shortest time prescribed by the law of the state, for sending a challenge to fight a duel.

Nat. Intelligencer

A Frenchman who had been confined several years for debt in the Fleet Prison, found himself so much at home within its walls, and was withal so harmless and inoffensive a character, that the gaoler occasionally permitted him to recreate himself by spending his evenings abroad, without any apprehension of the forfeiture of his verbal engagement. His little earnings as a jack of all trades enabled him to form several pot-house connections, and these led him by degrees to be less punctual in his return at the appointed hour of nine. "I'll tell you what, Monsieur," at length said the gaoler to him, "you are a good fellow, but I fear you have lately got into bad company; so I tell you once for all, that if you don't keep better hours, I shall be under the necessity of locking you out altogether."

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.

Jephth V. Harris, adm^r
July 20, 1824.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The greatest anxiety prevails respecting the issue of the warm contest for the presidential chair, and well it may, for upon the choice of a chief magistrate of the Union depends in a great measure the tone that will be given hereafter to the political and commercial relations of this country with foreign powers, and the extension or circumscription of the republican principles upon which the government of the United States is founded. Besides, the democratic party is deeply interested in this issue; the election of the democratic candidate would ensure the ascendancy of that party in the national councils, and would promote to a greater degree the welfare of the country.

Now, standing the powerful exertions that have been made to defeat the election of Mr. Crawford, hopes are entertained of his ultimate success. We must confess that we did not expect the opposition he has received, especially in states where the democratic party preponderated. We were firmly persuaded, that, notwithstanding the amalgamating policy recommended by some influential citizens of the country,—which unfortunately found many friends, and which gives countenance to the ultra faction,—the democratic party would elect its candidate by a great majority. Should the party succeed, the majority will be small. Should it fail,—we hope such a misfortune will not befall our country,—it will have to submit, and obey the will of the majority, till the new and revived exertions,—by placing continually before the American people the danger of following other principles than those of the democratic party,—by often calling to their recollection the beneficial result of the democratic administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison,—the power is again regained to govern the destinies of this growing empire, which began to prosper only when the federal administration of Mr. Adams was put down. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the virtue, patriotism and firmness, which have always characterized the members of the democratic party, will not forsake them in this momentous crisis upon the issue of which the most vital interests of the nation depend. It requires also union, steady and mutual forbearance and concessions.

Maine Electors for Adams.

New Hampshire. Electors for Adams. However, the New-Hampshire Patriot of the 8th inst. says that the ticket elected is unpledged, and that from the high character of every individual on the list, they do not entertain a doubt that each will cast his free and unbiased vote as he shall deem most promotive of the good of the nation and of sound democratic principles.

Massachusetts. Electors for Adams.

Vermont. Electors for Adams.

Rhode-Island. Electors for Adams.

Connecticut. Electors for Adams.

New-York. The legislature commenced balloting for electors on the 10th inst. Four tickets were run. By the last mail we have been informed that three electors of the Crawford ticket had been elected. The legislature was proceeding on balloting; and no doubt existed of the success of the Crawford ticket.

New-Jersey. Nothing certain whether for Adams or the Jackson and Crawford ticket.

Delaware. Two electors for Crawford and one for Adams.

Pennsylvania. Electors for Jackson.

Maryland. Seven electors for Jackson, three for Adams, and one for Crawford.

Virginia. Electors for Crawford.

North-Carolina. No certain returns. In many counties the Crawford ticket had a great majority, and in others it is reported that the Jackson ticket had a majority.

South-Carolina. The legislature met last Monday.

Ohio. Nothing certain from that state.—Contest between Jackson and Clay.

No returns from Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois.

Recapitulation of Returns.

Adams,	55
Crawford,	39
Jackson,	35

Since the above was in type, we have been informed, by a gentleman from Augusta, that the Jackson ticket had prevailed in North Carolina, 600 majority, and in Ohio, and that three electors are already chosen by the legislature of New-York were for Clay: this requires confirmation. Should the above be true, the votes, as far as returns have been received, would stand thus:

The bill to prescribe the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice-President, was under debate.

A communication, from which we make the following extract, was received from the Governor, relative to the case of the Africans in possession of the state.

"The Circuit Court of the United States had decreed the property to be in Mandraro, who being a Spanish subject, navigating under a Spanish flag, and engaged in a trade sanctioned by the laws of Spain, his vessel and cargo was piratically captured and piratically condemned. A demand was made by the Agent of Mandraro under the decree for the delivery of both the money and negroes in the possession of the state, after deducting all expenses heretofore incurred; but no attention was paid to it, and considering that error might possibly have been committed in the court below, and having resolved that the property should be rendered to no authority but your own, I caused an appeal to be entered to the Supreme Court, where it is now depending."

Abstract from the statement of the receipts and payments at the Treasury of the state of Georgia, during the political year 1824.

For amounts received between the 1st of Nov. 1823, and the 31st of Oct. 1824, inclusive.	
State stock,	215 03
General tax,	109,624 33
Direct tax,	931 89
Vendue tax,	1,899 17
Dividend on bank stock,	38,000 00
Lot on steam boat stock,	8,000 00
Lot on sold, rent of fractions, &c.	21,625 00
Lot on sold under act of 1820,	13,580 10
Fractions sold under act of 1818,	12,845 49
Do 1821,	60,400 93
Tax on bank stock,	8,771 89
Trustees of the University,	10,846 16
Land drawn lottery of 1820,	15,054 00
Do 1821,	28,961 00

For balance in the Treasury on the 31st Oct. 1823,

For balance 31st October, 1824,

CR.

By Pres & Speaker's warrants, Fund for the redemption of the public debt,	41,303 10
Land fund,	12,035 39
Civil establishment,	6,489 22
Special appropriations,	25,816 98
Contingent fund,	20,332 65
Military disbursements,	9,270 51
Appropriation for printing,	1,226 35
Do for penitentiary,	14,081 27
Do for county academies,	9,379 38
	18,502 01

By balance in the Treasury on the 31st October, 1824,

For balance 31st October, 1824,

From the Columbian Centinel.

The following resolutions will doubtless be gladly received and very acceptable to a large proportion of the community, they relate to a subject that has created a lively interest in every part of the country, but more particularly at the seats of Literature and Legislation.—At Athens, where Dr Waddel is known, and where his services are duly appreciated, his intended resignation was viewed as a matter of very deep regret, and we are not deceived when we state that nine tenths of the citizens of the place as well as the Students of the College, contemplated it as the most unpropitious circumstance that could possibly befall the institution, and there were no pains they would not cheerfully have encountered to have averted such an eventful step.—At Milledgeville, we are informed that the sensation was greater, if possible, than at this place; all persons, whether in or out of power, spoke of the loss of Dr. Waddel as a pre-ange of the downfall of the College, and there was no measure proposed in any of the Boards, connected with the subject of his resignation, or as

That the same has been under consideration, with the attention due to the importance of the principal subject to which it relates, and with the deep concern which the annunciation of the intended resignation of the President is calculated to excite.

Possessing as President Waddel does, the undiminished confidence of the people of the State, and the approbation of the Board of Trustees, the committee think it is due to him, and the public expectation upon so painful an occasion, that the Trustees should express their admiration of his character, and his fitness for the office which he holds, and should declare that the affairs of the College throughout the course of President Waddel's administration, have been managed with ability and fidelity, and unwearied devotion to his welfare.

When the present reputation and flourishing state of the University is contrasted with its unpromising condition at the time of the accession of Dr. Waddel to the Presidency of it; when the committee reflect upon the serious difficulties the President had to encounter, to give literary notoriety to a seminary which had none before, and to restore discipline, where all had been dissipated; and that the efforts of the President were attended with success, they feel that his labors have identified his venerated name with the future prosperity of the University, and that it will always be mentioned in connection with it, with gratitude and praise. The committee therefore, in behalf of the Trustees, express their sincere regret, that any circumstance should exist to make it necessary for the President to dissolve the connexion between himself and the College; but as the positive manner in which his determination to do so is expressed, precludes all hope of his continuance in office, they earnestly request him to postpone his resignation until the expiration of the present year, to give to the Trustees an opportunity to select a competent successor.

Resolved therefore, That the Board of Trustees accept the resignation of President Waddel, to take effect from the first day of November next, and that Messrs Clayton, Walker and Nesbitt, be appointed a committee to deliver to him a copy of this Report, with instructions & power to arrange with President Waddel his continuance in office to the time stated.

ASBURY HULL,
Secretary Board Trustees.

Milledgeville, 12th Nov. 1824.

Extract from the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the State of Georgia, in session 11th November, 1824.

The Communication of the President of Franklin College to the Board of Trustees of the College, in which his intention to resign his office of President was announced, having been read, in relation thereto, Mr. Gilmer offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Sheriff's Sale.

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

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

ALSO,
Ruth a negro woman, about 40 years of age, and Jackson her child, about 2 years old; levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution in favour of Charles Kelsey & Co. obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, together with sundry other fixtures against said Beasley; property pointed out in first file.
R. J. Willis, D. S.
Nov. 26, 1824.

Executors' Sale.

On the first Tuesday in February next, agreeably to an order of the Hon. Inferior Court of Wilkes county, will be sold two tracts of land lying in the county of Franklin, on the waters of Tugule river, adjoining Hay and others, one of the tracts containing 292 acres, and the other 450 acres, more or less, and another tract of land lying in Morgan county, on the waters of Harden's creek, containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less.—The two tracts in Franklin to be sold at the court house of that county, and the tract in Morgan to be sold at the court house in the town of Madison. And at the court house of Wilkes county, will be sold on the same day, by computation one half acre lot lying in the town of Washington, and adjoining Andrew Shepherd. It being the whole of the real estate of Dr. Gilbert Hay, deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

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

Administrators' Sales.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon. the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at the court house of said county, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the usual sale hours, all the real estate of Job Hammond, deceased, consisting of one tract of land lying on Savannah river, seven miles above Petersburg, and another tract lying in Irwin county, in the 6th district, No. 405; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors, and on a credit till 25th December, 1825.

Lucy Hammond, adm^{rs}
Nov. 26, 1824. 48 31

On the first Tuesday in December next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, two tracts of land, one containing 700 acres, more or less, lying on the Dry Fork of Long Creek, in said county, adjoining Barnett Moore and others, the other tract contain-

which been to prosper only when the administration of Mr. Adams was put down. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the virtue, patriotism and firmness, which have always characterized the members of the democratic party, will not forsake them in this momentous crisis upon the issue of which the most vital interests of the nation depend. It requires also union, steadiness, mutual forbearance and concessions.

Maine. Electors for Adams.
New Hampshire. Electors for Adams. However, the New-Hampshire Patriot of the 8th inst. says that the ticket elected is unpledged, and that from the high character of every individual on the list, they do not entertain a doubt that each will cast his free and unbiased vote as he shall deem most promotive of the good of the nation and of sound democratic principles.

Massachusetts. Electors for Adams.
Vermont. Electors for Adams.
Rhode Island. Electors for Adams.
Connecticut. Electors for Adams.
New York. The legislature commenced balloting for electors on the 10th inst. Four tickets were run. By the last mail we have been informed that three electors of the Crawford ticket had been elected. The legislature was proceeding on balloting; and no doubt existed of the success of the Crawford ticket.

New Jersey. Nothing certain whether for Adams or the Jackson and Crawford ticket.
Delaware. Two electors for Crawford and one for Adams.

Pennsylvania. Electors for Jackson.
Maryland. Seven electors for Jackson, three for Adams, and one for Crawford.
Virginia. Electors for Crawford.

North Carolina. No certain returns. In many counties the Crawford ticket had a great majority, and in others it is reported that the Jackson ticket had a majority.
South Carolina. The legislature met last Monday.

Ohio. Nothing certain from that state—Wanted to be won Jackson and Clay.
No returns from Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois.

Recapitulation of Returns.

Adams,	53
Crawford,	39
Jackson,	35

Since the above was in type, we have been informed, by a gentleman from Augusta, that the Jackson ticket had prevailed in North Carolina, 600 majority, and in Ohio, and that the three electors already chosen by the legislature of New York were for Clay: this requires confirmation. Should the above be true, the votes, as far as returns have been received, would stand thus:

Jackson,	70
Adams,	55
Crawford,	36
Clay,	3

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.
 The following proceedings of the legislature we have taken from the Milledgeville papers. We have received no late information from that quarter, concerning the proceedings of the last beginning of this week. By tomorrow's mail we shall receive the Milledgeville papers. This is our answer to the complaints of our county subscribers at not finding in our paper the latest proceedings of the legislature. Proceedings up to November 13.

In the Senate. A resolution was introduced requesting the committee on Public Education and Free Schools, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the free school fund to \$500,000. The bill to extend the time for taking out land warrants, passed the senate. It requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law. A motion was introduced, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of authorizing sheriffs to take bond and security of defendants for the forthcoming of property levied on. A bill was passed, to provide for the trial of claims of slaves levied on under execution. Bill introduced, To compel tax collectors to attend the general elections for the purpose of preventing improper votes. The bill, to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent the introduction of slaves into this state, was read a third time, and passed, yeas 33, nays 13.

In the House. Notices were given for the appointment of committees to prepare and report bills—To reduce the number of justices of the inferior courts in the several counties of the state—To compensate the justices of the inferior courts—To protect the creditors of married women; To limit the liability of husbands to pay the debts of their wives contracted before marriage to the amount of property received by their wives, and to prohibit the appointment of women for debt in all cases.

For balance 31st October, 1824,	598,003 65
CR.	
By Pres & Speaker's warrants, Fund for the redemption of the public debt,	41,393 10
Land fund,	12,035 29
Civil establishment,	6,489 22
Special appropriations,	23,516 98
Contingent fund,	20,332 65
Military disbursements,	9,270 51
Appropriation for printing, Do for penitentiary,	1,226 53
Do for county academies,	14,081 27
	9,379 38
	18,502 01
	\$ 158,526 94
By balance in the Treasury on the 31st October, 1824,	598,003 65
	\$ 756,530 60

From the Columbian Centinel.
 The following resolutions will doubtless be gladly received and very acceptable to a large proportion of the community, they relate to a subject that has created a lively interest in every part of the country, but more particularly at the seats of Literature and Legislation.—At Athens, where Dr Waddel is known, and where his services are duly appreciated, his intended resignation was viewed as a matter of very deep regret, and we are not deceived when we state that nine tenths of the citizens of the place as well as the Students of the College, contemplated it as the most unpropitious circumstance that could possibly befall the institution, and there were no pains they would not cheerfully have encountered to have averted such an eventful step.—At Milledgeville, we are informed that the sensation was greater, if possible, than at this place; all persons, whether in or out of power, spoke of the loss of Dr. Waddel as a prelude of the downfall of the College, and there was no measure proposed in any of the Boards, connected with the subject of his resignation, or as touching the public confidence in his ability and fidelity that was not passed almost by acclamation, consequently, as far as these can furnish proof of any thing they surely evince the most decided approbation of his official conduct, they testify that his administration is not unpopular, and that the great mass of the people highly venerate the man and justly value his labors. The College is not now in a situation for experimenting, having overcome all its difficulties, acquired the confidence of the Legislature, flourished fully up to the expectation of its most sanguine friends, there is no necessity for making that better which is as good as all reasonable men could desire; one false step now, by reason of the mortification and resentment which would inevitably ensue, might precipitate the institution into all its former troubles, increased, by the consideration, that disgust and contempt would succeed to the entire loss of either public or private regard.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, in session, 10th November, 1824.
 The committee to whom was referred the Communication from the President of the College, Report,

identified his venerated name with the future prosperity of the University, and that it will always be mentioned in connection with it, with gratitude and praise. The committee therefore, in behalf of the Trustees, express their sincere regret, that any circumstance should exist to make it necessary for the President to dissolve the connexion between himself and the College; but as the positive manner in which his determination to do so is expressed, precludes all hope of his continuance in office, they earnestly request him to postpone his resignation until the expiration of the present year, to give to the Trustees an opportunity to select a competent successor.

Resolved therefore, That the Board of Trustees accept the resignation of President Waddel, to take effect from the first day of November next, and that Messrs. Clayton, Walker and Nesbitt, be appointed a committee to deliver to him a copy of this Report, with instructions & power to arrange with President Waddel his continuance in office to the time stated.

ASBURY HULL,
Secretary Board Trustees.
 Milledgeville, 12th Nov. 1824.

Extract from the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the State of Georgia, in session 11th November, 1824.

The Communication of the President of Franklin College to the Board of Trustees of the College, in which his intention to resign his office of President was announced, having been read, in relation thereto, Mr. Gilmer offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Senatus Academicus are deeply impressed with the important services already rendered by Dr. Moses Waddel to the University of Georgia, and that it would be highly advantageous to the University, and to the whole community, if he could be retained as President of Franklin College.

Resolved, That the Trustees of Franklin College be directed to use their exertions, to prevail on Dr. Waddel to retain his present office, as long as his own sense of duty will permit him.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward to him a copy of the above resolutions.

ASBURY HULL,
Sec. Sen. Academicus.

NOTICE.
DURING a temporary absence from the state, Mr. A. Dearing and Mr. S. J. Mays will act as my attorneys.
Wm. DEARING.
 Nov. 24, 1824. 48 2t

ON the 9th day of January next will be sold at the late residence of John Turner, deceased, of Columbia county, all the household and kitchen furniture, belonging to the estate of said deceased, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. B. Billingslea,
James S. Turner,
 Nov. 26, 1824. 1c **Executors.**

adjoining Hay and others, one of the tracts containing 292 acres, and the other 250 acres, more or less, and another tract of land lying in Morgan county, on the waters of Harden's creek, containing 202 1-2 acres, more or less.—The two tracts in Franklin to be sold at the court house of that county, and the tract in Morgan to be sold at the court house in the town of Madison. And at the court house of Wilkes county, will be sold on the same day, by computation one half acre lying in the town of Washington, and adjoining Andrew Shepherd. It being the whole of the real estate of Dr. Gilbert Hay, deceased.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

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

Administrators' Sales.

A GREEABLY to an order of the Hon. the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at the court house of said county, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the usual sale hours, all the real estate of Job Hammond, deceased, consisting of one tract of land lying on Savannah river, seven miles above Petersburg, and another tract lying in Irwin county, in the 6th district, No. 405; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors, and on a credit till 25th December, 1825.

Lucy Hammond, adm'rs.
 Nov. 26, 1824. 48 3c

ON the first Tuesday in December next, will be sold at the court house of Wilkes county, two tracts of land, one containing 700 acres, more or less, lying on the Dry Fork of Long Creek, in said county, adjoining Barnett Moore and others, the other tract containing 305 acres, more or less, about 2 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 4t

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

Elizabeth L. Cain, ex'xt.
 Nov. 17, 1824. 47—6t

Georgia—Wilkes County.
WHEREAS John Walker applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of George Walker, deceased. These are therefore to witte, summon, and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to shew cause (if any they have) why said letters of administration should not be granted. Given under my hand at office, this 23d day of November, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.
Sheriff's Titles,
NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One tract of land containing fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River adjoining Thomas Pollard James Fenly and others, in the occupancy of Milton Paxton, and levied on as his property by a constable to satisfy sundry \$6 fa's from a justice's court, in favor of Thomas Daniel vs Milton Paxton, together with sundry others vs said Paxton.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Nancy and her five children Harriett, Emily, Emanuel Francis and Milly; levied on as the property of Robert Dawson to satisfy an execution in the name of Levi H Echols vs Robert Dawson: property pointed out by T. W. Cobb who has the control of said execution.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Ann: levied on as the property of John Law by a constable to satisfy an execution in the name of Irvin & Davis, vs Jane Laws and William Robinson, together with sundry other \$6 fa's vs said Jane Laws; property pointed out by the security W Robinson.

ALSO,

The 11th part of Thompson Watkins' crop of corn and cotton consisting of about 190 acres of cotton and 170 acres of corn: levied on as the property of William B. Uphaw to satisfy a distributive share of an execution in the name of John C. Webb against Burwell Webb and Joseph Smith and William B Uphaw, securities on the appeal and one other \$6 fa in the name of Thomas Oliver vs said Uphaw; property pointed out by John McGehee.

ALSO,

Two negroes: a man named Lewis and a girl named Violet; levied on as the property of Wm. G. Gilbert to satisfy an execution in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, Executors of Felix H Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H. Gilbert vs Wm G Gilbert; property pointed out by David P. Hillhouse.

ALSO,

One black horse; levied on as the property of Jesse Moore to satisfy an execution in the name of Wm. G. Gilbert, survivor, &c against Jesse Moore; property pointed out by pliff.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, well improved, with a good gin house, crib, and stables, adjoining Mrs. Mary Wingfield and others, unoccupied; levied on (and sold subject to the right of dower,) as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy the costs of three \$6 fa's.

ALSO,

(Postponed from last sale day.)

One house and lot in the village of Malloryville, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wooten, &c, known as the Planters' Hotel; levied on as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy the costs of three \$6 fa's.

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

Eight negroes, viz. Davy, Bob, F. Saline, Docia and her four children Eliza, Emmy, Helen, and the other an infant, 1 mahogany side board, 1 lot out glass, 1 mahogany secretary and book case, 1 walnut secretary and book case, 2 pine folding tables, 1 feather bed, one half of a crop of cotton of about 25 acres, 25 barrels of corn, more or less, a small quantity of fodder, 1 small lot of books, and 1 sorrel horse; levied on as the property of Allen P. Rice to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jilson Hopkins, and others.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 8 acres, more or less, lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky back of Fishing creek, adjoining B. 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 favour of David Danner; property pointed out by defendant.

ALSO,

One bay horse; levied on as the property of Gaiman L. Rakestraw to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Rakestraw and John Rupert; property pointed out by Stephen Harnesberger.

John Burks, D. S.

Nov. 5, 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, Phyllis 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 favor of William James vs. said Towns.

John Burks, D. S.

Sept 30, 1824.

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

Six negroes: Ailsay, Clary, Lizzzy, 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, and by his direction: levied in the possession of Mrs Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

October 20, 1824.

Administrators' Sales.

AGREEDABLY to an order of the Hon the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincoln, 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:

WILL be sold on Friday the 9th day of December next, at the late residence of Mrs. Chloe Dodson, deceased, all the

Personal Property,

(Except the Negroes.)

consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, several valuable head of horses and mules, cows, sheep, and hogs, about two hundred barrels of corn, fodder and oats, and about forty thousand pounds of seed cotton. A credit will be given for all sum over five dollars, until the first day of January, 1826, except the cotton, for which a credit only will be given until the first of March, 1825. The purchasers giving bond with approved security.

On the same day the plantation will be rented for the ensuing year; possession given on the 1st of January.

Charles Dodson,

Adm'r with the will annexed.

Oct. 26, 1824. 44—cow3t

FOR twelve months, will be hired, on Saturday the 11th of December next, at the late residence of Francis Strother, deceased, Lincoln county, a number of negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. At the same time and place, will be rented, for 12 months also, a plantation, with the reservation of the widow's dower; all belonging to the estate of said Francis Strother, deceased. Terms made known on the day.

Allen Holliday, adm'r.

Oct. 30, 1824. 46 3

NOTICE.

AT Mount Vernon, in Oglethorpe county, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th day of December next, the following property, viz.

The Mount Vernon tract of land, situated on Long creek, 18 miles above Washington, and 3 miles below Lexington, on the road leading from Washington to Carnsville, containing 1400 acres, more or less, on which there is a new grist mill, finished in the best manner, a new gin house, with a cotton gin to go by water, a comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; the greater part of the land is of very good quality, and about 300 of it cleared. The mill is on a never failing stream, and in a good neighborhood for custom.—Also, 15 likely negroes, 1600 bushels of corn, fodder, horses, mules, cattle, hogs; plantation tools, &c.

A credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on the land, and 12 months credit on all the other property—notes with approved security will be required.

Oct. 28, 1824. 46 5t

For sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove offers for sale his House and Lot in Washington on terms which will be made favourable to the purchaser. He also offers for sale, his tract of Land whereon he now plants, containing between eight hundred and a thousand acres on terms which shall also be made favourable to the purchaser.

LAW.

THE subscriber tenders his professional services to the public, and begs leave to inform them, that he may at all times be found at the Office of Messrs. Davis & Berrien, situated in Hunter's buildings on the Bay. JOSEPH VALLENCE BAYAR, Savannah, Oct. 26, 1824. 45 3t

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.

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 and containing about 70 acres, lying in the county aforesaid, on the waters of Upson'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 the Inferior court of Wilkes county, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell a tract of land, containing 30.12 acres, lying in Houston county 6th district N. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,

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 the real estate of John Langdon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r

Sept. 6, 1824

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

Henry Perkins, adm'r.

March 15, 1824 m9m

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 Lidwell Fullilove, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Willis Fullilove, adm'r.

Elizabeth Fullilove, adm'r.

July 20, 1824 m9

GEORGIA, Wilkes county, SUPERIOR COURT.

ALSO,

The 11th part of Thompson Watkins' crop of corn and cotton, consisting of about 190 acres of cotton and 170 acres of corn; levied on as the property of William B. Uphaw to satisfy a distributive share of an execution in the name of John C. Webb against Burwell Webb and Joseph Smith and William B. Uphaw, security on the appeal; and one other 5 fa in the name of Thomas Oliver vs said Uphaw; property pointed out by John McGehee.

ALSO,

Two negroes: a man named Lewis and a girl named Violet; levied on as the property of Wm. G. Gilbert to satisfy an execution in favor of David P. Hillhouse and Gilbert Hay, Executors of Felix H. Gilbert, deceased, for Sarah H. Gilbert vs Wm G. Gilbert; property pointed out by David P. Hillhouse.

ALSO,

One black horse; levied on as the property of Jesse Moore to satisfy an execution in the name of Wm. G. Gilbert, survivor, &c against Jesse Moore; property pointed out by plaintiff.

ALSO,

One house and lot in the town of Washington, well improved, with a good gin house, crib, and stables, adjoining Mrs. Mary Wingfield and others, unoccupied; levied on (and sold subject to the right of dower,) as the property of Johnson Wellborn to satisfy the costs of three 5 fa's.

ALSO,

(Postponed from last sale day.)

One house and lot in the village of Malloryville, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wooten, Esq. known as the Planters' Hotel; levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in favor of John Woolbright against said Scott; property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 387 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 200 barrels of corn, and a quantity of most excellent homespun cloth, say 12 or 1500 yards; 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 5 fa's against said Simeon Echols.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.
Nov. 5, 1824.

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

Three negroes, viz: Titus a fellow, Sarah a woman, and Nelson a boy, levied on as the property of James Olive, to satisfy a 5 fa on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William U. Bowen; property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, S. E. C.
October 29, 1824.

John Burks, D. S.
Nov. 5, 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, Phyllis 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 favor of William James vs. said Towns.

John Burks, D. S.
Sept 30, 1824.

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

Six negroes: Ailsey, Clary, Lizzzy, 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, and by his direction: left in the possession of Mrs Sarah Wellborn.

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

Administrators' Sales.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincoln, 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.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Dudley Stinson, deceased, in the county of Wilkes, on Tuesday the 28th of December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, house-hold and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, corn, fodder, and cotton. And on Wednesday the 29th, at the plantation of the deceased, on Morris's creek, the like articles will be sold, the plantation rented, and the negroes hired for the ensuing year. Terms of sale, renting, and hiring, made known on the days.

Thomas Wooten, adm'r.
Nov. 8, 1824.

Blank Deeds,
For sale at this Office.

deceased. Terms made known on the day.

Allen Holliday, adm'r.
Oct. 30, 1824.

NOTICE.

AT Mount Vernon, in Oglethorpe county, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th day of December next, the following property, viz.

The Mount Vernon tract of land, situated on Long creek, 18 miles above Washington, and 3 miles below Lexington, on the road leading from Washington to Carnsville, containing 1400 acres, more or less, on which there is a new grist mill, finished in the best manner, a new gin house, with a cotton gin to go by water, a comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; the greater part of the land is of very good quality, and about 400 of it cleared. The mill is on a never failing stream, and in a good neighborhood for custom.—Also, 15 likely negroes, 1600 bushels of corn, fodder, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, plantation tools, &c.

A credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on the land, and 12 months credit on all the other property—notes with approved security will be required.

Oct. 28, 1824.

For sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove offers for sale his House and Lot in Washington on terms which will be made favourable to the purchaser. He also offers for sale, his tract of Land whereon he now plants, containing between eight hundred and a thousand acres on terms which shall also be made favourable to the purchaser.

James R. Baird
Oct 29, 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.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot belonging to the subscriber, near the Printing office—will be disposed of on reasonable terms—possession will be given immediately.

Samuel Barnett:
November 19, 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,
NEATLY PRINTED,
And for sale at this office.

land, containing 0 1 2 acres, lying in Houston county 6th district N. 13, belonging to the estate of William Martin, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

John Parks,
Ganaway Martin,
adm'r.
May 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 the real estate of John Langdon, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Wm. Robertson, adm'r
Sept. 6, 1824.

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

Henry Perkins, adm'r.
March 15, 1824.

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'r.
July 20, 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.

ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, forty dollars for value received.

ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young Bohannon, twenty five dollars for value received.

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 gazette of this state, at least once a month for six months.

True Copy from the Minutes of said Court, July 20, 1814.

John Dyson, Clerk.
JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

The Washington News.

VOLUME X]

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1824.

[No. 49.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

By J. M. WASHINGTON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Past—and the Future.

The results of the election in N. Carolina and New York are now ascertained. In the first, the Crawford ticket has been defeated. In the last, Crawford has received 3 or at most 11 votes, and Adams the residue, 25.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The "Raleigh Star" has sent us a slip, on Saturday last, containing the official returns of the votes in the several counties of North Carolina, as received at the Executive Office. The votes from 52 counties give the "People's Picket" 20107—Crawford ticket, 15396.

The only county not officially heard from, is Onslow, which is said to have given a majority of about 300 for the "People's Picket."

The Star does not state, how many of the "People's Picket" were endorsed "Jackson;" how many "Adams." It may be that this discrimination was not made in every ticket; nor even in the majority of them; but it is certain, that the ticket was supported by a coalition between the friends of Jackson and of Adams. How many of each, we have no opportunity of ascertaining; but if 5000 Adamses, as the Raleigh Register states may have been the case, it is certain that Crawford has more of the people on his side, than either Jackson or Adams; and though no person has a majority in N. Carolina, yet Mr. Crawford is a plurality.

NEW YORK.

The "long agony" is over here too; and a result has taken place, which would banish all previous speculation.

25 electors for Adams—and 7, who are named, both by the friends of Crawford & Clay.

Most of the friends of Clay and of Crawford has a greater affinity for each other, than for the friends of Adams. But the Clayites were fired with resentment at the exclusion of Mr. Clay from the house, and more of them voted for Adams than for Crawford—2 or 3 put in blank ballots. This appears to be the principal clue to this extraordinary catastrophe. But that the man who is least the favorite of the Legislature, has got the largest vote of the State—and that he who is the greatest favorite, has lost it, is evident from these two plain considerations, 1st that the friends of Mr. Crawford outnumbered those of Mr. Adams—and Mr. Clay's friends were more attached to Crawford than to Adams, until so many of them were hurried away by a momentary feeling—and 2nd, when the blanks did vote on the last ballot, Mr. Crawford's four electors received a majority of the votes. The blank voters are said

Ohio, he will then be 403 votes, and Mr. Clay is positively excluded; because all within the whole of the remaining doubtful votes, viz. the 7 in New York, all Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and he will be unable to reach Mr. Crawford's 40 votes.—Give him 0, however, and he will still want 10 votes to tie Mr. Crawford.—If Mr. Crawford receives the 7 doubtful votes of New York, Mr. Clay will then want 17 votes to tie him.—If he receives all the votes of Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, they amount to 16 only, and of course he is excluded.—If, on the contrary, he receives the 7 votes of New York, with the aid of Ohio, he will want 3 only to tie him—4 to pass him—and these he will probably glean from the four small western states, above enumerated.—If, again, these 7 doubtful votes are divided between Crawford and Clay, in the proportion of 4 to 3, as has been calculated by some persons upon the spot, then Mr. Crawford will have 44 votes in the whole—and Mr. Clay, with these 3 votes, added to the 30 in Kentucky and Ohio, will have 33—still 11 short of Mr. Clay's numerical strength. These he must make out of the 16 votes of the 4 western States; that is, the votes of Indiana, Louisiana, and Missouri can send him to the House.—Those of Indiana, Missouri and Illinois will enable him to tie Mr. Crawford.

The final result is, that Messrs. Jackson and Adams will certainly reach the House of Representatives—and either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Clay.—This is a state of things, that a sagacious man had ordered. The most impartial calculators had always placed Mr. Crawford the highest upon the ballot, and Mr. Clay the lowest.—Mr. Crawford would certainly have been 2d, but from the unexpected turn of events in New York, where Mr. Clay may go to the House; or if Mr. Crawford goes at all, he will arrive there the lowest on the ballot.

Presidential Election.

The intelligence which we publish to day from New York and N. Carolina, baffles all calculation—and leaves the question still open as to the candidates who are to be brought into the House of Representatives. It requires "no ghost" to rise from its grave to tell us, that the final question would be decided by that body. We confess that until the moment before the vote was actually given, we had not anticipated the result which has taken place in North Carolina.—The loss of the electoral vote of that state, only proves that Mr. Crawford is not stronger there, than Jackson and Adams united. It was only by a coalition of the friends of these gentlemen, that the Crawford ticket was defeated. In New York the result, though not exactly

Mr. Clay, and it is doubtful whether he or Mr. Crawford will be returned to the House of Representatives. This will depend upon the 7 votes in New York, and upon the votes of Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri and Indiana, so confidently claimed for Mr. Clay by his friends. What course the friends of each may hereafter pursue, we cannot undertake to pronounce with absolute certainty. We have reason to believe the most of Mr. Crawford's friends may throw themselves upon Mr. Clay as their second choice—and that most the friends of Mr. Clay would prefer Mr. Crawford.

In the meantime it is the duty of Mr. Crawford's friends to keep cool; to exhibit the great principles which they have so long avowed, and to act accordingly. They should to the great interest of their country without fear, favor or affection.—They should preserve their fluency & weight, with all possible decision and discretion. In order that they may hereafter give them that direction which is best calculated to subserve the cause of the nation.

We presume, that the electors who have been chosen to vote for Clay or Crawford will, respectively redeem their pledge; and that nothing but the withdrawal of the candidate will absolve them from their obligation.

We presume, too, that the Representatives of the states will in the first instance respectively vote for the man whom they prefer. When that is done, they may throw themselves upon their 2d choice. In this way only, can the voice of the majority be ascertained. Should Mr. Crawford succeed, his country will have reason to rejoice at his success. But should his friends be defeated, should all their fair & honorable exertions fail to bring him into the House, or when he should fail in obtaining the majority, they will know how to submit to their disappointment—and they will then know how to perform the duty which will devolve upon them, of guarding the constitution and the happiness of the people.—Richmond Eng.

From the Nat. Advocate of Nov. 9.

Eccentricities of the Press.

It is singular and not without its moral influence to read the various and contradictory representations made by presses in favor of different candidates for president. It exemplifies how completely the doctrine of "all's fair in politics," has seized possession of these parvenues. The following is a perfect epitome of the style in which these things are managed, and which we range under the head of

ANTICIPATIONS FOR NOVEMBER, 1824.

From the Columbian Observer. Extract of a letter from a gentle-

ty miles from this place, on the road towards Georgia. We want no further proof, that Mr. Crawford is at the bottom of this barred affair. We are happy to state that the General, a few minutes before he expired, made a formal and valid transfer in writing, of the electoral votes of Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Louisiana, to the Hon. John Quincy Adams—the people's man."

From the Royaliadem Dartmoor pip. of the 27th Oct.

The Radicals are blown up; their Chief is no more. Crawford is dead at last. The decent part of society have long been distressed with the assurance of this man, in pretending to be alive, when all the world knows that he has had a drop-sy in the heart, a paralysis of the tongue, and a rheumatic affection of the whole system, which entirely deprived him of the use of his limbs; in fact, that for the last six months, he could neither hear or see, nor walk, nor speak, nor eat. Yet, from the radical papers it would appear, that he was travelling to the mountains for his health, residing in the country, attending to business at his office, dining with La Fayette, and so forth, by which many of the good citizens of the U. States have been grossly imposed upon. But the lies and artifices of the radical editors will no longer avail, for Mr. Crawford is not only dead, but buried. The day before yesterday he was seized with an apoplexy, which carried him off before Dr. Simms could be called to his assistance. The body was yesterday conveyed to the public burying ground near the eastern branch of the Potomac, followed by the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Hon. John C. Calhoun, as chief mourners. Mr. Adams, on this mournful occasion, was frequently observed with tears in his eyes, and Mr. Calhoun is also supposed to have shed tears, as his eyes were very red, and he was distinctly seen to carry an onion in his hand. The electors of Virginia will now vote for Mr. Adams, the people's man. However, his election was certain, without the vote of that state."

From the Evening Post.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, of the 25th November.

"This city, and the suburbs thereof, are in the greatest consternation, in consequence of a most melancholy event, the death of the honorable John Q. Adams, the people's man. He has fallen a victim to his devotion to his beloved people, for whose sake, without regard to his own interest, he was not only willing, but extremely anxious to become chief magistrate of the union. Having been informed that his late renowned and brilliant fete of swimming across the Potomac, had been of signal service to the people's

endowed "Adams." It may be that this discrimination was not made in every ticket; nor even in the majority of them; but it is certain, that the ticket was supported by a coalition between the friends of Jackson and of Adams. How many of each, we have no opportunity of ascertaining; but 5000 Adamses, as the Raleigh Register states may have been the case, it is certain that Crawford has more of the people on his side, than either Jackson or Adams; and though no person has a majority in N. Carolina, yet Mr. Crawford has a plurality.

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"The long agony" is over here too; and a result has taken place, which would baffle all previous calculations:

25 electors for Adams—3 for Crawford—and 7, who are named, but by the friends of Crawford & Clay.

Most of the friends of Clay and of Crawford has a greater affinity for each other, than for the friends of Adams. But the Clayites were fired with resentment at the exclusion of Mr. Clay from the house, and more of them voted for Adams than for Crawford—2 or 3 put in blank ballots. This appears to be the principal clue to this extraordinary catastrophe. But that the man who is least the favorite of the Legislature, has got the largest vote of the State—and that he was the greatest favorite, has lost it, is evident from these two plain considerations, 1st that the friends of Mr. Crawford outnumbered those of Mr. Adams—and Mr. Clay's friends were more attached to Crawford than to Adams, until so many of them were hurried away by a momentary feeling; and 2nd, when the blanks did vote on the last ballot, Mr. Crawford's four electors received a majority of the votes. The blank voters are said to have voted for him; and this decided the last ballot. Had they voted in the first instance, then, in all probability the 25 votes would have been assigned to Crawford; instead of Adams.—The scene at Albany, the maneuvers in the House, and the disorder in the gallery, are calculated only to disgrace the state.

The matter then stands thus:

Jackson—New Jersey 8, Pennsylvania 28, Maryland 7, N. Carolina 15, South Carolina 11, Tennessee 11, Mississippi 3, Alabama 5.—58.

Adams—Maine 9, New Hampshire 8, Massachusetts 15, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, Vermont 7, New York 25, Maryland 3, Delaware 1.—50.

Crawford—New York 4, Delaware 2, Maryland 1, Virginia 23, Georgia 9.—39.

Clay—Kentucky 14.—14.

Doubtful—New York 7, Ohio 16, Louisiana 3, Indiana 5, Illinois 3, Missouri 3.—39.

The results from this statement are, that General Jackson and Mr. Adams will go into the House of Representatives—the question between Messrs. Crawford and Clay, will depend upon the 39 votes in the column of "doubtful." If Gen. Jackson gets

Crawford will have 44 votes in the whole—and Mr. Clay, with these 39 votes, added to the 30 in Kentucky and Ohio, will have 69—still 41 short of Mr. Clay's numerical strength. These he must make out of the 16 votes of the Eastern States; that is, the votes of Maine, Louisiana, and Missouri can send him to the House—those of Indiana, Missouri and Illinois will enable him to tie Mr. Crawford.

The final result is, that Messrs. Jackson and Adams will certainly reach the House of Representatives—and either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Clay.—This is a state of things, that scarcely any man had predicted. The most impartial calculators had always placed Mr. Crawford the highest upon the ballot, and Mr. Clay the lowest—Mr. Crawford would certainly have been 2d, but from the unexpected turn of events in New York, as Mr. M. Clay may go into the House; or if Mr. Crawford goes at all, he will arrive there the lowest on the ballot.

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Put down the vote of Ohio for

give them that direction which is best calculated to subserve the cause of the nation.

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ANTICIPATIONS FOR NOVEMBER, 1824.

From the Columbian Observer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, at Lexington, Kentucky, of the 29th. inst.

"You no doubt will be surprised to hear of the death of the Honorable Henry Clay, one of the candidates for the presidency. As soon as he discovered that the electoral vote would not carry him into the house of representatives, as one of the three highest candidates, he fell flat upon his face, and gave up the ghost. The entire vote of the west will now go for Jackson, the true and only democratic candidate for the presidency. His election is certain."

From the National Gazette.

"We have just received information that may be relied on, of the death of Gen. Jackson, the hero of New Orleans. He died on the 20th of this month, at his own house in Nashville, of poison, administered to him in a dish of coffee, on the morning of that day.—The perpetrators of this nefarious act are not yet discovered; but two men of suspicious appearance, supposed to be Crawfordites, were seen lurking about the General's house, on the evening of the 19th; at 9 o'clock next morning they disappeared, and were met six hours afterwards, at

York, for walk, nor speak, nor eat. Yet, from the radical pages it would appear, that he was travelling to the mountains for his health, residing in the country, attending to business at his office, dining with La Fayette, and so forth, by which many of the good citizens of the U. S. have been grossly imposed upon. But the lies and artifices of the radical editors will not linger in vain, for Mr. Crawford is not only dead, but buried. The day before yesterday he was seized with an apoplexy, which carried him off before Dr. Simms could be called to his assistance. The body yesterday conveyed to the public burying ground near the eastern branch of the Potomac, followed by the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Hon. John C. Calhoun, as chief mourners. Mr. Adams, on this mournful occasion, was frequently observed with tears in his eyes, and Mr. Calhoun is also supposed to have shed tears, as his eyes were very red, and he was distinctly seen to carry an onion in his hand. The electors of Virginia will now vote for Mr. Adams, the people's man. However, his election was certain, without the vote of that state."

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he was drawn up from the bottom, near the place where he had been lost. Some considered this case as hopeless, because, when taken from the water, he was cold and stiff; but his friends declared that this circumstance was no evidence of his being dead, on the contrary, that it ought not to be considered as an unfavorable symptom. He was therefore instantly conveyed to the nearest house, where every effort is making to restore him to life. For the last two hours, his physicians have been calling him in his blankets; but all to no purpose—for he is dead—what will the poor people do for another man?"

Pacific and Atlantic.

The splendid project of uniting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by a canal will now be attempted. The late success of the Peruvians in Peru, the settled character of the Mexican republic, and the entire freedom of South America, and its exemption from foreign control, warrant the immediate execution of a plan, the most desirable, as it will be the most advantageous, for the civilized world. We lately took a hasty glance at the situation of the strip of country called Central America, and we understand, that the Mexican and Colombian governments, together with the authorities of Central America, have determined upon the execution of the project, which is at this moment in operation.

The union of the Pacific and Atlantic is an old measure, upon which much has been written and done. As far back as 1695, a charter was obtained from the British Parliament, for a company, called itself the Darien Company, and which originated with an enterprising Scotchman, by the name of Paterson. The subscriptions to the Darien Company exceeded four millions of dollars; and, notwithstanding the subsequent jealousy and opposition of parliament, the merchants of Scotland, in 1699, fitted out 5 vessels, containing 1200 men, which arrived safe at Darien. They founded a place called St. Andrews, and adopted mild and wholesome regulations. In a short time, the jealousy of the English extended itself to the Dutch, and both countries united to erigle the object in view; and in 1698, the Spanish government opposed the settlement, and the English cabinet would not treat for a passage across the isthmus, and the whole project was abandoned, to the certain and manifest, and probably perpetual injury to the British nation, in relation to the union of the Pacific and Atlantic, the key of which they had, or could have had, in their possession.

Mr. Wm. D. Robinson, who has devoted a great portion of his time to a consideration of the subject, avers, that nine different cuts have been spoken of as suitable spots to commence the undertaking; but from every view we have taken of the project, we are satisfied that the Lake Nicaragua is the spot the

labour and cost, is nothing less compared to our grand canal, but its results will be considered as the wonders of the age.

Our government must keep its eye on that section of country, lose no time in ascertaining every particular in relation to the canal, and no time should be lost in having a minister at Mexico.

No country will reap greater advantages by this important junction than the United States, if they are properly seized upon. Take for example, our voyage to India. By the present course, it is near 16,000 statute miles from New York to Canton, but once unite the Pacific and Atlantic, and the voyage will be completed in near 60 days. The British government, with praise-worthy spirit and zeal, is using every effort to discover a north west passage, but if unsuccessful, the benefits must be wholly superseded by this more reasonable and safe union of the Atlantic and Pacific. One thing is certain—we are doing well, and that may be called the New World, and now that North and South America are independent, they will, in time, outstrip Europe.—*Nat. Adv. etc.*

Puffing by Wholesale.

In the *Atlanta Advocate*, published at Geneva, we observe the following paragraph:

Oysters! Oysters! beautiful Oysters! While we partake of the fresh & delicious Blue Point's at Thompson's and Loring's, let us remember that Providence is the author of the ocean, and De Witt Clinton the projector of the canal.

We call the above rather profane; but the following anecdote shows, that puffing is carried on in another quarter. At the banquet in Roxbury, (Mass.) Mr. Simmons, in eulogizing John Q. Adams, said:

"Our saviour rode upon the coat of an ass. I consider Mr. Adams the saviour of our country; he will save us from Crawford duels and treasury reports—from being murdered by Jackson, and from the Clay of Kentucky, which is so deep, that a man on horseback shows nothing but his hat."

Impious and folly blinded. When will principles of men be worshipped?—*N. Y. Advocate.*

BANK OF GEORGIA.

We have had the opportunity of inspecting the returns of our Banks, made to the Executive in conformity to law, and communicated by the Governor to the Legislature, exhibiting the state of their affairs. The condition of the Bank of Augusta and Planters' Bank of Savannah, is excellent—they have full ability to meet all calls that may be made on them for specie; the only sure basis on which banks can be conducted with safety to the stockholders and the public, and credit to those who manage them. The situation of the Bank of the State of Georgia has been greatly improved within the last two years. By withholding dividends, a measure distressing to the stockholders, but indispensable to the safety of the in-

loss comparatively trifling, and have realized handsome profits.

The inequality of the loss sustained by the State Bank and its branches proves, too, with how much greater safety loans are made to substantial planters, whose property is viable and tangible, than to the speculating merchants of large cities; as the ability of the latter to comply with their engagements is seldom accurately known. The removal of the State Bank to the seat of Government and the substitution of a branch at Savannah (if sanctioned by the Legislature and the stockholders) would, we believe, be beneficial in many respects. Here, the persons voted for as Directors on the part of the state would be better known to the members of the Legislature, and a perfect facility of inspecting annually the condition of the bank, a matter of no small moment, would be afforded them.—Besides, runs on the Bank for large amounts of specie would be less frequent, in proportion as the expense and risk of transporting it to foreign parts from the interior of the state would be greater than from a sea-port town.

The Darien Bank having furnished a large part of the circulating medium while the other banks were curailing discounts and withdrawing their notes from circulation, is at present in a less favorable situation to pay specie than either of the others. But we trust that the exercise of prudence by her direction, in reducing gradually but steadily the amount of notes in circulation, with reasonable forbearance on the part of those who hold them, will prevent the occurrence of any serious evil to the Bank or to the community.—*Southern Recorder.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 4. 1824.

Col. WILLIAM C. LYNAN, of Wilkes County, and RICHARD H. WILDE, Esq. of Richmond County, are candidates to fill the vacancy in the H. of R. of the U. S. of Thomas W. Cobb, Esq. elected to the Senate.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings up to November 20. In the Senate—Notices were given for the appointment of committees to prepare and report bills. To excuse justices of the inferior Court from the performance of road and militia duties.—To repeal an act to regulate the intercourse between the banks incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and the bank of the U. S. and the branches thereof, as far as regards the demands which may be made for specie by the latter on the former, and exempting the bills and notes of the banks incorporated by the General Assembly from bearing interest when they shall be collected, acquired, purchased or received in deposit by the bank of the United States, or the branches thereof, if the bank or the branches thereof shall demand the same to be redeemed in specie. Bills passed: To alter and fix the time of holding the superior courts of the counties of Baldwin and Wilkes, and the superior and inferior courts of the counties of Elbert and Madison: To compel tax collectors to attend the general elections, &c. To discharge females from patrol duty: To appoint county treasurers.

Mr. B. Jensen, from the joint committee on Banks, to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, relative to the charges of A. B. Fowles, Esq. against the Directors of the Bank of Darien, laid on the table the following Report. They have examined the

ordinary emotions the unmitigated condition of the slave in the southern country, they view with regret, this unnecessary interference on the part of a sister state, so well calculated to excite the anticipations and hopes of the slave, and to impel him to those acts which, instead of bettering his condition, must augment his misfortunes. Your committee therefore consider the resolution as violative of the true dictates of humanity, and this idea is supported by a contrast of the slave population of the south, with the wretched and miserable condition of the free people of color who crowd the houses of punishment and correction in some of our sister states. If, in the south, they do not revel in liberty, they are at least supplied with the necessary wants of life, &c. Georgia claims the right with her southern sisters, whose situation in this regard is similar, of moving this question when an enlarged system of benevolent and philanthropic exertion in consistency with her rights and interest shall render it practicable. Your committee take leave, therefore, to recommend the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the resolution of the state of Ohio, proposing the emancipation of slaves, passed 17th January, 1824, be and the same is hereby disapproved by the Legislature of this state; and that the Governor be hereby requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Executive of each of the United States. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Blackhearn, from the same committee, to whom had been referred a resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi, expressive of the sense of that state in relation to the part of the President's message concerning the designs of European governments upon South America. Reported.—Although the course of national policy indicated in the communication referred to, must be considered as that which is alone consistent with the spirit, which this nation ought to assume and maintain in the actual condition of the world, and nothing but what ought, if possible, to increase and confirm the just confidence hitherto reposed in the venerable and illustrious statesman who now administers the government.—Yet as the people of this nation have appointed another medium for the expression of their sentiments on questions of international policy, your committee deem it most correct and advisable for this Legislature to abstain from interposing officially in this and all other matters not regularly within the scope of their powers. Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution. *Resolved*, As the opinion of the legislature of the state of Georgia, that as well to preserve a due distinctness in the operation of the general from the state government, as from an undiminished confidence in the present chief magistrate of the Union, they deem it inexpedient to act on the resolution transmitted from the state of Mississippi. Which was agreed to.

In the House.—Bill passed, For the relief of purchasers of fractional surveys, lots, &c. at the late sales. The House concurred in the resolution of Senate, requesting the Governor to open a correspondence with the general government, and the government of Florida, necessary, on the subject of establishing permanently the line dividing this state and Florida. Notice was given for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report a bill, To compel executors administrators, &c. to pay interest on all monies belonging to estates, which they may appropriate to their own use. Bill passed: To alter and amend an act imposing an additional tax on pedlars: By this bill pedlars may obtain licence to trade throughout the state by paying \$30 annually for each cart or wagon, and fees to the Comptroller and Treasurer for granting the licence, amounting to \$7. The corporations of towns may tax them \$15 for every day they offer their goods for sale within their limits. A resolution was introduced for instructing the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the purchase of \$300,000 of the U. S. 5 per cent stock, with a part of the funds lying idle in the Treasury.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

On Wednesday last the electors appointed by the several states will have met and voted for a President and Vice President of the U. S. There ends the immediate participation of the people in the choice of those two officers;—should none of the candidates obtain the constitutional majority of electoral votes, Congress will have to decide the election.

This important election has plainly demonstrated what intrigue, management, and political bargains and sales can accomplish—meaning always dishonorable, but which, in all republics, ambitious, designing, and profligate men are apt to employ to get the principal offices of the government in their own hands, and to put down those who compete with them for power and influence in the administration of the national affairs. The disgraceful manner

Spain and Colombian governments, together with the authorities of Central America, have determined upon the execution of the project, which is at this moment in operation.

The union of the Pacific and Atlantic is an old measure, upon which much has been written and done. As far back as 1695, a charter was obtained from the British Parliament, for a company, called itself the Darien Company, and which originated with an enterprising Scotchman, by the name of Paterson. The subscriptions to the Darien Company exceeded four millions of dollars; and, notwithstanding the subsequent jealousy and opposition of parliament, the merchants of Scotland, in 1699, fitted out five vessels, containing 1200 men, which arrived safe at Darien. They founded a place, called St. Andrews, and adopted mild and wholesome regulations. In a short period, the jealousy of the English extended itself to the Dutch, and both countries united to cripple the object in view; and in 1699, the Spanish government opposed the settlement, and the English cabinet would not treat for a passage across the isthmus and the whole project was abandoned, to the certain and manifest, and, probably perpetual injury to the British nation, in relation to the union of the Pacific and Atlantic, the key of which they had, or could have had, in their possession.

Mr. Wm. D. Robinson, who has devoted a great portion of his time to a consideration of the subject, avers, that nine different cuts have been spoken of as suitable spots to commence the undertaking; but from every view we have taken of the project, we are satisfied that the Lake Nicaragua is the spot the most feasible for the canal, and that it will be attempted. From the Lake Nicaragua the river San Juan flows into the Atlantic in but 40 or 45 miles. It is ascertained that the bar at the mouth of the river has 12 feet water, but Robinson says that an enterprising Englishman casually visiting the river, found a channel, rather narrow it is true, but where there was 25 feet water. After the bar is crossed, there is five or six fathoms water; the river flows into the lake in which there are, in some places eight fathoms. Lake Nicaragua joins Lake Leon, by means of a river in a distance of 32 miles, which can be made navigable. However, the shortest distance from the Lake Nicaragua to the Gulf of Papagayo, in the Pacific Ocean, is 21 miles, and the ground a dead level.

It was well known to the Spanish government, that in the rainy season, when the volleys of the Choco were overflowed, that canoes have passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but in conformity with the dark and jealous policy of the Spanish cabinet, all communication of that nature was prohibited, on pain of death. For a ship channel the St. Juan and Nicaragua are the places, and the only places, to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Men are now at work on this canal. It has never been found in this city to forward the project, which, in

the notes from circulation, is at present in a less favorable situation to pay specie than either of the others. But we trust that the exercise of prudence by her direction, is reducing gradually but steadily the amount of notes in circulation, with reasonable forbearance on the part of those who hold them, will prevent the occurrence of any serious evil to the Bank or to the community.—Southern Recorder.

We call the above rather profane; but the following anecdote shows, that nothing is carried on in another quarter. At the cant in Roxbury, (Mass.) a Mr. Simmons, in eulogizing John Q. Adams, said:

“Our saviour rode upon the coat of an ass. I consider Mr. Adams the saviour of our country; he will save us from Crawford duels and treasury reports—from being murdered by Jackson, and from the Clay of Kentucky, which is so deep, that a man on horseback shows nothing but his hat.”

Impious and folly blundered. When will principles not men, be worshipped?—N. Y. Advocate.

BANK OF GEORGIA.
We have had the opportunity of inspecting the accounts of our Banks, made to the Executive in conformity to law, and communicated by the Governor to the Legislature, exhibiting the state of their affairs. The condition of the Bank of Augusta and Planters' Bank at Savannah, is excellent. They have full ability to meet all calls that may be made on them for specie; the only sure basis on which banks can be conducted with safety to the stockholders and the public, and credit to those who manage them. The situation of the Bank of the State of Georgia has been greatly improved within the last two years. By withholding dividends, a measure distressing to the stockholders, but indispensable to the safety of the institution, her immense losses, of from three to four hundred thousand dollars, have been repaid. It is worthy of remark, that although this Bank has five offices of deposit and deposit, which in the aggregate do twice or thrice the business of the mother bank, the loss at Savannah has been five times as great as at all the branches together! This fact, which is conclusively shown by one of the documents communicated to the Legislature, proves how necessary it is for the members of that body, who choose a large number of the Directors, to be circumspect in the selection of proper persons to discharge a trust so important and so liable to be abused—as this surely has been. In choosing an agent to manage our private pecuniary concerns, it is thought best to get one of integrity and capacity—a man not merely of common honesty, but one whose judicious management of his own property gives some assurance of ability to conduct the affairs of others. This rule has not always been observed in the choice of Bank Directors—and to that cause may be justly ascribed much of the loss sustained by the bank, and by the state, which owns half a million of the stock. The Bank of Augusta and Planters' Bank, in each of which the state has the appointment of only two Directors, passed through the same times of difficulty with a

ing their notes from circulation, is at present in a less favorable situation to pay specie than either of the others. But we trust that the exercise of prudence by her direction, is reducing gradually but steadily the amount of notes in circulation, with reasonable forbearance on the part of those who hold them, will prevent the occurrence of any serious evil to the Bank or to the community.—Southern Recorder.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 4. 1824.

Col. WILLIAM C. LYNCH, of Wilkes County, and RICHARD H. WILSON, Esq. of Richmond County, are candidates to fill the vacancy in the H. of R. of the U. S. of Thomas W. Cobb, Esq. elected to the Senate.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings up to November 20.
To the Senate—Messages were given for the appointment of committees to prepare and report bills: To excuse justices of the inferior Court from the performance of road and militia duties—To repeal an act to regulate the intercourse between the banks incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and the bank of the U. S. and the branches thereof, as far as regards the demands which may be made for specie by the latter on the former, and exempting the bills and notes of the banks incorporated by the General Assembly from bearing interest when they shall be collected, acquired, purchased or received on deposit by the bank of the United States, or the branches thereof, if the bank or the branches thereof shall demand the same to be redeemed in specie. Bills passed to alter and fix the time of holding the superior Courts of the counties of Baldwin and Wilkes, and the superior and inferior courts of the counties of Elbert and Madison: To compel tax collectors to attend the general elections, &c. To discharge females from patrol duty: To appoint county treasurers.

Mr. B. Zeman, from the joint committee on Banks, to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, relative to the charges of A. B. Powell, Esq. against the Directors of the Bank of Darien, laid on the table the following Report:—That they have examined the said communication and accompanying documents, and are of opinion, that the interest of the state as a stockholder in the said Bank do not require that the same should be made the subject of legislative investigation. They are the more willing to avoid at this time an investigation under the charges made by Mr. Powell, as they intend to recommend the appointment of a committee to examine into the condition of this and other banks, and report to the next legislature. As this committee in their examination must necessarily turn their attention to those points on which the charges are founded, the joint committee beg leave to recommend the following resolution: Resolved That the committee on Banks be discharged from the further consideration of the communication of his Exc. the Governor, relative to the charges of A. B. Powell, Esq. against the Bank of Darien, and that the parties have leave to withdraw their respective papers.

Mr. Blackhear, from the committee on the State of the Republic, to which was referred the communication of his Exc. the Governor, and the accompanying resolution of the Legislature of the state of Ohio, on the subject of the abolition of slavery—having had the same under consideration, ask leave to report:—That the constitutional guaranty made to the states holding slaves is not less sacred than the obligation imposed upon the constitution and laws for the protection of the rights of private property. Such states owe it to themselves to preserve unimpaired those rights, since the causes which extracted the constitutional concession on this subject continue to exist in all their force. Your committee are therefore constrained to view the resolution of the legislature of Ohio as calculated to infringe the rights of the state of Georgia in common with other states, similarly situated in this particular, and as indicative in those from whom it emanates. If “the evil of slavery be considered a national one,” your committee beg leave to refer the legislature of Ohio to the situation of the country as it was originally settled in the South by our ancestors; and in those circumstances by the force of which, slavery in America commenced its existence. While your committee contemplate with no

in this nation have appointed another parliament for the expression of their sentiments on questions of international policy, your committee deem it most correct and advisable for this Legislature to abstain from interfering officially in this and all other matters not regularly within the scope of their powers. Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, As the opinion of the legislature of the state of Georgia, that as well to preserve a due distinctness in the operation of the general from the state government, as from an undiminished confidence in the present chief magistrate of the Union, they deem it inexpedient to act on the resolution transmitted from the state of Mississippi. Which was agreed to.

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This important election has plainly demonstrated what intrigue, management, and political bargains and sales can accomplish, means always dishonorable, but which, in all republics, ambitious, designing, and profligate men are apt to employ to get the principal offices of the government in their own hands, and to put down those who compete with them for power and influence in the administration of the national affairs. The disgraceful manner that in some states the presidential election has been conducted, will not look well in history, and will not redound much to the honor of these states generally; for the reputation this country possesses abroad for republican virtue, will be questioned when it is known that in canvassing for electors of President, corruption, deception, and falsehood, boldly and fearlessly entered into the contest, and dared to contend with virtue and patriotism, and WERE SUCCESSFUL. In using this severe language, we wish our readers distinctly to understand, that we apply it to those political aspirants & warhorses who, without a particle of American virtue, and without a sincere regard for the candidate they supported, sold their exertions and their influence, (if such men can have influence,) for the purpose of retrieving their fortune, and of repairing their lost reputation by an association with the distinguished names of the presidential candidates. We cannot allude to those who, having a sincere regard for a particular candidate, supported him honestly, under the impression that they were supporting the best interests of the nation.

It is well known that we belong to the democratic party, and that we are in favour of the election of Mr. Crawford, because we firmly believe him to be better qualified to fill the presidential chair, & better calculated to maintain the integrity & the ascendancy of that truly republican party. We were therefore sanguine in our expectations of the success of that gentleman—we depended on the strength of the democratic party to carry triumphantly to the presidential chair. Were not these expectations and this dependence founded on reasonable expectations? They were—but we did not calculate on so much intrigue, deception, and falsehood, on the part of his opponents. We acted honestly; we had the right to require and expect a reciprocation. We have been defeated in quarters where we would have staked our salvation on the issue—we can only exclaim with Francis the First, “All is lost, except honour.” Wo, then, the men who have sown the seed of discord among us—who have occasioned the divisions unfortunately existing between the members of the republican party: their names will be remembered.

limited to posterity for the mischief they have done.

In fact, how did Mr. Crawford lose New-York? In both houses of the legislature, Mr. Crawford had 13 friends, Mr. Adams 54, and Mr. Clay 55. And yet Mr. Adams receives 60 of the electoral votes, and Mr. Crawford only 4. 7 double votes between Clay and Crawford. Five of Mr. Crawford's friends were brought over to vote for Mr. Adams, they were firm and immovable. But who went over—who are those to expect in the science of political legendry? Can they be democrats?—can they be friends to Mr. Clay, who is one of the distinguished members of the democratic party? The bargain made between the friends of Mr. Adams and the 25 members who voted for him on the final ballot, will be known; the people will be made acquainted with the consideration they have received or are to receive; their names will be interred in indelible characters in the annals of the democratic party, if they have ever belonged to it. How did Mr. Crawford lose North Carolina? The Jackson ticket received about 20,100 votes, the Crawford ticket about 15,900. More than 5,500 tickets were endorsed "Adams"; deduct these votes from the Jackson ticket, and there remains only 14,600 votes effectual for Jackson. Is it not clearly proved that Mr. Crawford has more friends in N. Carolina than either of the other candidates? and yet on the general ticket, Mr. Crawford is defeated!! The coalition of Adams and Jackson has succeeded; we do not know how many of the electoral votes Mr. Adams is to get. The result will be, that Mr. Adams, having only 5,500 friends, will receive some votes from N. Carolina, while Mr. Crawford, having three times that number, will receive none. Can the people of N. Carolina submit to such transactions?—Impossible.

Enemies of Mr. Crawford say, that if he had had New York and North Carolina he would have gone to the House of Representatives with only four states. Granted. But are not these four states equal in population to more than one third of the whole population of the United States? If Mr. Crawford had received the votes of New York and North Carolina, he would have gone to the House of Representatives, in point of population, with

New York,	1,372,812
Virginia,	1,065,366
N. Carolina,	638,820
Georgia,	340,980
Delaware, propo.	48,496
Maryland, propo.	37,031
	3,501,505

General Jackson with	
P. n. y. v. n. a.	1,040,398
M. s. J. e. r. y.	277,575
G. a. r. o. l. i. n. a.	503,612
A. a. b. a. m. a.	127,901
M. i. s. s. i. s. s. i. p. p. i.	75,448
L. o. u. i. s. i. a. n. a.	153,407
T. e. n. n. e. s. s. e. e.	422,813
M. a. r. y. l. a. n. d., p. r. o. p. o.	259,217
	3,860,371

Mr. Adams with	
S. e. a. s. o. n. n. i. a.	1,659,954
D. e. l. a. w. a. r. e., p. r. o. p. o.	24,248
M. a. r. y. l. a. n. d. p. r. o. p. o.	111,093
	1,795,295

Mr. Clay with	
K. e. n. t. u. c. k. y.	564,317
I. n. d. i. a. n. a.	147,178
I. l. l. i. n. o. i. s.	55,211
M. i. s. s. o. u. r. i.	60,580
O. h. i. o.	531,805
	1,415,097

Thus it appears that the four states of Mr. Crawford are more than equal in population to Gen. Jackson's eight states, and double the population of Mr. Adams's six states. The above calculation will no doubt occur to the members of Congress, and will have due weight with them in electing a President. We hope yet for the best, and rely on the virtue, patriotism and grandeur of the democratic members of the House of Representatives of the United States to make a proper choice.

For interesting particulars on the Presidential election, we refer our readers to several articles from the Richmond Enquirer.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 22d of last month, on the 3d Gov. Wilson transmitted to both houses the annual message, from which we have made the following extracts:

There are some subjects connected with our relations to the general government, which will claim your serious attention. The election of a senator to Congress, and of the

their exile. Such charges cannot mislead an enlightened legislature.

There is one subject of deep and vital importance to the stability of the general and state governments, to which I beg leave to invite your attention. Every friend to our present Constitution in its original purity, cannot have witnessed the alarming extent to which the federal judiciary and congress have gone towards establishing a great consolidated government, subversive of the rights of the states, and contravening the letter and spirit of the constitution of the union. The act of the last session of Congress, is but an entering wedge, which will be followed, no doubt, by the expenditure of millions. Unless the people apply the proper corrective, the day I fear is not far distant, when S. Carolina will be grievously assessed to pay for the cutting a canal across Cape Cod—None of our friends to the assumed powers of the general government, pretend to derive them from any specific grant of power in the constitution, but claim them as implied, resulting or necessary to the common defence and general welfare. The construction contended for by them, is in open and direct violation of that, which has heretofore universally been admitted, the true rule for expounding all grants. It never for a moment entered into the imagination of the members of the convention of the union, that they were surrendering the sovereignty and independence of the states. On the contrary, there was an universal sensitiveness on that point, which produced the section which declared all power not expressly granted, to be reserved to the people or the states. Whenever we become a great consolidated nation, the day will soon arrive, when we shall crumble into as many parts, as there are cardinal points of the compass. It is our duty as public sentinels, to give the alarm in order that those who are friendly to the present constitution, may preserve it in its original purity. The opinions of men, high in office, on this point, should be known, that they may be properly appreciated by the people, who alone possess the corrective, in their elective franchise.

WILL BE HIRED.

ON Friday the 7th of January next, at the houses of Hays & Wells, Cross roads, 6 or 8 miles below Malloryville, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased; and the different plantations will be rented for the ensuing year. The hiring and renting to be continued from day to day till all is hired and rented.

Nelson Powell,
F. McLendon,
Dec. 2, 1824. 2f Adm'rs.

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Nine negroes, viz. Daniel, Frank, Davy, Hannah, Nancy and her

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz.

Two likely cows and a calf; levied on as the property of John Ferrell to satisfy an execution in favor of William Shearer; property pointed out by plaintiff and defendant.

ALSO,
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. Charles Duke, guardian, William Shearer and James Rutledge, executors of James Shearer, deceased; property pointed out by William Shearer.

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

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

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

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

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.
December 3, 1824

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

Five negroes, viz. Robin.

THE Planters' Hotel,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
Is open and under the superintendence of Mr. COSBY DICKINSON and Mr. J. P. DENNEY, late of Savannah. The House has undergone repairs; the rooms are spacious and are refurnished. Persons can be accommodated with single rooms, and every exertion will be made to render them comfortable.
Samuel Hale, Proprietor.
Nov. 26, 1824. 49 61

60 NEGROES,

Will be hired for the ensuing year at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday the 30th inst. among whom there is a good seamstress.
Laurence C. Toombs.
Dec. 4, 1824. 49 41

Strayed,

ON Saturday the 20th of November last, a dark bay horse MULE, about 8 or 9 years old, in good order when he went away; for which mule a liberal reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid.

Stephen G. Pettus.
Dec. 1, 1824.

Administrators' Sale.

AT the late residence of John A. son Wellborn, deceased, will be sold on Thursday the 15th day of January next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, corn, fodder, oats, stock of all kinds, cattle, horses, and the crop of cotton; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms 12 months credit, the purchasers giving small notes with approved security, and the property not to be removed until the conditions are complied with. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold,
Nathaniel Bailey, adm'r.
Dec. 2, 1824.

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

The petition of George Brag sheweth, that Morris Skinner, deceased, on the twenty-fourth day of February 1823, made a title bond to your petitioner for a tract of land containing two hundred two and one half acres, lying in the county of Henry, in the 16th district No. 345, conditioned to make titles to your petitioner to the aforesaid tract of land so soon as your petitioner should produce a grant to the same, and it appearing to the court that the said George Brag has produced said grant according to the tenor of said bond, and that the said Morris Skinner has since the making of said bond died intestate, and administration has been granted on his estate to Valentine Smith:—There are the afore to cite and admonish the said Valentine Smith, together with all other persons, to be and appear at the March term of this court next ensuing, to show cause, if any they have, why an order compelling the said Valentine Smith to comply with said bond, or show cause why it should not be enforced, should not be made.

General Jackson with
 Pennsylvania, 2,040,398
 New York, 2,777,373
 Ohio, 507,612
 Carolina, 127,901
 Alabama, 75,448
 Mississippi, 153,407
 Louisiana, 42,863
 Tennessee, 239,217
 Maryland, propot. 2860,371

Mr. Adams with
 Delaware, 1,659,954
 Delaware, propot. 24,248
 Maryland, propot. 111,093

Mr. Clay with
 Kentucky, 564,817
 Indiana, 147,178
 Illinois, 55,211
 Missouri, 60,580
 Ohio, 531,805

1,415,097

Thus it appears that the four states of Mr. Crawford are more than equal in population to Gen. Jackson's eight states, and double the population of Mr. Adams's six states. The above calculation will no doubt occur to the members of Congress, and will have due weight with them in electing a President. We hope yet for the best, and rely on the virtue, patriotism and firmness of the democratic members of the House of Representatives of the United States to make a proper choice.

For interesting particulars on the Presidential election, we refer our readers to several articles from the Richmond Enquirer.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 2d of last month; on the 3d Gov. Wilson transmitted to both houses the annual message, from which we have made the following extract:

There are some subjects connected with our relations to the general government, which will claim your serious attention. The election of a senator to Congress, and of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, will devolve upon you at the present session. This last duty should be performed with caution, prudence and wisdom. From present appearances, there will be no choice by the electoral colleges. Such an event must be deplored by every patriot and lover of his country. To carry this election to the national house of representatives, must be deplored by all. If this can be avoided by the choice of any one of the candidates, it would be wiser to act, than to let the choice devolve upon congress. Although I am not without a preference, I would willingly forego that preference, to make a choice by the electors of the people—I am well satisfied that the wisdom and prudence of the legislature will discharge this trust in a manner that will best secure the welfare of the Union.

The conduct of certain persons in the Union, towards the candidates, is extremely reprehensible. To accuse Mr. Crawford of federalism, Gen. Jackson of treason, and Mr. Adams of covering in his ministerial character, a contraband cargo, to share the profits, furnish striking instances, how far despotically wicked men will go, to obtain

states. Whenever we become a great consolidated nation, the day will soon arrive, when we shall crumble into as many parts, as there are cardinal points of the compass. It is our duty as public sentinels, to give the alarm in order that those who are friendly to the present constitution, may preserve it in its original purity. The opinions of men, high in office, on this point, should be known, that they may be properly appreciated by the people, who alone possess the corrective, in their elective franchise.

WILL BE HIRED.

ON Friday the 7th of January next, at the houses of Hays & Wells, Cross roads, 6 or 8 miles below Malloryville, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Lewis McLendon, deceased; and the different plantations will be rented for the ensuing year. The hiring and renting to be continued from day to day till all is hired and rented.

Nelson Powell,
 F. McLendon,

Dec. 2, 1824. 21 Adm'rs.

Sheriff's sales.

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

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

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 266 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes county, on the waters of Little river, adjoining Robert Chivers and others: levied on as the property of John Robertson, Sen to satisfy sundry executions in favor of John Bird vs. John Roberson, et al. obtained on writs of sub-pena; property pointed out By John Bird.

ALSO,

One negro girl named Melinda; levied on as the property of Ransom Walker to satisfy a s. f. in favor of Abner Henley vs. said Walker, obtained in a justice's court and returned to me by a constable.

ALSO

One negro woman named Chloe; levied on as the property of Abner Piggot to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice's court in favour of Abijah Henley for the use of Abner Henley: property pointed out by Abner Henley and left in his possession.

John Murks, D. S.

Dec. 8, 1824.

one half acre, more or less, adjoining the store house which formerly belonged to William Mallory on the east; and the public road on the south, with a good house suitable for a store house on the same, each in the occupancy of Dr. John Jordan; levied on as the property of Benjamin Wootton to satisfy an execution obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of Lemuel Wootton: property pointed out in said mortgage s. f.

ALSO,

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

ALSO,

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

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.
 December 3, 1824

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

Five negroes, viz. Robin, Hatria, Isaac, Joe, and Cynthia; levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy a s. f. in favor of James Tait vs. said Chambers.

ALSO,

One negro woman by the name of Lydia; levied on as the property of Taber Head to satisfy a s. f. in favor of Wm. Ward vs. said Head and William Head.

David Dobbs, S. S. C.

Nov. 17, 1824.

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

One negro boy named Billy about 14 years of age; levied on as the property of Elijah B. Norman to satisfy an execution in the name of John Hinton and Lemuel Wootton, Executors of John D. Taylor, deceased, vs. Daniel C. Heard, William Williams and Elijah B. Norman

Lindsey Oglesby, D. S. S. C.

Nov. 20, 1824.

Sheriff's Titles,

NEATLY PRINTED,
 And for sale at this office.

stock of all kinds, cattle, horses, and the crop of cotton; for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.— Terms 12 months credit, the purchasers giving small notes with approved security, and the property not to be removed until the conditions are complied with. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold,

Nathaniel Bailey, adm'r.

Dec. 2, 1824.

Georgia, Elbert County.

Court of Ordinary, November Term, 1824.

The petition of George Brag showing, that Morris Skinner, deceased, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1823, made a title bond to your petitioner for a tract of land containing two hundred two and one half acres, lying in the county of Henry, in the 16th district No. 245, conditioned to make titles to your petitioner to the aforesaid tract of land so soon as your petitioner should produce a grant to the same, and it appearing to the court that the said George Brag has produced said grant according to the tenor of said bond, and that the said Morris Skinner has since the making of said bond died intestate, and administration has been granted on his estate to Valentine Smith: There are therefore to cite and admonish the said Valentine Smith, together with all other persons, to be and appear at the March term of this court next ensuing, to show cause, if any they have, why an order compelling the said Valentine Smith to comply with said bond, or show cause why it should not be passed; and it is further ordered, that publication be made of this rule as the law directs.

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

m3r

Georgia—Elbert County.

WHEREAS William Crawford & Wm. Johnston apply to me for letters of administration, (with the will annexed,) on the estate and effects of Levingston P. Gaines, late of this county, deceased.

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

Given under my hand, as clerk of the court of ordinary of said county, this 27th day of November, 1824. JOB WESTON, c. c. o.

Georgia—Wilkes County.

WHEREAS Daniel Owen applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of William B. Willis, deceased.

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

Given under my hand as office, this 30th day of November, 1824.

JOHN DYSON, c. c. o.

Blank Deeds,

NEATLY EXECUTED, AND
 For sale at this Office.

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

I 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.

I TENDER the subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens 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.

I TENDER the subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens 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.

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Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House, on the first Tuesday in January next, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Titus a fellow, Sarah a woman, and Nelson a boy, levied on as the property of James Olive, to satisfy a debt on the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of William U. Boggs; property pointed out in said mortgage.

David Dobbs, s. e. c.

October 29, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House of Wilkes county, within the usual sale hours, the following property, viz:

One tract of land containing fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Little River, adjoining Thomas Pollard, James Felt, and others, in the occupancy of Milton Paxton, and levied on as his property by a constable to satisfy sundry debts in favor of Thomas Pollard, James Felt, and others, together with sundry other debts.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Mary, and her five children, Harriet, Emily, Emanuel, Emily, and Miller, levied on as the property of Robert Dawson, to satisfy an execution in the name of Levi H. Echols vs Robert Dawson; property pointed out by T. W. Cobb who has the control of said execution.

ALSO,

A negro woman named Ann, levied on as the property of John Law by a constable to satisfy an execution in the name of Irvin Davis vs Jane Laws and William Robinson, together with sundry other debts; said Jane Laws; property pointed out by the security W. Robinson.

ALSO,

The 11th part of Thompson Watkins' crop of corn and cotton, consisting of about 200 acres of

ALSO,

(Postponed from last sale day.)

One house and lot in the village of Malloryville, in the occupancy of Benjamin Wooten, i. e. known as the Planter's Hotel; levied on as the property of Reuben Scott to satisfy an execution in favor of John W. Hight against said Scott; property pointed out by Henry Pope.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 387 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 200 barrels of corn, and a quantity of most excellent home-spun cloth, say 12 or 1500 yards; 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 debts against said Simeon Echols.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.

Nov. 5, 1824.

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 Delphus, 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 and by his direction, left in the possession of Mrs Sarah Wellborn.

Richard J. Willis, D. S.

October 8, 1824.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, between the usual sale hours, the following property, to wit:

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

ALSO,

Ruth a negro woman, about 40 years of age, and Jackson her child, about 3 years old, levied on as the property of Royland Beasley to satisfy an execution in favor of Charles Jones & Co obtained on the foreclosure of a mortgage, together with sundry other debts; said Beasley's property pointed out in first fi fa.

Nov. 26, 1824.

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

Light negro, viz: Duvy, Bob, Exaline, Diana and her four children, Eliza, George, Helen, and the other an infant 1 year and one half old; levied on as the property of Robert Dawson, to satisfy an execution in the name of Levi H. Echols vs Robert Dawson; property pointed out by T. W. Cobb who has the control of said execution.

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 favor of William James vs said Towns.

John Burks, D. S.

Sept. 30, 1824.

Administrators' Sales.

A GREEBLY to an order of the Hon. the Court of Ordinary of Elbert county, will be sold at the Court House of said county, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the usual sale hours, all the real estate of Job Hammond, deceased, consisting of one tract of land lying on Savannah river, seven miles above Petersburg, and another tract lying in Train county, in the 6th district, No. 405; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors, and on a credit till 25th December, 1825.

Lucy Hammond, adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1824. 48 St

A GREEBLY to an order of the Hon the Inferior Court of Lincoln county, will be sold at Lincoln 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 Dry Creek, and known as the late residence of said deceased, containing two hundred and thirty acres, more or less, being the same tract of land sold by said county to 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.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Dudley Stinson, deceased, in the county of Wilkes, on the first Tuesday in December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock, tools, household and kitchen furniture, plantation and household articles, and sundry other articles, and the negro plantation hands, and the negroes attached to the plantation. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Wooten, adm'r.

Nov. 2, 1824.

Executors' Sales.

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:

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot belonging to the subscriber, near the Printing office, will be disposed of on reasonable terms—possession will be given immediately.

Samuel Barnett.

November 19, 1824. 47-3t

DURING a temporary absence from the state, Mr. A. Dearing and Mr. S. J. Mays will act as my attorneys.

WM DEARING.

Nov. 24, 1824. 48 St

Notice.

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

Elizabeth L. Cain, ex'x.

Nov. 17, 1824. 45-6t

NOTICE.

AT Mount Vernon in Oglethorpe county, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th day of December next, the following property, viz:

The Mount Vernon tract of land, situated on Long creek, 18 miles above Washington, and 8 miles below Lexington, on the road leading from Washington to Carnesville, containing 1400 acres, more or less, on which there is a new grist mill, finished in the best manner, a new gin house, with a cotton gin to go by water, a comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings, the greater part of the land is of very good quality, and about 400 of it cleared. The mill is on a rapid falling stream, and in a good neighborhood for market. Also, 15 likely negroes, 1000 bushels of corn, fodder, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, plantation tools, &c.

A credit of 1, 2, and 5 years will be given on the last, and 12 months credit on all the other property. Notes with approved security will be required.

O. L. 28, 1824. 46 St

D. Meigs & J. M. Hand, Having for and a commission for the purpose of erecting a

Warehouse

Commission Business,

FULLY solicit the business of their friends; and the Warehouse House is situated on the corner of Messrs. R. and Co. opposite of Broad street, and is spacious and commodious for the storage of goods, and is insured from fire. The subscriber is authorized to receive and forward any produce or merchandise, to their care.

Daniel Meigs

Jonathan M. Hand.

August, December 21-

OR

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

The Washington News.

VOLUME XI

WASHINGTON, (GEORGIA) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1824

Page 40

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY PHILIP C. GILLES.

To the Citizens of Wilkes.

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

WILLIAM WATKINS.

Oct. 15, 1824.

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

JOSIAH B. HOLMES.

Oct. 4, 1824.

We are requested to announce BENJAMIN WOOLLEN, Esq., a candidate at the next election, for Tax Collector.

We are requested to announce BRYAN BENVINGHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next election, for Receiver of Tax Returns.

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

We are requested by the undersigned, RICHARD WOODFORTH, Esq., to announce him as a candidate at the next election, for Justice of the Inferior Court.

WASHINGTON.

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The electoral votes of Georgia have been given to Mr. Crawford as President, and to Mr. Van Buren as Vice President. This choice agrees with the high reputation the state deserves for its devotion to republicanism, and its adherence to the political principles of the Jeffersonian school. If in the other states the republican party were to have acted as independently and in strict conformity to the principles of the country, and to the integrity and ascendancy of democratic principles, no doubt of the election of those two distinguished citizens. By unfortunately the divisions which distract the republican party at this time, the advantage by some influential citizens of the original principles of the party; the introduction into the administration of the general government of political doctrines more dangerous than those entertained by the Jeffersonian party; the uncertainty whether the democratic party, reduced as it is, will be able to elect their candidate to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S. For our own party, we hope yet that the democratic party will not neglect the apostacy, treachery, or the baseness of some of its distinguished members, will have strong enough remaining to succeed in the noble undertaking of electing a President to these states, well qualified in every respect to perpetuate the policy adopted by the Jeffersonian administration of the government, and strictly followed by Mr. Madison. This is our impression; for we cannot believe that the people, who have seen the United States prosper, and rising rapidly in wealth and power, under the administration of Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, should so far be led astray by the intrigue and machinations of a few citizens, as to elect men for President and Vice President who will undoubtedly pursue another policy, who will put aside the economical system of Mr. Jefferson—who are decidedly in favour of a splendid government, of a large standing army in time of peace, of high salaries to the officers of the government, and, worse than all, of a closer alliance with Great Britain. The republican party has done every thing for the prosperity of the U. S.—its principles and its efforts have been productive of good to every citizen—Can the people put in jeopardy the prosperity of the United States and the good which has resulted to every citizen, by electing

men to the property of the country, who has always been a firm supporter of those principles which could only promote that prosperity. Possessing great influence in the state of New York, he exercises it for the good of his country; for the purity of his heart, his republican virtues, and the integrity he has constantly displayed in all the public employments he was intrusted with, were pledges to the people of never betraying the confidence reposed in him. The people of New York have the highest respect for Mr. Van Buren; he deserves it, and should be rewarded with the second office of the general government, it will be only paying what is due to real worth and patriotism, and to undividing republicanism. The electoral college of Georgia would not have made a better choice—they deserve the thanks of the people.

The members of the Baptist Tract Society of Wilkes county, are informed that the bibles have been received, and ready for delivery by applying at the store of Messrs. Lane & Sims.

RICHARD J. MANNING, Esq. has been elected by the legislature, Governor of the state of South Carolina.

Notice.

WILL be hired at the house of William McLendon, on Wednesday the 10th of January next, a number of negroes: Men, Women, Boys and Girls, belonging to the masters of Raphael Wheeler, Esq.'s, for the ensuing year.

JOHN DYSON, Adm'r.

Dec. 10, 1824.

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

Will be hired for one year, the negroes belonging to said estate, among which are lost hands, a cart, water, and valuable field and house servants. The Plantation and Mills will be rented for the ensuing year.

The terms made known on that day.

Sarah B. Edwards, ad'x.

December 8, 1824.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of James Edwards, late of Elbert county, deceased, are requested to present them according to law, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Sarah B. Edwards, ad'x.

Dec. 8, 1824.

Georgia, Elbert county.

COURT OF PROBATE, Nov. Term, 1824.

UPON the petition of Jas. Banks, setting forth that William Banks has departed this life after having entered into an obligation in writing to make title to a certain tract of land, containing the said obligation a copy of which is annexed to his said petition, and without having executed the same, or making provision therefor by will, it is therefore ordered,

or built, as to render it a duty which I owe to my own character, and to the welfare of a numerous family who are immediately dependent on my exertions as a Poet or for subsistence, to make a dispassionate and respectful appeal to the liberality of an enlightened community. Not that I am mindful of the many important and long continued kindnesses which have been shown me. Not that I do not appreciate an extensive and indeed an unbounded patronage, which has so often sustained me under circumstances of much pressure and difficulty. These are facts which I am proud to declare, and that with gratitude. But because in the progress of human intercourse, it often becomes useful and proper that those upon whose shoulders a share of public responsibility, however small, may rest, should avow their opinions and purposes; and in none can such a course be more strongly demanded than in a Poet of a public newspaper. Should I be so fortunate as to awaken attention, to impart new vigor to faltering sympathy, or to secure a share of public patronage and support, however small, I shall more than have accomplished my object. I cannot be so confident, that through the accustomed channels, every individual to whom I address myself, must be fully apprised of my position and means of life. This confidence must be my apology for the tone and spirit of what I say. I wish in all cases to stand or fall by my means, allowing, however, I have, the scope for discretionary aid, arising out of pecuniary circumstances. I am, however, as sensible of the public that I have, at considerable expense, erected a new building, sufficiently central and spacious to enable me, in future, to execute the work of the office with entire neatness and promptitude; that arrangements are made to enlarge the size of the paper, to extend the type, and for the permanent employment of a skillful assistant. These are considerations which I trust will have due weight on the feelings and judgment of my former patrons, as well as on the community at large. The columns of the Gazette shall at all times be open for free discussion upon civil, political, moral, or literary topics, and indeed upon all such whose character may involve the general welfare of the citizens of the body politic. But in no language can it become an instrument of personal invective or individual contumacy. To the civil officers of the Judiciary District, at whose hands I have experienced such manifestations of confidence and support, to my old patrons, and to the public generally, I would hereby tender my warmest thanks, the most grateful acknowledgments, and profound respects, and would only beg leave farther to renew to them the highest assurances of my indefatigable zeal and unwearied exertions to merit the confidence of their confidence. Finally, inasmuch as the pending Presidential election has created an important

Advertisement, will be published on my old cheap terms.

S. W. MINOR.

Athens, Ga. Sept. 23, 1824.

The Republican Party.

The result of the late election has been referred to, with great satisfaction, by the adversaries of the republican party, as proving the instability and overthrow of that party, and the organization of new parties, and the popularity of new names. Without admitting the first position, which we will not, because time will as surely show the influence of it as it will re-establish the old democracy of the country; we are not prepared to deny the partial correctness of the second, for it is too true that a fondness of novelty, or the delusion of passion and feeling, have given a currency to names, which they are not entitled to. It is scarcely to be denied that all who now make large professions to a love of the people, can be always misunderstood, or that their designs will not be finally defeated. When the force of names and words shall be lost, and the nature of the new divisions which are now attempted to be established on the supposed ruin of the republican party shall fully appear, an intelligent people will not fail to return to their old feelings and attachments. This is a rational belief; for whatever exception may be taken, either with or without cause, to the old political divisions, and however open to abuse they may be, the people will not be slow to make the discovery that those divisions will be succeeded by others much worse in themselves, and leading to consequences in every respect pernicious. Parties of some sort must exist. This is the nature and genius of our government. They will be broad, and founded in views of general policy, and in considerations of national interest, or they will be narrow, selfish, and local. They must be, of necessity, more personal, as they cease to be national; and more vindictive, as they depart from the support of principles and measures and take up arms.

So also, in relation to the equis system. It has been traduced and vilified, perhaps in some instances misused, in a degree which neither its past advantages, nor its intrinsic merits, have deserved. So long as associations of any sort, or for any purpose exist, caucuses of some kind, will exist also. A caucus is a voluntary assemblage of individuals, for the adoption of measures best calculated to attain a common purpose, and for uniting the collective strength in support of them. Its results are those mutual concessions of individual opinion, which are more or less necessary in all the ordinary transactions of life. And its recommendations, although honorably obligatory upon the individuals composing the caucus, and assenting to its proceedings, are nevertheless more than recommendations, for the ratification or rejection of the people. It is the

We still believe, whatever may be the present aspect of things, that when the honest divisions on the subject of the Presidency, and the colorations of opinion and feeling, which prevail among republicans, that and other important questions, shall have passed away, the democratic party will again come into powerful and successful as it has always been, which republicans are united, and act cordially together.

Albany Argus.

The following paper and considerable remarks were copied from the Nashville Whig, published immediately after the close of the Electoral Election in that state. They deserve to be inserted in letters of gold, on the portals of every common house and of every church throughout our country. It is too true, we fear, that in many parts of the country, education, instead of improving, as we have been accustomed to flatter ourselves, is on the decline. We do not speak of colleges, learning, of course, because the facilities for acquiring that description of education are rapidly multiplying and extending themselves over the country. We speak of a common school education—implying a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, a general idea of geography and history, some notion of the nature and of government in general, and especially of our own government, and of the duty of a good citizen, &c. Unless instruction in these matters be better attended to, we fear that, in the parts of our country more remote from its centre, the people will, in time, begin to imbibed very confused notions of legal and political rights, duties, and obligations. Nay, we have already seen considerable approaches, in avowals of political sentiment, to the conclusion, that all government is a nuisance, all law a restraint upon the principles of nature, and all judges, in particular, a sort of tyrants, who will be quite amusing, and very patriotic whilst, to hunt down.

Now that the Presidential Election is over, (at least so far as the great mass of the people are concerned) in the office, it is time to think of other matters. But that every thing has been by all neglected, and that of political discussion, is a matter of fact, that many things have been forgotten, and overlooked, and great changes wrought in many respects by means of this contest; Although the choice of a President was an interesting subject, yet there are many others equally interesting, and more immediately affecting the interest of the people at large. The discussion which has grown out of this subject, has perhaps manifested to many who have heretofore thought too lightly of the subject, the great advantage and convenience of education. Many men of naturally sound mind and rigorous intellect, find themselves devoid of information with regard to the ordinary topics of the day, from the want of education.

election of those distinguished men. By uniting the divisions of the great republican party at this time, the abandonment by some influential citizens of the great principle of the party, the introduction into the administration of the general government of political doctrines more dangerous than those entertained by the federalists, render it uncertain whether the democracy is party reduced as it is, or will be about to elect their candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S. For our party, we hope yet that the democratic party notwithstanding the apostasy, treachery, or vacillating conduct of some of its distinguished members, still have strong enough remaining attached in the noble undertaking of giving a President to these states, well qualified in every respect to perpetuate the policy adopted by John Jefferson in the administration of the government, and strictly followed by Mr. Madison. This is our impression; for we cannot believe that the people, who have seen the United States prosper, and rising rapidly in wealth and power under the administration of Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, should so far be led astray by the intrigue and machinations of a few citizens, as to elect men for President and Vice President who will undoubtedly pursue another policy—he will put aside the economical system of Mr. Jefferson—who are decidedly in favour of a despotic government, of a large standing army in time of peace, of high salaries to the officers of the government, and, worse than all, of a closer alliance with Great Britain. The republican party has done every thing for the prosperity of the U. S.—its principles and aims, and its policy in the management of the government, have all been tested; and the effects have been productive of good to every citizen.—Can the people put up with the property of the United States and the government, which has resulted to every citizen, by electing men to offices whose views, principles, and system of government, are diametrically opposite to those of the Jeffersonian school?—Are not those views and principles known to be inimical to the rights and liberties of the people, and dangerous to the republican form of government of this country? This faction of the government, who have returned to the freedom of speech ought to be circumscribed, and what a President of the U. S. is infinitely, slave they not declared, that the federal constitution should be broadly and liberally construed, and that the general government should have more power and these states be curtailed in their sovereignty? These declarations have been made, and are well known to the people; and yet they have remained in some sections of the country in a state of indifference, while the ultras and their adherents were straining every nerve to hurry the election of their own candidates! Why this indifference?—Will the people wait till the danger is imminent, to rise in their strength?—Why not prevent the danger from making further progress? why not crush at once the hydra of federalism and ultram, which, though often defeated, re-appears with so many heads and under so many forms? why not elect true and undeviating democrats, as Crawford and Van Buren, as President and Vice President of the United States, thereby cutting the impending evil by the root?

Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN is one of the most distinguished members of the republican party. Most eminent as the bar and in the legislative hall, he distinguished himself in his native state and in the senate of the United States, by the powers of his mind, and the rectitude of his political conduct. With an ar-

among them are lost plough, a carter, and valuable field and house servants. The Plantation and Mills will be rented for the ensuing year.—The terms made known on that day.

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

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of James Edwards late of Elbert county, deceased, are requested to present them according to law, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Sarah B. Edwards, ad'x.
Dec. 8, 1824. 50—3t.

Georgia, Elbert county.
COURT OF COMMONS, &c.
Term, 1824.

UPON the petition of Jas. Banks, setting forth that William Banks has departed this life after having entered into an obligation in writing to make title to a certain tract of land, containing the said obligation a copy of which is annexed to his said petition, and without having executed the same, or making provision therefor by will, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in some of the public Gazettes of this state, that after the expiration of three months, the heirs and assigns of the said William Banks shall be ordered to make good the said obligation, and if they fail to do so, the same shall be shewn to the court, and the same to that time.

A true bill. December, 1824.

Job Weston, C. C. O. mat.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ATHENS GAZETTE.
—
TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING for several years conducted the Athens Gazette without the formality of a regular prospectus, while circumstances stood the same, I deemed it unimportant to make the appeal herein contained. But the establishment of another Press in the village, is an event which is calculated so nearly to affect my interest, and as it were, to jeopardize the pecuniary existence

that arrangements are made to enlarge the size of the paper, to extend the type, and for the permanent employment of a skillful assistant. These are considerations which I trust will have due weight on the feelings and judgment of my former patrons, as well as on the community at large. The columns of the Gazette shall at all times be open for free discussion upon civil, political, moral, or literary topics, and indeed upon all such whose character may involve the general welfare or the duties of the body politic. But in no instance can it become an instrument of personal invective or individual calumny. To the civil officers of the Judiciary District, at whose hands I have experienced such manifestations of confidence and support, to my old patrons, and to the public generally, I would hereby tender my warmest thanks, the most grateful acknowledgments, and profound respects, and would only beg leave farther to renew to them the highest assurances of my indefatigable zeal and unwearied exertions to merit a continuance of their confidence. Finally, inasmuch as the pending Presidential election has become an important epoch in the affairs of our infant but splendid Republic, you will expect me to declare that I too, in common with my fellow citizens, have a preference among the several distinguished candidates to the highest office in the gift of man—the Presidency of the only free, enlightened and successful Republic on earth. I feel no hesitancy in declaring that the individual who, all other qualities equal, has, to the civic wreath, added an imperishable laurel of military prowess; who has with the perseverance of an Alexander, the bravery of a Caesar, the intrepidity of a Frederick, the rapid boldness of a Bonaparte, and the discretion of Washington, adorned his country with the glory of war, and exalted her to an efficient stand against all Holy Alliances—I say such a man should be on the whole, as he is in part, the first in war, the first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

The price of the Gazette is now \$1.50 cents, per annum. But when it assumes its proper size, its price will be \$3 dollars.

and, in considerations of national interest, or they will be narrow, selfish, and local. They must be, of necessity, more personal, as they come to be national; and more vindictive, as they depart from the support of principles and measures and take up men.

So also, in relation to the equanimity of the system. It has been graduated and vilified; perhaps in some instances misused, in a degree which neither its past advantages, nor its intrinsic merits, have deserved. So long as associations of any sort, or for any purpose exist, caucuses of some kind, will exist also. A caucus is a voluntary assemblage of individuals, for the adoption of measures best calculated to attain a common purpose, and for uniting the collective strength in support of them. Its results are those mutual concessions of individual opinion, which are more or less necessary in all the ordinary transactions of life. And its recommendations, although honorably obligatory upon the individuals composing the caucus, are nevertheless to its proceedings, are nevertheless more than recommendations, for the ratification or rejection of the people. If those who now oppose this system (but who, in former times, have given it their cordial support) shall succeed in destroying it, instead of an open and free comparison of views through a public caucus, we shall have secret and midnight conclaves. We shall have all the more odious and objectionable parts of the system, without any of those sound and approved features of it which have hitherto given force and strength to its recommendations. By whatever name it may be thought proper to dignify them, private, partial and corrupt cabals will be held, will usurp the place of open and fair discussions, and will perhaps obtain such currency as moderate men will not fail to deprecate. It is a singular and striking fact, that all the attempts against the democratic party, and against the caucus system, have been made always, and especially during the past year, thro' secret cabals of this latter description; and that many of those who have been loudest in their denunciations of the system, have been busily engaged in them.

a nuisance, all law a constraint on the principles of nature, and all judges, in particular, a sort of *ferus naturae*, without which is quite amusing, and very patriotic whimsy, to bust down: Nat. Intelligencer.

"Now that the Presidential election is over, (at least so far as the great masses of the people are concerned) in the affairs of the time to think of the matter. But that every thing has been by all neglected, and that of political discussion, and finally try, that many things have been forgotten, and overlooked, and great things wrought in many respects by means of this contest. Although the choice of a President was an interesting subject, yet there are many others equally interesting, and more immediately affecting the interest of the people at large. The discussion which has grown out of this subject, has perhaps manifested to many who have heretofore thought too much of the subject, the great advantage and convenience of education. Many men of naturally sound mind and vigorous intellect, find themselves devoid of information with regard to the ordinary topics of the day, from the want of education. On such occasions, they experience the mortification of seeing their natural superiority rise above them in apparent knowledge. Let it then stimulate such persons to educate their children. Education is wealth, talent is power, in a free government. Of the four distinguished characters who fill or large a space in the public eye, three, at least, have risen from obscurity, and sprung from the humble walks of private life—their parents poor, themselves unprovided for, except by natural abilities and native energies. What youth, then in all our country, is too humble to aspire to the highest eminence on the pinnacle of fame; the most elevated seat in the government of our country."

[Nashville Whig.

From the Vermont Aurora.

Statistical view of the United States.

A view of the present resources and condition of the United States is here presented, which must be interesting to every person, on the

count of the unprecedented accumulation of her wealth and population. The American government exercises dominion over a country more extensive than any other nation upon earth.

The Sun is four hours in its passage from the time it first shines upon the eastern shores of Maine, until it strikes the shores of the Pacific: it is about four months in passing through the degrees of latitude of the United States, in her northern and southern declination, embracing six varieties of climate. The United States contain twelve hundred million acres of land, of which we may calculate that one fifteenth part of it is cultivated. Estimating then the improved land at ten dollars per acre, reckoning it at eighty million acres, it amounts to eight hundred million dollars; and the unimproved land, at three dollars per acre, will amount to the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty million dollars, which makes in the whole, for the landed wealth, four thousand one hundred and sixty million dollars. The live stock, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, will, calculating the cattle at one hundred and twenty million dollars, the horses at one hundred million, and the sheep and hogs, at eighty million more, produce an aggregate of three hundred million dollars; two million of buildings, make at four hundred each, eight hundred million dollars. The whole of the exports of the United States are seventy four million—of the imports seventy-seven million—commerce, in foreign and coasting trade, one million two hundred thousand dollars. The commerce of the U. States is extended over the whole world, from the barren coasts of Labrador to New-Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, the continents of Africa and Europe—from the northernmost region of America to the Isles in the Pacific, Cape-Horn, and the West Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurance, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and loans, exceed eight hundred millions of dollars; that invested in foreign and domestic trade five hundred million, together with slaves, furniture, and implements of husbandry, will equal the sum of two hundred millions.

The produce of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, professional business, labour, and revenue, makes five hundred million, and in the whole amount of national wealth eight thousand seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

The population of the U. States is now twenty millions, which, with the rate of increase for the past, will reach twenty-three years. In 1807, the population will be twenty six millions, in 1817, thirty six millions. In 1827, seventy-two millions. There is now to every hundred acres of land, one person; and when the population amounts to seventy-two millions, there will be twelve souls to every hundred, which will be just equal to the population of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Virginia met on the 29th of November, at Richmond. Extensive preparations were made for the session.

I am happy, on meeting, to find the General Assembly, to have it again in my power, to congratulate you on the general prosperity of our country.—By the justice of our conduct towards other nations, our peace is established on a basis which promises a long continuance; and though a temporary contention may be produced among ourselves by such an event as a Presidential election, yet it is firmly believed that the good sense of the nation will permit no serious inconvenience to grow out of that event.

variation of free persons of color beyond the limits of the U. States, there to be sold as slaves for life. One of the great objects of our criminal Code, as a present organization, is the reformation of the offender. A free white person who has been publicly whipped, must be as completely excluded from respectable society, that a sentence of reformation is nearly hopeless. Such a law must operate, like that act of the British Parliament which directed, that persons convicted of certain offences should be branded in the forehead with the letter R.—The impolicy of the law was found in the course of a very short experience, and it was repealed the first session succeeding the use of its enactment. The law also, which directs that for certain offences free persons of color shall be transported beyond the limits of the United States, and sold as slaves, is certainly the most rigorous law of our whole criminal code. Several persons of this description, have been removed from different jails in the state to the Penitentiary for sale and transportation, but the constitutionality of the law having been doubted, a case has been tried in the General Court on that point. It is understood to have been the unanimous opinion of the Judges at the last June, that the law does not violate the Constitution. Whether may be its character in reference to the Constitution, it is certainly on abstract grounds, a very harsh law, and departs much from the general character of our criminal code, which is mildness and something like tenderness towards the unfortunate as well as criminal part of our population, the persons coming under the penalties of the criminal code. As far as I have been able to observe, these two laws (for whipping free white persons, and transporting and selling as slaves free persons of color) are more in conflict, with public feeling and sentiment, than it is common for the acts of our legislature to be. I therefore invite the attention of the General Assembly to these subjects.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

GEN. JACKSON.

When the election campaign opened, two or three years ago, the partisans of Adams were aware the people of the south and west could never be prevailed upon to vote for him; but to prevent Crawford from winning their affections, they put forward Gen. Jackson as a candidate, with a view of making him a rallying point for those who would otherwise have voted for Crawford, but with the expectation that Jackson would obtain so few, that he would be willing to transfer his handful of followers and supporters to Adams. Much has been done by Adams to keep Jackson in good mood; Adams defended him when attacked, and apologized for all his violence; and afterward had him nominated ambassador to Mexico.—But Jackson would not budge; he had become too strong, and is now able to go alone without leading strings. He has walked off and left his friend Adams in difficulty and in want of votes.

Mr. Adams ought to advertise Jackson, something after this sort:

STOP HERE.

Alighted and apostatized from the service of the subscriber, one ANDREW JACKSON, who had been fondly treated, and confidentially employed by me as a sleeping partner and drummer in my business; he was soon to have joined the firm of Adams & Jackson; but instead of gaining patronage for the firm, he has played a Yankee trick, and

people, and of being a common receiver of their suffrages. He has not a downy look, because he is now looking up.

All U. S. office-holders, who feel a crick in their neck, and wish not to have their ears cut off, are earnestly requested to arrest this dangerous man in his alarming career.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

If it should turn out that Jackson should be our next President, we have no doubt he will do less mischief to the country than Adams. If he had been elected. We have no fear ourselves of having our ears cut off, or our throats cut from ear to ear. Jackson will at once feel that the Presidential chair is a strange place to him, and will probably feel a due degree of diffidence and distrust of his own talents as a statesman, and will select an able cabinet, on which he will repose for advice and counsel. Adams, on the contrary, is one who will not take advice; he would be ambitious of having the character of originating himself all the measures of his administration. Adams would not be sufficiently attentive to the wishes and will of the people.

The Superior Court for this county adjourned on Saturday night last, after a session of three weeks and without completing the business.—Few cases of importance were tried, many were continued, and the Court experienced some embarrassment from the absence of Sutors, Witnesses and Jurors. In a city like ours where persons drawn for the Jury are for the most part, men of business, it would be desirable so to class them, as to procure the attendance of a certain number to the exclusion of the rest, for each week. In this manner the service would be cheerfully rendered by every Juror. At present, those who are called upon to pay fines, prefer to be absent, and to rely upon the lenity of the Judge, while the poor man is kept from his family and his pursuits greatly to the prejudice of both. If the number of Jurors authorized to be drawn by the existing Laws, be too small to allow of the attendance we have suggested, it would not, it is presumed, be difficult to obtain a legislative enactment by which a greater number of names might be placed on the Jury. It is obvious that some plan should be devised for lessening to our citizens the sacrifice of time and business which they are so often called upon to make.

During the ill health of JUDGE WALKER, the bench was occupied after the first week by Judges DOOLLY, LONGSTREET, and CLAYTON, whose labors seemed to afford much gratification to the community; and to those gentlemen of the profession who do not travel beyond the Middle Circuit, a rare opportunity was afforded of obtaining information of the practice of the Court of the several Districts, in which their Honor usually preside. Indeed the difference between their practice and our own was every moment made manifest. We will give two or three instances, the first that occurred to us: Here, upon the death of a party, Plaintiff or Defendant, the case reposes on the Docket until a Scire Facias is sued out, upon the return of which the Representatives of the deceased are made parties to the suit, and all objections as to the time of suing out the Scire Facias are held to be invalid, provided that process has issued, in the case of Defendants, after twelve months from the issuing of Letters of Administration or of the Will. Judge CLAYTON, however, adheres to this Rule, but Judge DOOLLY declared that in the case of Plaintiffs,

the subscribing witnesses to a note or deed, for the purpose of attacking its validity, the subscribing witnesses must be first produced and accounted for, before other witnesses can be examined to that point.—If it has been generally considered that a notice to an Endorser should be given on the last day of grace, but according to Judges DOOLLY and CLAYTON's practice, a notice within thirty days is sufficient. We pretend not to express an opinion upon the propriety of these decisions;—we only show that the Law is not the same, in all the Circuits, and that what will enable an individual to recover in one circuit, will defeat his claims in another. Should not something be done to reconcile these conflicting decisions, and to give uniformity to the practice throughout the State? Will not every one exclaim with the Jurist—*Miserat servitus ubi jus est vagum aut incognitum*? Where shall we find a cure for the evil but in a Court of Appeals? We fear that the Law is no where so gloriously uncertain as in Georgia!—Aug. Constitutionalist.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

By the packet ship *Queen Mab*, Captain Richards, from Havre, we have received our files of Gallipoli's Messenger, and are indebted to the Evening Post for some translations; also for extracts from a London paper of the 12th ult. received by the British packet, Southampton.

It will be seen that the Greeks have again been victorious over the Turks and the Egyptians in a naval contest; but we regret extremely to observe, that as a measure said to be of retaliation, the British commander of the Ionian Islands, has ordered Greek vessels to be captured, armed or not armed. If this measure is authorized by Great Britain, it may be considered as an alliance with Turkey against Greece; a blow against a gallant people struggling to be free.

A violent earthquake at Jerusalem, has destroyed two monuments, equally the pride of Christians and Mussulmans, the holy sepulchre built over Calvary, and the mosque of the Caliph Omar. It is very singular.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 11th September, state, that the Egyptian fleet had formed a junction with Captain Pacha's Squadron. The latter, it was reported, was not killed, as was asserted. The intelligence of the second action at Samos is confirmed. In the two engagements the loss of the Turks was considerable. Out of 64 transports attached to the Ottoman fleet, only three escaped. The number of men that perished is stated at 40,000. It is reported, that the Turkish fleet again proceeded against the province of Greece had a success, and that the admiral, and his staff, of the Greek fleet to guard against the seduction of the Pacha of Egypt. It was reported that Dervish Pacha has been beleaguered by order of the Sultan, on account of his defeat. Constantinople was quiet, but serious disturbances had broken out in Syria; and war had again commenced with the Persians.—According to official intelligence, Prince Mehmet Ali had made himself master of Sullimania and threatened Bagdad. The Persian army was more numerous than ever, and this fresh storm cloud was to increase the embarrassment of the Porte. The Pacha of Bagdad was to have the command of the army.

May. On the night of the 29th of September, an extraordinary conflagration arrived at Madrid, with despatches for the Minister of War, who, after an hour's delay, went them off to the Escurial. It was shortly afterwards reported that 1500 Constitutionals, with some field-pieces, had landed at Benicarlo, and were marching on Valencia. It is added, that popular commotions in their favor, had taken place in several towns of the kingdom of Valencia, and that large bodies of people were on their way to meet and join the Constitutionals. Several reports from the Captain General of Valencia expressed serious apprehensions of a commotion in the interior, seconded by forces from sea.

To give an idea (says the editor of the Messenger,) of the situation of Spain is impossible. Heretofore political persecution extended only to those who passed for Constitutionals, but now the sphere of vexation is enlarged, and extends to the most exaggerated Royalists. The only crime of the Ex Minister Cruz and many others who groan in prison, is the having given an ascendancy to moderate principles for a time. The Royalist volunteers, whom the King, a short time ago, considered it necessary to disband on account of their insubordination, are now placed as guards over the state prisoners, whom they load with every species of insult. The Royal Guards, moreover, are in such a state of disorganization, that it has been found necessary to send to the Escurial two companies of royalist volunteers to mount guard in the King's apartments.

Lord Granville arrived at Paris from London and had a private audience with Charles X. to whom his Lordship presented a letter from George IV. condoling with the former on the death of Louis, and congratulating the new king on his accession to the throne. Lord G. then set out for the Netherlands.

Several vessels of war at Cadiz had been ordered to proceed to Brest to be dismantled.

It is beyond doubt that a fleet of armed vessel sailed from Brest in August last for the West Indies. The English ministers had received a communication on the subject from the French government; but the nature of its contents had not transpired.

The discovery ships were seen among the ice on the 17th July, in lat. 70, long. 5, and their prospects favorable.

Steam Boats in England were to be placed under strong parliamentary regulations, in consequence of some recent accidents.

Letters from Calcutta of the 4th April, state that the King of Avas had ordered the British residents and merchants in that empire and all persons connected with the British government, to quit the Burmah dominions, and confiscated their property.

It is said that the day fixed upon for the King's Coronation, is May, 8, the anniversary of his late majesty's return to Paris.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the schooner *Edgar*, Captain Hathaway, arrived at this port last evening, in 17 days from Lagaira, we have received the following information:

A Colombian Gazette extraordinary states, that Gen. Paez had received in Caracas, a letter from Gen. Bolivar, written on the field of battle, stating the loss of the enemy in the late battle to be killed, wounded, and prisoners, upwards of 3000 men. In consequence of this news, Gen. Paez is in Caracas and Lagaira on the 4th and 5th in

es at one hundred million, and the ship and boat, at eighty million more, produce an aggregate of three hundred million dollars; two million of buildings, make at four hundred each, eight hundred million dollars. The whole of the exports of the United States are seventy-four million—of the imports, seventy-seven million—ouage, in foreign and casting trade, one million two hundred thousand dollars. The commerce of the U. States is extended, over the whole world, from the barren coasts of Labrador to New-Holland, the South Sea Islands, China, India, the continents of Africa and Europe—from the northernmost region of America to the Isles in the Pacific, Cape-Horn, and the West Indies.

The capital invested in banks, insurance, government stock, manufactures, roads, canals, and loans, exceed eight hundred millions of dollars; that invested in foreign and domestic trade five hundred millions, together with slaves, furniture, and implements of husbandry, will equal the sum of two hundred millions.

The produce of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, professional business, labour, and revenue, makes five hundred millions, and in the whole amount of national wealth eight hundred seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

The population of the U. States is now twenty millions, which, with the rate of increase for the past, will amount to twenty-three years. In 1807, the population will be twenty million; in 1807, thirty-six millions. In 1850, seventy-two millions. There is now to every hundred acres of land, one person; and when the population amounts to seventy-two millions, there will be twelve souls to every hundred, which will be just equal to the population of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Virginia met on the 29th November, at Richmond. Excerpt from the *Freeman's Communication*.

I am happy, on meeting you in General Assembly, to have it again in my power to congratulate you on the general prosperity of our country. By the justice of our conduct towards other nations, our peace is established on a basis which promises a long continuance; and though a temporary contention may be produced among ourselves by such an event as a Presidential election, yet it is firmly believed that the good sense of the nation will permit no serious inconsequence to grow out of that event; but when, acting in conformity with the provisions of our constitution and laws on the subject, a choice shall be made, there will be a quiet acquiescence in that choice, and a general disposition to support the administration of the person so chosen, as long as his measures shall be of a character to deserve support; when of a different character, they ought and will no doubt meet with that open and manly opposition which the nature of our political institutions justifies and requires.

While on the subject of the criminal law, I will call the attention of the legislature to part of our code, the propriety of which I have been led to doubt. I allude to the punishment of free white persons by stripes in public, and the trans-

acted upon by the courts. It is understood to have been the unanimous opinion of the Judges at the last January, that the law does not violate that institution. Whatever may be its character in reference to the Constitution, it is certainly on abstract grounds, a very harsh law, and departs much from the general character of our criminal code, which is mildness and something like tenderness towards that unfortunate as well as criminal part of our population, the persons coming under the penalties of the criminal code. As far as I have been able to observe, these laws (for whipping free white persons, and transporting and selling as slaves free persons of color) are more in violation with public feeling and sentiment, than it is common for the acts of our legislature to be. I therefore invite the attention of the General Assembly to these subjects.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

GEN. JACKSON.

When the election campaign opened, two or three years ago, the partisans of Adams were aware the people of the south and west could never be prevailed upon to vote for him; but to prevent Crawford from winning their affections, they put forward Gen. Jackson as a candidate, with a view of making him a rallying point for those who would otherwise have voted for Crawford, but with the expectation that Jack-son would obtain so few, that he would be willing to transfer his handful of followers and supporters to Adams. Much has been done by Adams to keep Jackson in good mood; Adams defended him when attacked, and apologized for all his violence; and afterwards had him named ambassador to Mexico. But Jackson would not budge; he had become too strong, and is now able to go alone, without leading strings. He has walked off and left his friend Adams in difficulty and in want of votes.

Mr. Adams ought to advertise Jackson, something after this sort:

STOP! STOP!

Alarmed and apostatized from the service of the subscriber, one ANDREW JACKSON, who had been tenderly treated, and confidentially employed by me as a sleeping partner and drummer in my business; he was soon to have joined the firm of Adams & Jackson; but instead of gaining patronage for the firm, he has played a Yankee trick, and feathered his own nest first. He has taken off with him the votes of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c. he longing to spy, and snandy other articles, among those certain articles of war. It is said he intends to set up trade for himself with a Mr. Calhoun, a plausible young man. This Jackson is probably now lurking in the Carolinas, Alabama, or Louisiana, where he has associates, is some known and has made some noise. All persons are cautioned against trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no notes of his contracting or my endorsing, for he is a married man. To have him brought to trial in the House of Representatives, I would willingly have followed him poll a poll, but was not a distanced. He is strongly suspected of having stolen the affections of the

the Superior Court for this country adjourned on Saturday night last, after a session of three weeks and without completing the business. Few cases of importance were tried, many were continued, and the Court experienced some embarrassment from the absence of Sutors, Witnesses, and Jurors. In a city like Salem, where persons drawn for the jury are for the most part, men of business, it would be desirable to class them, to procure the attendance of a certain number to the exclusion of the rest, for each week. In this manner the service would be only for a week, and would not doubt be cheerfully rendered by every Juror. At present, those who can afford to pay fines, prefer to be absent, and to rely upon the lenity of the Judge, while the poor man is kept from his family and his pursuits greatly to the prejudice of both. If the number of Jurors authorized to be drawn by the existing Laws, be too small to allow of the alternation we have suggested, it would not, it is presumed, be difficult to obtain a legislative enactment by which a greater number of names might be placed on the *Ferire*. It is obvious that some plan should be devised for lessening to our citizens the sacrifice of time and business which they are so often called upon to make.

Owing to the ill health of JUDGE WALKER, the bench was occupied after the first week by Judges DOOLITTLE, LONGSTREET, and CLAYTON, whose labors seemed to afford much gratification to the community; and to those gentlemen of the profession who do not travel beyond the Middle Circuit, a rare opportunity was afforded of obtaining information of the practice of the Courts of the several Districts, in which their Honor usually preside. Indeed the difference between their practice and our own was every moment made manifest. We will give two or three instances, the first that occur to us: Here, upon the death of a party, Plaintiff or Defendant, the case remains on the Docket until a *Scire Facias* is sued out, upon the return of which the Representatives of the deceased are made parties to the suit, and all objections as to the time of suing out the *Scire Facias* are held to be invalid, provided that process has issued, in the case of Defendants, after twelve months from the issuing of Letters of Administration or probate of the Will. Judge CLAYTON, we believe, adheres to this Rule, but Judge DOOLITTLE, in the case of Plaintiffs, the *Scire Facias* must issue within three months, and in the case of Defendants immediately after twelve months from the probate or date of the Letters, and if he had persisted in enforcing his practice, it must have operated to use his own language, as "a general goal delivery to our Docket." Here, the Commissioners must not only certify that the Witness has sworn to his answers, but that he has subscribed them. According to Judge DOOLITTLE's practice, the last is not necessary. Here, under the General Issue, the Defendant may give in evidence a failure of consideration; according to Judge CLAYTON, the Defendant should raise, and distinctly set forth the nature of his defence in all his particulars. Here, the Defendant may call upon other than

Latest from Europe.

By the packet ship *Queen Mab*, Captain Richards, from Havre, we have received our files of Gallipoli's Messenger, and are indebted to the Evening Post for some translations; also for extracts from a London paper of the 12th ult. received by the British packet, Southampton.

It will be seen that the Greeks have again been victorious over the Turks and the Egyptians in a naval contest; but we regret extremely to observe, that as a measure said to be of retaliation, the British Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, has ordered Greek vessels to be captured, armed or not armed. If this measure is authorized by Great Britain, it may be considered as an alliance with Turkey against Greece; a blow against a gallant people struggling to be free.

A violent earthquake at Jerusalem, has destroyed two monuments, equally the pride of Christians and Mussulmen, the holy sepulchre built over Calvary, and the mosque of the Caliph Omar. It is very singular.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 11th September, state, that the Egyptian fleet had formed a Junction with Captain Pacha's Squadron. The latter, it would appear, was not killed, as was reported. The intelligence of the second action at Samos is confirmed. In the two engagements the loss of the Turks was considerable. Out of 64 transports attached to the Ottoman fleet, only five escaped. The number of men that perished is stated at 17,000. It was reported, that the Turkish fleet again proceeded against the province of the provincial governor, who had been deposed, a protest being made by the admirals, captains, and sailors, of the Greek fleet to guard against the seduction of the Pacha of Egypt. It was reported that Dervish Pacha has been beleaguered by order of the Sultan, on account of his defeat. Constantinople was quiet, but serious disturbances had broken out in Syria; and war had again commenced with the Persians. According to official intelligence, Prince Mehemet Ali had made himself master of Sullimania, and threatened Bagdad. The Persian army was more numerous than before, and this fresh storm could only tend to increase the embarrassment of the Porte. The British fleet was ordered to have the command of the frontier of the Mediterranean. The British fleet was expected to be used, and great apprehensions were entertained by the government for the Egyptian fleet, on account of the jealousy with which the Greeks make their attacks.

The Algerines had a squadron of six sail cruising off the coast of Sicily, and were compelling all vessels to show their papers. Spain continued in a most deplorable condition, and it was believed that Ferdinand had requested France to prolong the stay of her troops in the Peninsula, for six months longer than was stipulated by the last treaty of occupation. New arrests were every day taking place, which included many of those who had been set at liberty in pursuance of the decree of 1st of

time. The Italian volunteers, whom the King, a short time ago, considered it necessary to disband on account of their insubordination, are now placed as guards over the state prisoners, whom they load with every species of insult. The Royal Guards, moreover, are in such a state of disorganization, that it has been found necessary to send to the East-India two companies of royalist volunteers, to mount guard in the King's apartments.

Lord Granville arrived in Paris from London and had a private audience with Charles X. to whom his Lordship presented a letter from George IV. condoling with the former on the death of Louis, and congratulating the new king on his accession to the throne. Lord G. then set out for the Netherlands.

Several vessels of war at Cadix had been ordered to proceed to Brest to be dismantled.

It is beyond doubt that a fleet of armed vessels sailed from Brest in August last for the West Indies. The English ministers had received a communication on the subject from the French government; but the nature of its contents had not transpired.

The discovery ships were seen among the ice on the 17th July, in lat. 70, long. 5, and their prospects favorable.

Steam Boats in England were to be placed under strong parliamentary regulations, in consequence of some recent accidents.

Letters from Calcutta of the 24th April, state that the King of Ava had ordered the British residents and merchants in that empire and all persons connected with the British government, to quit the Burmese dominions, and confiscated their property.

It is said that the day fixed upon for the King's Coronation, is May, 5, the anniversary of his late majesty's return to Paris.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the schooner *Edgar*, Captain Hathaway, arrived at this port last evening, in 17 days from Lagaira, we have received the following information:

A Colombian Gazette extraordinary states, that Gen. Paez had received in Caracas, a letter from Gen. Bolivar, written on the field of battle, stating the loss of the enemy in the late battle to be in killed, wounded, and prisoners, upwards of 3000 men. In consequence of this news, took place in Caracas and Lagaira on the 24th and 25th instant.

From the Colombian Gazette extraordinary.

CARACAS, Nov. 2.

By an extraordinary post which left Bogota on the 26th Sept. the intendant of the department has this moment received the following interesting information:—

Bogota, Sept. 26.—The intendant of the department of the Equator transmits on the 2d inst. to the commander in chief of Caracas a communication made to him on the 25th of August, by Gen. Salom, in Cuenca, in the following words:—I have this moment received the following agreeable news which I hasten to transmit to you:

Lima, Aug. 25, 1826.

A courier has this moment arrived from Pisco, with 2 of the tri-

I join you in congratulations on the occasion of the satisfaction inspired by the triumph of liberty.—I am pleased to make known to those whom it concerns, in order that all may bless the beneficent hands of our great Bolívar, &c. The commandant general of Cauca announced this news officially to the secretary's war, on the 12th instant.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—By the
 steamer, from Alvarado, we have
 received a file of the *Sun*, publish-
 ed in the Mexican capital, down to
 the 28th ult. and letters dated 2d
 from our correspondents at Al-
 varado. The contents of them are
 highly interesting. We are indebted
 to a friend for a copy of the
 Federal Republican Congress
 as it was ratified by the
 Congress on the 4th ult.
 General Victoria has
 been elected President of the United
 States. General

Nat. Gazelle.

superstition.—The Cherokees, having established a judiciary system, and a jury system, and introduced laws and usages which are a specimen of the progress which they dispose to make in a trivial import, we are told, are now progressing in the same manner as the new Intelligencer.

We understand, that Commodore
Trent, of the Navy, has been
suspended from duty, preparatory
to his trial, upon charges relating
to his conduct while in command of
the squadron in the Pacific, and
that it was intended he should be
tried before the Court which is now
in session.

[illegible]

Your committee therefore recommend that articles of impeachment be prepared against John Loving, Samuel Jackson, and F. P. Adair, commissioners as aforesaid, for malpractice in their office as aforesaid; embezzling the public money and property; and for the violation of public securities.

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

Sheriff's Sales.

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

Two likely cows and a calf, and a small sward mare, levied on at the property of John Correll to satisfy an execution in favor of William Shearer, property pointed out by plaintiff and defendant.

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

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

ALSO,
One negro woman named Tommy, levied on by a judgment on the property of Sarah Paylor to satisfy an execution in favor of Lewis Davis vs. Sarah Taylor and John Taylor, and five others in said case, vs. William Taylor.

One man (which is now dead) and is advertised under a bill of sale of Isaac Ramsey, against Johnson Wellborn, deceased, named L. B. levied on as the property of R. B. Hannon, to satisfy an execution in favor of James Hannon, vs. John Reynolds, executor of John Hannon, deceased; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

R. J. Willis, D. S. W. C.
December 3, 1824.

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

Five negroes, viz: Robin, Harris, Isaac, Joe, and Cynthia, levied on as the property of Thomas Chambers to satisfy a bill in favor of James Ball to said Chambers.

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

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

ALSO,
One tract of land containing 266 acres, more or less, lying in Wilkes County, on the waters of Little river, adjoining Robert Chivers and others; levied on as the property of John Robertson, Sen. to satisfy sundry executions in favor of John Bird vs. John Robertson & Co. obtained on writs of sub-pena; property pointed out by John Bird.

ALSO,
One negro named Molly, levied on as the property of Ransom Walker to satisfy a bill in favor of John Henley vs. said Walker, obtained in a justice's court and returned to me by a constable.

ALSO,
One negro woman named Chloe, levied on as the property of John Piogot to satisfy an execution obtained in a justice's court in favor of John Henley for the use of John Henley; property pointed out by John Henley and left in his possession.

John Murks, D. S.
Dec. 2, 1824.
One lot, Chesley in January next, will be sold at the Court House of Wilkes County, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Six negroes: Aileen, Glary, Lizzy, Gracy, Lewis and Deborah, 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, and by his direction left in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Wellborn.

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

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in January next, at the Court House of Wilkes County, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

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

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

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

WILL be sold at F. B. Court House, on the first Tuesday in January next, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Three negroes, viz: Titus a fellow, Sarah a woman, and Nelson a boy, levied on as the property of James Olive, to satisfy a bill on the foreclosure of a mortgage in fa-

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in February next, at the Court House of Wilkes County, within the usual sale hours, all the real estate of John Hammond, deceased, consisting of one tract of land lying on Savannah river, seven miles above Petersburg, and another tract lying in Virginia county, in the 6th district, No. 405; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors, and on credit till 25th December, 1825.

Lucy Hammond, adm'r.
Nov. 26, 1824.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Dudley Stinson, deceased, in the county of Wilkes, on Tuesday the 28th of December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, corn, feeders, and so on. And on Wednesday the 29th, at the plantation of the deceased, on Morris's creek, the like articles will be sold, the plantation rented, and the negroes hired for the ensuing year. Terms of sale, renting, and hiring, made known on the day.

Thomas Wootten, adm'r.
Nov. 8, 1824.

Executors' Sales.

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

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

NOTICE.
AT Mount Vernon, in Oglethorpe County, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th day of December next, the following property, viz:

The Mount Vernon tract of land, situated on Long creek, 18 miles above Washington, and 8 miles below Lexington, on the road leading from Washington to Carnesville, containing 1400 acres, more or less, on which there is a new grist mill finished in the best manner, a new house, with cotton gin to be run by water, a comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; the greater part of the land of very good quality, and about 600 of it cleared. The mill is on a good or falling stream, and in a good neighborhood for custom. Also, 15 likely negroes, 1800 bushels of corn, fodder, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, plantation tools, &c.
A credit of 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on the land, and 2 months credit on all the other property. Notes with approved security will be required.
O. C. 28, 1824.

Planters' Hotel,
JUGUS, GEORGIA,
I open and am superintending of Mr. COSBY DICKINSON and Mr. J. P. DUNN, late of Savannah. The House has undergone repairs; the rooms are spacious and are refurnished. Persons can be accommodated with single rooms, and every exertion will be made to render them comfortable.
Samuel Hale, Proprietor.
Nov. 26, 1824.

60 NEGROES,

Will be hired for the ensuing year at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday the 30th inst. among whom there is a good seamstress.
Laurence C. Loombs.
Dec. 4, 1824.

Strayed.

ON Saturday the 30th of November last, a dark bay horse MULE, about 8 or 9 years old, in good order when he went away, for which male a liberal reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid.
Stephen C. Pettus.
Dec. 1, 1824.

Monthly Notices.

NINE months after date application will be made to the Honorable the Inferior Court of Wilkes County, while sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the half of one tract of land lying in Fayette County, formerly in Henry County, 13th district, and known by No. 1, the benefit of the heirs of the deceased.

Solomon Arnold,
Harriet Hoff, adm'r.
July 1, 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 one hundred and sixty acres of land, lying adjacent, on Clark's side, adjoining Wiley H. Dodson, deceased, one hundred acres of land in Houston, and one hundred acres of the county of Madison.

Charles Dodson, administrator, with estates, with the will annexed to that of Charles Dodson, dec'd.
May 23, 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.

WILL be sold 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.

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 Francis Strother, late of said County, deceased, consisting of one tract of land lying in said County; for the benefit of the heirs.

Allen Hordley, adm'r.
Nov. 12, 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 Joel Chivers, late of said County, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

James Chiters, guard'n.
Nov. 9, 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 the deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

GEORGIA, Wilkes County, SUPERIOR COURT, in JULY TERM, 1824.
ON or before the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young B. Hannon, one hundred dollars for value received.
ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young B. Hannon, forty dollars for value received.
Roderick Vane.

ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young B. Hannon, twenty-five dollars for value received.
Roderick Vane.

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 B. Hannon, so that they cannot be recovered, and that the affidavits thereof are filed in the Clerk's office of the

ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young B. Hannon, twenty-five dollars for value received.
Roderick Vane.

ON the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, I promise to pay Young B. Hannon, twenty-five dollars for value received.
Roderick Vane.

