By PERMISSION *of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.*

For the Benefit of Mr. PUSEY.

At the KINGSTON THEATRE in HARBOUR-STREET,

By the JAMAICA COMPANY of COMEDIANS,

On *Thursday* the 17th of *July*, 1798 will be presented

A TRAGEDY, called,

The MOURNING BRIDE;

Osmyn. Mr. Henry,
King, Mr Darby,
Garcia, Mr. Green,
Gonzales, Mr Parker,
Heli, Mr. Butler,

Alonza, Mr. Burke,
Perez, Mr. Crosby,
Almeria, Mrs. Henry,
Leonora, Miss Storer,
Zara, Mrs. Storer.

At the End, Act I. The ORATOR.

At the End of the Play, an EPILOGUE, by Mr. GREEN;

To which will be added, a FARCE, called

The DEVIL to PAY,

Or, the WIVES METAMORPHOSED,

Sir John Loverule, by Mr. Darby,

Jobson Mr. Hayes,
Conjuror, Mr. Crosby,
Cook, Mr. Pusey,
Coachman, Mr. Parker,
Butler, Mr. Butler,

Footman, Mr. Green,
Lady Loverule, Miss Storer,
Nell, Mrs. Storer,
Lettice, Miss Vernon,
Betty, Miss F. Storer,

At the End of the FARCE, The DRUNKEN PEASANT,
Drunken Peasant, Mr. Parker, Clown, Mr. Butler.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. PUSEY, at his Lodgings at Mr. GREENS, the COFFEE-HOUSES, and the PRINTERS hereof.

Boxes, Fifteen Shillings; Side Boxes, Half a Pistole; Pit, Seven Shillings and Six-pence; Gallery, Five Shillings.

Kingston: Printed by WEATHERBY, ALLEN, and M'CANN.

10.7½
12.6
6.3
1.9.4½

10.7½
7.6
6.3
1.4.4½

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1.12:6
2.6
1.10

10.7½
6.3
12.6
3.1½
32:6

Process Actions

1.15:7½

STEWART *and* JONES,

On *Murray's Wharf*,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LONDON Ground White Lead,
Yellow Oaker,
Spanish Brown,
Blue, green, black and Venetian Paints in Oil;
Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Vermillion, Spanish Brown and Whiting,
Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Paint Oil,
Varnish and Spirits of Turpentine,
Litharge, Lamp, Liver and Blubber Oil;
Sheet and Bar Lead,
Shot, B, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7;
Best Holland Gun Powder,
Crown Window Glass 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and larger Sizes;
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Dye Wood,
Glue,
Grind Stones,
Spikes and Nails of all Sizes,
Locks and Hinges,
Window and other Bolts,
Screws,
Hasps,
Staples,
Thumb Latches,
An Assortment of Knives and Forks,
Iron, japan'd and Brass Candlesticks,
Chizzels,
Gouges,
Augers,
Adzes,
Axes,
Gimblets,
Drawing Knives,
Shovels and Spades,
Coopers and Carpenters Tools compleat,
Warranted Wood Axes, and New-England Scythes,
Sean & Sewing Twine and Lines of all Kinds,
Anchors,
Cables and Cordage of all Sizes,
Tar,
Pitch,
Turpentine and Rosin,
Red and White Chalk,

With a complete Assortment of *Ship Chandlery*, on reasonable Terms.

New-York,

Bought of STEWART and JONES.

		£.	S.	D.

NEW-YORK, Printed by HUGH GAINE, at the Bible, in Hanover-Square; where Printing in general is executed with Neatness, Accuracy and Dispatch.

...THE WILL OF...

MARY WASHINGTON

AS REGISTERED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE AT

FREDERICKSBURG, - - - - VIRGINIA

In the name of God! Amen. I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spotsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul in the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind; I dispose of my worldly estate as follows:

Imprimis.—I give to my son, General George Washington, all my land in Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George, to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead, and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stand in my best bedroom), my quilted blue-and-white quilt, and my best dressing glass.

Item.—I give and devise to my son, Charles Washington, my negro man, Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter, Betty Lewis, my phaeton and my bay horse.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my purple cloth cloak lined with shag.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro wench, old Bet, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Fielding Lewis, my negro man, Frederick, to him and his assigns forever; also eight silver tablespoons, half of my crockery ware and the blue and white tea china, with book case, oval table, one bedstead, one pair sheets, one pair blankets and white cotton counterpane, two table cloths, six red leather chairs, half my pewter and one-half of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Lawrence Lewis, my negro wench, Lydia, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my granddaughter, Betty Carter, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever; also my largest looking glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket and pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpane and purple curtains, my red-and-white tea china, teaspoons, and the other half of my pewter, crockery ware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give to my grandson, George Washington, my next best dressing glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and counterpane.

Item.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between by granddaughters, Betty Carter, Fannie Ball, and Milly Washington; but should my daughter, Betty Lewis, fancy any one, two or three articles, she is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly. I nominate and appoint my said son, General George Washington, executor of this, my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security nor to appraise my estate, but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees, with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of May, 1778.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Witness, John Ferneyhough.

Signed, sealed and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said Mary Washington, and at her desire.

J. Mercer.
Joseph Walker.

[1782]

An ORDINANCE

For further amending the Ordinance, ascertaining what captures on water shall be lawful.

WHEREAS divers ships or vessels belonging to the citizens of several of these United States, may have sailed on voyages to Europe, before the publication of the ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance ascertaining what captures on water shall be lawful," where they as well as vessels belonging to the subjects of neutral powers may have laden and taken on board, in promiscuous cargoes, goods, wares and merchandizes of the growth, product, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of some of the dominions or territories thereon depending, without any knowledge of the said Ordinance, and may not be able to arrive in any of the ports of these States, on or before the first day of March next; whereby the said goods may become liable to capture and condemnation.

For remedy whereof, it is hereby ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that no ship or other vessel, which shall have sailed from any port or place in Europe, not belonging to the king of Great-Britain, on or before the tenth day of April next, for any port or place within the United States, not in possession of the enemy, shall be liable to capture or molestation, merely for having on board goods, wares or other merchandizes of the growth, product or manufacture of Great-Britain, or of any territory depending thereon.

And it is hereby further ordained, That where vessels, their cargoes, or any part thereof, belonging to any citizen of these United States, sailing or being within the body of a country, or within any river or arm of the sea, or within cannon shot of the shore of any of these States, and laded with the produce of the country, and destined for a port or place within these States, not in the possession of the enemy, shall be captured by the enemy, and shall be recaptured below high water mark by another citizen, thereof, restitution shall be made to the former owner, upon the payment of a reasonable salvage, not exceeding one fourth part of the value, no regard being had to the time of possession of the enemy.

And be it further ordained, That so much of the aforesaid Ordinance as comes within the purview of this, be and hereby is repealed.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, and in the sixth year of our independence.

JOHN HANSON, President.

Attest, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The Gazette Extraordinary

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, April 12.

YESTERDAY arrived here, a brigantine, under a flag of truce, from New-York, which she left the 30th ult. By her we have the following very agreeable intelligence, viz.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

WE are happy in presenting our readers with a copy of the REAL AUTHENTICATED ARTICLES for treating of Peace, subscribed at Paris the 30th November last by the British and American Commissioners.

ARTICLES agreed upon by and between Richard Oswald, Esquire, the Commissioner of his Britannick Majesty for treating of peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty on the one part; and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States for treating of peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part; to be inserted in and constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States; but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great Britain and France; and his Britannick Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

WHEREAS reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between states, it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity as that partial advantages, those seeds of discord, being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established as to promise and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

ARTICLE 1. His Britannick Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent states; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights, of the same, and every part thereof; and that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are the limits of their boundaries, viz.

ART. 2. From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantick ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy, thence along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior, thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux to the Long lake; thence through the middle of said Long lake and the water communication between it and the lake of the Woods to the said lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude; south by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, on the latitude of 31 degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Latahouchi; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantick ocean; east by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantick ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantick ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks on Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannick Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall be liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labradore, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same shall remain settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors, of the ground.

ART. 4. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

ART. 5. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail; and that Congress should also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last mentioned persons should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may now be in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed, that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

ART. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no persons [illegible] any loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be now in confinement, on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

ART. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannick Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease; all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannick Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, or harbour, within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

ART. 8. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

ART. 9. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, November 30th, 1782.

RICHARD OSWALD, (L.S.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L.S.)
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, (L.S.)
JOHN JAY, (L.S.)
HENRY LAURENS, (L.S.)

Witness,

Signed { CALEB WHITEFORD, Secretary to the British Commission.
W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary to the American Commission.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

THE following is copied from a hand bill published by Mr. David C. Claypole:

Philadelphia, March 24. His Most Christian Majesty's cutter the Triumphe, commanded by the Chevalier Duquesne, arrived this morning in 36 days from Cadiz. By her we have the following very agreeable and important intelligence:

The principal Articles of the Preliminaries of Peace of the 20th of January, 1783:

France to retain Tobago and Senegal.

France to restore to Great Britain, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and St. Christopher.

St. Eustatia, Demerara, Barbice, and Essequebo, to be restored to the Dutch.

Great Britain to restore to France, Goree, St. Lu[illegible] St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

The Fishery of France and England on the coast of N[illegible] foundland to remain on the same footing on which [illegible] were left by the treaty of 1763, except that part of [illegible] coast from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, which [illegible] belong to the English.

France to be re-established in the East Indies, as we[illegible] Bengal as on the east and west coast of the Peninsula [illegible]

The articles of the preceding treaties concerning the fortification of Dunkirk to be suppressed.

Spain to retain Minorca and West Florida.

Great Britain cedes East Flor da to Spain.

An agreement to be entered into between Spain [illegible] Great Britain about the cutting of wood in the Bay of H[illegible] duras.

Great Britain to retain the Dutch settlement of N[illegible] patam in the East Indies.

Great Britain to restore Trinquemale to the Dutc[illegible] not retaken.

St. Eustatia, Demerara, and Essequebo, to be res[illegible] by the French to the United Provinces.

Great Britain acknowledges the Sovereignty and I[illegible] pendence of the Thirteen United States of America.

The limits of the United States to be as agreed up[illegible] the provisional articles between them and Great Bri[illegible] except that they shall not extend further down the [illegible] Mississippi than the 32d degree of north latitude, [illegible] whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the rive[illegible] Mary, and along the middle of that river to its mou[illegible]

Copy of the heads of the preliminaries of peace, sign[illegible] 20th of January, and transmitted by express on th[illegible] by the Marquis de Castries.

(Signed) D'ESTA[illegible]

Cadiz, February 11, 1783.

WE, Cæsar Anne de la Luzerne, Chevalier of the [illegible] der of St. John of Jerusalem, Marechal des Camp[illegible] Armies of the King, Minister Plenipotentiary of his [illegible] Christian Majesty to the United States of North Am[illegible] &c. Make known to all those whom it may concern [illegible] the Chevalier Duquesne, Lieutenant commandin[illegible] Majesty's cutter the Triumphe, who arrived this [illegible] this port, has communicated to us Orders, in form [illegible] passport, which he received from Count d'Estaing, [illegible] Admiral of France, of which the following is a cop[illegible]

CHARLES HENRY COUNT D'ESTAING, Vic[illegible] Admiral of France, Lieutenant General of his Ma[illegible] Forces, Knight of his Orders, &c.

IT is ordered, That Monsieur the Chevalier Duq[illegible] Lieutenant commanding his Majesty's cutter Triu[illegible] do sail as soon as possible from the Bay of Cadiz, an[illegible] form all vessels that he may meet of the happy reun[illegible] the belligerent powers. It is ordered in the name [illegible] Majesty, and by Me, to all ships of the line, frigate [illegible] other vessels belonging to his Majesty, that he may [illegible] that they abstain from all hostilities against the ships [illegible] and merchant vessels of his Britannick Majesty, bu[illegible] the contrary, that they give them all necessary a[illegible] succour, and every testimony of a union re-establishe[illegible] der the most happy auspices, by the preliminaries [illegible] were signed the 20th of this month of January, [illegible] present year. It is ordered also, in his Majesty's [illegible] that all vessels armed for war, and on a cruise, do [illegible] into port. After having given them a copy of this [illegible] he shall take their names, likewise the date of t[illegible] that he shall have furnished it, and shall notify t[illegible] that they shall answer personally for every deed whi[illegible] may commit contrary thereto.

Monsieur the Chevalier Duquesne, in virtue of t[illegible] sent order, which serves him for a passport, shall [illegible] flag of truce, he shall particularly cruise in those la[illegible] where he presumes he may meet the greatest num[illegible] French privateers, and shall endeavour to overtake [illegible] If the events of the sea shall conduct him to any [illegible] French colonies, or upon the coasts of the United [illegible] of America, he shall communicate the present or[illegible] the Governor of the place, and to the armed vessel[illegible] different nations that may be then there; he will l[illegible] shew the present passport to all vessels of war belo[illegible] his Britannick Majesty with whom he shall spe[illegible] give them a copy signed by him, if they should d[illegible] He shall likewise pay them every respect which [illegible] moments of a reunion demands, the object of his [illegible] (for the good of humanity, and as much as in my [illegible] being to hasten its happy effects.

Signed D'EST[illegible]

Cadiz, the 10th of February, 1783.

By Order,

MARTIN.

AND desiring to give all necessary authenticity [illegible] toriety to these orders, we certify, by these prese[illegible] the above is a true copy.

We likewise certify, That M. le Ch[illegible] has informed us, that M. le Comte d[illegible] to desire all vessels that he should f[illegible] different ports where he should h[illegible] lay their departure from said po[illegible] official accounts of the signi[illegible] of which cannot fail to [illegible]

Given at Phil[illegible]

March, 1[illegible]

The GAZETTE of the STATE of GEORGIA EXTRAORDINARY.

SAVANNAH, March 17.

A SLOOP which arrived on Saturday evening from the Danish Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, brought "*The ST. CHRISTOPHER GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, January* 23, 1783" from which the following is extracted.

From the BARBADOS MERCURY, January 11.

BY the Anson we have the following intelligence.

His MAJESTY's Most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday December the 5th, 1782.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE the close of the last sessions I have employed my whole time in the care and attention which the important and critical conjuncture of publick affairs required of me.

I lost no time in giving the necessary orders to prohibit the further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of North America. Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with decision and effect, whatever I collect to be the sense of my Parliament and my People, I have pointed all my views and measures, as well in Europe as in North America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with those colonies.

Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the powers vested in me, and offered to declare them free and independent states, by an article to be inserted in the treaty of peace. Provisional articles are agreed upon, to take effect whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled with the Court of France.

In thus admitting their separation from the crown of these kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own to the wishes and opinion of my people. I make it my humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God that Great Britain may not feel the evils which might result from so great a dismemberment of the empire; and that America may be free from these calamities which have formerly proved in the Mother Country how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty.—Religion, language, interest, affection, may, and I hope will, yet prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries: To this end neither attention nor disposition shall be wanting on my part.

While I have carefully abstained from all offensive operations against America, I have directed my whole force by land and sea against the other powers at war, with as much vigour as the situation of that force at the commencement of the campaign would permit. I trust that you feel the advantages resulting from the safety of the great branches of our trade; you must have seen with pride and satisfaction the gallant defence made by the Governor and garrison of Gibraltar; and my fleet, after having effected the object of their destination, offering battle to the combined force of France and Spain on their own coasts; those of my kingdoms have remained at the same time perfectly secure, and your domestick tranquillity uninterrupted. This respectable state, under the blessing of God, I attribute to the entire confidence which subsists between me and my people, and to the readiness which has been shewn by my subjects in my city of London, and in other parts of my kingdoms, to stand forth in the general defence. Some proofs have lately been given of publick spirit in private men which would do honour to any age, and any country.

Having manifested to the whole world, by the most lasting examples, the signal spirit and bravery of my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard due to the lives and fortunes of such brave and gallant subjects, to shew myself ready on my part to embrace fair and honourable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that negociations to this effect are considerably advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion, shall be immediately communicated to you.

I have every reason to hope and believe that I shall have it in my power, in a very short time, to acquaint you, that they have ended in terms of pacification, which, I trust, you will see just cause to approve. I rely, however, with perfect confidence on the wisdom of my Parliament, and the spirit of my people, that, if any unforeseen change in the disposition of the belligerent powers should frustrate my confident expectations, they will approve of the preparations I have thought it advisable to make, and be ready to second the most vigorous efforts in the further prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have endeavoured, by every measure in my power, to diminish the burthen of my people. I lost no time in taking the most decided measures for introducing a better œconomy into the expenditure of the army.

I have carried into strict execution the several reductions in my civil list expences, directed by an act of the last sessions. I have introduced a further reform into other departments, and suppressed several sinecure places in them. I have by this means so regulated my establishments that my expence in future shall not exceed my income.

I have ordered the estimate of the civil list debt laid before you last sessions to be compleated. The debt proving somewhat greater than could be then correctly stated, and the proposed reduction not immediately taking place, I trust you will provide for the deficiency, securing as before the payment out of my annual income.

I have ordered inquiry to be made into the application of the sums voted in support of the American sufferers; and I trust you will agree with me, that a due and generous attention ought to be shewn to those who have relinquished their properties or possessions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the Mother Country.

As it may be necessary to give stability to some regulations by act of Parliament, I have ordered accounts of the several establishments, incidental expences, fees and other emoluments of office, to be laid before you. Regulations having already taken place in some, which it is my intention to extend to all, and which, besides expediting all publick business, must produce a very considerable saving, without taking from that ample encouragement which ought to be held forth to talents, diligence, and integrity, wherever they are to be found.

I have directed an inquiry to be made into whatever regards the landed revenue of my crown, as well as the management of my woods and forests, that both may be made as beneficial as possible, and that the latter may furnish a certain resource for supplying the navy, our great national bulwark, with its first material.

I have directed an investigation into the department of the Mint, that the purity of the coin, of so much importance to commerce, may be always adhered to, that, by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers may be saved, and every needless expence in it suppressed.

I must recommend to you an immediate attention to the great objects of the publick receipts and expenditure, and above all to the state of the publick debt. Notwithstanding the great increase of it during the war, it is to be hoped that such regulations may still be established, such savings made, and future loans so conducted, as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment. I must, with particular earnestness, distinguish for your serious consideration that part of the debt which consists of navy, ordnance, and victualling bills; the enormous discount upon some of these bills shews this mode of payment to be a most ruinous expedient.

I have ordered the several estimates, made up as correctly as the present practice admits, to be laid before you. I hope that such further corrections as may be necessary will be made before the next year. It is my desire that you should be apprized of every expence, before it is incurred, as far as the nature of each service can possibly admit. Matters of accounts can never be made too publick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The scarcity and consequent high price of corn requires your instant interposition.

The great excess to which the crimes of theft and robbery, in many instances accompanied with personal violence, particularly in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, has called of late for a strict and severe execution of the laws. It were much to be wished that these crimes could be prevented in their infancy, by correcting the vices become prevalent in a most alarming degree.

The liberal principles adopted by you concerning the rights and commerce of Ireland have done you the highest honour, and will, I trust, insure that harmony which ought always to subsist between the two kingdoms. I am persuaded that a general increase of commerce throughout the empire will prove the wisdom of your measures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a revision of our whole trading system upon the same comprehensive principles, with a view to its utmost possible extension.

The regulation of a vast territory in Asia opens a large field for your wisdom, prudence, and foresight. I trust that you will be able to frame some fundamental laws which may make their connexion with Great Britain a blessing to India, and that you will take therein proper measures to give all foreign nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire and perfect confidence in the probity, punctuality, and good order, of our government. You may be assured that whatever depends upon me shall be executed with a steadiness which can alone preserve that part of my dominions, or the commerce which arises from it.

It is the fixed object of my heart to make the general good, and the spirit of the constitution, the immediate rule of my conduct, and on all occasions to advance and reward merit in every profession.

To insure the full advantage of a government conducted on such principles depends on your temper, your wisdom, your disinterestedness, collectively and individually.

My people expect these qualifications in you, and I call for them.

Printed by JAMES JOHNSTON.

An ACT for incorporating the Unity Society in Savannah.

WHEREAS William Stephens, President; Leonard Cecil, Vice-President; David Montaigut, Secretary; James Bullock, and George B. Spencer, Stewards; Mordecai Sheftall, Oliver Bowen, John Morel, Peter Deveaux, James Habersham, Joseph Habersham, Joseph Clay, Frederick Herb, John Richards, Benjamin Lloyd, James Fields, John Waudin, James Milledge, Samuel Stirk, Raymond Demeree, and George Handley, have by their petition represented, that they are members of the Union Society in the town of Savannah, in this State, and that the said society has established a fund, which is encreasing, for the relief of distressed widows, and the schooling and maintaining of poor children, many of whom have, and others are at present receiving assistance from the said Society, and therefore pray to be incorporated: And as the allegations in the said petition are veryfied, therefore, for promoting and encouraging societies founded on benevolent principles,

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the several persons above-named, and others who now are or shall hereafter be members of the Union Society in Savannah, respectively, and the successors, officers and members of the same, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate, in deed and in name, by the name and stile of the President and Vice-President of the Union Society in Savannah, and by the said name shall have perpetual succession of Officers and members and a common seal to use, with power to make, alter, change, and amend such by laws and regulations, as may be agreed on by the members of the said society. *Provided,* such laws be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state. And that they have privilege to sue for, and recover all monies that now are or may be due the said Union Society, by any name or any manner of wise howsoever; and the rights and privileges of the same society in any Court to defend, and to receive, take, and apply all or any donations for the uses intended by the said society, and shall and hereby are declared to be vested with all the privileges, powers and advantages, rights and immunities of a society of people incorporated for the purposes intended by their institution.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be deemed and taken as a public Act, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

By Order of the House,

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Speaker.*

Augusta, August 14, 1786.

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Hen Graybill

WHEREAS it appears to be necessary for promoting the revenue of the state, and encouraging the commerce of the same, that the sale of goods at Public Vendue should be subject to better regulations than heretofore:

Be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, a Vendue Master shall be appointed for the town of Savannah, one for the town of Augusta, and one for the town of Sunsbury, who shall continue for and during the will and pleasure of the Governor and Executive Council, and shall give bond to the Governor and his successors, with two sufficient securities, in the sum of one thousand pounds, for the faithful discharge of their duties, and for well and truly performing the terms and payments in and by this Act directed and required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Vendue Master, and no other, shall from and after the passing of this Act, have full power and authority to set up and expose to sale, by public outcry and vendue, all and any houses, lands, goods, wares, and merchandize and property whatsoever, rendering and paying to the State Treasurer, for the use of the state, five per centum of the gross amount of the sale so by him or them made as aforesaid, in manner following, that is to say, That each and every of the said Vendue Masters shall once in every three month render an account upon oath to the said Treasurer, (which oath a senior Justice is hereby empowered to administer, and the Treasurer is hereby directed to file the said account with the said oath in his office) of all the effects and property by him or them sold at any time before the said time of rendering the same account, and since his last settlement, and shall then immediately pay to the same Treasurer the full amount of the said five pounds in the hundred pounds, upon the same account; and upon any failure in rendering the same account upon oath, or of payment of the said sum of five per centum, any Vendue Master so failing or neglecting shall be discharged from his place, the said bond put immediately into suit, and some other person appointed in his room. And if any person or persons other than the said Vendue Master shall be found selling or disposing of any lands, tenements, goods, wares, merchandize, or property whatsoever, within the towns of Savannah, Augusta, or Sunbury, or within one mile of the same, except as herein after excepted, by way of Vendue or Auction, each person or persons so offending, and being legally convicted, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds to the use of the poor of the county where such offence shall be committed; and moreover it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the town respectively, upon his own view or the testimony and information of one or more creditable witnesses to him given, of any person selling any lands, tenements, goods, wares, merchandize or other property whatsoever, by way of Vendue or Auction as aforesaid, except as by this Act is excepted, within the said town or within one mile of the same, to cause such

D person

[illegible] bound over, shall dur- [illegible] his, her, or the [illegible] recognizance presume to sell, [illegible] to sale or vendue as aforesaid, any lands, tenements, goods, [illegible], merchandize, or other property whatever, within any of the said towns, or within one mile of the same, such selling or exposing to sale shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, a breach of the said recognizance.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder any lawful executor or executors, administrator or administrators, to expose to sale by way of Public Auction, Vendue, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, goods or chattels of their respective testators or intestates, or to hinder any Sheriff, Constable, or other officer, to sell and dispose of by way of Vendue, any lands, tenements, goods or chattels taken in execution, and liable to be sold by order of law, but that all and every such person or persons may do therein as they might have done, any prohibition in this or any former law contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Vendue shall be held by the said Vendue Master or any of them, out of the town for which they are appointed, and that their fees or recompence for selling at Public Vendue, collecting the money, and paying over the same without loss or waste, shall be as follows, For household goods, [illegible] and live stock, five per centum; for horses, two and an half per centum; for ships, houses, and lands, [illegible] half per centum; for rum, sugar, tea, and coffee, and all other groceries, two and a half per centum; for American and European manufactures, in such lots or proportions as usually sold in whole sale stores, five per centum.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Vendue Master shall neglect or refuse to pay over the monies arising from the sales of any lands, tenements, goods or chattels, or other property whatsoever, to the owner of the same, or his or her legal representatives, within a reasonable time after demand made, and after the sale of the property aforesaid, shall forfeit his office; and all debts due by such Vendue Master shall be considered as coming under, and may be sued for and recovered, as in case of Courts Merchants.

And be it further enacted, That all laws heretofore made and enacted, so far as they relate to Vendues, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be and continue of force until the end of the next Session of Assembly, and no longer.

By Order of the House,

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Speaker.*

Augusta, August 15, 1786.

78

John Turner, Junr.

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

No. 79. *William-Street,*

A general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to sell low for CASH.

PLAIN, striped, corded, checked, tamboured needle-worked, loom-spotted, and figured Book and Jackenet Muslins.
Ditto, Aprons and Handkerchiefs.
A great variety of Lawns.
Light and dark grounded Chintzes, Callicoes, and Cottons.
Printed Muslins.
Chintze Trimming.
Chintze Furniture Cottons.
Red, blue, purple, gold, and olive coloured do.
4, 5. and 6-4 Shawls.
Muslenets, corded and India Dimities.
Fustians and Jeans.
Marseilles Quiltings, Drawboys,
Cotton Counterpains and Palampoors.
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens.
Very fine yard-wide Ticking.
Cambricks and Lawns.
Wandrops and Long Lawns.
Russia Diapers, Table-Cloaths and Napkins.
Stripped Tickings.
Flanders Bed-Ticks.
Cotton and Linen checks.
Ditto stripes.
Brown Hollands.
Armozeens, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Tobines, Brocades, Silver Tissue, Sattins, Florentines, Modes, Sarsnets, Taffities, Persians, and Serge Desoy.
Rich black Genoa silk Velvet.
Coloured ditto.
Rich Thread Laces and Edgings.
Black and white Blond ditto.
Black patent ditto.
Black and white mock Point ditto.
Gauzes, Italian Crapes, Ribbons, collar Velvets, Umbrelloes, Fans, Feathers and Flowers,
Ladies Stays.
Chip and Leghorn Hats.
Bombazeens and Crapes.
Russells and Callimancoes.
Durant's, Tammies, Morreens, and Tabberets.
Welbore and common Camblets.
Broad Cloaths, Cassimars, Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels.
Shalloons and Rattinets.
Nankeens, Vest-Patterns.
Gold and silver Laces.
Buttons and Knee Garters.
Cotton Velvets.
Imperial ditto.
Corduroys and Thicketts.
Royal Ribbs, Sattinets, Denims, and worsted Florentines.
Ribbed and plain, white and coloured Silk Hose.
Patent ditto.
Ribbed and plain, white and random, Cotton and Thread ditto.
Womens Silk, Cotton, and Thread ditto.
Mens and Womens Worsted ditto.
Mens and Womens white Kid and Linen Gloves.
Womens coloured ditto.
Wash-leather, Beaver, and Buckskin ditto.
Black, white and coloured Silk ditto,
Black, coloured, Barcelona, Bandanoes, printed Linen, Cotton and Check Handkerchiefs.
Cotton and Thread Fringes.
Silk, do. various colours.
Scarf-twist, sewing Silks, white and coloured.
Threads, Pins, Shoe and Quality-binding.
Tapes, Dutch Laces, Firrets, Silk Stay Laces.
Black and white Beaver Hatts.
Tambouring Cotton and Thread Slacks.
Japanned Waiters, Paper Hangings.
Green, black, and figured Oil Cloath, &c. &c.

78

W. Jones

NEW-YORK, August 5th 1789

Bought of John Turner, junr.

6 Pair white Silk hose . . 23/ £6.18

Recd Payment for John Turner Junr

John Ledyard

John Turner Junr
Esq

A ROBBERY.

THIRTY GUINEAS REWARD.

On Sunday night the 8th inſt. was taken out of the ſtore of *Edward M'Farlin*, the following articles, *viz.*

THirty-ſix pair paſte ſhoe buckles, eight pair of them edged with gold, they are ſtrong made, and coarſe cheaps

Seven paſte hat buckles, and ſeven girdle ditto, gold edged and ſharp pointed at each end

Fifteen pair gold edged knee buckles, large ſtones, ſtrong made

Five pair do. ſmall ſtones, covered on top, with ſilver cheaps and gold prongs to faſten them

Five pair do. ſmall ſtones, ſilver cheaps and gold prongs, one pair having childrens cheaps in

A Lady's gold watch chain, broken up

Twenty ſix paſte ſtock buckles

A heavy doubleloon and guinea, neither cut, and twelve dollars.

Fourteen pair paſte knee buckles

Three pair ſilver ſpurs, one of them jointed in the neck

Eight pair ſilver ſhoe buckles, three pair of them large pierced and plain, makers name J. A

Ten pair ſilver knee buckles

Eight ſilver ſtock do.

Twelve pair plated ſhoe and knee do. and eight ſtock do. of different patterns

A parcel of gilt and compoſition ſeals, watch chains and keys, ſilver ſleeve buttons and claſps engraved

Salt ſpoons, and breals for Ladies hair

Six pair of ſtockings, two of them clouded ſilk, and the reſt worſted and thread —marked J. A.

Thirty-two pair iron ſpurs, and many other articles not aſcertained.

A Reward of *Twenty Guineas* will be given to any perſon or perſons that will deliver unto Mr. *Amaſa Jackſon*, at Auguſta; to Mr. *Michael Germain*, Gold-ſmith at Savannah; or unto Mr. *T. B. Bowen*, Printer at Charleſton, the above deſcribed Articles; or, the above-mentioned Reward for the goods and thief or thieves on conviction, by the ſaid gentlemen or the ſubſcriber, at Philadelphia.

Jeremiah Andrews.

Auguſta, February 10, 1789.

AUGUSTA: Printed by JOHN E. SMITH, *Printer to the State.*

REPERTORIUM,

No. 14, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

It is surely much to be lamented, that in the daily Advancement of almost every Art and Science to Perfection, that of Physic, so essential to the Happiness and Well-being of Society, should make but a comparatively slow and doubtful Progress. This melancholy Observation will however cease to surprise us, when we consider that the best Efforts of the most eminent Physicians are continually frustrated by the Interference of daring Empirics and illiterate Pretenders to the inferior Agencies in the Profession, whose only Object is present emolument, and who seldom hesitate at using damaged Materials, or substituting some cheap Article where the Taste, Smell, or mere external Similitude to the Medicine prescribed, happens to favour the Imposition; though its Operation and Effect on the particular Constitution may be widely different to the Intention of the Physician, and not unfrequently produce Events the most formidably alarming.

That the Community should have so long submitted to Acts of Fraud and Mischief, in their Nature so peculiarly baneful, may well be the Subject both of Astonishment and Complaint. The College of Physicians, venerable in their Institution as respectable in their Members, have, indeed, to their immortal Honour, exerted themselves to effect a Reformation in this truly important Concern; but how little the Success of their Endeavours has as yet corresponded with the Benevolence of their Wishes, the following admonitory Letter of October last only, will sufficiently evince.

(COPY.)

" COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
" *Warwick-Lane, October 25th.* 1792.

" The College of Physicians of London have received a Report from the Censors of the last " and present Years, that upon their general Visitation of the Shops of Apothecaries and Druggists of this Town, " they found many of the Medicines of bad Quality, and others improperly prepared.—They therefore give public " Notice, that if, upon a future Examination, Medicines of the above Description should be found, they are " resolved to exercise the Authority vested in them by Law, for the Correction of such Misconduct.

(Signed) " James Hervey, Register."

The disingenuous Expedient of substituting one Article for another, is indeed but too commonly practised, even by those who have been regularly bred in the subordinate Department of the Profession—either from a Defect in the due Assortment and proper Variety of Drugs—or from an Opinion, that being Men of respectable Education, they possess discretionary Powers, to which, however, they can have no Right in Cases where a Physician is consulted; this Idea having already opened a Door to Proceedings the most unjustifiable, and no less injurious to Medical Reputation than to the Health of the Community at large.—They who will stand forward in endeavouring to obviate Grievances of such serious Magnitude—so justly and universally complained of—will surely deserve more from the Public, than the mere Authors of any Treatise, however learned and elaborate, in *Lamentation* only of the existing Evil.

Actuated, it is humbly conceived, by motives far more laudable, animated by Reflections more truly consonant to the Interests of Humanity, and supported by an implicit Confidence of Encouragement from a discerning and generous Community, Mr. GREEN has opened a New Medicinal Warehouse, at No. 14, EDWARD-STREET, Portman-Square, under the Appellation of the " *MEDICINAL REPERTORIUM,*" where the best and most genuine Articles made use of in Medicine, may be had at all Times, prepared in the most faithful and accurate Manner, and in full Compliance with the *immediate Order* of the *Physician.*

Sensible of the high Respectability and Reputation in which Apothecaries'-Hall is justly held, it is with the utmost Deference he remarks, that the Advantages arising from that Institution being in a great Measure *local*, he has been led to flatter himself that his Efforts to Establish a Warehouse for pure and unsophisticated Medicines at the West End of the Town, and thereby extend the Benefits derived from the *other*, will eventually insure general Approbation and Support.

To obtain more completely the Confidence of the Public, the Proprietor pledges himself that each Individual employed in this salutary Institution, shall enter into the most solemn Obligation, that every Article of the Materia Medica, and its various Combinations, as directed by the last London Pharmacopœia, shall be of the best Quality that can be procured, and that no *Succedaneum* whatever shall be used, nor shall any *Deviation* (even the most trifling) be permitted from the actual Composition as literally directed by the Physician in his Formula or Prescription.

In order to be as concise in this Address as is consistent with the respect due to the Public, it seems superfluous to say more; it may not, however, be improper to acquaint them, that the present Institution has already received the particular Approbation of several eminent Physicians in this Metropolis, and that the original Institutor, who has been regularly instructed in the Profession, at one of the first Universities in the Kingdom for Medical Information, will continue his Assistance, with other Gentlemen of professional Knowledge.

N. B. As it may frequently happen, that Servants entrusted with Prescriptions, may through Idleness, or other Motives, carry them to some nearer Place than that to which they are directed; the Public are particularly requested to observe, that every Parcel or Packet of Medicines delivered at the *REPERTORIUM*, shall have a Certificate affixed and signed by the Preparer (with the Price also marked,) without which, the Proprietor cannot hold himself responsible; and through this Medium, every supposed Imposition or Mistake may be detected.

VIRGINIA.

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES,

THURSDAY, 28th November, 1793.

RESOLVED, That a State cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, be made a Defendant at the Suit of any Individual or Individuals, and that the decision of the Supreme Federal Court, that a State may be placed in that Situation, is incompatible with, and dangerous to the Sovereignty and Independence of the Individual States, as the same tends to a general Consolidation of these confederated Republicks.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Senators representing this State, in the Senate of the United States, be, and they are hereby instructed; and the Representatives requested, to unite their utmost and earliest Exertions with the Senators and Representatives from other States, coinciding in Sentiment with this State, to obtain such Amendments, in the Constitution of the United States, as will remove or explain any Clause or Article of the said Constitution, which can be construed to imply or justify a Decision, that a State is compellable to answer in any Suit, by an Individual or Individuals, in any Court of the United States; and that the Governor is hereby requested to communicate the foregoing Resolve to the Supreme Executives of the several States, to be submitted to the Consideration of their respective Legislatures.

(Teste) CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

1793, December 3d,

Agreed to by the Senate.

H. BROOKE, C. S.

A Copy,

(Teste) CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

RULE *as to the ſailing of Veſſels of War of the Belligerent Nations from the United States.*

WHEN any veſſel, whether of war or merchandize, public or private, belonging to any belligerent nation, ſhall depart from the United States, beyond the juriſdictional line of the United States, on the ocean; and a veſſel of war, whether public or private, belonging to another of the belligerent nations, being adverſe, ſhall, at the time of the departure of the firſt mentioned veſſel, be within ſuch juriſdictional line, the laſt mentioned veſſel of war ſhall not ſail beyond ſuch juriſdictional line, until the expiration of twenty-four hours, after the departure of the firſt mentioned veſſel.

If any veſſel of war belonging to a belligerent nation, ſhall ſail, contrary to the foregoing rule, ſhe ſhall be deemed to have violated the law of nations, and the government of the United States will take meaſures for cauſing to be reſtored any prize, taken by her, and brought within the power of the United States.

This rule ſhall commence forthwith, and ſhall be notified to all the foreign miniſters, reſiding near the United States.

True Copy,

GEO: TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clk.
in the Department of State.

June 18*th*, 1794.

Sir

THE Favour of your Approbation is most respectfully solicited in support of a Plan, calculated, I flatter myself, in a very eminent Degree, for the Benefit of those who reside at the West End of the Town.

My best Claim to the Honour of your future Countenance and Support, will be the Integrity with which it will be my Ambition to discharge the Faith hereby pledged to you and the Public, by

Sir

Your humble Servant,

J Green

REPERTORIUM,
No. 14, Edward-Street,
Portman-Square.

J. Green
Representing Lynch's
1845.

Sir

PICCADILLY, Augst. 11th 1795

THE Lifbon and Oporto Fleets having arrived, I take the liberty of informing you that I have by the faid Fleets fundry cargoes of Wine, as follows:

On board the fhip	Thomas,	Captain Brown,	40 pipes Port.
the	Queen,	Captain Perkins,	36 ditto.
the	Mary,	Captain Tyack,	12 hhds. Carcavello, and 10 hhds. Lifbon.

The above are felected from the Prime Wines of the Vintages 91 and 92, which for excellence of flavor have not been furpaffed, and render them worthy the attention of thofe Noblemen and Gentlemen who wifh to procure their Wines of genuine quality. They are now lying in the River, and will be landed iu a few days upon Cuftom-houfe Quay, from whence they will be carted off to all parts of London free of expence. The honor of your commauds, or auy of your Friends who may have occafion to purchafe, will be highly efteemed and moft gratefully acknowledged.

I am, Sir

Your moft obedient humble fervant,

John Narrin

Port Wine,	Vintage 91,	£. 59	per pipe.
Ditto,	Vintage 92,	58	
Carcavello,		31	per hhd. of ~~70 gallons.~~
Lifbon,		29	

John Warren
Piccadilly 14th Aug. 1795.

Old Bottled Port
Port newly Bottled
Old Madeira
Old Sherry
Carcavello
Lifbon
Tent Wine
Vidonia
Champaigne
Burgundy
Claret
Frontiniac
Old Hock
Rhenifh
Genuine Cognac Brandy
Old Jamaica Rum
Rich Orange Shrub
Hollands Geneva
Arrack

Supplement to the Augusta Chronicle,
April 16.

The following is a Copy of the Message from the President, which was read on Wednesday the 30th ult. in the House of Representatives of the United States:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WITH the utmost attention I have considered your resolution of the 24th instant, requesting me to lay before your house, a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States, who negociated the treaty with the king of Great-Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negociation may render improper to be disclosed.

In deliberating upon this subject, it was impossible for me to lose sight of the principle which some have avowed in its discussion, or to avoid extending my views to the consequences which must flow from the admission of that principle.

I trust that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the Constitution has enjoined upon the President as a duty to give; or which could be required of him by either house of Congress as a right; and with truth I affirm, that is has been, as it will continue to be, while I have the honor to preside in the government, my constant endeavor to harmonize with the other branches thereof; so far as the trust delegated to me by the people of the United States; and my sense of the obligation it imposes, to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," will permit.

The nature of foreign negociations requires caution; and their success must often depend on secrecy, and even when brought to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions, which may have been proposed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negociations; or produce immediate inconveniences; perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other powers. The necessity of such caution and secrecy was one cogent reason for vesting the power of making treaties in the president, with the advice and consent of the senate; the principle on which that body was formed confining it to a small number of members. To admit, then, a right in the house of representatives to demand, and to have as matter of course, all the papers, respecting a negociation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

It does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for, can be relative to any purpose under the recognizance of the house of representatives, except that of an impeachment; which the resolution has not expressed. I repeat that I have no disposition to withhold any information which the duty of my station will permit, or the public good shall require to be disclosed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the negociation with Great-Britain, were laid before the senate, when the treaty itself was communicated for their consideration and advice.

The course which the debate has taken, on the resolution of the house, leads to some observations on the mode of making treaties under the constitution of the United States.

Having been a member of the general convention, and knowing the principles on which the constitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this subject; and from the first establishment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and that every treaty so made, and promulgated, thenceforward became the law of the land. It is thus that the treaty making power has been understood by foreign nations; and in all treaties made with them, we have declared, and they have believed, that when ratified by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the constitution, every house of representatives has heretofore acquiesced; and until the present time, not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquiesced; for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect.

There is also reason to believe that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the state conventions, when they were deliberating on the constitution; especially by those who objected to it, because there was not required in commercial treaties, the consent of two thirds of the whole number of the senate, instead of two thirds of the senators present; and because in treaties respecting territorial and certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively was not made necessary.

It is a fact declared by the general convention, and universally understood, that the constitution of the United States was the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. And it is well known that under this influence, the smaller states were admitted to an equal representation in the senate, with the larger states; and that this branch of the government was invested with great powers; for on the equal participation of those powers the sovereignty and political safety of the smaller states were deemed essentially to depend.

If other proofs than these, and the plain letter of the constitution itself, be necessary to ascertain the point under consideration, they may be found in the journals of the general convention, which I have deposited in the office of the department of state. In those journals it will appear, that a proposition was made, "that no treaty should be binding on the United States which was not ratified by a law;" and that the proposition was explicitly rejected.

As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, that the assent of the house of representatives is not necessary to the validity of a treaty; As the treaty with Great-Britain exhibits, in itself, all the objects requiring legislative provision; and on these the papers called for can throw no light; and as it is essential to the due administration of the government, that the boundaries fixed by the constitution, between the different departments, should be preserved,---a just regard to the constitution, and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbid a compliance with your request.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 30, 1796.

7315

Columbian Museum & Savannah Advertiser, *Extra.*

FRIDAY, April 20, 1798.

WE request the Printers immediately to publish, by way of Supplement, the ADDRESS *of the* MAYOR *and* ALDERMEN, *to his Excellency the* GOVERNOR, *together with his* ANSWER----*agreeable to a Resolution of Council.*

H. C. JONES,
HENRY PUTNAM,
JOHN LOVE.

Savannah, 20th April, 1798.

On Wednesday last, the Corporation of this City, waited on His Excellency the Governor, with the following Address, which was presented by the Mayor.

To his Excellency JAMES JACKSON, *Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Georgia.*

SIR,

THE Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, embrace the earliest opportunity of addressing your Excellency, on your arrival in this City, from the seat of Government; and to assure your Excellency, that they feel with their fellow citizens, the highest satisfaction in your appointment as Chief Magistrate of this State; assured, that under your administration, every exertion will be made for the public good.

They therefore, sir, for themselves, and in behalf of their constituents, request you to accept of their congratulations on the occasion.

That a life so well spent in the service of his country may be long preserved, is the sincere wish of

Your Excellency's

Obedient Servants.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Corporation,

JOHN GLEN, *Mayor.*

Savannah, April 17th, 1798.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:

SAVANNAH, *April 18th,* 1798.

Sir, and Gentlemen,

Your expressions of satisfaction on my appointment, and your congratulation on my arrival from the Seat of Government, are not only grateful to my feelings; but have filled me with respectful attachment for the Corporation of Savannah.

The generous conduct and patriotism you have exhibited by the step, must be deservedly admired: It evinces to the world, that you know how to respect duty in an officer, even under his official rebuke; and must prove a worthy example, for all other inferior jurisdictions. May Providence enable me to answer the high expectations you have formed of my administration, and direct my exertions for the public good.

The flattering conclusion of your address, is beyond my expression; I can only return you my humble thanks, with this observation, that I shall bear in grateful remembrance, to my latest moment, the attentions and political countenance the Citizens of Savannah have ever shewn me; and if I deserve the compliment, they now, through you, pay me; the merit of it proceeded from their support, and to them am I indebted for it.

That you and your Constituents may long enjoy happiness and prosperity, and that your City, the parent spot of Georgia, may increase and flourish in proportion to its manifold advantages, will always be the sincere prayer of

Sir, and Gentlemen,

Your Fellow-Citizen,

JAMES JACKSON.

The Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen,
of the City of Savannah.

the Mayor
& Aldermans
address to —
Gov. Jackson
on
17th April 1798

KEITH READ MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LIBRARIES

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Congreſs of the United States paſſed the ninth day of February laſt, entitled "An Act further to ſuſpend the Commercial Intercourſe between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof," it is provided, That at any time after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, if he ſhall deem it expedient and conſiſtent with the intereſts of the United States, by his order, to remit and diſcontinue for the time being the reſtraints and prohibitions by the ſaid act impoſed either with reſpect to the French Republic or to any iſland, port or place belonging to the ſaid Republic, with which a commercial intercourſe may ſafely be renewed; and alſo to revoke ſuch order, whenever in his opinion the intereſt of the United States ſhall require; and he is authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

And Whereas the arrangements which have been made at St. Domingo for the ſafety of the commerce of the United States, and for the admiſſion of American veſſels into certain ports of that Iſland, do in my opinion render it expdient and for the intereſt of the United States to renew a commercial intercourſe with ſuch ports.

THEREFORE I JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by virtue of the powers veſted in me by the above recited act, do hereby remit and diſcontinue the reſtraints and prohibitions therein contained, within the limits and under the regulations here following, to wit:

1. It ſhall be lawful for veſſels which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of *Cape Francois* and *Port Republicain*, formerly called *Port au Prince*, in the ſaid Iſland of Saint Domingo, on and after the firſt day of Auguſt next.

2. No veſſel ſhall be cleared for any other port in St. Domingo, than Cape Francois and Port Republicain.

3. It ſhall be lawful for veſſels which ſhall enter the ſaid ports of Cape Francois and Port Republicain after the thirty-firſt day of July next to depart from thence to any other port in ſaid Iſland between Monte Chriſti on the North, and Petit Goave on the Weſt; provided it be done with the conſent of the Government of St. Domingo, and purſuant to certificates or paſſports expreſſing ſuch conſent, ſigned by the Conſul General of the United States, or Conſul reſiding at the port of departure.

4. All veſſels failing in contravention of theſe regulations, will be out of the protection of the United States, and be moreover liable to capture, ſeizure, and confiſcation.

L. S.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the twenty-ſixth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1799, and of the Independence of the ſaid States, the twenty-third.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

POPULAR SONG.

NANCY TILL.

Sung Nightly with Tremendous Applause, by all the Minstrel Bands.

Down by de cane brake,
Close by de mill,
Dere I met a yaller gal,
And her name was Nancy Till;
She know'd dat I loved her,
She know'd it berry long,
I'm going to serenade her,
An' dis shall be de song.

CHORUS.

Oh, come love, come, de boat lies low,
She lies high and dry on de Ohio,
Come love, come, won't you go 'long wid me,
I'll take you down to Tennessee.

I come from below,
Will you go, lub, wid me,
I will row de boat,
While de boat rows me;
And I'm waiting for you now,
You will not refuse to go,
And listen to de harmony
Ob de ole banjo.
Oh, come, lub, come, &c.

Open de window, lub,
For your lover so true,
An' listen to de music
He is playing for you;
Like de soft summer notes,
So sweet and so low,
As dey flow from de strings
Ob de ole banjo.
Oh, come, lub, come, &c.

J. Andrews, No. 38 Chatham St., N. Y.
Printer of Songs, Circulars, Cards,
Labels, &c. Neat, Quick & Cheap.

"NORTH STATE LEAD."

We have been selling this PAINT over ten years, and are warranted in offering it to those who have not tried it, as equal in most respects to the best pure Lead. It is made for our use by one of the most responsible Paint Houses in this country, under the guarantee of being a combination of Carbonate of Lead. Whiting and Linseed Oil, which combination Chemists assure us gives the following results: First, it covers nearly as much space as pure Lead; Second, it is whiter; Third, is more durable; Fourth, will not "chalk off" and stands a Southern sun better than pure Lead. These claims seem to be well established. Then, if so, and the price is less than pure Lead, why not try it? Your orders and inquiries respectfully requested. Also, Proprietors of "Everybody's" well-known *Mixed Paints*, which have been used extensively and given general satisfaction.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.

SOLOMONS'

DIARRHOEA MIXTURE.

This preparation has been carefully compounded of several medicines, each individually of known value and efficacy, in combining which, we have found that each one of them has greatly enhanced the value and curative powers of the whole—making this remedy a safe, certain and positive cure for the above mentioned disease.

Its general use for more than twenty years by thousands who could, if necessary, add their testimony to its prompt and curative action, fully proves its great value and popularity.

In all cases of looseness of the bowels, fluxes, etc., it invariably gives immediate relief and comfort, gradually restraining the motions of the intestines, soothing and healing their irritated or inflamed mucous membrane, lessening the frequency of their action, calming the tenesmus, or straining efforts, and almost imperceptibly curing the disease and restoring the bowels to their regular and healthy condition.

It was only by research, experiment and practical observation, that we determined upon the number and proportions of the various medical substances incorporated in our Diarrhœa Mixture. After fully testing for years its unrivalled excellence, we now give it to the public with the most unequivocal assurance that it is one of the best, if not the very best remedy ever offered for the complete cure of Diarrhœa and its kindred affections.

PREPARED BY

SOLOMONS & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, SAVANNAH GA.

SUCH IS LIFE

A man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel, in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizzard up; in his duties he is a "big fool:" if he raises a family he is a "chump:" if he raises a check he is a "thief," and then the law raises hell with him; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich he is dishonest, but is considered smart; if he is in politics, he is a "grafter and a crook;" if he is out of politics you can't place him and he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church he is a hypocrit; if he stays away from the church he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions, "he does it for show;" if he doesn't he is "stingy and a tightwad;" if he patronizes HARRELL'S PRINTING HOUSE, Weldon, N. C., he is a "winner; if he don't he's a "loser;" when he comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out they want to kick him; if he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is in the way, only living to save funeral expenses. This life is a very funny proposition after all.

A MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

In the Northwest part of our country there lives a well known Irish magistrate, a man of liberal education and a full quota of genuine wit. A short time ago Jim and Bet, a colored pair, called upon the magistrate to be united for better or worse. The magistrate having been notified of their coming, prepared and actually used the following ceremony:

"Jim, will you take Bet,
Without any regret,
To love and cherish,
'Till one of you perish,
And is laid under the sod,
Where you will forever nod"

After being answered in the affirmative by Jim, the magistrate turned to Bet and said:

"Bet, will you take Jim,
And cling to him,
Both out and in,
Through thick and thin,
Holding him to your heart,
'Till death do you part?"

Bet agreed by a modest bow of the head, and now the happy pair was dismissed as follows:

"Through life's alternate joy and strife,
I now pronounce you man and wife.
Go up life's hill 'till you get to the level,
and salute your bride. you black, rusty devil."

The Arkansas magistrate does it this way: "Stand up; join hands; hitched! Five dollars please."

"I'LL BUY WHERE I CAN BUY CHEAPEST,"

Is the aim of every merchant and the dictate of common sense, and if any man goes a *thousand miles from home*, to pay more for DOMESTICS than they cost at his own door, it must be because he has not tried the HOME MARKET.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company

Has recently purchased the "HOWARD FACTORY," and having thus increased its capacities for production, is now accumulating a larger supply than usual of *Domestics*, consisting of—

KERSEYS, of three qualities, A. B. and C., for negro men's wear;
SOUTHERN LINSEYS, superior styles, for negro women's wear;
TRUCK FOR TROWSERS, various styles and colors, a favorite article for planters' wear.

COTTON STRIPES, well known every where as COLUMBUS FASHIONS;

4-4 Sheetings.....7-8 Shirtings.....Osnaburgs Nos. 1 and 2;

COTTONADES, of various styles and prices;

COTTON ROPE, (machine made) for Plough Line, Bed Cord and Well Rope, each coil in one piece;

COTTON YARNS, Nos. 4 to 12.....SEWING THREAD.....TWINE.

All these goods the Company is prepared to supply promptly, in any quantity, at *prices much cheaper* than the same goods, or any thing equal to them, can be bought at the North and laid down here.

To illustrate this: Take a bale of Sheetings, (an article whose value is so well known by all dealers, that no mistake can be made in computing) and compare the cost here with the cost of one bought at the North and laid down here—say:

1 bale Sheetings, 1000 yards, weight 355 lbs., measure 17 7-12 cubic feet, now worth in New York 8¾c.		$87 50
Add Drayage in New York	10	
" Freight to Savannah by steamer at 10c. per foot, (something less if by sail vessel)	1 76	
" Insurance on $90 at ⅝ by steamer (and more if by sail vessel)	56	
" Drayage, Wharfage and Postage in Savannah	15	
" Freight by Rail Road on 355 lbs. at $1.15	4 08	
" ½ per cent. Exchange (it is now ¾) on $87.50	44	7 09
Making cost (if bought on time) laid down here		$94 59
or, if bought for cash, 5 per cent off		4 71
		$89 88

Now take a bale of same goods, bought in Columbus of Eagle Factory, say 1000 yds. at 8⅞c., on time	$88 75	
Less 10 per cent. for cash	8 87	
	$79 88	
Thus we have—		
1 bale Sheetings bought on time in New York		$94 59
1 " " " " " in Columbus		88 75
Difference in favor of Columbus or nearly ⅝c. per yard.		$5 84
Again—		
1 bale Sheetings bought for cash in New York		$89 88
1 " " " " " in Columbus		79 88
Difference in favor of Columbus or 1c. per yard.		$10 00

A comparison of other Cotton Goods will show *more* favorable results for the *Home market*, because where the bale is heavier, and the number of yards smaller, the expense of laying the goods down here is increased in proportion.

In *Woolen Goods* the difference against the Foreign market will be still greater, as the goods are heavier and have fewer yards to the bale. To show this: Take a bale of *Negro Kerseys*, a well known description of goods. Thus—

1 bale Kerseys, 470 yds., weight 300 lbs., measure 15 cubic feet, 470 yds., valued say at 26c.		$122 20
Add Drayage in New York	10	
" Freight to Savannah, 15 feet at 10c.	1 50	
" Insurance on $120 at ⅝	75	
" Drayage, Wharfage and Postage in Savannah	15	
" Freight per Rail Road, 300 lbs. at $1.15	3 45	
" ½ per cent. Exchange on $120	60	$6 55
Making cost laid down here, if bought on time		$128 75
or if for cash in New York, 5 per cent. off		6 43
		$122 32

Now take a bale of same goods, bought in Columbus of the Eagle Factory, say 1 bale, 470 yds., at 26c.	$122 20	
Less 10 per cent. for cash	12 22	
	$109 98	
Thus we have—		
1 bale Kerseys bought on time in New York		$128 75
1 " " " " in Columbus		122 20
Difference in favor of Columbus or over 1⅜c. per yard.		$6 55
Again—		
1 bale Kerseys bought for cash in New York		$122 32
1 " " " " in Columbus		109 98
Difference in favor of Columbus or 2⅝c. per yard.		$12 34

The Home market has advantages in other respects. A merchant buying in New York, *will* buy more goods while there than he actually needs *at the time*, lest he should be out of goods when he *does* need them, while here at home he can buy as it were "from hand to mouth," supplying himself just as he needs; thus saving interest, insurance and exchange.

The Eagle Company asks no "support for Southern Industry," *as such*, but simply upon the fact of furnishing goods cheaper than Northern Houses can.

All orders to be addressed to

J. RHODES BROWNE, Agent,

Columbus, Georgia.

Rules and Regulations for the Permanent Administration of

"The Charles McDonald Brown Scholarship Fund."

QUALIFICATION OF RECIPIENTS.

SECTION 1. No person shall receive the benefit of this fund who shall not be when he enters the University or Branch College or School eighteen years old, upright, of good moral character, apt to learn, of reasonable health, and ambitious to prepare himself for usefulness.

His age must be proven by the affidavit of father, mother or guardian, his health by the certificate of some physician in the county in which he resides.

His moral character, aptness to learn and ambition shall be certified by three officers of said county, one whom shall be the Ordinary.

None shall enter the University proper unless prepared for the Freshman class.

OBLIGATION TO REPAY THE LOAN.

SEC. 2. Before he commences to receive the fund each recipient shall sign an obligation as follows:

ATHENS, GA.,———————— 18—.

"In consideration of my being allowed to receive the sum ———— dollars out of "The Charles McDonald Brown Scholarship Fund," I do hereby pledge my honor to refund so much as I may receive to the Trustees of the University of Georgia as soon after I complete my course of study as I may be able to make the same, living economically in the mean time, and when twenty-one years old I will give to "The Trustees of the University of Georgia," my obligation legally binding me for the payment of said sum with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

"Which interest shall be reckoned only from the end of the year upon so much of said fund as may be received in that year."

This obligation shall be delivered to or taken by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of said University, and when each student shall become of age the Treasurer shall, as soon as may be, exchange it for the obligation therein provided for. If the student be twenty-one years old when he begins, the obligation to pay shall be taken accordingly in the first instance.

Should any one claim to be relieved from half of said obligation by reason of his being a minister of any church, his obligation may be so credited upon satisfactory evidence made to the Board of Trustees that he is entitled thereto.

Provided, however, that these obligations shall not be required from any person selected by the sons of the donor of the fund, Gov. Jos. E. Brown, if at the time he applies for admission into the University he shall produce a writing from the son appointing him that he shall not be required to give any obligation to return the loan because he is his kinsman within the fourth degree of consanguinity.

THE SUMS TO BE LOANED.

SEC. 3. No person about to enter the University or school shall be loaned less than fifty dollars per annum, and the maximum sum to be loaned per annum to any one entering the University shall be two hundred dollars, and to any one entering the Branch College at Dahlonega, or such school as may take its place shall be one hundred and fifty dollars.

The proportion thereof to be paid to students shall be paid monthly during the scholastic years, and bear interest only from the end of the year in which it shall be paid.

For each payment the Treasurer shall take a receipt from the beneficiary.

THE FUND TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

SEC. 4. Part 1. Not more than one hundred dollars annually shall be taken from the whole fund for expenses of its administration, and so much of it as may be necessary shall be paid out as the Board of Trustees shall direct. Should any part be unexpended it shall go back to the general fund.

Part 2. The persons appointed by the sons of Gov. Brown, according to the provisions of the deed of gift shall be entitled to said loans, provided that the Board of Trustees shall have notice on or before the second day of its annual meeting of such selection by them, or either of them, in writing, signed by the son so appointing and have presented to them then and there the evidences of qualification aforesaid for admission into the University.

Part 3. The sum of one thousand dollars shall be annually set apart for the Branch College at Dahlonega, or such school as may take its place according to the deed of gift to be distributed as herein set forth. But should the general fund be diminished in any way, said one thousand dollars shall be decreased in proportion as it is to the whole interest annually received. Said sum shall also be taxed with its *pro rata* share of all expenses of administering the fund except that in collecting loans. All loans made from the University fund proper shall pay their expenses of collection, and all loans made out of the fund for said Branch College or school shall pay their expenses of collection.

Part 4. The remainder of the fund shall be for the use of the students in the University proper, including the Medical School at Augusta as a part of the University.

WHO SHALL BE BENEFICIARIES—"DAHLONEGA."

SEC. 4. Part 1. Persons who shall receive the benefits of the fund in the Branch College at Dahlonega, or such school as may take its place qualified as aforesaid, except the grade of scholarship may be waived, must, when they enter the same, produce satisfactory evidence to the principal of said college or school that they reside *bona fide* in one of the following counties: Oconee, Pickens and Anderson counties, of South Carolina, and the mountain counties of Northeast Georgia, to-wit: the counties of Rabun, Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Forsyth, Cherokee, Murray, Gilmer, Pickens, Fannin, Union and Towns.

Students for said Branch College or school shall be selected as impartially as may be from all parts of said territory, so that each section thereof may be represented.

To that end they shall be selected from each Senatorial District of Georgia, in said limits, and said territory in South Carolina, reckoning it as one Senatorial District in equal numbers, making due allowance for the difference in the quantum of aid needed by the applicants.

Should equality be unattainable in each year, it shall, as nearly as may, be perfected in succeeding years.

(OVER.)

UNIVERSITY OR MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Part 2. Those who enter the University at Athens or Medical School at Augusta, shall be selected as impartially as may be from all parts of the State, so that each section of the State may be represented.

To that end, they shall be selected from each Congressional District in equal numbers, making due allowance for the difference in the quantum of aid needed by the applicants, should equality be unattainable in each year, it shall as nearly as may be perfected in succeeding years.

THE MODE OF SELECTING BENEFICIARIES.

SEC. 5. On or before the first day of April, annually, the Faculty of the University at Athens shall prepare questions proper to show the proficiency of applicants, and to show which class in the University they are prepared to enter. Copies of these questions shall be sealed up, and by the Chancellor sent so sealed to such person or persons as may be by them selected to conduct such exsmination.

This list of questions so sealed up shall be accompanied by a letter requestiug the person receiving the same, not to open said sealed package until the day, and at the place appointed for examination. At said time and place, such package shall be opened and all applicants be required then and there before leaving the room, and without communicating with any one, to write each questiou and his answer thereto and deliver the same to the examiner or examiners, who shall forward the same to the Chancellor of the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia, by mail or express, with his or their certificate upon honor that the package containing the questions was so kept, sealed, and opened only at the time and place of examination, and that the answers sent to him were then and there made as appears by the several applicants before leaving the room, and without communicating with any one. But no applicant need answer any of the questions prepared for a class higher than he wishes to enter, and no person already in the University need be so examined.

The Chancellor shall submit said examinations, and the standing of those already in the University, to the faculty for consideration, and report to this Board on the first day of its annual session designating the persons whom they find best qualified for the place sought, and such other facts as may be needful to decide who shall have the loans.

He shall at the same time, submit all evidences of qualifications which may have been filed by the several applicants.

From the facts aforesaid, the Board shall select the persons to receive the loans during the regular meeting so soon thereafter as may be, and report the same to the Chancellor who shall notify the applicants of their decision as early as practicable.

The places selected for said examinations shall be selected with a view to save all unnecessary expenses and travel iu reaching the same.

SEC. 6. This plan shall be substantially followed for selections for Dahlonega, or such school as may take its place, except that the questions shall be prepared by its faculty. The examinations shall be held in each Senatorial District, and in one place in South Carolina, and be sent to the President of the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, or such person as may represent the head of such Branch College or school, be considered by the faculty and by its President, reported to this Board at its annual meeting.

SEC. 7. This plan of administering this fund is tentative and subject to change at any annual meeting of this Board by a majority of those present voting.

AMENDMENTS.

1st. All applicants for the benefits of the fund must be competitors upon equal terms, whether they have had the advantages of University or not, and must be subjected, as to examinations, to the same technical tests.

2nd. Applicants not up to the University standard of admission, must be refused. Deficiencies in any of the Congressional Districts, caused by such failure, may be supplied from other Districts, and inequalities amongst the Districts thus created, may be corrected in succeeding years.

3rd. A beneficiary having been allowed a scholarship, shall be entitled to hold it until he completes his University course.

4th. To CLAUSE 1 of SECTION 1, of qualifications of recipients, add the following words "AND WHO SHALL NOT BY AFFIDAVIT OF HIMSELF, PARENT, OR GUARDIAN, SHOW THAT HE HAS NOT THE MEANS TO CARRY HIM THROUGH THE COURSE SELECTED."

5th. All applicants must state in their application what amount per annum they desire to borrow from the Fund.

No. 8. Rec? under a Cover Jan 7. 27. 1805

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CERTAIN PRINCIPLES, AND OBSERVATIONS,

ON the late rescinding act of the state of Georgia, in 1796, *and the convention thereafter had—submitted for consideration.*

1ſt. WHEN the people of a repreſentative government aſſemble in convention, is it not a reſumption of all their natural rights? and do not all the powers of conſtituted government, and every delegated authority return into their hands? are not legiſlative acts, then in operation, annulled, and no more? and in the conſtitution of the new form of government, muſt they not provide eſpecially for the continuation, and further operation of the legiſlative acts exiſting before ſuch convention? The fourteenth ſection of the fourth article of the conſtitution of Georgia, and other conſtitutions of other ſtates, will ſhew the caution, and care with which this principle is attended to.

2d. Is not the late conſtitution of Georgia, excluding the act of 1795, by an expreſs adoption, and recognition of the reſcinding act of 1796, a complete, and *conſtitutional* abrogation of the law of 1795?

3d. Is there not a material difference between a legiſlative *repeal* of a law, by merely cauſing its future operation to ceaſe, leaving its paſt to remain; and a total *abrogation*, ſtriking at its cauſes, and origin, and rendering it void *ab origine*, from motives of urgent policy?

4th. Is not the voice of a nation, or ſtate, in convention, in regard to the facts, and motives of any conventional act, averred by them, of the higheſt evidence? and can ſuch averment be traverſed or denied any where?

5th. It is ſubmitted if any purchaſers under any grantees of a legiſlature, who covenant with ſuch grantees to hold their purchaſe, "*in the place, manner, and stead*" of ſuch grantees (as appears the New England purchaſers did in a late pamphlet, page 94) can claim otherwiſe than as ſuch grantees could.

6th. Can the original grantees of any legiſlature, who partake in any act with ſuch body, as may vitiate the grant, take advantage of their own wrong? and are not their ſub-purchaſers expreſsly covenanting with them "*to hold in their place, manner, and stead*" a complete *substitution?* and are they not ſubject to all the diſadvantages, and diſqualifications of any ſuch act that may vitiate the firſt purchaſe, and the very covenant ſhews an idea of riſque?. —

7th. It is ſubmitted that the law of 1795 cannot be partially reſcinded; it must bind all alike if at all, both grantors and grantees: but by the resciding act and the conſtitution of Georgia, it cannot bind the grantors: it therefore cannot operate as a law between grantors and grantees.

8th. From the laſt position the question will naturally ariſe, was the power which abrogated the law of 1795, competent to it?

9th. Suppoſe the legislature of a representative government, was to ſell the country and people to foreigners, could not a convention abrogate this act? On what principles is our independence ſupported?

10th. Can a *constitution* made by the people, be deemed an *ex post facto* act of *legislation?* Can the federal conſtitution be conſtrued to abridge the natural conventional rights of any State? Are they not ſecured as the reſiduum of their rights and the dernier ſafeguard of ſocial union?

11th. Was not the right of individuals to ſue a ſtate, given by the federal *constitution*, and not by a *legislative* act?—and was not that conſtitution altered, and ſuch right taken away, and a number of ſuch ſuits (on contract too) which had been long depending and in progreſs when ſuch alteration of the conſtitution took place, deſtroyed and diſcontinued? and was not ſuch determination on the alteration of the conſtitution made by a full bench of the ſupreme court at Philadelphia, in August 1797, by which all ſuch ſuits were aboliſhed? where is the eſſential difference in principle, between this federal act or exercise of the reſcinding power, and that of the ſtate of Georgia? if any, is it not in favour of Georgia?—the federal conſtitution *ex post facto* took away a *constitutional* right abrogated it; but it was a *legislative* ſale only which was abrogated in Georgia, and by *constitutional* authority by the convention of the people.

12th. How far theſe are reconcileable to the principles laid down in a late publication, I leave others to determine.

13th. The author of this, ſincerely wishes ample compenſation to every innocent and just purchaſer, nor will he attempt any diſcrimination here who are, and who are not; he ſubmits the foregoing to the better judgment of others, concluding with a remark on a good old Spaniſh proverb, "that no wiſe man or prudent man, will throw stones at his neighbor's houſe or ſtrong hold, when he knows his own is made of glaſs."

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Chowan County Court, September Term, 1800.

PRESENT the Worſhipful the Juſtices of ſaid Court; whereas the Court at June Term, 1799, entered into a rule to proceed on the State Docket, on Friday, each enſuing term; but now finding it inconvenient on account of the Grand Jury's attendance.—Ordered, That in future, Thurſday the 4th day of the Term, the State buſineſs ſhall be acted upon, Bond and Notes, and Argument Cauſes on Friday and Saturday, and that the Clerk cauſe notice to be given of the ſame.

By order,

Teſt, ELISHA NORFLEET, Clerk.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

In Senate, November 29, 1804.

Resolved, that our Senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to take all legal and necessary steps to use their utmost exertions, as soon as the same is practicable, to obtain an Amendment to the Federal Constitution, so as to authorise and empower the Congress of the United States to pass a Law, whenever they may deem it expedient, to prevent the further importation of Slaves, or People of Colour, from any of the West-India Islands, from the Coast of Africa, or elsewhere, into the United States, or any part thereof.

Resolved further, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress; also to the Executives of all the different States in the Union, with a request that the same may be laid before their respective Legislatures, for their concurrence and adoption.

JO: RIDDICK, S. S.

By Order, M. STOKES, Clerk.

In House of Commons, 14th December, 1804.

Read and concurred with.

S. CABARRUS, S. H. C.

By Order, J. HUNT, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy from the original.

M. STOKES, *Clerk of the Senate.*

North Carolina
Raleigh 8th January 1805

Sir,

The Legislature of this State, have requested me to transmit to your Excellency the annexed resolution, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution; with a request, that the same may be laid before the Legislature of Georgia for their concurrence and adoption —

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect,

your Excellency's
most obt. Servt.

P. Murphy

His Excellency
The Governor of,
Georgia.

1804-1

20

Free

His Excellency
The Governor of
the State of
Georgia

His Excellency
The Governor of
North Carolina.
1804.

Amdt. Cm. U. S.

Hebrew Calendar.

For Part of the Years 5566 and 5567 of the Creation,
Correſponding to the Year of Chriſtianity 1806.

5566	Cth days.	1806	Feſtivals.
Tebet	11	Wedneſday, Jan. 1.	
Sebat	hath 30	Monday, 20.	
	13	Saturday, Feb. 1.	
Adar	hath 29	Tues. & Wed. 18 & 19	
	11	Saturday March 1.	
	13	Monday 3.	Feaſt of Eſther.
	14	Tueſday 4.	Feaſt Purim.
Niſan	hath 30	Thurſday 20.	
	13	Tueſday April 1.	
	15 & 16	Thur. & Fr. 3 & 4.	Peſah Paſſover.
	17	Saturday 5.	
	21 & 22	Wed. & Thu. 9 & 10	do do 7th & 8th day
Yar	hath 29	Fri. & Sat. 18 & 19	
	13	Thurſday May 1	
	18	Tueſday 6	Laglahomer.
Sivan	hath 30	Sunday 18	
	6 & 7	Fri. & Sat. 23 & 24	Shebuot Penticoſt.
	15	Sunday June 1	
Tamas	hath 29	Mon & Tues. 16 & 17	
	15	Tueſday July 1	
	17	Thurſday 3	Faſt.
Ab	hath 30	Wedneſday 16	
	9	Thurſday 24	Faſt. Tishabeab
	17	Friday Auguſt 1	
Elul	hath 29	Thu. & Fri. 14 & 15	
	18	Monday Sept. 1	
5567	B		
Tiſri	hath 30	Sat & Sun. 13 & 14	Roſſaſanah N. year
	3	Monday 15	Gedalha Faſt.
	10	Monday 22	Quipur. Atonement faſt
	15 16	Sat & Sun 27 28	Succot. Tabernacle.
	19	Wedneſday, Oct. 1	
	21	Friday 3	Oſſanah Raba, do 7th d.
	22	Saturday 4	Shemini Haſeret
	23	Sunday 5	Simha torah.
	29	Saturday 11	Bereſhete.
Heſvan	hath 30	Sun. & Mon Oct. 12 13	
	20	Monday Nov. 1	
Quiſlev	hath 30	Tu. & Wed. Nov. 11 12	
	20	Monday, Dec. 1	
	25	Saturday 6	Hanuca.
Tebeth	hath 29	Thu. & Fri 11 12	
	10	Sunday 21	Faſt

Savannah, August , 1807.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

In obedience to the instructions of the Permanent Committee, I send you, enclosed, a Copy of the Resolutions and Proceedings of my Fellow-Citizens of Savannah, to which your co-operation is invited.

Your personal influence will have great weight at this momentous crisis, and much is expected from your patriotic example.

The brutal, savage and infamous attack on the United States' frigate, the Chesapeake, in sight of our coast, when we were reposing in the bosom of peace, and unsuspicious of perfidious hostility, is eminently calculated to excite the warmest sentiments of hatred and indignation in the breast of every American, until ample atonement is made by the government of Britain.....That your fellow-citizens will express those sentiments which the occasion calls for is earnestly solicited.

Let us all unite in the determination to support the General and State Governments, in the measures which the safety and honor of our nation may require; and, whether the alternative be peace or war, let us convince the Cabinet of St. James's, that the People of Georgia are prepared to meet the event.

The Justices of the Inferior Court
of _____ *County.*

Circular this Post carrys the Savannah dispatches to the West and to each County West of the Eastern Counties: that has a Mr. Davis Notice.

Dear Sir, Savannah 6th August 1807.

The inclosed papers will give you a full view of what your Fellow Citizens of Savannah have done, what we have yet to do is among the hidden mysteries of time and events.

I state to you what I think "that the British King, from the day of the Ratification of the Defensive Treaty which brought about the Honorable Peace of 1783, to the American States

I say that George the third of England &c, before and ever since the Tea experiment at Boston, has and ever will be the enemy of these United States, and of that great body of the people, who are the defenders and supporters of them.

To support my position I have only to look back to the ratification "Says He to his Parliament" "I have ratified the independence "of the United States, to God that the Nation "may not repent of it. I have not lost sight of "the Americans" I cannot longer dwell on such a wretch and bloody Locust.

The people here do believe from what they have seen of the Proceedings of the Executives of the Other States, that the Secretary of War must have transmitted to our Governor the requisition for our Quota of the one hundred thousand Men for the defence of the United States to be drawn and ready at a moments warning Sure the Governor, or no man can make any man of understanding believe that the President will ever order a Georgia militia man, who is a frontier State from without her limits, so far from this, thousands in the event of emergencies and danger will be Ordered to our Aid. Your Obt. Edm. Gelsier

Two printed Sheets —

SAVANNAH
AUG

Major General David Mitchell

Milledgeville

Franked Letter
Aug 1817

ASTRONOMISCHER BEWEIS

am 16. ☉ Febr. 1810.

Hoch im Süden steht mit Sonne und Erde verbunden
Unser schönster Planet zum festlichen Tage am Himmel.
Glücklich wer gebohren unter des Freude bringenden Gestirns beglückenden Einflufs.
Hoffnung giebt, Hoffnung gewährt Aphrodite,
Wenn sie wie jetzt vereinigt mit Phöbus des verschwisterten Wesens Schicksal regiert.

des Seebergs Seher.

REFUTATION ON OATH.

GEORGIA.
Jefferson County. }

Perſonally appeared before me, Samuel Caldwell who being duly ſworn ſaith, that he was ſome time paſt preſent, when there was a political converſation or diſpute happened between Col. M. Shelman and Mr. Owen Fort, at ſaid Shelman's mill on Limeſtone, when there appeared to be ſome warmth on both ſides; Mr. Fort warmly advocated the principles of our government, and Col. Shelman appearing to ridicule and condemn them; when among other things, Col. Shelman did obſerve, that *in our preſent ſituation the Numskulls was on an equal footing with the brightest of men, and that he did not believe there would be any good living in this country as long as there was so many freeholders, or until they were reduced down to five or ſix.*

Sworn to the 1ſt of October, 1811. }
JOHN COWART, J. P. }

his
SAMUEL ⋈ CALDWELL.
mark

HERALD-OFFICE,

Saturday Morning, June 27.

The following Important Declaration was received here by Express last night, from Washington-City.

AN ACT,

Declaring War between the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That WAR be and the same is hereby Declared to exist between the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and between the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to Private armed vessels of the United States, Commissions of letters of Marque and general Reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States against the vessels, Goods and Effects of the government of the said United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and of the subjects thereof.

Approved

JAMES MADISON.

JUNE 18, 1812.

HAVING, as agent for Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, and under the immediate direction of Mr. Fulton explored the sounds and waters south of the River Potomack, and Chesapeak Bay, I do certify there is but the three following obstructions to an Inland communication between St. Mary's at East Florida, and the waters of the James River and Chesapeak Bay:

To wit.—The portage or haul-over between the head of the sound North of Cape Fear River, and that River.	1 & $\frac{1}{8}$
The portage at Smithville, a few miles south of the former portage, and of the Cape Fear River.	1
The portage from Waccamaw to Little River Inlet.	3 & $\frac{6}{8}$
Total of computed distance.	5 & $\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

There are a very few other places that require some trifling clearing and improvement to complete the course to be run in such a manner as to leave no possible obstruction to boats of an easy draft of water—namely,

One in the sound, one or two miles North of deep Inlet; which could be cleared out in a day by fifty good labouring men.

The Navigation of Musquito Creek, near George-Town, South-Carolina, would be much shortened and improved by two cuts that would not cost much. And 4 mile Creek, at Santee, might probably be improved by a little clearing—though it, as well as Musquito Creek, is navigable at present.

There being but a short portage between the head of a Boatable Creek, emptying into the Waccamaw Lake, and the head of a boatable Creek, emptying into the Cape Fear River, which if cut through would supercede the necessity of a cut at Smithville, or Little River Inlet. It may be well worth the enquiring, if it would not be most conducive to the public interest to cut open that line of communication, as it would be so much farther inland, without being longer, and of course so much more beneficial.

From the nature of the soil to be cut through in each place, I am convinced that $3,500 per mile, if judiciously applied, will be fully sufficient for cutting and completing it to the breadth and depth that is requisite, and that the whole of the clearings I have spoken of, will cost but a trifle in addition.

JOHN D. DELACY.

South-Carolina, July 1813.

WASHINGTON BALL.

The honor of Mr. [illegible]

Company, is requested at a Ball, to be given at the Exchange, on Tuesday Evening next, 22d. inst. at 7 o'clock.

ROBERT MACKAY,	Managers.	*WILLIAM GASTON,*
JOSEPH CUMMING,		*JOSEPH S. PELOT,*
JOHN KELL,		*ALEX. S. ROE,*

Savannah, 19th Feb. 1834.

Miss Sleigh
at Capt Rice's

AN ACT

For the election of the Clerk or other person to whom the care of the records and other proceedings of the Court of Ordinary are vested.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That the Justices of the Inferior court in the several counties throughout this state, at the usual place of holding their courts on the first Monday in January, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, and on the first Monday in January in every second year thereafter, shall proceed by ballot to the choice of clerks of the Courts of Ordinary, who shall hold their office for and during the term of two years, unless sooner removed for mal-practice in office, and until a successor is in manner aforesaid elected. *And it is hereby provided*, that the clerk in manner aforesaid elected, shall be eligible to re-election.

Robert Iverson,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mathew Talbot,
President of the Senate.

Executive Department Georgia—Assented to, 13th December, 1811.

D. B. Mitchell,
Governor.

AN ACT

To compel Clerks of the Courts of Ordinary to give bond and security for the faithful performance of their duty.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assemby met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any Clerk of the Court of Ordinary to exercise the duty of that office until they shall have respectively given bond and sufficient security to the Justices of the Inferior Courts of each county respectively, made payable to his Excellency the Governor for the time being, and his successors in office, in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of their duty respectively.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Inferior courts of each county in this state respectively, or any two or more of them to take such bond and security according to the provisions of the foregoing section, conditioned well and truly to perform the duties required of them by law.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said bonds so taken as aforesaid, shall be liable to suit and recovery in the same way, and under the same provisions and restrictions as are pointed out by law for recovery upon bonds given by Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts for the performance of their duty as Clerks.

[*Passed 8th December*, 1815.]

AN ACT

To levy a tax for the support of Government for the political year 1816.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, & it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the act passed the 10th December, 1812, to raise a tax for the political year 1813, together with the acts which it revives be, and they are hereby continued in force for the political year 1816.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every person of this state, and all persons holding taxable property, real or personal, are hereby made liable, and are required to pay an additional tax of fifty per centum on the amount of the state tax required of him, her or them for the support of the government of this state, for the political year eighteen hundred and fifteen, which shall be collected on or before the first day of December eighteen hundred and sixteen, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are pointed out by the tax laws of this state above recited; and it shall be the duty of the Tax Collectors of this state to collect the tax herein levied and assessed, agreeably to the requisitions of the before recited act, for which services, they shall be entitled to receive two and a half per centum, PROVIDED said Collectors shall first give bond and security, agreeably to the requisitionsof theabove recited acts, for the faithful performance of the duties herein required of them.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any of the Collectors aforesaid shall refuse to collect the tax aforesaid, upon the terms herein before directed, that then and in that case, the Justices of the Inferior Courts in the counties where such refusal shall be made, shall proceed to appoint one fit and proper person in each county to receive and collect said tax, agreeably to the requisitions and laws herein before pointed out; and the said Collector shall be commissioned by the Governor, and give bond and security in conformity to the before recited act, for the faithful performance of their duty as Collector aforesaid; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax required by this act, it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Inferior Courts to deliver to Collectors appointed in conformity to this section, the digest deposited in their office.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted,* That where any person has heretofore paid, or may hereafter pay, his or her general tax for the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, and who has not paid the additional sum of fifty per cent, as contemplated by this act, the Collector of the county where such person resides shall, and he is hereby authorised to collect the fifty per cent, as he would have been authorised to do by this act, PROVIDED the said general tax had not been paid.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Collectors aforesaid, shall signify their acceptance or refusal to do the duties hereby required, to the Justices of the Inferior Courts aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of March next, and shall give bond and security in terms of this act.

§ 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all and every person or persons, or companies not authorised by this state, who shall after the passing of this act, issue notes for one dollar or for a similar amount, purporting to be change bills, shall keep a fair and correct account of the amount of notes so issued, and annually make due return thereof upon oath, at the time required by this act for the return of taxable property to the receiver of tax returns of their respective counties, of the amount so issued by them, at the time of making such return, and shall pay the sum of twenty per cent on the said amount to the tax collector of the proper county for the use of the state; and on failure to keep such account or make such return as aforesaid, the said person or persons, or companies, or the President or Cashier thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the tax collector of the proper county, to be recovered (if not paid at the same time that other taxes are,) by execution and sale of the individual property of any or all of the parties before mentioned, as prescribed in cases of other executions of tax collectors.

§ 7. *And be it further enacted,* That where such bills have heretofore issued, it shall be the duty of the said person or persons, or companies, or the President or Cashier thereof, if any, to make due return upon oath, of the amount at the time of said return, of such notes in circulation to the best of their knowledge, to the receiver of tax returns of the county where they or a majority of them may reside, and shall pay to the tax collector of the proper county, eight per cent on the amount as aforesaid; and on failure to make such return in the usual time, they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the tax collector of the proper county for the use of this state; and on failure, to be recovered as is prescribed in cases of executions issued by Tax Collectors of this state, which may be issued against, and levied on the individual property of any, or all the parties aforesaid.

§ 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where there may be a county or poor tax levied by any law, or the Justices of the Inferior court of any county, and collected by the tax collector of any county, and not paid over to the proper authority in each county, that the Justices of the Inferior Court, or a majority of them in each county be, and they are hereby authorised to issue execution against any tax collector and his securities so neglecting or refusing to pay over the county and poor tax.

§ 9 *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where free persons of color shall fail or refuse to pay the taxes charged against them, and shall have no property on which to levy, the collector may levy on, and hire out said free person of color for such price as will produce the amount due the state.

BENJAMIN WHITAKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM RABUN,
President of the Senate.

Assented to 16th December, 1815.
D. B. MITCHELL, *Governor.*

AN ACT

To levy a tax for the support of Government for the political year 1816.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the act passed the 10th December, 1812, to raise a tax for the political year 1813, together with the acts which it revives be, and they are hereby continued in force for the political year 1816.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every person of this state, and all persons holding taxable property, real or personal, are hereby made liable, and are required to pay an additional tax of fifty per centum on the amount of the state tax required of him, her or them for the support of the government of this state, for the political year eighteen hundred and fifteen, which shall be collected on or before the first day of December eighteen hundred and sixteen, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are pointed out by the tax laws of this state above recited; and it shall be the duty of the Tax Collectors of this state to collect the tax herein levied and assessed, agreeably to the requisitions of the before recited act, for which services, they shall be entitled to receive two and a half per centum, PROVIDED said Collectors shall first give bond and security agreeably to the requisitions of the above recited acts, for the faithful performance of the duties herein required of them.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any of the Collectors aforesaid shall refuse to collect the tax aforesaid, upon the terms herein before directed, that then and in that case, the Justices of the Inferior Courts in the counties where such refusal shall be made, shall proceed to appoint one fit and proper person in each county to receive and collect said tax, agreeably to the requisitions and laws herein before pointed out; and the said Collector shall be commissioned by the Governor, and give bond and security in conformity to the before recited act, for the faithful performance of their duty as Collector aforesaid; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax required by this act, it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Inferior Courts to deliver to Collectors appointed in conformity to this section, the digest deposited in their office.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted,* That where any person has heretofore paid, or may hereafter pay his or her general tax for the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, and who has not paid the additional sum of fifty per cent, as contemplated by this act, the Collector of the county where such person resides shall, and he is hereby authorised to collect the fifty per cent, as he would have been authorised to do by this act, PROVIDED the said general tax had not been paid.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted,* that the Collectors aforesaid, shall signify their acceptance or refusal to do the duties hereby required, to the Justices of the Inferior Courts aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of March next, and shall give bond & security in terms of this act.

§ 6. *And be it further enacted,* that all and every person or persons, or companies not authorised by this state, who shall after the passing of this act, issue notes for one dollar or for a smaller amount, purporting to be change bills, shall keep a fair and correct account of the amount of notes so issued, and annually make due return thereof upon oath, at the time required by this act for the return of taxable property to the receiver of tax returns of their respective counties, of the amount so issued by them, at the time of making such return, and shall pay the sum of twenty per cent on the said amount to the tax collector of the proper county for the use of the state; and on failure to keep such account or make such return as aforesaid, the said person or persons, or companies, or the President or Cashier thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the tax collector of the proper county, to be recovered (if not paid at the same time that other taxes are,) by execution and sale of the individual property of any or all of the parties before mentioned, as prescribed in cases of other executions of tax collectors.

§ 7. *And be it further enacted,* that where such bills have heretofore issued, it shall be the duty of the said person or persons, or companies, or the President or Cashier thereof, if any, to make due return upon oath, of the amount at the time of said return, of such notes in circulation to the best of their knowledge, to the receiver of tax returns of the county where they or a majority of them may reside, and shall pay to the tax collector of the proper county, eight per cent on the amount as aforesaid; and on failure to make such return in the usual time they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the tax collector of the proper county for the use of this state; and on fail-

ure, to be recovered as is prescribed in cases of executions issued by tax collectors of this state, which may be issued against, and levied on the individual property of any, or all the parties aforesaid.

§ 8. *And be it further enacted*, that in all cases where there may be a county or poor tax levied by any law, or the Justices of the Inferior court of any county, and collected by the tax collector of any county, and not paid over to the proper authority in each county, that the Justices of the Inferior Court, or a majority of them in each county be, and they are hereby authorised to issue execution against any tax collector and his securities so neglecting or refusing to pay over the county and poor tax.

§ 9. *And be it further enacted*, that in all cases where free persons of color shall fail or refuse to pay the taxes charged against them, and shall have no property on which to levy, the collector may levy on, and hire out said free person of color for such price as will produce the amount due the state.

Benjamin Whitaker,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

William Rabun,
President of the Senate.

Assented to, 16th December, 1815.

D. B. Mitchell,
Governor.

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PRICES CURRENT,

At SAVANNAH, Geo. 28 February 1818, By ISAAC COHEN.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM	TO	REMARKS.
RICE,	100lbs.	6	6½	Brisk
COTTON, upland,	lb.	32	33	nominal
do. sea-island,	do	56	58	
BACON,	do	20	22	scarce
BEEF, No. 1 to 3.	bbl.	12	16	
BUTTER, 1st quality,	lb.	25		
CANDLES, mould,	do	19	20	
CHEESE, best,	do	14		
CHOCOLATE, No. 1,	do	17	20	
COFFEE, best green,	do	26	29	
do. 2d and 3d quality,	do			
DUCK, Russia,	bolt.	19	22	
do. Ravens,	do	11	12	
MACKAREL, No. 1 to 3,	bbl.	9	16	
SALMON, No. 1,	do	20		in demand
FLOUR, northward,	do		11½	
do. Georgia,	do	9		
CORN,	bushel,	100	102	plenty
OATS,	do	60	63	
LARD,	lb.	20	22	
IRON, Russia, Swedes,	100 lbs.	4½	4¾	
do. English,	100 lbs.	3½	3¾	
LEAD, bar,	lb.	7		
BOARDS, no. pine,	1000 ft.	18	20	
do. so. pine,	do	20		
RANGING TIMBER,	do	7		
STAVES, w. o.	1000	20	25	
do. r. o.	do	14	16	
[illegible]	do	4	6	
[illegible]verpool, coarse,	bushel,	40	45	
[illegible]bes,	do	45		
[illegible]iz,	do	43	45	
[illegible]ks-Island,	do	60		
[illegible]SSES,	gallon	60	62	
NAILS, cut, assorted,	lb.	8	9	
OIL, Linseed,	gallon	110	115	
do. fish,	do	50		
PAPER, wrapping,	ream	90	95	
PORK,	bbl.	25	27	
PORTER, London,	dozen	3	3¼	nominal
RAISINS, Muscatel,	box	4		
do. bloom,	do		3¾	
do. Malaga,	cask	6		
SEGARS, Havana,	box	10	16	
SHOT,	lb.	7	8	
GINGER, Race,	do	12	14	dull
NUTMEGS,	do	3		"
TOBACCO, manufactured,	100lbs.		16	"
do. Georgia,	do	8	8½	scarce
WINE, Madeira,	gallon,	4	4½	dull
do. Malaga,	do	110	112	"
do. Teneriffe,	do	150		"
do. Cherry,	do	140		"
do. Colmenar,	do	100	110	"

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM	TO	REMARKS.
PEPPER,	lb.	23	24	scarce
PIMENTO,	do	18	20	
RUM, Jamaica,	gallon	140		in demand
do. West-India,	do	110	115	
do. New-England,	do	73		
BRANDY, Cogniac,	do	250	260	
GIN, Holland,	do	140	145	scarce
do. country,	do	83	85	
WHISKEY,	do	75		
SUGAR, Havana brown,	100 lbs.	12	12½	
do. white,	do	16	17	
do. Muscovado,	do	12½	14	
do. loaf,	do	26	27	
do. lump,	do	25		
WOOLLENS,	adv.			nominal
HARDWARE,	do			
CROCKERY,	do			
GLASSWARE,	do			
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,	box	7	7½	nominal
do. 10 by 12,	do	8		

Hhd Brandy 68 @ 70

Hyson Tea 125 @ 130.

SHING[illegible]
SALT, L[illegible]
do. St[illegible]
do. Car[illegible]
do. T[illegible]
MOL[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

ON ENGLAND, 1 to 2 per ct. advance

BOSTON,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW-YORK,

PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE,

At sight about 3½ per ct. Discount and at 60 days from 1½ to 2 per ct. Discount.

Savannah Ga. Current

28 Jan. 1818

25

George W. Lynch Esq.
Merchant
New York

/Mail/

No. 65

THIS entitles Ben Glover

or his assignees, to the sixteen-hundred and eightieth part of the interest in the Company of the Town of DEMOPOLIS, according to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of said Company, being the one-tenth part of an original Share.

Walter Burshaw
F. B. Earle
Jo. S. Chilton
[illegible]
Geo. S. Gaines

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF DEMOPOLIS.

April 21st, 1819.

I do hearby assign all my rights and Interest to the within to Allen Flowers for value recived this the 2d of May 1831

Roy Flowers

MARCH 11th, 1820.

ROB ROY &

Where shall I Dine?

Will be performed at the

THEATRE

THIS EVENING.

Mitchell, Printer, Newcastle.

84

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that *James B. Fuller*, late of the Town of Edenton, County of Chowan, is dead, and that the subscriber at last June term of said County Court, qualified as Executrix to his last will and testament. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the estate is indebted are desired to present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Sarah [illegible] Fuller.

July 3, 1820.

I hereby certify that I saw a true copy of this Notice Stamp at the court house door at William Thompsons

Swan b. Sept. 7th 1820. W. Jones Jr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1821.

WHEREAS, in and by Treaties made with the Cherokee Indians, to wit:—one concluded at the Cherokee Agency, on the 8th day of July, 1817, and one held by the Honorable John C. Calhoun, at the City of Washington, on the 27th day of February, 1819—certain reserves were made for the benefit of particular Indians, or descendants of Indian families, many of which are now in the possession of persons claiming to be those in whose favor said reserves were made: *And whereas.* the Legislature of 1818, believing said reserves to be unjust and contrary to any right which the United States had to make the same, did, in an act passed the 15th of December, 1818, for disposing of the territory acquired under the aforementioned treaties, direct the said territory should be surveyed and subjected to Lottery, whereby many of the good citizens who drew land in the said Lottery, authorised by the act aforesaid, became entitled to lots within the said reserves, and did receive for the same, legal and regular grants from the State of Georgia: *And whereas,* from the premises a conflict is now pending in some of the courts of justice in this state, between the said Indians and the citizens of Georgia, on the treaties and grants aforesaid, which is by no means calculated to secure and promote those good relations which ought to subsist between the State and General Government. To the end, therefore, that the same may be brought to a final and friendly adjustment:

Resolved, **That his Excellency the Governor, be, and he is hereby requested to open a correspondence with the President of the United States, with a view, if possible, to procure through him or the Congress a satisfaction, in money or otherwise, to be made to said Indians in lieu of said reserves, that the said reserves may go to the citizens of this state, pursuant to the disposition made by the law aforesaid.**

Resolved, **That his Excellency the Governor furnish our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a copy of these resolutions, and request their attention to said business, and co-operation with the Governor to procure an adjustment of said difference, in such manner as will place our citizens in the possession of the land obtained, under the title of the State aforesaid.**

Approved, 22d December, 1821.

Madam,

38, *Mosley-Street.*

I beg Leave respectfully to inform you, my BENEFIT *will take place on Friday next, March 30th (fourteenth fashionable Evening), when will be performed Morton's celebrated Comedy of* SPEED THE PLOUGH, *with a Variety of other Entertainments; on which Occasion I presume to solicit the Favor of your Patronage and Support.*

I have the honor to be,

Madam,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. TADMAN.

Newcastle, March 24, 1821.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, 20th December, 1821.

The select committee, to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, upon the subject of claims which accrued in favor of certain of our citizens for militia services, rendered in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, three, and four, under the authority of the President of the United States, have bestowed upon the reference an attention if not proportioned to the importance of the subject, at least as extensive as their time would admit. Your committee cannot withhold an expression of their surprise, that services rendered under such high sanctions, at such hazardous periods, and so beneficial in their results, should have passed so long even without the scanty requital which constitutes the soldier's pay. But believing as your committee do, that neither the justice of the claim nor the disposition to satisfy it has been impaired by time, they have had reference to documents, by which they are induced to the recommendation of a course, in the success of which they have a confident hope. Your committee submit the following memorial:—

The memorial of the Legislature of the State of Georgia to the President of the United States, sheweth—

That your memorialists feel constrained through the highest organ of the government to make this appeal in behalf of a portion of the citizens of the state, whose interests have been long forgotten, or remembered but to be disregarded. Your memorialists cherish no belief that this protracted neglect has proceeded from a deliberate intention to practice towards Georgia an act of injustice; and yet they are at a loss to assign a reasonable apology for the frequent rejection of such well founded demands. Georgia, from her exposed and frontier situation, has perhaps found it necessary to sustain more of the cruelties and sufferings incident to Indian aggression, than any state in the union. Although she was one of the original confederation, and bore her full portion of the burthen by which the colonies were oppressed, yet the treaty of peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three did not furnish that repose which resulted to others of the states, and which she so ardently wished.

Her agonies were of longer duration, and were not alleviated by the reflection that she was suffering in the cause of liberty. Her enemy was savage, and her warfare was for protection only. Your memorialists proceed to enumerate the grounds of their reliance for success.

In the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, the frontier of the state, which was bounded by savages, was upwards of four hundred miles in extent. The Creek and Cherokee Nations were numerous and warlike, and wrought up to desperation by repeated defeats, and the total discomfiture of a more formidable foe, with whom they had lately been in close alliance.

It was against these that Georgia had to make her defence; she was young, her population sparse, and her resources few: yet being a member of the union, she was entitled to protection. With a view to its attainment, a communication was made to the only authority capable of affording aid. In the fall of that year the Secretary of War, under

the directions of the President, vested the Governor of Georgia with a discretion suited to the exigency, which discretion was exercised in a demand upon the Agent of the United States for furnishing supplies, to provide rations at different stations, for the militia that might be called into service. The obedience which the agent yielded to the demand, is at least conclusive that he did not question his authority, and the additional fact that the general government paid the expence of the supplies, is conclusive that the authority existed, and that it was of the highest order. Your memorialists see no distinction between the obligation to pay for the supplies, and the services rendered by those who received them.

Rations and pay are inseparable, and form the necessary concomitants of a soldier in service. Under the same authority a line of forts were built, from the sea shore to the mountains, and garrisoned by sufficient force. This plan was in pursuance of the authority delegated, which required that the operations should be purely "defensive." If Georgia had conducted the enterprise without dependence and without restraint, its character would have been different. The murders and aggressions of the spring of seventeen hundred and ninety-three, made those tribes the objects of just vengeance, and a war of extermination, if in any case, would have been here justifiable. But the state having no original authority of her own, pursued her conformity to the rules which were prescribed. Being a mere agent, she had but to execute the will of her principal, and that will was expressed under limitations which cost the lives of many of our citizens. These limitations are to be found in a communication from the war department, dated in May, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, where from "considerations of policy," Georgia was directed to avoid "offensive expeditions." These considerations of policy were not predicated upon the safety of our state, but were founded upon our relations "with foreign powers," and the pendency of "treaties with the northern Indians." These facts are adverted to for the purpose of shewing, with the greater certainty, that Georgia did not act for herself, but that she was paying obedience to her federal head. And her circumstance carries this position beyond dispute—there is not to be found in our statute book, or file, or of record in the State of Georgia any legislative authority for the service which was rendered during those periods; no one, however, doubts either the performance of the service, or its hazard and severity. The only question to be settled is, who is responsible for the expence.

Your memorialists, in disclaiming all liability on the part of Georgia, will ever contend that a most solemn obligation rests upon the United States. An obligation doubly sacred, involving as it does, the faith of the Republic and the pledge of the Republic's father. Instances are not wanting to prove, that the like service during the same periods, and rendered under the like authority, has been compensated from the general treasury. Georgia was not alone, during those times of trial, in her exposure to the incursions of savages. The state of South Carolina, the north and south western territories, which have since been divided into rich and flourishing states, have had their periods of hostility; and although they past the boundary of *defensive* warfare, and actually invaded the enemy's country, and this too

against orders, yet these have never been reduced to the humiliating necessity of repeating their application. If we be told that we have slumbered over our rights, and that our demand is stale, we answer, that as between governments we know no limitation, and that the subject has been frequently brought to public notice by the able and vigilant representatives of the state. It may be the misfortune of Georgia, that the evidence of the performance of these services is not so full and satisfactory as could be wished, but the defect proceeds from no omission of her own. It may be her far her misfortune, that she is compelled so often to repeat her application; but this does not impair the strength of her claims. She renews the subject on this occasion under increased hopes of success; believing that there is no disposition on the part of the general government to withhold from our state the things that are hers.

Your memorialists beg leave to refer to the following documents, in support of their views upon the subject under investigation:

Letter from the Secretary of War to the Governor of Georgia, dated the 27th of October, 1792.

Another letter between the same parties, dated the 30th of May, 1793.

Another letter between the same parties, dated the 10th of June, 1793.

A letter of the same date from the Secretary of War to the Governor of South Carolina.

A letter from the Secretary of War to the Governor of Georgia, dated 19th July, 1793.

A letter from the Secretary of War to Capt. Constant Freeman, dated 5th September, 1793

A letter from the Secretary of War to the Governor of Georgia, dated the 22d February, 1794. And a letter of the same date to Mr. Habersham, collector of the customs; and also to a report of the department of war, dated the 3d February, 1803. The whole of these, it is presumed, will be found in the office of the Secretary of War. The amounts which are claimed for the services rendered, are specified in the document last above referred to.

Your memorialists pray that the subject may receive the consideration to which it is entitled, and that the result may be to the benefit of the citizens of Georgia.

The committee also recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and memorial to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress. And that he also forward such documents and information as he may possess or be able to obtain, calculated to facilitate enquiry or effect the end intended.

And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their best exertions to procure an appropriation or other arrangement, finally adjusting the points as set forth in the foregoing memorial.

(Approved 22d December, 1821.)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Wednesday, 19th December, 1821. }

The Legislature of the State of Georgia having by a memorial, remonstrance and protest, adopted at their annual session, in eighteen hundred and nineteen, expressed their views upon the subject of a compliance on the part of the United States, with articles of treaty and cession, concluded in the year eighteen hundred and two; and an appropriation having been made by Congress for the purpose of holding treaties with the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indians, for the acquisition of territory for the use of Georgia, a part of which appropriation remains unapplied to the objects for which it was intended.—*And whereas,* the solemnity of the contract between the United States and the State of Georgia, the consideration upon which it was founded, the interest of our citizens, and the growth and prosperity of our institutions, all require a further extinction of Indian title:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to bring the subject of said memorial before the President and Congress of the United States, to the end that provision may be made for holding a treaty with said Cherokee Nation of Indians.

And many of the Citizens of this State having claims of long standing against said nation, for spoliations heretofore committed, and for which indemnity has been promised in the several treaties of Augusta, Hopewell, Holston and Philadelphia—Be it further

Resolved, That if Commissioners be appointed on the part of the United States to treat for territory, that his Excellency the Governor, be and he is hereby authorized to appoint two Commissioners on the part of the State, to be present at said treaty, and under the authority of the President, to associate with such commissioners as he may appoint, and that they demand satisfaction of all claims aforesaid, and restoration of all property in said nation, which can be identified as belonging to the citizens of this state.

And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their best exertions in effecting the objects of these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to each of them, and to the President of the United States.

(Approved, 22d December, 1821.*)*

RESOLUTIONS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, 19th December, 1821

WHEREAS, by articles of a treaty entered into between Commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs, Head-men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, entered into at the Indian Spring, on the eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, it was agreed that the United States should pay to the S ate of Georgia whatever balance might be found due by the Creek Nation to the Citizens of the said State, whenever the same should be ascertained in conformity with the reference made by the Commissioners of Georgia, and the Chiefs, Head-men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, which said balance was to be paid in five annual instalments, without interest, not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

AND WHEREAS, a Commissioner has been appointed, in pursuance of said reference, and has been some time employed in the examination of the claims aforesaid, and from the amount ascertained there being no doubt but that other claims remain to be brought in, or that they fall far short of the sum provided for their satisfaction :—

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate with the President of the United States, with a view to procure the commission aforesaid, to be continued and kept open until the first day of March next, either in this State, or at such other place as the President may appoint; and that the instructions for authenticating claims, be so modified as to authorize the taking of evidence before the Superior Courts while in session.

And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to endeavor to effect such arrangement as will admit the payment of the sum to be ascertained as aforesaid, and interest by way of damages, at earlier periods than those contemplated by said treaty.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to the President, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

(Approved, 22d December, 1821.*)*

Theatre-Royal, Newcastle.

In Consequence of the melancholy Event of the

Death of Her Majesty

THE QUEEN,

The Public are respectfully informed the THEATRE will be closed for this Evening, and

Mr H. Alexander's Benefit

is postponed until Monday, the 20th of August.—*Friday, August* 10, 1821.

MITCHELL, PRINTER, NEWCASTLE.

Theatre-Royal, Newcastle.

The Public are respectfully informed, that in Consequence of the severe Indisposition of one of the principal Performers, the Farce of "WHAT NEXT?" for this Evening is unavoidably postponed, and that of

Three Weeks after Marriage

is substituted.

The Part of Old Drugget, by Mr DOWTON.

Saturday, 21st July, 1821.

MITCHELL, PRINTER, NEWCASTLE.

Theatre-Royal, Newcastle.

Under the immediate Patronage and by Desire of the

GENTLEMEN,

The Subscribers of the Exchange Rooms.

On WEDNESDAY, April 4th, 1821

Will be acted the favourite Comedy of

She wou'd and She wou'd not.

With the laughable Farce of

Too late for Dinner.

MITCHELL, PRINTER, NEWCASTLE.

TO THE

FREE BURGESSES

OF NEWCASTLE.

THE

MAYOR

PRESENTS his Compliments to his BROTHER BURGESSES and informs them that the PIT and GALLERY of the Theatre, will be open to them and their Families this Evening gratis, in Honour of His

MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

Newcastle,
Thursday, July 19*th*, 1821.

Akenheads, Printers, Newcastle.

Presented by J. K. Leffler Esq. by his sincere friend

J. S. Buckingham

Savannah

Feb. 20. 1839

LINES

WRITTEN ON HIS BEHOLDING THE SHORES OF ENGLAND,

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF MANY YEARS.

BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

HAIL! loveliest gem that studs the sea,
Isle of the brave, the just, the free!
Whose surge-lashed cliffs at length arise
To greet once more my longing eyes:
Tho' time my brow has silvered o'er
Since last I trod thy happy shore,
And every change of weal or woe,
That heart can feel or man can know,
Has chequer'd thick the devious way
Through which my weary wanderings lay:
Yet, while by fortune driv'n to roam,
My bosom knew one only home,
And ever as my course might range,
Still turned to thee, and knew no change.

Fair LUSITANIA's hills embrown'd,
And SPAIN's proud peaks, with deep snow crown'd,
SICILIA, breathing love and smiles,
And GREECE, with all her sea of isles,
Have seen my bark's progressive way,
Along their coasts, by cape and bay.

Old EGYPT next, and Nile's great stream,
Whose wonders yet appear a dream,
Where Cleopatra's 'witching power
Still seems to haunt each grove and bower,
Where Pyramids and Temples rise
To mock the earth and brave the skies,
Allured my hopes of promised gain,
By visions, like its glories, vain.

Then PALESTINE's more sacred vales
And Lebanon's soft balmy gales,
Jordan's clear stream—dew'd Hermon's mountain,
Zion's high hill, and Siloa's fountain,
With scenes revered in every age,
Repaid my weary pilgrimage;
Till SYRIA's fertile regions came,
Watered by fair Orontes' stream;
And Tigris and Euphrates flow'd
Along the various paths I trod;
Where Nineveh of old was placed,
And Babylon's ruin'd heaps are traced,
Where Bagdad's minarets still show
The Crescent—of the Cross the foe.—

From thence, thro' PERSIA's land of song,
I led my lengthen'd way along,
Where Ispahaun's imperial halls
Her verdant bowers, and mirror'd walls,
And gay Shirauz, where Hafiz strung
His "orient pearls," and sweetly sung;
ARABIA's gum-distilling trees,
And SERENDIB's rich spicy breeze,
With golden INDIA's ample field
Of wealth, and all that wealth can yield,
Charm'd every sense, and would have won
Less ardent bosoms than my own;
But that dear ALBION's freer sky
Rose ever to my memory,
And bade me turn from lands enslaved,
To that loved rock, by ocean laved,
Where, tho' by storms and tempests riven,
Man can erect his front to heaven,
And where the Monarch, on the throne,
Rules for the many — not for one.—

Hail! then, again, bless'd Island, hail!
Speed, speed our flight, propitious gale!
Bid lazy Time's slow lagging wheel
Fly like the lightning with our keel,
Till I shall touch my native earth,
And tread the land that gave me birth;
Escaped from Slavery's tainted air,
To plead the wrongs of Freedom there.
(For there at least her holy cause
May claim an ear) till equal laws
Extend o'er Asia's vast domains,
Now fettered with degrading chains,
Where Britons, elsewhere free and brave,
Must tremble like the abject slave,
Desert their country's dearest pride,
And lick the dust when Tyrants chide.

Oh! never, never, while the glow
Of health around my heart shall flow,
While my warm pulses freely beat,
And Reason still retains her seat,
Never shall that blest gift of Heaven,
Which God to man has freely given
For nobler cause than war or strife,
Be yielded up — but with my life.
A willing victim then I come,
Tho' to a less luxurious home;
And ever, when the choice shall be,
Or Exile, Death, or Slavery,
O God! do thou the firmness give,
Still to be free — or not to live.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

British Channel,
June 25th., 1823.

Directions for taking Swaim's Panacea,

FOR THE

Cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatism, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.—Together with the numerous train of evils arising from neglect or improper treatment of the above diseases, &c. &c.

THE DOSE FOR MEN is a small wine-glassful, (nearly half a gill,) to be taken in the morning, some time before breakfast, and another in the evening, on going to bed: or, which is preferable, the above quantity (two wine-glassfuls) may be divided into three doses—one to be taken in the morning, one at noon, and one at night. If it should cause much sickness at the stomach in the morning, it may be taken an hour after breakfast: if the PATIENT be weak, or should it purge too much, or cause any disagreeable sensation, diminish the dose accordingly, until it becomes agreeable. *It must be particularly observed*, where there is the least debility, *to use the first bottle* in small doses, say half the above dose, or a table spoonful, morning, noon, and night; and the second may be used by diminishing or adding a little, or by taking a full dose, as occasion may require: this must be particularly observed, as a general direction for *Females* and *Children*, in regulating their doses. THE DOSE MUST BE REDUCED TO ONE-HALF, ON TAKING EVERY THIRD BOTTLE. The stomach should be free from bile before taking the Panacea. The body should be kept gently open, by having one, and not more than two, stools a day: purging is by no means required. *Certain patients may drink daily (as a diet drink) one pint, more or less, as the stomach will bear, of a decoction of sarsaparilla, made by boiling two ounces of the root, (cut in small pieces and bruised,) in three quarts of water, down to two quarts and a pint: a little sena may be added, to keep the bowels open if necessary. If sarsaparilla cannot be obtained, it may be dispensed with, and slippery elm bark tea or other emollient drink substituted. A little anise or coriander seed, or sassafras bark, will make the decoction more pleasant: the tea should be made every morning in warm weather, as it should not be made use of when the least sour. The patient must abstain from all high seasoned or fat meats, pastry, acids, spirituous liquors, and milk, except in tea or coffee. A moderate diet must be observed; the patient restricted to a small portion of animal food every day, which is light and easy of digestion—to broths, preparations of barley, rice, sago, &c. Patients who are low and debilitated, may be indulged with articles that tend to nourish and strengthen—such as mutton, beef-steak, &c. They should abstain from acids of the vegetable class—such as vinegar, limes, cider, &c.—Ripe fruit may be used. Exposure to wet or cold should be avoided. Keep the bottle in a cool place, and turn it *upside down, two or three times before using—but not shaking it.* The medicine may be taken *alone*, or mixed with the decoction, water, or any pleasant drink.

CHILDREN from one to three years old, may take one-tenth of a dose; from three to five, one-eighth; from five to eight, one-fifth; from eight to ten, one-fourth; from ten to twelve, nearly one-third; from twelve to sixteen, one-third—diminishing the doses according as they are younger than the ages above mentioned. After they have taken the medicine for one week, the dose must be reduced one-half the next week; then resume the former dose for one week;—and so proceed throughout the whole course.

If the patient have ulcers, they must be kept perfectly clean, and dressed with some simple ointment, or an emollient poultice of bread and milk and lard may be applied, as occasion may require, or as some judicious physician may direct. If there are ulcers in the tonsils, palate, or any other parts of the throat, they should be well washed three or four times a day, with one proper gargle—as five grains corrosive sublimate to one pint lime water, or a gargle of sage tea, borax, honey, &c.—The above may be used as a wash for ulcers of any kind, once a day.

In adults, when the case is obstinate, it generally requires from four to ten bottles to effect a cure—and after having ceased using the medicine for three weeks, and every symptom of the disease has disappeared, then from two to four bottles ought to be taken, especially in inveterate cases and those of long standing, that the certainty of a perfect cure may be established and the cause of the disease completely subdued in the system.

THE DOSE FOR FEMALES MUST BE NEAR TWO-THIRDS OF THAT FOR MEN, and reduced to half that quantity on every other bottle—observing the directions given above.

In all cases where the patient is very low, the dose must be small; a small table or tea spoonful two or three times a day may be continued until the patient recovers strength, &c. It may be taken in small quantities if it does not agree with the stomach. I have never known it to disagree with the stomach, unless there was bile or acidity, either of which may be removed by the common remedies. It will be useful to take a mild cathartic every week or fortnight, as occasion may require, especially if the patient is of a costive habit.

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* The *diet drink* is only recommended in Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, especially in inveterate cases. Other patients may use it at their option—it will do no harm. The Panacea will do without it in all cases; but the drink will assist the cure.

If this medicine should appear to work or ferment it must be heated for a few minutes over a moderate fire:—when cool, poured in the bottle again for use.

N. B.—This Panacea has been highly useful in many diseases, which are not here specified, and it has been used with great success as a *Spring* and *Fall Medicine*, by persons whose constitutions require nourishment and new vigour at that season. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles, which may be taken with or without regard to diet, and without a diet drink. Persons who make trial of the Panacea for diseases not above enumerated, will find, on taking two or three bottles, whether it will relieve them: at all events it will do no harm. Such patients have no occasion to diet, or any diet drink.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, have at length induced a great number of persons to imitate it in various ways—who have done much injury. I deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analyzation; and, consequently, that all those spurious mixtures which are represented to be mine, and sold as such, are base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary.—The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing *Hercules* and the *Hydra*, and my name on the seal.—Price $3 per bottle, $30 per dozen.

Wm. Swaim,

No. 13, South Ninth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.

☞ Communications, post-paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

Philadelphia, June, 1825.

A REPORT being in Circulation that

Miss FOOTE

will act To-morrow Evening at the Newcastle Theatre, the Manager takes this Method to assure the Public that the Report is entirely without Foundation, as, in Consequence of the overflowing Houses, she is advertised to act at Sunderland To-morrow, and at Richmond on Monday Evening, consequently this is POSITIVELY her last Appearance here.

***Friday, December* 9, 1825.**

W. A. Mitchell, Printer, Newcastle.

Samuel Alexander & Charles B. Penrose

Have bought from George Gaullagher his large and very extensive stock of

Merchandize,

composing a most extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and which, (at the old stand of *George Gaullagher*,) they now offer to their friends and the public, at the

Most Reduced Prices.

From a determination to keep the assortment at all times *full*, and their disposition to accommodate all who may favour the store with a call, they declare that on their part, nothing shall be wanting to afford satisfaction.

The following articles compose a part o. their *STOCK OF GOODS*, to wit:

Angola Cassimeres,
Plain and striped Satinetts,
Bombazets and Bombazeens,
Irish Popolins,
Striped Bengals,
Blue and yellow Company Nankeens.
Levantine, Senshaws, Mantuas, Florence and Sarsnett Silks,
Plain and figured Mull Mull,
Jaconet, Cambrick and Swiss Muslins,
Robinets and Italian Crapes,
Bengal Chintz and Ginghams,
Long Lawn and Linen Cambricks,
Washington, Wilmington & Union Stripes
Painted Muslins and Bed Ticking,
Wash Leather, Horse & Dog skin Gloves,
Silk, Kid, and York tan Gloves,
Gentlemen and Lady's Leghorn Hats,
Straw and Gimp Bonnets,

ALSO,

Rock and Rifle Powder, Brandy, Gin, Spirits, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Alspice, Salt, Fish, &c. &c.

August 17, 1825.

ADDRESS

OF THE CARRIERS OF THE

SAVANNAH GEORGIAN,

JANUARY 1, 1826.

Where left we off last year? somewhere about
The Pyramids, and Thebes, and a rout
Of learned words of thundering length,
To shew our wisdom—and display our strength,
In mouthing them; to make the stupid gaze,
And fill what brains they have with deep amaze.
No more of that—on modern times we dwell,
They'll point a moral to the full as well;
Oh! for a muse of fire! a quill of steel!
And ink of gall, to say the half we feel,
When Georgia's insults, Georgia's wrongs arise,
In long detail before our burning eyes—
Her soil polluted by a hireling band
To bayonet her children, at command,
Who dare to claim "their own, their native land;"
Her chief with malice vilified, abused,
And justice on his slanderer refused,
A crop-ear'd savage hir'd his fame to blight,
And murder, deep and dark as blackest night,
And causeless, cruel waste of patriot blood,
Proclaim'd and justified as great and good.
Ill-fated M'Intosh! where were thy foes,
When Britain's banner o'er our soil arose?
They recreant cowr'd beneath it in affright,
When thy red arm rose through the sulph'rous fight,
And vengeful fell upon each traitor head,
And for *our* country thy best blood was shed.
Here would we seek to hide with shame our face,
And draw a veil upon our State's disgrace;
By foulest faction near in pieces rent,
Of all its festering, hoarded vengeance spent;
Mind, station, talents, virtue, wisdom, all
In undistinguished ruin prostrate fall;
And duty, right and justice are forgot,
While faction rages, and its leaders plot
To "put down" talent, and depress the wise,
And on their country's ruin basely rise.
Unhappy Georgia! warring fiercely yet
Against thyself—by madness still beset—
No hope appears, no ray of light to cheer,
Unless the people in their strength appear,
And all their virtuous indignation shower
On those who thus abuse their chance-got power—
Those who these "strange fantastic tricks have play'd,"
To raise a party but the State degrade.

There was a time when states had rights to boast,
Alas! they've none, we know, *now* to our cost;
We're a vast empire! every thing is grand,
And *national* and splendid through the land—
The *nation* will no doubt be wondrous great,
Built on the prostrate freedom of each State,
And the wrong'd people, well by splendor paid
For barter'd rights and liberty betrayed.
If proof you want of what we herein teach
☞ *Vide*—John Quincy Adams's last speech.

Turn we to where in eastern climes afar,
Rage all the horrors of insatiate war,
Where the red cross of Christendom waves high,
And rings the Moslem-infidel's war cry,
Unhappy Greece! what horrors hast thou borne,
By outward foes and inward factions torn,—
May heaven protect and guard the holy cause,
Of freedom, independance, constitution, laws!

Borne on the bosom of each southern gale,
The shouts of rescued millions freemen hail!
Well hast thou won the great and glorious prize,
Well may the songs of joy to heaven arise,
Triumphant o'er the bigot tyrant's chain,
Peace, plenty, happiness and freedom reign!—
Forever may they reign upon thy shore,
Till bigots, chains, and tyrants are no more!

Home! home! sweet home! the beast of prey his lair,
Seeks for defence, and finds a shelter there;
And the poor wretch condemn'd a time to roam,
Looks to enjoy his crust in peace "at home;"
Without a home to garner in the heart,
What joy can wealth or power or hope impart,
Existence were a blank, and all below
But a long, dreary, barren waste of woe!
Hail City of the Plain! once in thy pride
Beneath thee viewing on thy kindred tide,
With every fav'ring breeze of heav'n a fleet,
Approach to lay its burthen at thy feet,
The elements have scourg'd thee, and the breath
Of pestilence has swept thy streets with death,
Yet Anteus-like, thou risest from each blow,
And renovated grapple with each foe,
Thy meted days of suffering are past,
And the reward, long sought, is thine at last,
Again thy streets re-echo to the sound
Of business in its ever-varying round!
Again shall freighted fleets float on thy stream,
And fortune's golden gifts upon thee gleam—
God prosper thee! lov'd soil! and evermore,
May heaven upon thee all its blessings pour.

Patrons! our lay is short, and so it should,
We would not tire you with it if we could;
Perhaps you know as much as we can tell,
Of State affairs, and might relate as well—
Ours is a humbler task—we only carry news,
Which others make or read, just as they choose—
For hours of labour, early, late and ever,
Failing from frost, or snow, or storming, never,
We only ask a ——— and are yours forever.

THE CARRIERS.

Savannah, January 1, 1826.

THEATRE-ROYAL, NEWCASTLE.

By Desire and under the Patronage of
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

Lady Ravensworth.

On WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1826,

Will be acted the interesting Drama of

CLARI,

MAID OF MILAN.

After which, the laughable Farce of The

CRITIC;

OR,

A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

W. A. Mitchell, Printer, Newcastle.

THEATRE-ROYAL, NEWCASTLE.

By Desire and under the Patronage of

The Gentlemen forming the Committee

OF

M. BELL, ESQ.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1826,

TOWN

AND

COUNTRY;

WITH

X, Y, Z.

W. A. MITCHELL, PRINTER, NEWCASTLE.

HANCOCK ADVERTISER.
EXTRA.

MOUNT ZION, MARCH 31, 1828.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold, on the first Tuesday in *MAY* next, at the Court-house in the town of Sparta, Hancock county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One negro man by the name of Shage, levied on as the property of Asa H. Parker, executor of Lewis Parker, deceased, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favour of Sanford & Wilcoxon for the use of Joseph P. McCullock. Levy made and returned to me by a constable.

Also, one negro girl by the name of Rodey, levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. in favour of James Simmons, administrator of Joseph Thorp vs. Martha W. Butts, executrix of George Butts and John B. Simmons. Levy made and returned by a constable.

Also, one negro girl by the name of Adaline, levied on as the property of Henry Griffis to satisfy a fi. fa. in favour of W. & W. Shivers vs. said Griffis. Levy made by a constable.

Also, John, a boy, [illegible] years of age, levied on as the property of Jane Ellis, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favour of Alexander Kenom vs. Wm. A. Ellis and Jane Ellis. Levy made by a constable.

Also, Jinna, a woman about 55 years of age, levied on as the property of Benjamin Sanford, to satisfy his tax for 1826.

400 Acres of land more or less, whereon John Bird now lives, adjoining Mrs. Brooking and others; also 1 negro man by the name of Will, about 21 years of age, all levied on as the property of John Bird, tax collector for the year 1824; and Allen Bird, John Cheely, and William Barkesdale his securities; property pointed out by said John Bird.

1 house and lot in the town of Powelton, whereon Mrs. McKinne now lives, levied on as the property of William J. Rayfield to satisfy a fi. fa. in favour of Jacob Danforth. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney, and sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

Postponed Sale.

One half the tract of land consisting of 300 acres more or less, on which Miles H. Carrington now resides, near and adjoining Mount Zion, levied on as the property of the said Miles H. Carrington. Also, a store house & lot, containing one quarter acre of land, more or less, now occupied by F. & M. Barefield, at Mount Zion, as the property of D. Smith & Co. Also, four fifths of 170 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Shoulderbone, whereon John Vinson now lives, adjoining Terrel and others, levied on as the property of Miles H. Carrington, all to satisfy two fi. fas. in favour of Bidwell & Casey vs. D. Smith & Co. Property pointed out by D. Smith and Miles H. Carrington.

Terms, Cash.

TULLY VINSON, Sh'ff.

April 31, 1828.

ON the first Tuesday in *MAY* next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Sparta, Hancock County, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

One sorrel horse, 12 years old, one bay horse, six years old, one yoke of oxen, one Jersey wagon and harness, levied on as the property of Richard Griffis, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favour of Joseph Patterson vs. said Griffis. Property pointed out by the defendant.

Four Negroes, to wit; Jinny, a woman, 26 years old, Viney, a girl, 18 months old, Jim, a boy, 5 years old, Ann, a girl, 3 years old, levied on as the property of Major Peace, to satisfy two fi. fas. from a justices' court in favour of Ransom & Burnett, and one in favour of Luke Reed & Co. vs. said Peace. Levy made and returned to me by a constable.

One negro man named Lace, about 35 years old; Elick, a boy, aged about 15 years, and Jim, a boy, aged about seven years—levied on as the property of Thomas Coleman, to satisfy sundry fi. fas. in favour of Isaac R. Walton, survivor, &c. and others. Property pointed out by the defendant.

One negro boy, Peter, about 19 years old—Judy, a woman, about 25 years old—Lewis, a boy, about 6 years old—Rose, a woman, about 60 years old—Patience, a woman, about 30 years old—two little girls, Creecy, 4 years old, and Jane, 2 years old, all levied on as the property of Washington Coleman, to satisfy sundry fi. fas. in favour of John Binion and Henry Mitchell, Executors of Wyatt Collier, deceased, and others. Property pointed out by the defendant.

POSTPONED SALE.

One gig and harness, levied on as the property of Ulysses Lewis, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favour of Jacob P. Turner & Co. endorsees, vs. said Ulysses Lewis. Property pointed out by Gen. A. Abercrombie.

GEO. T. MARSHALL, D. Sh'ff.

March 31, 1828.

POSTPONED SALE.

ON the fourth Thursday in *MAY* next, will be sold at the Court-house in the town of Sparta, Hancock county, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Four cows, six yearlings and one calf, levied on as the property of Hector Buie, to satisfy a mortgage fi fa in favor of John Binion, vs. said Buie.

GEO. T. MARSHALL, D. Sh'ff.

April 3, 1828.

Administrator's Sale.

IN the County of Warren, at the house of Frederick Glover, will be sold, on Saturday, the tenth day of *MAY* next, all the personal property of Elizabeth Glover, late of said county, deceased, consisting of

Household and kitchen furniture.

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

FREDERICK GLOVER, Adm'r.

March 29, 1828. td20

A. Alfriend, Esq

CIRCULAR.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, APRIL 7, 1829.

It is probable that you have already learned, through the public papers, how serious a calamity has been experienced by the City of Augusta. On the 3rd instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a fire commenced in a closely built quarter of the town. The wind, which from the beginning was violent, soon rose to a gale, and bore along the flames with irresistible fury. Showers of sparks and burning fragments, whirled in irregular eddies through the air, and kindling at the same moment houses far asunder, rendered impossible any concentration of efforts in the direction of the wind. The intense heat, aided by the contiguity of the buildings, and the combustible nature of their materials, caused the fire also to extend laterally, with a wide sweep of destruction. Indeed we esteemed ourselves happy in being able to arrest the conflagration, even on its Western side, where we were most favored by the weather. To the Eastward, in a few hours, scarcely any thing remained but naked chimnies and smoking embers. The rapid progress of the destroying element, was itself a material aggravation of the disaster. Many could not remove their effects at all; and still more only conveyed them to situations, where they were speedily followed by the flames. Before sunset, our streets were filled with a crowd of unfortunates of every age, destitute of a home, and mournfully gleaning from a confused heap of moveables, the poor remains of their furniture and raiment. We hope that you may never be able to conceive such a scene; for we hope that you will never behold it.

As you are probably unacquainted with the plan of the City, it is presumed that a description of the local ravages of the fire would be little understood. You will obtain a clearer notion of its extent, from the following statement:—About two hundred front houses, with their offices, have been consumed. More than 1,500 persons, of all descriptions, were deprived of a home. The pecuniary loss cannot at present be precisely estimated, but is probably about half a million of dollars, of which a large part falls on those who are least able to support it.

In these distressing circumstances, our population was not wanting to itself, in offices of friendship and humanity. Immediate and effectual measures were adopted to supply the most pressing wants. Subscriptions have been commenced, and are liberally advancing, for the provision of continued relief. Much has been, and more will be, done among ourselves. But under an affliction so heavy, there are a thousand claims upon human sympathy, which must remain unsatisfied, without the aid of additional resources. Influenced by this conviction, the citizens of Augusta have delegated to us the duty of representing their situation to the benevolent of other communities. To have thus represented it, we trust will be sufficient. We shall not weary you with the frigid vanities of rhetorical common place, in which the advocate remembers himself, rather than his cause. We appeal to your hearts—to the tribunal of feelings, not words. We address you in behalf of your fellow-men, and fellow-citizens, struck down by a sudden shock of adversity; and we doubt not that we shall be heard.

Thos Cumming
Richd Tubman
Samuel Hale
N. Delaigle
John Moore
Henry H. Cook
E. P. Brown
Wm Cumming

☞ *It is requested that all communications relative to the subject of this address, may be directed to* Thomas Cumming and Richard Tubman, *Members of the Committee, or either of them.*

Circular from Augusta
April 7th 1829. —
respecting the Fire.

Dolphin
Hodges & McCaig Merchants

Florence
Flint River

To the Honble the Town Council of Providence

The committee appointed by Your Honble Body by resolution of 7th Inst "To solicit subscriptions from the inhabitants of this Town for the relief of the sufferers by the calamity recently sustained at Augusta Geo"

Have in obedience thereto waited on the principal citizens of reputed wealth for the purpose expressed in said resolution, and Your committee regret without that success in the charitable object which they hoped would have resulted from their applications: the amount, and only subscription obtained, is 25 Dollars, which being so small a sum, has been returned to the donors:—

From their success thus far, Your committee have deemed it unnecessary to make any further exertions in soliciting contributions; — The Circular accompanying Your resolution is herewith returned —

All which is respectfully submitted —

for the committee

Paris Hill

Chairman

May 20. 1849

Paris Hill.

May 20. 1829

1138

Sung by Mr Wrights school at the party given to Gen Houston & Lady

ORIGINAL ODE.

TUNE—*The Buckett.*

There dwells in the Patriot's bosom, a feeling
Of pride for his country he never can quell;
Whether joy for her triumph,—or sorrow be stealing,
For wrongs she has suffered, 'tis idle to tell.
Enough! he but feels that his own pure devotion
Will solace or raise in adversity's hour,
And he strikes with a hand that gives back the emotion
Of soul quite as willing to build up her power.
With a heart ever ready
And nerve ever steady,
He strikes with a hand that shall add to her power.

O! they who have flung out the banner of battle,
And nailed it undaunted to Liberty's tree,
May be sure, tho' the hail storms of conflict now rattle,
~~'Twill yet proudly wave o'er the land of the free.~~
The stars in its folds may be seen six and twenty,
Or all their effulgence be centered in one—
Still, still there is manifest brightness in plenty,
To tell how humanity's cause must be won.
With the light of the twenty,
Or one, there is plenty
To tell how humanity's cause must be won.

Our WASHINGTON's name has been hallowed in story;
As founder of Freedom's retreat in the west.
Another hath risen to share in his glory—
The Texian Patriot—our own honored guest!
To *his* land and our *own* be prosperity given;
One in heart and in union, tho' differing in name;
May they be like twin suns rolling onward thro' heaven,
And lighting all earth up with liberty's flame.
May they thus with the gleaming
Of Liberty beaming,
Lighten up all the earth with their own hallowed flame.

Chat & Sal

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

EXHIBITION OF CHARLESTON COLLEGE.

APRIL 8, 1830.

SELECT PIECES.

MUSIC.

Exile of Napoleon, - - - - - - - -	By R. I. Middleton.
Extract from Gray's Bard, - - - - - -	„ J. J. Pringle Smith.
Extract from Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the Declaration of War, - - - - - - - - - -	„ John Ball.
Extract from Mr. Everett's Oration, - - -	„ Thomas Cook.
The moral dignity of the Missionary Enterprise, - -	„ Thomas Means.

MUSIC.

M'Gregor, a poem, - - - - - - -	By James Hamilton.
Extract from Mr. M'Call's Oration, 4th July, 1810,	„ George I. Crafts.
Extract from Mr. Everett's Oration, August, 1814,	„ John A. Miles.
Extract from Mr. Hayne's Speech in the Senate of the United States, - - - - - - -	„ H. V. Toomer.
Extract from Mr. Grimke's Oration, 4th July, 1809,	„ Jeremiah Miles.

MUSIC.

Extract from Mr. Sprague's Oration, 4th July, 1825,	By Joseph L. Jones.
Phillips' character of N. Buonaparte, - - -	„ Daniel Legare.
Extract from Hancock's Oration on the Anniversary of the Boston Massacre, 5th March, 1770, - -	„ Lawrence Lee.
Extract from Mr. Everett's Oration, August, 1824,	„ M. Irvine Milliken.
On the Hatefulness of War, - - - - - -	„ James R. Pringle.

MUSIC.

Extract from Mr. Webster's reply to Mr. Hayne, -	By D. M'Neile Turner.
Extract from a Speech of Patrick Henry, - -	„ Pearis Cunningham.
Extract from Mr. Phillip's Speech at a dinner given to Mr. Paine, - - - - - - - - -	„ Benjamin Hard.
Extract from Mr. Hayne's Speech in the Senate of the United States, - - - - - - - - -	„ H. W. Desaussure.
Extract from Emmett's Address to the Judge, - -	„ James Simons.

MUSIC.

ORIGINAL PIECES.

Fiction as a medium of Historical Instruction, -	By J. Hamilton Prioleau.
Encouragements to the study of American History, -	„ John P. Porcher.
On recent Improvements in Travelling, - - -	„ James Adger.
Comparison between Ancient and Modern Eloquence,	„ William Elliott.
Extension of Christianity during the present century,	„ G. H. W. Petrie.

MUSIC.

On Female Education, - - - - - -	By I. Stockton K. Axson.
The Power of Language, - - - - - -	„ Nelson Mitchell.
Encouragements and Discouragements of the Scholar,	„ F. K. Simons.
On the Prospects of the Western United States, -	„ C. C. Pinckney.

MUSIC.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the "Yamacraw Intemperance Society."

FOUNDED DEC. 20, 1830.

"All are bound for the safety of the country and the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures."

PREAMBLE.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one body of people to dissolve themselves from another, and assume among the numerous societies of the earth the separate and equal station which the laws of nature entitle them to, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

'We hold this truth to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.' Our opposers have tried to deprive us of the following privileges, that is to say:

1. Of taking our regular *Horns*.
2. Of our meeting as a body of brothers, and enjoying ourselves, as all good intemperate brethren should do.
3. They have called meetings among us, and endeavored to raise the price of liquors, by abolishing distilleries, thereby imposing a ruinous tax upon our honorable body.
4. They have done all in their power to shut up our Taverns and Grog Shops, thereby trying to stop the meeting of our association.
5. They have tried by unfair means to entice our members from us by promises of supernatural favors.
6. In fact they have tried to stop us from having our grain distilled,—to shut our taverns, and thereby erase from our land of liberty the ancient and honorable body of free drinkers, and establish among our young heroes the pernicious habit of drinking cold water.
7. They have sent out among us swarms of cold water missionaries, to collect our spare THRIPS, and deprive us of the means of raising a *Horn*.

Under these circumstances we have been forced to form a society, for our own protection, under the following rules, which are to be strictly observed at the regular places of meeting in Yamacraw, and by the subordinate societies throughout the country.

ARTICLE I. The Society shall be called the *Yamacraw Intemperance Society*.

Art. II. Persons coming in at 6 o'clock in the morning are not allowed to sleep in a chair after 9, under a penalty of six horns.

Art. III. No person, under the penalty of 3 horns shall be allowed to detain the newspaper more than one hour at a sitting.

Art. IV. Should any person have the newspaper in his hand with his eyes shut, he shall forfeit 5 horns.

Art. V. Any person who shall talk so loud as to be heard one hundred yards shall forfeit 6 horns.

Art. VI. Any person snoring so loud as to disturb those present, shall forfeit what shall be deemed just and right in the discretion of the company, not exceeding one dozen horns.

Art. VII. No person shall be allowed to run up a score of more than 30 glasses, under penalty of having his grog stopped.

Art. VIII. Any person sitting in the room more than one hour without calling for refreshments, forfeits 3 horns.

Art. IX. Any person refusing a glass of good liquor when offered, forfeits 6 horns, for the benefit of the landlord.

Art. X. No person shall get so drunk as to require more than four persons to take him to bed, under the penalty of 11 horns.

Art. XI. Gentlemen who get to bed with boots on are subject to pay 10 horns, for the benefit of the landlord.

Art. XII. Should a lodger, by mistake or otherwise, discommode a bed, the landlord reserves to himself the right of imposing such penalty as the circumstances may require.

Art. XIII. No person shall get so drunk as to take up more than 15 feet of the footway, under penalty of cold water diet for two weeks.

Art. XIV. Any person who shall contribute to religious purposes without paying his own just debts, shall forfeit one dozen horns.

Art. XV. Any person who shall contribute to distant charitable purposes, when his charity is needed at home, shall incur a penalty of 50 horns.

Art. XVI. Any member going to church and neglecting his business, shall forfeit 5 horns.

Art. XVII. Any person who shall discover a member of a cold water society using strong drink, under pretence of sickness or other excuses whatever, or having any hid in his cellar, garret, stable, or in his neighbor's field, during harvest, or elsewhere, shall receive a premium of 20 horns,—to be paid out of any liquor belonging to the Society, not otherwise appropriated.

☞ 'To the above rules we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'

NICHOLAS BRANDY, *President*,
JAMES GIN, *Treasurer*,
H. WHISKEY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

The Standing Committee to consist of brothers { J. P. TODDY, J. V. STEW, & L. RUM.

☞ Members may be admitted at any Tavern or Grog Shop.

H. WHISKEY, *Secretary*.

Most awaited
Best
Cup

Mordentown
1929.

No. 1764

(Tenth Edition.)

THIS MAY CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE RECEIVED OF

Twenty dollars, in full for the right of preparing and using for h self and family, the medicine and system of practice secured to SAMUEL THOMSON, by letters patent from the President of the United States; and that he is thereby constituted a member of the *Friendly Botanic Society*, and is entitled to an enjoyment of all the privileges attached to membership therein.

Dated at this day of 183

James Pike & Co. *Agents*

for Samuel Thomson.

ALL Purchasers of rights can have intercourse with each other for advice, by showing their receipt. All those who partake, or have participated, in stolen rights, or what is virtually the same, have bought them of those who have no right to sell, can show no receipt, either from me or any of my Agents, and are not to be patronized by you or any honest man, as they are liable to sixty dollars fine for each and every tresspass. Hold no counsel or advice with them, or with any who shall pretend to have made any improvement on my System of Practice, as I cannot be responsible for the effect of any such improvement. "*Resist the devil and he will flee from you.*" James.

SAMUEL THOMSON.

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On the 11th of December, 1830, a number of citizens of Indiana convened from various parts of the state at the seat of government, formed themselves into an association under the name of the "Indiana Historical Society," and adopted a constitution, from which the following articles are extracted:

"Art. 2. The objects of the Society shall be the collection and preservation of all materials, calculated to shed light on the natural, civil, and political history of Indiana, the promotion of useful knowledge, and the friendly and profitable intercourse of such citizens of the State, as are disposed to promote the aforesaid objects."

"Art. 4. The officers of the Society shall be a President, who shall preside and preserve order at all meetings of the Society; three Vice Presidents, one of whom in the order of appointment shall preside at all meetings in the absence of the President; a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be charged with all the correspondence required by the officers of the Society; a Recording Secretary, who shall record and preserve the minutes of the Society; a Treasurer, who shall receive all monies due the Society, and hold the same subject to its order, and make an annual report of all receipts and disbursements; an Executive Committee of five members, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, whose duty it shall be to meet upon the day on which the Society holds its sessions, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to select subjects for public lectures, and the individuals by whom they shall be delivered at the annual or semi-annual meetings of the Society. It shall also be their duty to attend to the publication of such lectures and communications made to the Society as they may deem expedient, to take charge of all books, papers, specimens, models, curiosities, &c. belonging to the Society, and to submit at each annual meeting a detailed report to the inspection of the Society. They shall have power to make by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution, to direct and superintend all disbursements, and generally to carry into effect all measures not otherwise provided for."

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society, viz:

Hon. Benjamin Parke, of Salem, President.
Hon Isaac Blackford, of Vincennes, 1st Vice-President.
Hon. Jesse L. Holman, of Aurora, 2d Vice-President.
Hon. James Scott, of Charlestown, 3d Vice-President.
John H. Farnham, of Salem, Corresponding Secretary.
Bethuel F Morris, of Indianapolis, Recording Secretary.
James Blake, of Indianapolis, Treasurer and Librarian.

Samuel Merrill, of Indianapolis, George H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburgh, Isaac Howk, of Charlestown, James Whitcomb, of Bloomington, and John Law, of Vincennes, Executive Committee.

At the same general meeting, on motion of Judge Holman, 2d Vice President, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive committee be requested to procure the delivery of lectures, or the communication of disquisitions at the annual and semi-annual meetings of the Society, on the following subjects:

1st. The history of the Indian Tribes within this state.

2dly. The civil and political history of the state from the earliest settlements.

3dly. The Ancient Remains and Natural Curiosities within the same.

4thly. On its Natural History, embracing its Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany, its soil, productions, and climate, its animals, birds, fishes, &c.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive committee be requested to draft and present to the General Assembly a respectful memorial, requesting the passage of a law incorporating the present society by the name of the "Indiana Historical Society," and that the gentlemen, this evening elected, be recommended to be named in the contemplated act of incorporation as the first officers of said Society; that said memorial respectfully request the General Assembly to remember the said Society in the annual distribution of the laws, journals, and public documents of this state, and that the Secretary of State be authorised to deliver to said Society two boxes of books, now in the Department of State, addressed to the Historical Society

On Saturday evening, the 18th inst., the Executive Committee of the Historical Society assembled at the Chamber of the Supreme Judges: present, Samuel Merrill, George H. Dunn, Isaac Howk, James Whitcomb and John Law, also the three Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Merrill was appointed chairman, and Mr. Dunn secretary of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Law, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the President of this Society be requested to deliver, at the semi-annual meeting in May next, a Discourse on the Civil and Political History of the State, from its earliest settlement.

On motion of Mr. Whitcomb, Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary address communications, accompanied by a copy of the Constitution and the names of the officers of the Society, to the different Historical Societies in the United States, and also to some of the most distinguished friends of science in this and our sister states, soliciting such aid, information, and occasional communications as they may be disposed to furnish, in furtherance of the important objects of this Society.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary address our Senators and Representatives, enclosing a copy of the Constitution and of such act of incorporation as may be obtained, and solicit such patronage from the General Government as it is customary for it to bestow on similar societies.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be further instructed to communicate a copy of the Constitution of the Society to the Executive Department of the several States and Territories, soliciting from the respective state governments and Territories, a copy of their respective Codes and public documents, and such aid and patronage as it has been customary for them to give similar societies.

Resolved, That the Executive committee in conjunction with the officers of the society will act as a committee to receive donations to the society and deposits of such curiosities, books, manuscripts, &c. upon such terms as the owners of such articles shall think proper to annex thereto.

The following is the act of incorporation passed by the General Assembly of Indiana:

AN ACT to incorporate the Indiana Historical Society, approved January 10, 1831.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That Benjamin Parke, John H. Farnham, Bethuel F. Morris, and James Blake, with their associates, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Indiana Historical Society," and by such name may have perpetual succession, hold, purchase, receive, enjoy, and transfer any property real and personal, have and use a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts of judicature.

Sec. 2. There shall be an annual meeting of the members of said Society at the time and place appointed by their Constitution, at which time and place the officers of said Society named in said Constitution, shall be elected, who shall continue in office until the next annual meeting, and until their successors are elected. The members of said Society at such meeting may alter and amend their Constitution, change the time of the annual meeting, and frame such laws for the government of said Society as they shall think proper, the same not being inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 3. The officers of said Society may make such rules for their own government and for carrying into effect the objects of the Society, not inconsistent with its Constitution, as they shall think proper, all which, together with their receipts and disbursements, shall be reported to the annual meeting of the Society.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall deliver to the officers of said Society one copy of the Laws of this State, and one copy of the Journals of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, which may hereafter be published, and also copies of the Laws and Journals of former years, where more than five copies of the same for any one year remain in his office. The Secretary shall also deliver to the officers of said Society all books and other articles, which may have been or may hereafter be transmitted to his office for the use of said Society.

N. B. The place of residence of the Corresponding Secretary, is Salem, Washington county, Indiana, to whom all communications may be made; except Books or Deposits, which may be forwarded to the Librarian at Indianapolis.

CIRCULAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 1831.

MY DEAR SIR:

The preceding abstract from the Constitution and proceedings of the "Indiana Historical Society," exhibits an index of its character, and will, it is hoped, attract your favorable regard. In pursuance of the general objects of the Society, and in obedience to its resolutions, the Corresponding Secretary has the honor to address you, respectfully soliciting such aid, information, and patronage, as it may be in your power to afford. All communications, addressed to the undersigned at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, will be gratefully received, and, whenever necessary, promptly acknowledged.

I have the honor to remain,
With sentiments of respect,
Your ob't. servant,

John H Farnham
Corr Sec'y

(DeRome Miscellany?)

25

His Excy

The Govr of Georgia
Milledgeville
Ga.

Hiram Roberts
Protector

U.S.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

Commencement of Charleston College.

MARCH 24, 1831.

MUSIC.

PRAYER BY THE PRINCIPAL.

MUSIC.

1. The Salutatory Addresses in Latin, and an Oration in English, on true Patriotism, by - - - - - - - } JAMES ADGER.
2. On the dread of singularity, by - - - - - - I. S. K. AXSON.

MUSIC.

3. The influence of free Institutions on the development of intellect, by - - - - - - - - - } JOHN P. PORCHER.
4. The present state and future prospects of the United States, in a moral and religious point of view, by - - - } G. H. W. PETRIE.

MUSIC.

5. On the connexion between national virtue and national prosperity, by - - - - - - - - - } Rev. WM. WIGHTMAN.
   (A candidate for the second degree in the arts.)
6. On the invigorating influence of liberty, by - - - FRANCIS K. SIMONS.

MUSIC.

7. On intellectual pleasures, by - - - - - - - J. HAMILTON PRIOLEAU.
8. On American Character, Climate, Scenery and Literature ;— a poem, by - - - - - - - - - - } WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

CONFERRING THE DEGREES.

MUSIC.

9. An Oration on Chivalry, with the Valedictory Addresses, by C. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

BENEDICTION.

MUSIC.

W. RILEY, PRINTER.

1285

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

YOUR memorialists, the Commissioners of the BRUNSWICK RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, in the State of Georgia, pray your honorable body to authorise his Excellency the President, or the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, to subscribe, on account of the United States, for Two Hundred Shares, or Twenty thousand Dollars, being the balance of the capital stock, not yet subscribed for, of the aforesaid Rail-Road; and, also, to appoint one Director at the Board of the said company, which, by the Charter, may be composed of three members:—And your memorialists would ask leave to suggest the names of Capt. RICHARD F. STOCKTON, or JAMES HAMILTON COUPER, Esq. of Glynn, or STEPHEN C. KING, Esq. of Wayne county, Georgia, for the said appointment.

Your memorialists further pray your honorable body, to authorise the honorable, the Secretary of War, at the same time, to detail a skilful Engineer, to survey the route *definitively*, and estimate the cost of the Rail-Road;—the length of which is only eleven miles and nineteen chains, from the Altamaha river, *direct* to the town of Brunswick, over a hard level surface of clay foundation, without swamp, creek or lagoon—the amount of the expense of the survey and estimate, to be applied on account of the stock.

The materials which the said Rail-Road is to be composed of, are, Live Oak blocks, or short posts, from one to two and a half feet diameter, and Cypress Rails, or Cap-Sills, one foot square, of *heart timber*;—both of which description of materials are convenient to the route, which will last fifty to sixty years, and may be had as cheap as pine timber.

The present estimated cost of the Rail-Road, including an extensive Wharf and Ware House, *at each end*, is computed, at a data of quantity and prices already ascertained for the Live Oak blocks, Cypress cap Sills, iron, a twenty horse power Locomotive Engine, twenty cotton Cars, labour, &c. amounting altogether, to about fifty-five thousand dollars.—Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars of which is subscribed for; and the Legislature of Georgia, at its late session, appropriated ten thousand dollars, to be invested in able bodied negro men, to be employed in the improvement of the navigation of a short branch of the Altamaha river, in tide water, opposite to Brunswick, called Rail-Road creek, (which is about one mile in length) and to dig out a Bason, and form the outlines of an extensive wharf at the head of said creek, and to cut out the avenue for the Rail-Road, at the public expense of the State. This will lessen the amount of capital stock required by the company, to open the port of Brunswick; and, if your honorable body will now only be pleased to grant the prayer of your memorialists, and authorise the subscription, to the *balance* of the stock, above prayed for, and the survey by an United States Engineer, the whole enterprise will be speedily carried into successful operation; and, although it will require so small an amount of money, yet, from the peculiar location, combining marine and extensive interior advantages of the country, it will diffuse lasting and national blessings to *Agriculture and Commerce*, in this important division of the Union, and to the Naval service of the country.—Every year the opening of that port is kept in the back ground, for want of aid and co-operation, it amounts to a damage and loss, to the middle and western counties of Georgia, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, on the produce for market, and $150,000 on the return trade for internal consumption.

Your memorialists further pray your honorable body to appropriate dollars for the erection of a suitable building for a Custom House, in the town of Brunswick, and to raise the top and improve the lantern of the Light-House, at the entrance of the harbour—which it is desirable may be provided for, whilst the work of the Rail-Road is progressing.

The bar and harbour of Brunswick, from a survey under an act of Congress in 1826, proves to be superior to any other port, for commercial and Naval purposes, south of the Capes of Virginia; and Congress, as yet, has done nothing efficiently for the improvement of the great marine advantages of that port.—It is situated near the centre of the sea-board of Georgia, contiguous to the Isthmus of Florida and the contemplated great national canal, and still more so, to the great natural outlet—*the Altamaha river* and its tributaries, which run *centrally* through the State towards Brunswick, which is only separated from the aforesaid river by a narrow neck of land, over which the Rail-Road is to pass, forming a mere locomotive *drayage*, from the steam and pole boats to the ships, and from the ships back to the boats—similar to the bason in the rear, and the wharves or levee in front, at New-Orleans.

The stock of this short Rail-Road must, unquestionably, pay a better profit than any other stock of the kind in the United States.

The position of the bar, harbour and site of Brunswick, together with a view of all the outlets of the Altamaha river—also, of Rail-Road Creek, and the route of the Rail-Road, may be seen and more distinctly understood, by reference to the copy of the survey and diagram, effected with great care and attention in May 1831; and a late map of the State of Georgia, both of which are herewith most respectfully submitted.—Also, a printed synopsis of the Charter marked A. and an address to the citizens of Georgia, in July last, marked B. also, a communication to the members of the Legislature, at the late session marked C. to which is annexed a list of the counties, (thirty) and their pupulation, amounting, by the late census, to two hundred and seven thousand two hundred and sixty-seven souls, most immediately to be benefited by opening the port of Brunswick, as an exporting and importing market; all of which are likewise, herewith most respectfully submitted for the inspection and information of your honorable body, upon the subject of the prayers of your memorialists. A copy of Lieut. Stockton's report of the survey of the bar and harbour of Brunswick in 1826, transmitted from the Navy Department, is also submitted.

From the documents above referred to, your honorable body will be enabled to arrive at the importance of the object and prayers of your memorialists.

Should Brunswick become a naval station and rendezvous, for which she seems to be clearly destined by nature, the Rail-Road, though short, may be said to partake still more of a national character, and an appropriate enterprise for the fostering care and co-operative aid of the General Government, which will open that port to an extensive and fertile interior of the United States, and, not only produce renovating and lasting benefits to *Agriculture and Commerce*, but through which vessels of the Navy may, at all times, receive supplies, cheap and abundant.

From authentic documents it is ascertained that eighty thousand bales of cotton, for one article, descended the Altamaha river the past year, and one hundred thousand bales will have descended the same river the present year.

The increase of produce and consumption of that division of the State, has been at an average of 20 per cent for the last five years and still increasing.—One hundred thousand bushels of salt, for one article, will be consumed in that region of Georgia during the year 1832.

Should your honorable body decline to authorise the subscription to the balance of the stock as prayed for, then, in that case, your memorialists pray that the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, may be authorised to loan to the aforesaid Rail-Road Company, twenty thousand dollars for three years, at an interest of six per cent, and to receive, as security, a bond and mortgage upon the two hundred shares of the Rail-Road stock, and include as many lots in the Town of Brunswick in the said mortgage as may be deemed an ample and bona-fide security—the interest to be paid annually, in advance; and, that your honorable body will be pleased to hear and grant a part or the whole of the prayers of your memorialists, they, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

W. B. DAVIS,
URBANUS DART,
Commissioners.

CHANGE ! CHANGE !!

WHO HAS CHANGED?

This is the day of complaint and accusation—the leading men of the Harrison party complain and accuse all the State Rights men who vote for Mr. Van Buren, as having changed.

Mr. MERRIWETHER, of Putnam, seems to have taken the lead in denouncing those of the States Rights party, who, as "Freemen," choose to exercise their right of choice, as having "changed." Now let us see, in truth and in fact, who has changed. Mr. Merriwether was a member of the State Rights! Convention, in December, 1833, and assented to all their published principles. Now, State Rights men!—Troup Men!—Nullifiers! —look at *James A. Merriwether's* letter, written the next month after the meeting of said Convention, to a Union editor, to be published in a Union paper—and this too *immediately* after the party was organized and its *principles* published to the *world*! See the stand he took then! and look at him now! on the Congressional ticket, a *Simon Pure State Rights Man!!* Who has changed? The party or Mr. Merriwether!

Here is his own letter, and in it you have his own faith, published by himself in 1834.

From the Southern Banner of January 13th, 1834.

For the Southern Banner.

GENTLEMEN:—I am gratified to find you so determinedly opposed to the new party formed at Milledgeville, last Session. The attempt to sell the old Troup party to Calhoun and McDuffie, is too apparent to be mistaken. And are we—the Troup men of 1825, who fought sword in hand against Adams and Calhoun—ready now to be sold without a moment's pause, or a word's objection? No, we are not; and when the party shall wipe the mist from before their eyes, nine tenths of the patriots of that day, will rally to their old principles. Can any one ask confirmation of the statement, that the late State Rights meeting was gotten up for the purpose of gulling our old friends—seducing them from their first love, and binding them neck and heels, and delivering them over to Calhoun, as the tools of his ambition and the proselytes of *his* principles? If so, let him look at the state of facts attendant upon that meeting, and he can no longer doubt.

The meeting was called—it was said to be a compromise—a broad platform was presented, upon which all could stand. The Nullifiers took great credit for their great spirit of Concession—they had saved the party, they said, as they had saved the country. Well, *we were* sincerely gratified at all this, for none wished for reconciliation more than ourselves, and none made greater efforts to obtain it. The next thing we heard of, were Chappell's resolutions, maintaining, to the utmost extent, Calhoun's new creed, and proscribing every principle which did not accord with their own, upon the theory of Government. Now, these resolutions contain either the construction of the proceedings of that meeting, which the State Rights party are to adopt, or they do not. If they do, then that party is the Nullification party, and have adopted the title of "State Rights" because of its greater popularity. If they are not, then the Nullifiers are determined to have a party of their own, and are only using that meeting as a *ruse*, for the purpose of deceiving others, and advancing their own cause. In either event, their settled purpose to organise a Nullification party, the creed of which shall be, the doctrines of the Carolina Federalists, Calhoun, McDuffie and Hamilton, to the exclusion of those of Crawford, Troup, Gilmer, Wilde and others.

But again, this same party have presented us with a Congressional Ticket—upon that ticket, they have placed those of the party (Troup) opposed to Nullification, who are now members of Congress and are willing to serve again,* but all vacancies have been filled entirely with Nullifiers of the Calhoun stamp. And for fear that Mr. Calhoun might not be satisfied, from their resolutions and actions, that they were of him, they have placed their most particular friend, the man who has abandoned Lumpkin and the Clark party on his account, the man who stood opposed to Georgia at the time of her greatest troubles, the man who supported Clark against Troup, confederated with Gaines, Andrews, and Crowell to disgrace our State; the man who was leagued with Calhoun and Adams to defeat the old treaty, and establish the new, by which Georgia would have lost her most valuable territory—I mean *General Daniel Newnan*—upon that ticket. And this has been done, to the exclusion of the fathers of our party—such men as Branham, Jourdan, Grantland, Camak, Wayne, Dougherty, Dawson, Joel Crawford, and many others of the choice spirits of 1825!!

Messrs. Editors—Let me exhort you never to sleep at your post. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilence." The test oath of Carolina may be complained of as oppression, but the spirit of proscription, of nullification, is as tyrannical in Georgia as there. And rest assured, that when this State Rights party, falsely called, shall gain the ascendency, you will have test-oaths in abundance. So far as individual power could go, something worse than test-oaths have already been resorted to.

JUNIUS.

*Excepting Judge Wayne—Eds. Ban.

(COPY.)

ATHENS, JULY 19, 1835.

Dr. J. Branham,

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 13th instant, I can only say that we received some time in January, 1834, a communication signed "Junius" with a request from James A. Meriwether, Esq. of your place, that it should be inserted in our paper—which was accordingly done. By this mail, I send you the paper containing the communication which you will discover by the marks of the pen around it.

Yours &c. respectfully,

ALFRED M. NISBET.

☞The request and the communication is all in the same hand writing. Mr. Meriwether will not deny the authorship of it.

A. M. N.

Dr. Joel Branham, Eatonton, Ga.

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SIGN OF THE BIBLE,

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Warning and Example to the Young; or, the story of Mrs. Neville and her grand-children; to which is added *the Winter Visit.*

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Easy Lessons; or leading strings to knowledge, by the anthor of "Welcome Visitor."

Nina, an Icelandic tale, by a Mother; author of "Always Happy," &c. &c.

Little Henri, a German Tale, translatad from the French of M. Lambert.

Young Moralist, consisting of allegorical and entertaining essays, compiled from various authors; designed to implant the principles of virtue and morality in the minds of young people; by G. Wright.

Moderation, a tale by Mrs. Hofland.

Son of a Genius, a tale for the use of youth; by Mrs. Hofland.

Also—A good assortment of Children's Books, with beautifnl copperplate engravings, coloured.

WASHINGTON BALL.

The pleasure of M

company is requested at the Exchange on Monday Evening, 23d inst.

at a Ball to be given in honor of the Birthday of Washington.

S. B. PARKMAN, W. W. GORDON,
G. B. LAMAR, R. W. POOLER,
G. BARNSLEY, W. P. BOWEN,
W. H. BULLOCH, J. FOLKER,
W. K. GASTON, W. ROBERTSON,

Managers.

Savannah, Feb. 9th, 1835.

Head-Quarters, Army of the South,
Columbus, Geo., May 31, 1836.

ORDERS,
No. 1.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, in conformity with the orders of the President of the United States, assumes the direction of the War against the hostile Creek Indians.

His staff not being yet organized, the names of the individuals who will compose it, will be announced in subsequent orders. In the mean time, Major E. KIRBY, Captains PAGE and PARNOTT, all of the Army, will act in in the several capacities of Assistant Adjutants General, Assistant Inspectors General, and Aids-de-camp. Any orders which either of them may communicate, in writing or orally, in the name of the Commanding General, will be obeyed as if given under his own signature or in person.

Those officers will proceed, without delay, to organize and to muster into the service of the United States, the Georgia Volunteers and drafted men who have arrrived, and who are daily expected on this frontier. The Volunteers will be accepted, according to their wishes, for a period of not less than three nor more than six months, unless sooner discharged. The drafted companies will be accepted, as above, for the period of three months.

Winfield Scott.

ORDERS—NO. 29.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
COLUMBUS, GEO. July 7, 1836.

Major General Scott has been called to Washington, and the command of this Army devolves from the publication of this Order, on Major General Jesup, to whom, in future, all reports and applications will be made.

The Creek war, though yet to be wound up, may be considered as virtually over. Two parties of the hostile Indians, which have escaped to this side of the Chattahoochee, are now hotly pursued. The larger of those parties is shut up in a swamp, and from the strength of Col. Beall's detachment, that under Captain Jernigan, and the re-inforcement sent hence, under Major Hoxie, a capture of the whole body of the fugitives seems to be inevitable. The other hostile party will, probably, from the measures in operation, share the same fate. In the late Creek country the number of the enemy to be captured or forced to surrender, is considered quite inconsiderable.

Major General Scott regrets, that, from the suddenness of his separation from the Army, the opportunity is lost to him of doing that full justice to all the corps he has had the honor to command, which their patriotism, zeal, and gallantry claim at his hands, and indeed from the highest sources—the government and country.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, who has remained on the frontier in order to lend himself in every way powerfully to the prosecution of the war, the particular thanks of Maj. Gen'l Scott are due. Before the Georgia line could be mustered into the service of the United States, His Excellency had made dispositions of his armed troops, not only to protect his own frontier, but to prevent the escape of the enemy in the direction of Florida. This was the great danger to be guarded against, and all that zeal and ability could effect on his part, has been put in practice and accomplished. It is hoped that this slight acknowledgment made to the Chief Magistrate of a powerful and patriotic State may not be deemed impertinent because coming from a military functionary of the United States. It is eminently deserved. Of the Georgia line, which has constantly acted under the immediate observation of Maj. Gen'l Scott, he will ever be happy to speak in terms of the highest approbation. That line, has, under its immediate and able commander, Maj Gen'l Sandford, throughout evinced the best dispositions—a readiness to obey orders, to march against the enemy, and to win honor for itself, for Georgia, and the Union.—The greater part of it, for a long time, was held inactive for the want of arms, which by a series of strange accidents, failed to arrive, whilst other portions of the same line, in positions on the river, had frequent and severe combats with the enemy. In these, if the Georgian detachments were not always successful, they at least were ready to oppose an obstinate resistance to superior numbers. Captains Garmany, Jernigan, Ball, and Fluellen, with their companies, won for themselves much distinction on those occasions, whilst Captains Dawson and Pearson, cruising with their companies on board steamboats, rendered highly valuable services. Capt. Dawson on several occasions, displayed the greatest judgment and intrepidity in marching to the relief of the fixed posts, and landing in the presence of the enemy, in order to destroy his means of passing the river.

Of the Alabama line, with the exception of Brigadier General Moore's Brigade, Maj. Gen. Scott cannot speak either from his own observation, or on a direct correspondence. Maj. Gen. Jesup, himself an able commander and a competent judge, in his reports, speaks highly of Maj. Gen. Patterson and his division, and it is directly known that Brigadier General Moore, placed on the lower line of operations, has, acting almost independently, made able dispositions of his Brigade and has captured more than two hundred prisoners.

To the Regular Troops, including the U. S. Marines, the usual praise is due: they have exhibited steadiness, discipline and an eager desire to come in contact with the enemy. Although disappointed in that favorite wish, they have, in all other respects, rendered themselves highly useful.

It is known that the friendly Indians acting as auxiliaries under Gen. Woodward, and others have rendered valuable services.—To them a great number of the captures and voluntary surrenders are to be attributed.

With his temporary staff—Col. Kenan, Volunteer aid-de-camp; Maj. Ansart, acting Inspector General, and Lieutenants T. J. Lee and Betts, aids-de-camp; also Surgeon, Dr. Lawson, medical director of the Army, Maj. Gen. Scott cannot take leave without expressing his hearty thanks for the zeal, ability and courtesy which each has displayed in the performance of his particular duties.

Maj. Ansart, 3d Art. having tendered the resignation of his commission, which will be forwarded to Washington, he has permission to repair to that place, after having performed the special duties in which he is now engaged, and await the decision of the Government.

Col. Kenan, duly mustered into the service of the U. States on the 1st ultimo, is hereby discharged with honor and thanks from that service.

Lieut. T. J. Lee, at the expiration of a week, and Lieut. Betts at the expiration of a month, will join their respective companies for duty.

Surgeon Lawson will report by letter to Maj. Gen. Jesup.

Winfield Scott.

At a meeting of Merchants and Citizens generally, held (in pursuance of a public notice) at the Exchange, in the City of Savannah, on Thursday, September 21st, 1837, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of the late William Gaston, Esq., and their deep sense of the loss sustained by this community by his decease.

Joseph Cumming, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William P. Hunter was appointed Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by George Schley, Esq., and unanimously adopted, viz.:

William Gaston, for many years conspicuous as one of our most eminent Merchants and respectable citizens, having heen, through the wise dispensation of Providence, removed from us by death, and this sad event having occurred when at a distance from this, the place of his home, so that his fellow-citizens were denied the melancholy satisfaction of individually offering to his remains the last rites of respect and affection, they deem it proper publicly to commune on the occasion, and to express their deep regret for a bereavement which cannot but touch the sympathies, not only of this community, but of thousands far away, for the strangers' friend will not be unwept, while gratitude yields to worth the just tribute of a tear.

It is Therefore,

Resolved, As the sentiment of this meeting, that Mr. Gaston, as a Merchant, was distinguished for his intelligence, industry and integrity—for his promptness, frankness, and liberality. That, as a citizen, he was patriotic, public-spirited and munificent—and in the contribution of private charity, of unsurpassed benevolence. That he was the patron of merit in every form, and emphatically the friend of the stranger, dispensing with a liberal hand the avails of his honorable and successful enterprise. That in the intercourse of domestic life his friends can, through long years, remember his cheerful welcome and kind hospitality—his glowing genius, refined intelligence and accomplished manners—his generous and confiding spirit. That Mr. Gaston in his character as a man and a citizen, combined a rare assemblage of virtues, which no time can efface from our memory—and although they are extensively known and appreciated, we choose the melancholy pleasure of repeating them, as a salutary contemplation and attractive example—and for their commemoration, be it further

Resolved, That under the superintendence of a committee to be appointed for that purpose, there shall be erected in the Old Cemetery, a vault for the interment of strangers, which shall bear the name of The Gaston Vault, as a monument to perpetuate the living kindness of the strangers' friend, and teaching posperity a lesson of universal philanthrophy.

On motion of R. M. Goodwin, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Committee of Seven be appointed by the Chair, and that the Chairman be one of that committee. Whereupon William B. Bulloch, George Schley, J. P. Henry, W. T. Williams, G. W. Anderson, Joseph Cumming, and George W. Owens, were appointed as that committee.

On motion of James Ker, Esq., the following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman, in behalf of this meeting, be requested to address Mr. William K. Gaston a letter, requesting him, if it meets his approbation, to have the remains of his late uncle, William Gaston, Esq., brought to this city, it being in the opinion of this meeting the most proper place for their repose.

On motion of S. H. Fay, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the relatives of the late William Gaston, and that they also be published.

WILLIAM P. HUNTER, Secretary. JOSEPH CUMMING, Chairman.

Head Quarters, Army
Cherokee Nation, New.
Echota, Ga. March 22nd, 1837.

CHEROKEES:

It is nearly a year since I first arrived in this country. I then informed you of the objects of my coming among you. I told you that a treaty had been made with your people, and that your country was to be given up to the United States by the 25th May, 1838, a (little more than a year from this time,) when you would all be compelled to remove to the West. I also told you, if you would submit to the terms of the treaty I would protect you in your persons and property, at the same time I would furnish provisions and clothing to the poor and destitute of the Nation. You would not listen, but turned a deaf ear to my advice. You prefered the counsel of those who were opposed to the treaty. They told you, what was not true, that your people had made no treaty with the United States, and that you would be able to retain your lands, and would not be obliged to remove to the West, the place designated for your new homes. Be no longer deceived by such advice! It is not only untrue, but if listened to, may lead to your utter ruin. The President, as well as Congress, have decreed that you should remove from this country. The people of Georgia, of North Carolina, of Tennessee and of Alabama, have decreed it. Your fate is decided; and if you do not voluntarily get ready and go by the time fixed in the treaty, you will then be forced from this country by the soldiers of the United States.

Under such circumstances what will be your condition? Deplorable in the extreme! Instead of the benefits now presented to you by the treaty, of receiving pay for the improvements of your lands, your houses, your cornfields and your ferries, and for all the property unjustly taken from you by the white people, and at the same time, blankets, clothing and provisions for the poor, you will be driven from the country, and without a cent to support you on your arrival at your new homes. You will in vain flee to your mountains for protection. Like the Creeks, you will be hunted up and dragged from your lurking places and hurried to the West. I would ask, are you prepared for such scenes? I trust not. Yet such will be your fate if you persist in your present determination.

Cherokees: I have not come among you to oppress you, but to protect you and to see that justice is done you, as guarantied by the treaty. Be advised, and turn a deaf ear to those who would induce you to believe that no treaty has been made with you, and that you will not be obliged to leave your country. They cannot be friends, but the worst of enemies. Their advice, if followed, will lead to your certain destruction. The President has said that a treaty has been made with you, and must be executed agreeably to its terms. The President never changes.

Therefore, take my advice: It is the advice of a friend, who would tell you the truth, and who feels deeply interested in your welfare, and who will do every thing in his power to relieve, protect and secure to you the benefits of the treaty. And why not abandon a country no longer yours? Do you not see the white people daily coming into it, driving you from your homes and possessing your houses, your cornfields and your ferries? Hitherto I have been able in some degree, to protect you from their intrusions; in a short time it will no longer be in my power. If, however, I could protect you, you could not live with them. Your habits, your manners and your customs are unlike, and unsuited to theirs. They have no feelings, no sympathies in common with yourselves. Leave then this country, which after the 25th May 1838, can afford you no protection! and remove to the country designated for your new homes, which is secured to you and your children forever; and where you may live under your own laws, and the customs of your fathers, without intrusion or molestation from the white man. It is a country much better than the one you now occupy; where you can grow more corn, and where game is more abundant. Think seriously of what I say to you! Remember that you have but one summer more to plant corn in this country. Make the best use of this time, and dispose of your property to the best advantage. Go and settle with the Commissioners, and with the emigrating Agent, Gen. Smith, receive the money due for your improvements, your houses, your cornfields and ferries, and for the property which has been unjustly taken from you by the whitemen, and at the appointed time be prepared to remove. In the mean time, if you will apply to me or my Agents, I will cause rations, blankets and clothing to be furnished to the poor and destitute of your people.

John E. Wool
Brig.-Genl
Comdg

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have been published by us for five years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress, in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared.

The late session of Congress being a very important one, we printed about five thousand extra copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, calculating upon being able to dispose of them to persons who are not regular subscribers. The former makes 150, and the latter upwards of 200, royal quarto pages. As the main subject proposed at that session—the separation of Bank and State—has been postponed until the next session, they will be useful, we may say necessary, for those who subscribe for the next session; and we shall therefore reserve them for those subscribers who desire them, and shall first subscribe for them. Though not so voluminous as the proceedings of ordinary sessions, the important subjects discussed will render these volumes not less valuable than any which have been, or which may hereafter be, printed. Every subscriber for the next session, who intends to file the papers, should procure copies of the last.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe for the session which commenced on the 4th September, 1837 - - - $1 00
For the Appendix for the same session - - - 1 00
For the Congressional Globe for the session which is to commence on the 4th day of December inst. - - 1 00
For the Appendix for the same session - - - 1 00

Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 1st of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it*, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

City of Washington, Dec. 1, 1837.

Subscribers' Names.	Post Office to which the papers are to be sent.	For the session which commenced on the 4th of September, 1837.		For the session to commence on the 4th of December, 1837.		Amount.
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PURELY VEGETABLE.—Hubbel's Celebrated Golden Bitters are composed of Gentian, Calamus Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Anise, Orange Peel, Calisaya Bark, Columbo, Bark of Sassafras Root, Sherry Wine, Butternut Bark, Caraway Seed, Yellow Dock, Dandelion, &c.

The Great Cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The sick and suffering have always felt the necessity for a safe and trustworthy medicine, free from calomel and other corrosive minerals, which, while acting gently and without producing nausea or pain, would so thoroughly cleanse, strengthen and regulate the internal organs as to enable them to perform their proper functions without a continual resort to medicinal aid.

It also fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water.

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MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, of the United States Army, sends to the Cherokee people, remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, this

ADDRESS.

Cherokees! The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity, on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparation to follow; and now, or by the time that this solemn *address* shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder. I have no power, by granting a farther delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman and child, in those States, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

My Friends! This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on, or or before, the 23rd of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the Treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands, and thousands are approaching, from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole people of America.

Chiefs, head-men and warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross' Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places, and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the Treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other!

WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHEROKEE AGENCY,
May 10, 1838.

25th CONGRESS,
3d SESSION.

H. R. 1174.

(Rep. No. 311.)

FEBRUARY 26, 1839.
Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Select Committee to which the subject had been referred, reported the following bill:

A BILL

Authorizing the settlement and payment of a claim of the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of the State of Georgia for the amount of a certain certificate issued by John Peirce, commissioner of army accounts, dated the eighteenth day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy cents, be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be adjusted and settled, computing an interest thereon at the rate of six per centum, from the date thereof until said adjustment; and that, for the amount thereof so computed, the said Secretary shall cause certificates of land scrip, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in each certificate, to be issued in such form as may be proper, according to the restrictions as to location of the acts authorizing the issue of revolutionary bounty land scrip; and that the same be delivered to the agent or person duly authorized to receive the same.

MARKET STREET FREE BRIDGE.

The site of this Bridge (being High or Market street on the east or west side of the river) was purchased from *the city of Philadelphia* for the sum of - - - - - - - - - - $40,000
And the bridge and site cost over - - - - - - - - - $300,000

The erection commenced in 1800, and was completed in 1805, and the capital stock was $195,650, the difference between which and the cost was paid by appropriating all the tolls for that purpose. From 1800 to 1807 inclusive, *no dividend was made*—nor any in 1810, 1811, and 1812. There was a dividend of one and a half per cent in 1808, and of four per cent in 1809; and from its commencement until the present time, a period of thirty-nine years, all the dividends declared show an average of $5 35-100 per cent. per annum only, being considerably less than simple interest on the capital stock of $195,650.

	Shares.	Capital stock.
The stockholders are 248—the shares are - - - - - -	19,565	$195,650 at par.
Each share being ten dollars at par—of these		
The Philadelphia Dispensary, prison society, and churches in Montgomery county own	171	$1,710 00
37 trusts, being executors, guardians and trustees, own - - - - -	3,137	31,370 00
96 WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN own - - - - - -	3,957	39,570 00
	7,265	$72,650 00

But nine of the original stockholders were females, and the prices paid for many years past have been $12, 13 and 14, for $10 paid; and the females hold shares as low as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, &c. and fifty-four females hold under 30 shares apiece—and the average number held of the 96 is 41 shares and a fraction = $412 18. Of the remaining $123,000, a large amount is held by persons of moderate means.

The Bridge Company have no estate except the bridge, its site, and their real estate.

1. The bridge and site cost over - - - - - - - - - -	$300,000 00
2. To build such a bridge now by Mr Erdmann's estimate, will cost - - -	170,637 06
Add original cost of site - - - - - - - - - -	40,000 00
So that its present value is clearly at least - - - - - - -	$210,637 06
3. They have besides	
1. A lot on the east side of the Schuylkill, 696 feet on Market street by 100 feet deep: It rents for $800 per annum, and taxes for 1838 were $373, assessed value in 1839—18,500, add the 60 per cent. - - - - - - - - - - - -	$46,250 00
2. Lot on west side of Schuylkill, 326 feet 6 inches on Market street by 100 feet deep, rents for $325 per annum, taxes on it $13: Assessed value in 1839 $2000, add 60 per cent. - - - - - - - - -	5,000 00
The Company's office in York court, cost - - - - - - - - -	2,500 00
Total value of all the estate except the bridge and site, - - - - - - -	$53,500 00

The act of 16th March, 1839, which has been accepted by the Company, obliges them to take for the bridge and site, - - - - - - - - - - - -	$80,000 00
And lets them receive tolls for one year, which are equal in cash, deducting expenses, say to -	22,000 00
	$102,000 00
Add to this the real estate, - - - - - - - - - - -	53,500 00
And it gives the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - -	$155,500 00

Which the stockholders are to receive, being a clear loss of $40,150 on the capital stock.

WHETHER THIS SHALL BE A FREE BRIDGE, DEPENDS NOW UPON THE COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

By the act of the 16th March, 1839, one-third of the $80,000, the purchase money of the bridge and site, must be first paid, or subscribed to be paid, by individuals or corporations. That makes a sum to be raised by private subscription, of - - - - - - - - - - - - $26,666 67

This cannot be raised nnless Councils will subscribe $20,000; the experiment has been tried, and the time for subscription expires on the 14th June, 1839, but eight days from this day. If this sum is not subscribed, then a free bridge at Arch street must be built by the county, against the wishes of the citizens, to the certain injury of the Water Works, and the probable destruction of the Gas Works, in times of freshet, and the increased obstruction of the navigation of the Schuylkill; and the bridge is to take away a valuable city wharf at Arch street, and is to be lighted, watched, and kept in repair by the city.

THE REASONS IN FAVOUR OF FREEING THE MARKET STREET BRIDGE, AND OF COURSE OF THE IMMEDIATE SUBSCRIPTION BY COUNCILS OF $20,000 TO THAT OBJECT, ARE IRRESISTIBLE.

1. The bridge is strong, and has resisted successfully the two great freshets of 1822 and 1839—it is already built, and it will be entirely free in one year.
2. It opens into Market street directly—the great thoroughfare and business east and west street of the city.
3. It will enhance the value of the city property above and below it on the east side of the river, and above it on the west side of the Schuylkill.
4. It vests the valuable wharves at the end of Market street, on each side of the river, in the city for ever, and gives back to the city what the Company paid her $40,000 for, and prevents all possible injury to the Water Works, Gas Works, and to the navigation of the Schuylkill.

Councils have on at least two distinct occasions "Resolved, That it is expedient that the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge be made a free bridge."—IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED NOW BY THEIR SUBSCRIBING FOR THAT PURPOSE THE SMALL SUM OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Jnne 6, 1839.

REPORT.

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Peter Trezevant, have had the same under consideration; and after the most thorough scrutiny and patient investigation, aided by the labors of our predecessors, and the searching investigation of the able commissioners appointed in 1838, now beg leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the Executive council of Georgia, on the 31st of October, 1779, authorised the commissioners of the State to purchase of Robert Farquhar, a merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, sundry articles of clothing for the troops of Georgia. then quartered near Savannah, in a state of great destitution, under the command of Gen. James Jackson; and which purchase amounted to the sum of £7,586 10s 1d sterling money. And whereas, in 1787, after the failure or refusal of the State of Georgia to pay this debt, Alexander Chisholm, executor of the said Robert Farquhar, brought his suit against the State in the Federal Court of the United States for the money of the same; and after a full hearing of the case, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, thus proving the validity of the contract, and the just indebtedness of the State. And whereas, during the pendency of this suit, the Legislature of Georgia passed a resolution in December, 1793, solemnly pledging its public faith and honor, that in the event the claim should be found just and true, it *should be paid*. And whereas in December, 1794, the said claim, upon being audited under her authority, was found just and true, and certificates were issued in favor of Peter Trezevant, the legal representative of the said Robert Farquhar, then deceased, for the said sum of £7,586 10s 1d. And whereas, it does not appear that the portion of said certificates now held by the said Peter Trezevant, and amounting to the sum of £5000 sterling, have ever been paid, or that the State of Georgia ever made provision for the same according to the just interpretation of the contract with the said Trezevant. And whereas, in December, 1838, a petition from the said Peter Trezevant was presented to the Legislature of Georgia for payment of said claim, which was referred to William Law, Joseph H. Lumpkin and David C. Campbell, with instructions to investigate and report on the merits of the same. And whereas the said commissioners, at the next session of the Legislature in December, 1839, made a full and able report, showing a most careful investigation and research, and solemnly affirming the justice and validity of the principal of the debt, and the high obligations on the part of Georgia to pay the same. And whereas no fact or arguments exist to shake the correctness of the report, or the conclusions to which the commissioners arrived therein, and it appearing that said debt is still due and unpaid, and that the same should be settled. And it also appearing that the petitioner is willing to receive in payment thereof, the bonds of the State, payable in ten years, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum.

Be it therefore resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorised to issue bonds of the State, each for one-tenth part of the sum now due and owing to the said Peter Trezevant, to wit, the said sum of £5000; each bond to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 1st day of January, 1839, and payable annually after date, or sooner at the option of the State; and that he be authorised to deliver said bonds to the said Peter Trezevant, or his authorised agent or agents, upon surrender of said certificates, and the execution of a full discharge of all demands by the said Trezevant against the State, on account of said claim.

Resolved, That in issuing said bonds for the amount due as aforesaid, the pound sterling shall be estimated at and after the rate of four dollars and forty-four cents to the pound.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to present the amount thus paid to the said Peter Trezevant, to Congress, and urge the payment thereof by the United States to the State of Georgia; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy thereof with the necessary vouchers and documents relating to the same, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

GENUINE GOLDEN TINCTURE.

USE AND EFFECT.

IT is one of the most wonderful remedies, whereby the body, when weakened, obtains new strength, and is useful in many cases of sickness, amongst the rest a foul stomach, when the same is over-charged with bile or slime; head-ache, which mostly originates from a foul stomach: it is likewise very serviceable in cases of Cholic, rising of the mother, vomiting, nausea, asthma, giddiness, and all kinds of humours, which are in the human body. In the above mentioned cases, grown persons may take, at any time of the day, 8 or 12 drops upon a little sugar, and children in proportion to their age. If the blood has lost its proper circulation, the best way to restore the same, is to give the body a thorough sweating, in which case 15 or 20 drops be taken in the evening, just before bed-time, and a cup of warm sage tea drank after. In female complaints, it may be repeated weekly, several times, until the person feels herself better It is particularly good for pregnant women, if they take twice a week 10 drops of it; this keeps the blood in circulation, and is particularly good for children that have fits, whereby mother and child frequently lose their lives during the labour. It is likewise sovereign against the winds, which occasion frequently false pains, whereby the true pains are prevented. Such women should take, in the hour of their delivery, several times, 20 drops of this GOLDEN TINCTURE, on a piece of sugar, when the false pains will cease, and the true pains return immediately.

Prepared for the Producers' Exchange of LABOUR FOR LABOUR *Association, Philadelphia.*

LEMON ACID,

FOR MAKING

Punch, Lemonade, Shrub, &c.

PREPARED FOR

THE PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE

OF

Labour for Labour

ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTIONS.—PUNCH. A tea spoonful of the Acid, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a quart of water a gill of rum, and a gill of brandy.

LEMONADE. A tea spoonful of Acid, a quart of water, and as much sugar as is agreeable.

SHRUB. One gallon of rum, three quarts of water, two and a half lbs. of sugar, and two bottles of Acid.

PUDDINGS, &c. The quantity may be varied as agreeable.

Genuine Oil of Wormseed.

THE OIL OF WORMSEED is the most innocent, as well as the most powerful vermifuge ever yet discovered. If properly managed and genuine, (as this is warranted to be) it scarcely ever fails. It has with justice been considered by many of the first physicians of the southern states, a discovery second only to the Kine Pox.

DIRECTIONS.

Drop the OIL on a lump of sugar, and grate it in a table spoonful of water: give the quantity mentioned below, morning and night, for three or four days, and then give a purge of Calomel, Castor Oil, or any other mild purge—to the Calomel may be added twice as much Jalap.

UNDER THE AGE IS THE DOSE.

Ages of Children	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	Years Old
Dose Oil Wormseed	6	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	Drops
Doses of Calomel	3	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	Grains
Doses Castor Oil	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	Tea spoonfull.

Prepared and sold by the Producers' Exchange of LABOUR FOR LABOUR Association, Philadelphia.

THE ESSENTIAL

OIL OF WORMSEED,

WARRANTED GENUINE.

THIS Medicine, if properly administered, is an innocent, as well as powerful vermifuge. Its peculiar quality being such as to require no particular care in diet, except to avoid overloading the stomach with food during its use. The proper time for which is in the evening, at bed time, or in the morning, fasting, agreeably to the following directions. Children one year old may take daily, four drops; two years old, five drops, and so increasing one drop for every year in age. The dose for a grown person, is twenty drops, taken twice a day, in a little molasses, or dropped on a lump of loaf sugar. The above doses are to be continued for three days, and on the fourth, the patient is to take a dose of Calomel and Jalap, or Castor Oil If relief should not be obtained by the first doses, they may be repeated.

Prepared for the Producers' Exchange of LABOUR FOR LABOUR Association, Philadelphia.

FINE BLACK

INK

PREPARED FOR

THE PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE

OF

Labour for Labour

ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

VEGETABLE

PASTE

BLACKING,

PREPARED FOR THE

PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE

OF

Labour for Labour

ASSOCIATION,

Philad'a.

Mix with Water to the consistence of Cream, apply to the Leather with a Sponge or soft brush; polish immediately, and a fine jet black that will not soil the finest linen, is instantly produced.

TARTAR EMETIC.

Directions for taking the Vomit.

DISSOLVE the powder in six table-spoonfuls of hot water, two of which may be taken at first, and one every ten minutes until it operates, after which no more should be taken; when the sickness comes on, drink plentifully of chamomile tea or warm water:—should it operate too severely, dissolve a tea-spoonful of common salt in a little warm water, and a draught or two will turn it downwards.

Prepared and Sold at the Producers' Exchange of LABOUR FOR LABOUR Association, Philadelphia.

1840-1850

GREEN-WAY ACADEMY

Classical & English School.

AT THOMSON, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, a Graduate of EMORY COLLEGE, GEORGIA, having permanently located as a Teacher, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. From ten years experience in Teaching, and a constant attention to the duties of his profession, he flatters himself that the system of instruction which he is now prepared to give Students pursuing a regular classical course, cannot be surpassed by any similar Institution in the State. To parents therefore designing to give their sons a Collegiate education, his services are especially tendered, since a thorough acquaintance with the preparatory studies is indispensable to the student's progress throughout his whole course. His academy pupils will be prepared to enter the higher classes in College, or if preferred, thoroughly instructed in a more practical and business course.

The accessibility, health and quietness of his location—its freedom from scenes and causes of dissipation—induce him to hope for a continuance of that liberal patronage, which for so many years he has not failed to secure.

A strict regard will be paid to moral training and the general deportment of each pupil carefully observed.

Although not required, it is much preferred that pupils be boarded with the Teacher.

Board, Tuition, fuel, lights, washing, &c., per Term, $80.00. Tuition fee per term, $20.00.

Semi-annual Examination the 1st of June. Visitants solicited to attend.

C. C. RICHARDS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

N. B.—Board, with many respectable families, at from eight to twelve dollars per month.

LANDS---LANDS! LANDS!

The subscriber is Agent for the sale of the following lots of Land:

No.	Dist.	County.
253	2d	Dooly,
256	3d	Dooly,
28	7th	Dooly,
73	2d	Irwin,
176	4th	Irwin,
196	4th	Irwin,
525	5th	Coffee,
310	1st	Coffee,
380	6th	Coffee,
296	11th	Echols,
142	16th	Echols,
181	16th	Echols,
359	11th	Lowndes,
377	11th	Lowndes,
381	11th	Lowndes,
345	12th	Brooks,
324	8th	Colquitt,
74	13th	Thomas,
160	13th	Thomas,
425	17th	Thomas,
174	17th	Thomas,
261	17th	Thomas,
264	2d	Dougherty,
90	3d	Calhoun,
112	3d	Calhoun,
116	3d	Calhoun,
94	4th	Calhoun,
142	7th	Baker,
358	7th	Baker,
402	9th	Mitchell,
253	11th	Mitchell,
170	8th	Ware,
182	8th	Ware,
486	8th	Ware,
250	5th	Ware,
3	9th	Pierce,
182	14th	Decatur,

No.	Dist.	County.
214	14th	Decatur,
276	14th	Decatur,
317	14th	Decatur,
133	15th	Decatur,
176	16th	Decatur,
385	16th	Decatur,
106	21st	Decatur,
18	21st	Decatur,
273	27th	Decatur,
8	6th	Early,
74	6th	Early,
219	26th	Early,
178	28th	Early,
342	28th	Early,
214	3d	Terrel,
120	11th	Terrell,
44	13th	Lee,
234	13th	Lee,
132	4th	Marion,
173	12th	Taylor,
40	13th	Taylor,
3	6th	Muscogee,
39	4th	Randolph
95	5th	Randolph,
37	9th	Randolph,
270	7th	Clay,
68	18th	Webster,
254	18th	Webster,
222	25th	Webster,
232	21st	Stewart,
196	26th	Sumpter,
120	28th	Sumpter,
155	17th	Sumpter,
162	29th	Schley,
418	3d	Appling,
532	2d	Appling,
329	2d	Appling,

Any person wishing to purchase, will please address him.

JOHN B. COBB.

Athens, Clarke County, Georgia.

Georgetown Seminary

No. 76 GAY St.

GEORGETOWN, D.C.

J.F. Jenney Lith, Washington D.C.

MRS. M. E. BIBB & MISS S. A. LIPSCOMB, - - Principals.
MRS. M. NEWTON, - - - - - Vocal & Instrumental Music.
MRS. LEONTINE WILSON, (MADAME BLANCHET) - - French.

The Course of Instruction embraces systematic training in the advanced as well as in the elementary branches of a thorough education.

It will be the constant aim of the Principals to surround their Boarders with agreeable and salutary home influences. To this end, order and a strict regard to neatness in all domestic arrangements are deemed absolutely essential.

Every Boarder must be furnished with two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow-cases, six towels, four table napkins, napkin-ring, silver spoon and fork. Each article, as well as all wearing apparel, must be marked with the full name of the owner.

Boarders will be allowed to attend churches selected by their parents, under the guardianship of their teachers.

SESSIONS.

The scholastic year, ending 30th June, will be divided into two sessions, commencing respectively 13th September and 11th February.

TERMS.

Primary Department, per Session,	$10 00
Intermediate, " "	25 00
Junior Academic, " "	30 00
Academic, " "	37 00
Stationery, including Ink, Pens, Copy-Books, and Slate Pencils,	1 50
Fuel.	2 50

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

Latin, per Session,	$10 00
French, "	12 00
Music, "	35 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Vocal Music (in classes) without charge.	
Drawing, Painting, and private Vocal Lessons at Professors' prices.	
Board, including Washing, Lights, and Fuel, per Session,	130 00

Board and Tuition payable in advance. Charges made from the time of entrance to the close of Session. Deductions for absence only in cases of protracted illness. Patrons are requested to enter their children on or before the first day of Session.

LECTURES.

Lectures will be delivered before the Literary Society connected with the Seminary; and it is contemplated to have a regular course on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments.

EXAMINATIONS.

The progress of the pupils will be tested by regular examinations, conducted, as far as practicable, in writing.

GRADUATION.

Classes graduating in the full course of study will receive Diplomas or Medals, with the highest honors of the Institution.

CONCERTS.

Concerts, interspersed with Recitations and Original Essays, will be held at the close of each Session.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Rev. W. W. WILLIAMS, Rector of Christ Church.
Rev. Dr. McCAULEY, Pastor of M. E. Church.
Prof. J. E. NOURSE, U. S. Naval Observatory.
Rev. Dr. G. W. SAMSON, Pres. Colum. Col.
Rev. Dr. L. W BATES, Pastor of M. P. Church.
JOHN MARBURY, Jr., Esq.
Col. J. D. KURTZ, U. S. A.
J. T. MITCHELL, Esq.
WM. L. DUNLOP, Esq.
WM. H. DOUGAL, Esq.
WM. LAIRD, Sr., Esq.
C. S. Stocking, Esq.,

REFEREES.

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Judge B. H. RICHARDSON } Baltimore, Md.
Rev. S. B SOUTHERLAND,
Rev. ALPHEUS WILSON, " "
Rev. G. W. PRICE, President Female College, Tuskegee, Ala.
Judge B. S. BIBB, Montgomery, Ala.
Dr. A. A. LIPSCOMB,
Dr. WM LOUIS JONES, } University of Georgia, Athens.
Prof. WMS. RUTHERFORD,
Col. WM. L MITCHELL, Athens, Ga.
C. W. BUTTON, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.
T. B. BALCH, D. D., Warrenton, Va.
AUGUSTUS WEBSTER, D. D., Unionntown, Md.
Hon. GEO. VICKERS, Chestertown, Md.
Hon. FRED. STONE, Port Tobacco, Md.
W. C. LIPSCOMB, Jr., Esq., Washington, D. C.
Rev. B. PEYTON BROWN, Pastor Wesley Chapel, Washington, D. C.
WM. KING, Esq., Georgetown, D C;
WM. R. WOODWARD, Esq., Washington City.

[Courier print.

CHATHAM ACADEMY.

Savannah, Nov. 3d 1841.

To Joel S. Habersham:

Dear Sir,

It is the wish of the Principal of Chatham Academy, that the Parents of the Youth committed to his care, should be made fully acquainted with the standing and attainments of their Children. For that purpose, he transmits the following Report, which, it is thought, will convey, as correctly as is desirable, the most important information on the subject. Where censure is deserved, it is given with regret; but in the hope that it will lead to a reformation in the future efforts of the pupil.

SCHOLARSHIP is designated by the words "Distinguished," "Very Good," "Meritorious," "Deficient," and "Bad." **ATTENDANCE** "Regular," "Irregular," "Very irregular;" **CONDUCT**, "Unexceptionable," "Unsatisfactory," "Culpable."

During the past term, the attainments of Master Joseph Clay Habersham have been in the Senior Boys' Department, as follows:

SCHOLARSHIP.

Greek		Surveying	
Latin		Navigation	
French		Chemistry	
Italian		Astronomy	
Spanish		Botany	
Mathematics		Geog. Heavens	
Nat. Philosophy		Bible Biography	
Mor. Philosophy		History, Ancient	
Int. Philosophy		Ditto. Modern	Distinguished
Watts on the Mind		Ditto. U. States	
Rhetoric		Geography	
Logic		Eng. Grammar	Very good
Composition		Arithmetic	Distinguished
Declamation	Very good	Reading	Meritorious
Geometry		Writing	Very good
Mineralogy		Orthography	Distinguished
Geology		Murray's Exercises	

Attendance,	Regular	**No. of very bad lessons,**	0
Conduct,	Unexceptionable	**No. of bad lessons,**	0
Habits of Study,	Attentive	**No. of ordinary,**	0
		No. of very good,	206

Respectfully yours,

Approved. EDWARD E. PYNCHON, Principal.

A. M. Stofford **Teacher.**

MASON'S PATENT

HORIZONTAL, ROTARY, STATIONARY COTTON WHIPPERS.

The above Machines have been in general use the last six years, and have proved themselves decidedly superior to any other machine now in use preparatory to the Picker. Cotton manufacturers, who have not these machines, will find it their interest to use them. The Machine is compact, occupying but little space. Length 3 feet, width 2 feet, driver pully 6 inches in diameter,—requiring from 1500 to 2000 revolutions per minute. They are built of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, at the low price of $75. All orders addressed to the subscriber, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES MASON,
NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby cautioned not to build, sell, or use, MASON'S PATENT, HORIZONTAL, ROTARY, CYLINDRICAL COTTON WHIPPERS, without authority from me, the sole owner of the Patent Right, under penalty of the law for the protection of patent rights.

C. MASON.

Newport, R. I., October, 1841.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Of Mason's Patent, Horizontal, Rotary, Stationary Cotton Whippers.

Mr. Mason: NEWPORT, R. I., September 4th, 1840.

Sir,—You ask me to give you my opinion of your Patent Cotton Whipper: I have now and have had one of your Whippers (purchased of you) in use for the last four years: I believe your Whipper to be far better than any other that I have ever used, or seen in use; I do therefore cheerfully recommend them to be decidedly superior to any other machine that I know of now in use preparatory to the Picker. Yours, &c. SAMUEL WESTCOTT, Manager Perry Mill.

Mr. Mason: PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept., 1840.

Sir,—You ask my opinion of your PATENT COTTON WHIPPER. I have been your agent in selling them the last four or five years, and I have spared no pains to inform myself of their inestimable value. The sale of these machines has been very extensive; and I can say with pleasure, I believe all the machines I have sold have given universal satisfaction. They have been very highly recommended to me by our most skillful manufacturers; therefore I do not hesitate to say that I believe your Whippers to be decidedly superior to any machine now in use to prepare Cotton for the Picker.

Yours, &c., SAMUEL STAFFORD.

Mr Mason: PETERBOROUGH, N. H., August 24th, 1840.

Sir,—You ask my opinion of the "relative value of your PATENT, HORIZONTAL, ROTARY COTTON WHIPPER." I have now and have had for three or four years past, one of your Whippers (built under your direction) constantly in use. I believe your Whippers to be far better than any other which I have ever used or seen in use, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a superior machine for the use intended. Yours, &c., JOHN STEELE.

To Hill & Smith

Creditors of JERRY COWLES. Merchant, of the city of Macon, Bibb county, state of Georgia, and formerly of the firm of Cook & Cowles.

You will please TAKE NOTICE, That, agreeably to the order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, the further petition in BANKRUPTCY of the said

JERRY COWLES,

for a discharge and certificate will be heard at the Court House in the City of Savannah, on the FIFTH day of JANUARY next 1843 at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M., when and where you may appear and show cause if any you have why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

Dated at Savannah, Georgia, this 23rd day of September, 1842.

M Callister & Colden
ATTORNEYS FOR

JERRY COWLES.

BANKRUPT.

BANKRUPT NOTICE OF JERRY COWLES.

SAVANNAH
SEP
29

Hull & Cornitt

New York

UGA

Letter in Bankruptcy
29th Sept 1842

1842-1

MR. HOWARD'S SCHOOL

For Young Ladies; will open on the 1st Monday in January next.

This Institution is situated within two hundred yards of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road; seven miles from Cassville and fourteen from Rome. This position is a perfectly healthy one; in the midst of the hills and having the advantage of an uncommonly excellent spring of pure limestone water.

1. The pupils will all be under the care of the Principal and his Lady at all hours; eating with them at the same table; sleeping under the same roof; and in all respects considered and treated as members of the family.

2. The essential principle of the School will be entire seclusion, as far as practicable, from all associations and influences, other than those with which they meet under the roof of the Principal. Day scholars are therefore not desired, and will not be received except in cases in which refusal might be almost impossible.

3. Any girl whose habits or morals may be found to be prejudicial to the others, will at once be removed from the School.

4. A sufficient attention to manner, will be paid, to prepare the pupils for the usages of good society.

5. The terms will be as follows. For the ordinary branches of education, including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, $15 per session of five months. For the higher branches, including History, the Sciences, and the Classics, $20 per session. An Instructor in French will be obtained at an early period.

6. Instruction on the Piano-Forte, with the use of the Instrument, will be charged $25 per session. Vocal Music will be taught daily in the School without charge.

7. The number of pupils will be limited at twenty. When this number is completed, no others will be received. Parents who are disposed to send their children will see the propriety therefore of making an immediate application.

8. The School year commences in the Winter. It is divided into two sessions and vacations. The vacations are the months of June and December. The Winter session commences on the 1st Monday in January, and the Summer session on the 1st Monday in July, and each is five months in duration.

9. The utmost punctuality is desired in the return of the pupils at the Commencement of each Session. The attention of parents and guardians is particularly requested to this regulation.

10. The charge for board is $9 per month if paid in advance, or $10 per month, if paid at the end of the session. Any parents, living in the vicinity, who may find it convenient to furnish beds and bedding for their children, will confer a favor by so doing.

11. The use of a good library will be afforded the pupils.

12. The clothes of every kind, the shoes, brushes, combs, umbrellas, &c., must be marked in full.

13. Parents living within a short distance of the School are requested not to allow their children to visit their homes oftener than once a month.

14. No deduction will be made for absences from the Institution, unless the pupil is absent four consecutive weeks, except in cases of sickness.

15. The pupils will attend public worship every Sabbath morning, and Sabbath School in the afternoon.

16. Full provision will be made for such amusements as will conduce to the health of the pupils. A comfortable Bath house will be erected before the next summer.

17. The Flower Garden, &c., will be laid out and kept up by a thorough gardener; so that great advantage will be afforded the pupils in the study of Botany.

The Principal trusts the above plan will meet the approbation of parents or guardians who are disposed to send their daughters or wards to a Permanent Institution, in which their habits, morals and minds, will receive the most rigid attention.

Mrs Barnsley
Barnsley Lodge

OLD MADEIRA.

"Adelaide."

1842.

1844 1844

ADDRESS

OF THE CARRIER OF

"THE HELICON,"

TO IT'S PATRONS.

Marietta, Ga., December 25, 1844.

Once more kind patrons I do call
Without distinction come to all,
And I hope that it may he
A happy time to yours and thee.

That honest men of every party
May join in Christmas well and hearty,
Nor let the best one of us say
I am for Polk or am for Clay.

For it is known throughout the land
That Clay is beat by the *loco* plan,
And if I must tell all the joke
Was beat in fact by—James K. Polk!

Although I am compell'd to say
This was to he the fate of Clay,
Since he did have no selfish ends
To he carri'd out by foreign friends.

That did not with the party hold
But for the sake of British gold,
Would swear that they were naturalized
And by this plan they were disguised.

Perhaps I here had better mind,
Or else the *Polks* might get my "rine"
And as it is not fit for me
I think I'd better let it be.

And now I say just right or rong
I'll change the nature of my song,
And call your mind back to the past
And ask if time don't fly quite fast.

But here let me just remind you,
Of Christmas times you'l see but few,
For it does seem like a short space
Since first I saw your honer'd face.

For another year has now rolled round
Since first you heard my footstep's sound,
And I have always been the boy
That took delight to give you joy.

Not the thing that give me ease
But the thing that did you please,
Was the thing that I did seek
Every Wednesday in the week.

When midnight's curtain hung around
You heard the printer boy's sound,
Preparing for another week
To give his patrons all a sheet.

For this he thinks he has some dues
And hopes that none will him refuse,
For I do know you all are willing
To give the carrier boy a shilling.

JAMES M. JONES.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

TO BE SUNG BY THE CHILDREN

OF THE

DARIEN SABBATH SCHOOL

1844.

1 We come, we come, with loud acclaim,
To siug the praise of Jesus' name;
And make the vaulted temple ring
With loud hosannahs to our King.
With joyful heart and smiling face,
We gather round the throne of grace,
And lowly bend to offer there,
From infant lips, our humble prayer,
To Him who slept on Mary's knee,
A gentle child, as young as we.

2 We come, we come, the song to swell,
To Him who loved our world so well,
That, stooping from his Father's throne,
He died to claim it as his own.
With joy we haste the aisles to fill,
Yet youthful bands are gathering still;
Oh, thus may we, in Heaven above,
Unite in praises and in love,
And still the angels fill their home
With joyful cry, "They come! they come!"

Christmas Hymn, sung
by the Children of the
Darien Sabbath-School.
25th December 1844

DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE CLAIMS OF EDWARD HARDEN FOR LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED TO THE CHEROKEES.

NUMBER 1.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokees, to General Edward Harden, dated Washington City, Jan. 14th, 1835.

"Your letters from Milledgeville have been duly received; and the one from Athens came to hand on yesterday. I hasten to inform you that I have on this day instructed Mr. John Martin, the Treasurer of the Nation, to pay unto your order the sum of five hundred dollars.

"I exceedingly regret that uncontrolable circumstances have so long placed it out of the power of the authorities of the nation, to manage their own money matters. The heavy demands upon the National Treasury . . . . . have compelled the General Council, in making its appropriations, to be confined within the means of its available funds. And in making this payment, I am authorized by the last Council to assure you that '*this sum is only an earnest of what the Nation will do for you when its ability shall be increased.*'"

NUMBER 2.

Extract. Action of the Cherokee Committee in relation to the Attornies' fees:

"The Select Committee as directed by you have the honor to report, as the result of their deliberations, the following compensation to be allowed to each of the following lawyers, without any deduction from the former payments whatever. To

William H. Underwood, - -	$11,000	Will. Y. Hansell, - - - -	$5,000
Barron & Irwin, - - -	6,000	Edward Harden, - - - -	3,000
William Wirt, - - - - -	5,000	Henry L. Sims, - - - -	1,000
Samuel Rockwell - - - -	5,000	Thomas A. Latham, - - -	300

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES STARR,
Chairman of the Select Committee.

"The Committee have taken the report of the Sub-Committee under consideration, and do hereby approve of all of it, and submit the same to the Commissioners of the United States.

(Signed,) JOHN RIDGE,
President of the Committee.

LOVELY ROGERS, *Clerk.*

New-Echota Committee Room, 7th July, 1837.

NUMBER 3.

NEW-ECHOTA, October 19th, 1837.

Extract. Report of a Select Committee upon a re-consideration of Attornies' fees.

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the claims of E. Harden, H. L. Sims, and E. W. Chester, Esquires, Attorneys at law, (the same being under reconsideration,) have had the same under consideration, and submit the following Report:

"Edward Harden, as is personally known to one of the Select Committee, to wit, William Rogers, has rendered legal services to the nation and its citizens, since the year 1830 to that of 1835, inclusive.

"At the time it was resolved to contest the right of Georgia to the soil of the Nation by bills of Injunction against the citizens, which was in the years '33, '34, said Harden was regularly employed by the "Chief of the Nation," together with Judge Underwood, to prepare the injunctions, to apply to the Court to grant them, and to sustain them, whenever attempted to be dissolved.

"Upon the several occasions, said Harden rendered services *equal in extent and effect to those rendered by Rockwell and Hansell; and rendered equal services to those which they rendered after their employment.*

"The Select Committee cannot see why so great a difference in the payment of these men should have been made. They would therefore recommend—That the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars be paid to said Harden in addition to what has already been allowed to him; to Henry L. Sims, seven hundred and fifty dollars; and to E. W. Chester, five hundred dollars.

"(Signed,) ARCHY FIELDS,
Chairman of the Select Committee."

"NEW-ECHOTA, 19th October, 1837.

"The Committee of the Whole concur with so much of the above report as recommends five hundred dollars to be paid to E. W. Chester, Esquire; but reduce the sum proposed to be allowed to Henry L. Sims, Esquire, to five hundred dollars; and *increase* that recommended to be given to Edward Harden, Esquire, to two thousand dollars. (Signed,) JOHNSON ROGERS,
President of the Committee."

"LOVELY ROGERS, *Clerk of the Committee.*"

NUMBER 4.

"CHEROKEE AGENCY, EAST TENNESSEE, May 22d, 1838.

"The claims of Edward Harden, Henry L. Sims, and E. W. Chester, Esquires, Attorneys at Law, for legal services, were brought before the Committee on the 19th October last. Those of the two first gentlemen were at that time re-considered by the committee, and the sum of two thousand dollars was allowed

to General Harden, and the sum of five hundred dollars allowed to Henry L. Sims, Esquire; and to Mr. Chester, whose claim was never before acted on by the Committee, the sum of five hundred dollars was allowed.

"The Committee were at that time clearly of the opinion that General Harden had *not* been treated, from some cause or other, with that liberal justice which his services to the nation demanded; "*and that the Committee in refusing to allow him as much as was allowed to Rockwell and Hansell, made a distinction painful to his feelings, inasmuch as it under-rated his services,* (he having done as much as they,) *and not warranted by the facts before them.* The Committee also thought that Col. Sims, and Mr. Chester were entitled to the sums above stated.

"After having stated to the honorable Commissioners their action upon the claims of these gentlemen at the time above stated, the committee withdrew it, and upon a reconsideration laid these claims upon the table, with the understanding that they should not be again taken up, until near the *twenty-third of May.* This course was adopted for the purpose of preventing other Attorneys who it was believed had received ample compensation for all the services they rendered the Nation, from pressing for a re-consideration of their claims.

"In pursuance of the understanding above mentioned, the Committee took up their claims to-day, and have allowed to General Edward Harden the sum of two thousand dollars, and to Henry L. Sims, Esquire, the sum of three hundred dollars, in addition to what has been allowed them heretofore; and respectfully recommend said sums to be paid by the honorable the Commissioners to Messrs. E. Harden and Sims.

"(Signed) JOHN A. BELL,
President of the Committee.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Clark County.

Personally appeared before me, Samuel Frost, a Justice of the Peace for the county and State aforesaid, Edward Harden, who being duly sworn, saith that the aforegoing documents are true copies from the originals, or true copies from copies of the originals. The original letter from Mr. John Ross, marked Number 1, is in his possession, and ready to be shown; document number 2, is among the archives of the Commissioners, and certified copies of the documents have been forwarded to the office of T. Hartley Crawford, Esq., War Department of Indian Affairs.

Sworn too and subscribed before me, this 14th *day of January,* 1840.

Sam'l Frost J.P.

The undersigned having learned that Messrs. Underwood, Rockwell and Hansell are pressing their claims for legal services rendered to the Cherokees, insists that he is entitled to, at least, as much as Messrs. Rockwell and Hansell, and prefers the foregoing documents to sustain his opinion.

The Cherokees employed counsel—the Cherokees have to pay them—and they are the best and proper judges of the quantum of services rendered. In regard to those of the undersigned, they have solemnly decided. As to the amount of remuneration, therefore, he claims to be put on an equality at least with Rockwell and Hansell. Either they ought not to have more than him, or he ought to have as much as they. If he has not charged as much as they have, it only proves that he did not know as well as they did, the art of making out a large account, and not that he had failed to render services equal to theirs. He could very easily have made his demand as large as theirs.

The Cherokees themselves have admitted that his services "were equal in extent and effect to those rendered by Rockwell and Hansell, and any distinction which underrated his services when compared with theirs, was unwarranted by facts." Why then pay them and neglect him? Shall management triumph over plain dealing? He hopes not, and relying upon the justice of his country, asks of his friends and the friends of justice to sustain his claims in any future arrangement or liquidation that may be made in regard to the further remuneration of the Attorneys who were engaged in the service of the Cherokees.

Respectfully submitted.

Edward Harden atty and Solicitor for the Cherokees.

Athens, January 18th: 1844

My dear Sir:

I shall you my papers, it is only to be used when Hassell et al: are brought before the Congress — I have a copy certified by the Secretary of the Board of commissioners, which will be forwarded at the proper time.

Yr. very truly &c

Edward Hardin

FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Dear Sir:—The result of our recent Congressional election affords conclusive proof, if any were wanting, that Georgia is Democratic; but, at the same time, it equally demonstrates that a vigorous, united and continued effort is necessary to insure a decisive triumph in November. The Democracy of the Union look to us with confidence, and we must not disappoint them. Cass and Butler must carry the State by not less than 3,000 majority, and this they will surely do, if every Democrat does his duty. But we must not suffer our hopes to beguile us into a fatal security. We contend with a wily, untiring and unscrupulous party,—we must not forget 1844. Then they were defeated at the October election, but they rallied again in November, and though the Democracy gained a brilliant victory, it was only secured after a desperate struggle. Our opponents are as energetic and unscrupulous now as they were then, and we may look for the same desperate exertions, and the same fierce contest. Let us, therefore, watch them with untiring effort. We trust that our friends will be on their guard against the reckless falsehoods which will probably be extensively circulated, so near the day of election, as to prevent contradiction. Our opponents did this in 1844, and they may do it again.

We would respectfully urge every Democrat who loves his country, and desires to transmit his glorious principles to his children, to *see every one of our friends* in his neighborhood *before the election*, and *stir them up* for a grand rally on the 7th November. We would suggest that two or more discreet and energetic persons be selected in every Justice's district, whose business it shall be to *see that every democrat in his district votes—let none stay at home.* There are democrats enough in Georgia, if they all vote, to roll up such a majority as would disperse the forces of whiggery beyond the possibility of any future rally. Let us try for such a victory. Let our watch-cry be Our Country, Our Principles and Our Candidates, for in sustaining one we sustain all.

We will here state that we have it from the most undoubted authority that Tennessee, our border State, will give Cass and Butler from 1 to 3,000 majority.

We would also request our democratic friends to watch and see that every man's name is registered who votes, that those travelling voters from county to county may be detected, should they attempt to vote at more than one Box.

Supply your Counties with printed Electoral Tickets.

Not in Hammel or De Renne

COLUMBUS, GA. July 26th, 1844.

SIR:

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce to you, that they have been appointed by the Democratic Association of Muscogee county, to invite you to attend a Mass Meeting of the People, to be held in this city on Thursday the 29th day of August next.

The demonstrations which have been made in favor of our principles, and our candidates, as well as the zeal and activity which evidently animates our friends from Maine to Texas, augur the best results to our cause, and stimulate us to increase our efforts for its final success.

Permit us therefore to indulge the hope, that you will not regard this as a mere formal invitation, but that you will honor us, our friends, and our common cause, by your presence on that occasion.

Very Respectfully,

Committee of Invitation.

JOHN H. HOWARD,
JAMES C. COOK,
JACOB M. GUERRY,
JOHN QUINN,
EDWARD BARNARD,
WM. H. MITCHELL,
JOHN J. BOSWELL,
ALEX. H. COOPER,
BENJ. V. JOHNSON,
JOHN M. BETHUNE,

ALEX. MCDOUGALD,
SAMUEL A. BAILEY,
PHILIP T. SCHLEY,
HENRY L. BENNING,
JOHN D. CARTER,
WILEY WILLIAMS,
WASHINGTON TONEY,
THADDEUS S. STURGIS,
THEOBOLD HOWARD,
JOHN H. WATSON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Sept. 24, 1844.

SIR:

You will oblige me by stating on this letter, in the blank form annexed, the number of carriages, and their value; the number of horses with their harness, and value; the number of hands, and their wages per year; and the expenses per year for the repair and keeping of the carriages, harness, and horses, which you have necessarily engaged in transporting the United States Mails, under your Contracts with the Department; and return the statement to the 1st Assistant Postmaster General, with as little delay as possible.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. WICKLIFFE,

Postmaster General.

	No. of Coaches.
	Value.
	No. of Horses.
	Value.
	Annual Expense.
	Persons employed.
	Annual Wages.

P. O. Dept.
Witness

Mr. Charlton Hines,
Hinesville,
Ga.

GA

Not in Hammond or DeRenne

Cat 109
#98

CIRCULAR.

#12

ATHENS, GEO., OCT. 16. 1844.

TO MY CREDITORS:

GENTLEMEN,—Feeling desirous, as I ever have done, at least to make some dividend amongst you, I have thus, even at this late day, presumed to make to you, both an appeal and a proposition. And as it is well known to this community, that I have had for some years past, and now have to toil for my precarious and daily bread, and that without the most forlorn prospect of a better lot, and as time, in its flight, has already placed all the old claims against me legally out of date, though I wish them considered in full force, I now entreat you to consider my circumstances, and as a noble class of American Merchants, accept my proposal and grant me a discharge.

PROPOSAL TO MY CREDITORS.—I hold a claim, the original papers for which have but recently come into my hands, from Virginia, of which State I am a Native, for two thousand seven hundred and eighty one acres of Land—the survey being in Elbert, formerly Wilkes county, Ga., and about forty miles from this place—and propose to relinquish my entire interest therein, which is large, to those only of my Creditors who are willing to give me a discharge. And now, Gentlemen, when I frankly acknowledge that my failure in 1833, was marked with great, very great indiscretion; when, after having been no little defrauded and meeting with many losses, I imprudently endeavored to meet my payments, and sustain my credit, by frequent and large sacrifices of my interest, should you think proper to give the matter due consideration, and grant me a discharge, please give WM. DEARING, Esq., Commission Merchant, Charleston, S. C., early notice of the same, and I will forthwith assign the claim to Mr. D., or any other person that you may name; for the equal and mutual benefit of those *only* of my Creditors, who feel willing to accept my ALL, and grant me a discharge. And I will ever gratefully remember your noble and generous course toward me.

Yours Respectfully,
WILLIAM G. DRIVER.

ATHENS, CLARK COUNTY, OCT. 7th, 1844.

Mr. WM. G. DRIVER—Dear Sir: You are authorized to state, in your communication to your creditors, that you are interested in a tract of land, in Elbert county, Geo., amounting to 2,781 acres, on the waters of Beaverdam Creek, that you inherit from your Father's estate, and that you have the largest interest in the tract of land. You may state that the title papers to the tract, were placed in my hands, and that arrangements are about to be made to ascertain the title and value. You may refer your creditors to me, at my residence, Charleston, S. C. for information.

Yours Respectfully,
WM. DEARING.

Recd. 23d Oct—

October 16. 1844
William G. Driver

Please let me know
if Mr Bostwick is
still in Augusta Ga

Wm Bostwick Esqr

Augusta Ga

AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF THE TREASURY,

FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

4. Jan 1845.

Sir:

Please date and sign the annexed Acknowledgment, and return it, by the first mail, to this office.

The draft must be presented for payment before the expiration of sixty days from its coming to your hand, by due course of mail. If, by possibility, it should not be paid on being presented, the draft must be returned within the next calendar month, or it will not be renewed.

I am, sir, respectfully,

P. G. WASHINGTON,

Auditor P. O. Department.

AUDITOR'S Office of the Treasury
For the POST OFFICE DEPt

P. G. Washington

WASHINGTON
JUN 5
CITY

Charlton Henry Esq
Henry C.H.
Liberty Co
Georgia

28th CONGRESS,
2d SESSION.

S. 115.

[Public.]

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL

To divide the collection district of St. Mary's, in Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the district of St. Mary's, in Georgia, shall be divided into two collection districts, as follows, namely: all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays, and inlets, from the south point of Sapelo island, exclusive, to the south point of Jekyl island, inclusive, shall form one collection district, to be called the district of Darien, of which Darien shall be a port of delivery and the sole port of entry, and Brunswick and Frederica shall be ports of delivery; and a collector shall be appointed for said district, to reside at Darien; and the office of surveyor for said port of Darien, and also for said port of Brunswick, shall be, and hereby is, abolished. All the residue of the said district of St. Mary's shall remain, and comprehend all the waters, shores, harbors, creeks, bays, and inlets, from the south point of Jekyl island, exclusive, to St.

Mary's river, inclusive, and to be called the district of St. Mary's, which shall be a port of entry and a port of delivery. And in each of said districts it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit to unlade at any one port or place within the district, and put on board any ship or vessel an inspector, if necessary for the security of the revenue.

28th CONGRESS,
2d SESSION.

H. R. 586.

[Report No. 103.]

FEBRUARY 7, 1845.

Read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the erection of a custom-house at Savannah, Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to sell and dispose of a lot of land in the city of Savannah, Georgia, belonging to the United States, on which a building for a custom-house was partly erected and destroyed by fire, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty; and to apply the proceeds of said sale, together with an additional sum, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to the purchase of the building and site in said Savannah, formerly occupied as the United States branch bank, and to the suitable reparation and fitting up of the same for a custom-house; or, in case said purchase cannot be advantageously effected, that the said Secretary of the Treasury be further authorized, in his discretion, to apply the proceeds of the above provided sale, together with the additional sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars as aforesaid, to the purchase of a suitable

17 site and the erection of a custom-house building in said city of
18 Savannah. And the proceeds of said sale, and the additional
19 sum of twenty thousand dollars, are hereby appropriated for the
20 purpose.

28th CONGRESS,
2d SESSION.

S. 130.

[Public.]

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL

Making an appropriation for a custom-house at Savannah, in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to sell a lot of land in the city of Savannah, State of Georgia, belonging to the United States, on which a building for a custom-house was partly erected, and which was destroyed by fire in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and to apply the proceeds of said sale, together with an additional sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, to the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection and furnishing of a custom-house building in said city of Savannah. And the proceeds of said sale, and the additional sum of thirty thousand dollars, are hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the said Secretary shall be able to cause a suitable site to be purchased, and building to be erected, finished, and properly furnished, for the amount hereby appropriated.

28th CONGRESS,
2d SESSION.

H. R. 73.

[Report No. 145.]

FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

Read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. STILES, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION

For the relief of William B. Stokes, surviving partner of J. N. C. Stockton & Co.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjudicate the claim of William B. Stokes, surviving partner of the late firm of J. N. C. Stockton & Co., for transporting the mail, from the fourteenth of May to the twenty-sixth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, from Augusta, in Georgia, to Blakely, in Alabama, during the interruption of the great northern and southern mail by the Creeks; and to ascertain and pay what may be due to the said J. N. C. Stockton & Co., for such extra mail-matter, as would otherwise have been transported upon the upper line.

[Ca 1845] 112

READ, AND REFLECT!!

READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT!!

Before you vote contrast the policy of the two parties and choose between them.

LOCOFOCO CREED!

The Democrats say that the Tariff is *unequal, unjust and oppressive*, and should be REPEALED, and the expenses of the Government paid by

DIRECT TAXATION.

The proportion Georgia would pay yearly would be	1,291.480 Dollars.
The proportion this District would pay yearly, would be	181,435 Dollars.
The proportion each county would pay yearly, would be	3,968 Dollars.

The proportion of each voter yearly, would be *Twenty-five Dollars.*

WHIG CREED!

The Whigs will levve the Tariff as it is, to defray the expenses of the Government, and protect *American Labor & Industry* against the PAUPER LABOR OF GREAT BRITAIN. They will also

Distribute the Proceeds of the Public Lands to the States where they rightfully belong.

The annual proportion of Georgia, would be	286,738 Dollars.
The annual proportion of this District, would be	35,842 Dollars.
The annual proportion of each County, would be	1,990 Dollars.

TO BE APPROPRIATED TO THE

EDUCATION OF YOUR CHILDREN,

or to save you from the curse of

LOCOFOCO TAXATION!

If you vote the Locofoco Ticket, you vote to pay *Twenty-five Dollars* yearly of your hard earnings, to support Government office holders.

If you vote the Whig ticket, you will receive annually, in each County, 1,990 Dollars to EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN and pay *your Taxes.*

Which do you choose? Let the Ballot Box answer.

BRITISH GOLD—BRIBERY.

We yesterday published the evidence that FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS sterling had been raised in England for the propagation of FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES, in AMERICA and elsewhere, and we venture the assertion. that the largest portion of that immense sum was paid by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, out of her secret service money, and for the express purpose of carrying the election of JAMES K. POLK, AND THROUGH HIM, BREAKING DOWN PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR, AND BUILDING UP BRITISH LABOR UPON ITS RUINS.

Great Britain has bounds Ireland in the mos GALLING CHAINS OF OPPRESION, for years, byt the power of her *Gold* in paying the base of beart, to betray the generous sons of that noble and beautiful Isle, and finding now, that Ireland is not to be kept much longer through the corrupt influence of bribery, that her patriot sons have resolved on the assertion of their country's rights—England, has had the daring offrontery, to send her GOLD HERE, to purchase up advocates and voters for JAMES K. POLK, and theother Free Trade candidates.

Is not this shameless, barefaced attempt to destroy the integrity of our people, enough to raise the *Lion* in every American heart whether he be a citizen by birth or adoption? *American Whig.*

The BRITISH Party.

Nine reasons for calling the Locofoco Party the British party.

1. James K. Polk's grandfather was a Tory.
2. James K. Polk voted against giving Pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution.
3. He has uniformly favored the British interest by opposing Protection to Domestic Industry.
4. He advocates the English policy of conquest, by seeking, unjustly, and in violation of solemn treaty, to extend our territory.
5. British capitalists are sending money to this country to pay for circulating Tracts against the Whig doctrine of Protection.
6. This money is now being used to electioneer for James K. Polk,
7. Silas Wright, who in 1824. voted against allowing the People to have a direct voice in the choice of their President, is the Locofoco candidate for Governor in this State.
8. New Hamphire. the strongest Locofoco State in the Union, has a constitution which comes up to the British standard of equality. It prohibits Catholics from holding office. The spirit which induced *Wright* to give his famous vote in 1824, would induce him to urge through a law equally proscriptive in this State.
9. The policy of the Polk party is to make English manufacturers rich and American manufacturers poor.

These are only a few of many reasons which might be assigned to prove the British predelection of the Locofoco party.—*Rochester Dem.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Listen Farmers and Mechanics.

A London paper states that $44,000 ($200,000) have been raised by subscription in that city, for the purpose of circulating FREE TRADE TRACTS in the United States. These Tracts are printed in the City of New York and sent out into the several States. During the late canvass, THOUSANDS were printed at the Locofoco Office of the NEW YORK EVENING POST, and distributed among the people of Connecticut—ALL PAID FOR BY BRITISH GOLD! We would not be surprised if this State, between this and the election should be flooded with them—as has been done within the last three or four weeks by *A. Kendall's infamous Tracts*, defamatory of Mr. Clay's character. The ostensible object of such an unholy ANTI AMERICAN *proceeding is to defeat* HENRY CLAY, our best friend, and destroy the TARIFF, and reduce our FARMERS AND MECHANICS TO A LEVEL WITH THE BRITISH PAUPERS! Let the People see well to this matter, let them eschew the candidates supported and upheld by BRITISH GOLD, and stand by, and support those who go for AMERICAN INTERESTS for OUR OWN COUNTRY AGAINST THE WORLD! People of the United States. are you willing to see such a deplorable state of affairs brought upon the country? If you are not—come forth in your might, and with a general rush, lay Locofocoism flat—give the Whig Candidates your undivided support. Let no appeal of the Locos—these BRITISH ADVOCATES—cause you to vote for any of their MEN!

But, as the Cincinnati Gazette aptly remarks, should not the feelings of every true hearted American be those of indignation and contempt for a nation, which while she is striving to induce us to adopt a system which she utterly repudiates herself—while she will not admit a barrel of flour into her ports under $3, nor a bushel of wheat under 60 cents, nor a barrel of our beef under $4; nor a hundred weight of pork under $2; nor a pound of our manufactured tobacco under a duty of 1200 per cent, on its value! ask us to throw open our ports to the introduction of every thing she has to dispose of, FREE OF DUTY! And this insolent position she calls FREE TRADE, aed Locofocoism—yes, those who call themselves DEMOCRATS! sustain her (England) in it!—Which, we ask, is the BRITISH PARTY—who the defenders of foreign interests in *preference to our own*! The cause of Locofocoism is to be AIDED WITH BRITISH GOLD, and the interest of England is to be advanced by the efforts of Locofocoism! KEEP THAT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

RULES AND REGULATIONS,

TO BE OBSERVED BY

Pilots and Masters of Vessels in the Port of Savannah.

1. The Pilots shall bring no ship or vessel which has had, or then has, the small pox, or any other contageous disorder on board, higher up than Four Mile Point, until permitted by the Health Officer.

2. Pilots are directed to moor all vessels which stop at Five Fathom to lighten or discharge, as near the South shore as may be safe, that an open passage may be left to the Northward for vessels to pass and repass.

3. No vessel shall discharge or load any of her cargo in the river opposite the city, except at the wharves, under a penalty of four hundred dollars. No anchor is allowed in the river when the vessel is made fast to the wharf.

4. All Masters of vessels, as soon as they come to anchor shall rig in their jib-boom and main-boom; and all vessels top their lower and top-sail-yards, take in their bombkins and davits, lay their sprit-sail-yards fore and aft, and rig in their martingale. These regulations must be observed while lying at the wharf, or at anchor in any part of the river, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding thirty dollars.

5. No vessel whatsoever shall be permitted to lie in the river before the City, longer than twenty-four hours, inward or outward bound, (powder vessels excepted.) Vessels having powder on board, the Pilot shall bring to anchor as near the Fort Wharf as they may have water sufficient to lie in at low water, and the Master must land his powder in twenty-four hours after anchoring, and place it in the Magazine, the officer of which is to receive the same, and give a receipt therefor.

6. All vessels lying at the wharf or taking in, and not discharging, shall, if required by the Harbor Master or his Deputy give the inside berth to a vessel to discharge, but no longer than is necessary to enable her to discharge; and in case of refusal, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every day untill the regulation is complied with.

7. Masters of vessels and others, shall not permit ballast, rubbish, or dirt of any kind, to be thrown into the channels of the river or harbor, or at the heads of wharves. All ballast shall be thrown ten feet back clear of the heads of the wharves; a sail or tar-pauling must be put between the vessel and wharf, to prevent any falling into the river. The sweeping of the deck, ashes from the caboose, and rubbish of any kind, must be put into a cask and carried away from the wharves. Any Master of a vessel failing to comply with any of these Rules, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

8. No tar, pitch or turpentine, shall be boiled on any vessel's deck, or within sixty yards of any vessel or warehouse, under a penalty of not exceeding thirty dollars.

9. Any Owner, Agent, Factor, or Lumber Measurer, or Master of a vessel, having charge of a raft, shall within six hours after the same shall be broken up, by being measured, landed or taken on board of any vessel, remove the oars, hoops, binders, and frames thereunto belonging, above high water mark. No raft shall be permitted to lie more than twenty-four hours afloat in the river, nor shall any stave or shingle raft be landed at the heads of the wharves, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, for all or either of these offences.

10. No vessel or boat, lying alongside of any other vessel or wharf, shall have any fire in any caboose, or any place on or under deck of said vessel or boat, except in an iron caboose, and such caboose or other fire-place be well and safely covered and surrounded with a good and sufficient caboose-house, hut, or other covering and enclosure, under a penalty of thirty dollars.

11. No vessel is to overlay the public docks, the head to be square with the sides of the wharves; nor any rafts to be kept across or in them, for the purpose of loading. No fasts shall be extended athwart the public docks, except by permission of the Harbour Master; nor shall any drogger, Augusta boat, lighter or boat carrying to or from vessels, be permitted to lie load or unload, in any of the public docks. Masters of vessels and others, not complying with this Rule, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars.

12. No shingle or sand ballast shall be landed on any other than the Eastern Wharves, under a penalty of thirty dollars.

13. Any Captain, Owner, Consignee, or any other person whatever, belonging to or in any other way concerned in, any vessel, who shall have any free person of color or slave, who has not a badge, regularly had and obtained from the proper authority, shall be fined upon conviction in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars and costs, for each and every person so employed; one moiety to the informer, and the other half to the City.

14. Every vessel hereafter arriving in the port or harbor of Savannah, by sea, from any port or place in any other State or any Foreign country, having free negroes or free persons of color on board, shall be brought to anchor in such part of the river as Council may from time to time prescribe, & shall there remain for forty days, subject to all the restrictions, pains and penalties prescribed by the Quarantine laws of this State; Provided, nevertheless, that upon the confinement in jail of such negro or negroes, by the Captain or Consignee of such vessel, and upon their giving bond to the Mayor and Alderman for such negro, with two or more approved securities, in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, to carry him, her, or them away on the sailing of such vessel, and to pay all the expenses of his, her, or their detention, then and in that case such vessel may, by a permit from the Mayor, be released from Quarantine, and be allowed to load and unload. The Captain violating this provision, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall, in default of payment thereof, be committed to jail for a period not exceeding three months.

15. Any vessel wishing a berth, or to change a berth, can do so by applying to the Harbor Master.

16. All penalties, fines, or forfeitures, under the foregoing Rules, shall on conviction before the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, be collected in the usual manner, and be divided between the city and Commissioners of Pilotage. The Harbor Master to be considered in all cases, a full and competent witness against offenders.

Strict observance of the above Regulations will be required.

JOHN H. HALE, Harbor Master.

SAVANNAH, January 7th, 1845.

Spencer Gift

TO THE CITIZENS OF HENRY.

From an unprecedented suit now pending in the Superior Court of Henry County, between myself and the Commercial Bank at Macon, which has been pending for the last twelve years, while more than half that time it has been considered by each party as settled—and from the fact that the Court is now again troubled with it,—I deem it necessary to make a detailed statement of its history.

In the winter of 1832 I was appointed Enrolling Agent by the President of the United States, to enroll such of the Cherokee tribe of Indians as could be induced to emigrate west, under the provisions of the treaty of 1828. I was appointed with Maj. Benjamin F. Curry, of Nashville, Tenn. as Superintendant, Maj. William M. Davis, of Kentucky, and Maj. J. M. C. Montgomery, of Georgia, as Valuing Agents. We mustered a fleet of about 460 Indians, which were started down the Hiwassee about the last of March. On leaving, it was found that Maj. Curry, (who accompanied the party) was compelled to take all the funds the Government had there, to support the emigrants to their new homes; and that the operations of the Government would have to be suspended for want of funds to carry them on, such as paying interpreters, advances on improvements to enable emigrants to pay their debts before leaving, &c. Though Congress was in session, it was evident that funds would and could not be appropriated and forwarded to the Agency for some five or six months. Maj. Curry asked me if it would not be possible to borrow from some of the banks in Georgia some two or three thousand dollars for five or six months, until Congress would pass the appropriation bill and forward funds? I replied I did not doubt the money could be obtained from the Central Bank. He requested me to visit Georgia and make an effort to obtain a loan, or the emigration would have to be suspended, and he was very desirous that we should have another fleet ready by the time he returned. I made the trip—came to McDonough, made a note, got Thomas D. Johnson, Col. Petit, A. T. Hardin and Peter Warren to endorse it, went to the Central Bank, but could not obtain one dollar. I then decided to raise money at McDonough on my own account, to carry on my part of the agency, and others must also act for themselves. But I had business at Macon which called me by there, where all acquaintances were enquiring of me how the emigration progressed. Among them was the late Robert W. Fort. I informed him of the funds of the Government being out, and that the emigration was, I thought, likely to suffer by it; and further informed him of my business to Milledgeville, to borrow funds until the appropriation bill, then before Congress, was passed, and funds forwarded. He informed me that *their* [our] bank could furnish the money—and this was the first knowledge I had that he was President of the Bank of Macon. I informed him that it could not be safely promised to be returned for some five or six months. He said he thought their Board would discount for that time, provided I would return the amount in U. S. Bank money, which was the kind then paid out by Government. I thought it was my duty as a faithful Agent to accept these terms, drew the money, every dollar in the Bank of Macon bills.

On returning to the "nation," I deposited it, save about four hundred dollars (which I took with me) with Oliver Strickland (the Clerk of the Superior Court) at Head Quarters (Scudders') to be subject to my order and the other Agents. I proceeded on a tour of duty, when some months thereafter, the time I do not now recollect, news arrived of the failure of the Bank of Macon. As I had used some of the money, I hastened on my back track and took up all that had passed through my hands. I had exchanged some with surveyors, then in the country, who wanted small bills (as these were) being more convenient to pay small debts, expenses, &c. I knowing I could return it, took up every bill that could be reached, which were near about all.

On returning to Macon with them, I found the Bank of Macon closed, but met Judge Cole in the street, who informed me he held the note as attorney of the Commercial Bank. I proposed to pay it in the same bills I had borrowed. He informed me he could not take them, but that the Commercial Bank would give me time on it by renewing it to that Bank, which of course I declined, and he said he should sue on it when it fell due; which he did to the Spring Term of 1833. But it was soon made known to me that if my case would float along by continuance, consent, &c. that the Commercial Bank would soon collect the amount that she claimed, out of other assets, and that then my bills could come in, &c.

So it passed from term to term and year to year. Finally the receiver of the assets of the Bank of Macon filed an injunction in Twiggs, enjoining some cases there (this and other cases) from paying the Commercial Bank, alledging that the Commercial Bank was carrying out fraud, &c. So it was pending in Twiggs some three or four Courts, during which time the assistant receiver, and who had also acted as counsel for the Commercial Bank in this case, proposed to settle it. I proposed to pay it in the bills before mentioned, which he declined, but would take their value, say one hundred dollars, as the State had not appropriated any fee for the receiver; and at the Railroad Convention I paid it, and took a receipt. Still the case was not disposed of in Twiggs. I had answered all the allegations of the receiver's bill there (he evaded asking whether I had the bills or not, which deprived me of answering that I had them.) But it seems that at the next Court in Twiggs a clandestine settlement was made, and this case so managed as to be left open, but kept unknown to me for some time. Finally, I found I had to attend Henry Court again, and plead the bills, and in 1840 or '41 we had a trial. The Jury were out but a few minutes before they returned a verdict in my favor on Saturday night. On Monday following a rule *nisi* was taken, requiring me or counsel to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. This was wholly unknown to me for nearly three years. It seems that a few nights after the *nisi* was granted, the Bank of Macon bills were stolen from the office where they were filed away and pleaded as offset.

You see I never had the remotest interest or benefit from the money which I drew from the Bank of Macon, but have been compelled to spend hundreds for counsel, travelling, collecting testimony, &c. Maj. Curry, Davis and Montgomery have all died since the transaction, and I am prevented by this providence of the benefit of their testimony. Maj. Curry died during the emigration, Davis and Montgomery soon afterwards; but I have ample testimony to sustain the above statements.

I submit the foregoing statement of facts, to answer the many enquiries daily made for information as to the cause of this tedious suit in your Court.

WILLIAM HARDIN.

April 8th, 1845.

29th CONGRESS,
1st SESSION.

H. R. 312.

[Report No. 439.]

MARCH 27, 1846.

Read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. LUMPKIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the relief of John McAllister.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any unappropriated money, to John McAllister, of Troup county, Georgia, the sum of fifty dollars, that being the amount still due him as encouragement for his enlistment into the army of the United States, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved twenty-seventh January, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

29th CONGRESS,
1st SESSION.

H. R. 340.

[Report No. 463.]

MARCH 27, 1846.

Read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. SEAMAN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the relief of Polly Damron.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Polly Damron, of Jackson county, Georgia, on the pension-roll; and that she be paid a pension during life, beginning on the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, at the rate allowed by the act of the seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to widows whose husbands served as privates for six months in the war of the Revolution.

29th CONGRESS,
1st SESSION.

S. 152.

[Pri.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 10, 1846.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. BERRIEN asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

APRIL 21, 1846.

Reported without amendment.

A BILL

For the relief of Abraham B. Fannin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to settle, upon principles of justice and equity, the accounts of Abraham B. Fannin, formerly collector of the customs for the district of Savannah, in the State of Georgia: *Provided*, That the credits which may be given in such settlement on account of expenses incurred by and allowed to him per annum as collector aforesaid, shall not exceed the expenses incurred by and allowed per annum to his successor in said office, nor make any balance due from or payable by the United States to said Fannin.

29th CONGRESS,
1st SESSION.

H. R. 386.

[No Report.]

APRIL 16, 1846.

Read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McCLELLAND, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To re-establish the collection district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act relating to certain collection districts, and for other purposes," approved June fifteen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, as relates to the collection district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the said district is hereby re-established and restored in all respects as it was before the passage of said act.

29th CONGRESS,
2d SESSION.

H. R. 567.

DECEMBER 21, 1846.

Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. THOMAS BUTLER KING, on leave, introduced the following bill:

A BILL

Making an appropriation to build a custom-house in the city of Savannah, Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to build a custom-house in the city of Savannah, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to cause the work to be commenced on a plan suited to the amount appropriated, immediately after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Executive Patronage.

I left Savannah on the 7th inst. at the instancy of Gov. Crawford, to superintend a piece of work upon the Capitol. He was absent on my arrival, and I waited, two days, his return, when we entered into a verbal contract, *(in the presence of a respectable witness)* to cast a new gutter round the roof of the Capitol with Doct. Coyle's American Hydraulic Cement, and agreed to pay for my services $3 per day, I informing him that it would take from 15 to 20 days to complete the work. I commenced the work with all due dilligence, prepared a model for a crane to convey the Cement to the top of the building, and proceeded with the work to a quarter completion on the fifth day, when his Excellency, the Executive, or Geo. W. Crawford, Esq. informed me that I "*must stop with the work the next day at 12 o'clock M. and present my bill.*"

I could have finished the work by the 20th day, (weather permitting). But I have been thus stopped—*vetoed!*

In the midst of my surprise at this singular treatment, I was constrained to address him the following note:

Mrs. Huson's Hotel,
Milledgevile, April 17th, 1846.

GOV. CRAWFORD,

"Sir: The chief Executive of the State of Georgia, (*the agent of the Sovereign People,*) having engaged me, through his agent Doctor Coyle, to come to Milledgeville to superintend a piece of work for the Capitol, I must say, I am not a little surprised that I am not permitted to complete it when his Excellency so positively entered into a special arrangement for that end. Courtesy, only, sir, has influenced me in not demanding, *verbally*, an explanation of your motives in undertaking to frustrate a work, (after having been commenced and one fourth done) put into my hands by the Executive.

"This matter of having the Cement applied to the roof of the Capitol, has not been the agitation of a moment! It has been under consideration for months, as I learn from Doctor Coyle, who wrote me to procure the Executive a cauldron, the which I did and sent it up. Next, he is authorised by the Executive, to command my services in the superintendence of the application of the Cement. I leave Savannah, at my own expense, to obey the summons—I arrive—make my terms with his Excellency, and progress with the work amid vile inuendoes, slanders, and obstacles thrown in my way, by the Executive's petty dynasty, and then, Geo. W. Crawford, Esq. pounces down upon me and commands me to stop the work by 12 M. on the sixth day of the progress of the work—(when the Executive was informed by me that it would take me from 15 to 20 days to complete it.)

"Furthermore, when written to by Doctor Coyle, at the Governor's instancy, he stated that it "would take from 20 to 25 days"—but I give an extract from his letter, dated

"'*Milledgeville, April* 4, 1846.

"'I have just seen his Excellency. He is waiting for fair weather to apply the Cement to the roof of the Capitol. This job will not consume more than fifteen barrels of Cement, I know not, if, at present, he will apply more, that will amount only to $75. Should you think it worthy your notice to come up to have that applied, it will afford me great pleasure, that is, should you think one half the profits arising from this amount would remunerate you for your time. Of course, the Governor would pay you for your superintendence.—Let then no delay take place. Should you conclude to come, start immediately, it will take you from 20 to 25 days.'

T. C. COYLE.

"I have disregarded the attempts made to harrass me, by the Executive's dynasty, from the fact, that I have too deep and abiding an interest in this excellent hydraulic and its successful application, in all cases, to be driven off my course. For this ungentlemanly treatment I am at a loss to account. Your mind it seems, has been very suddenly poisoned. I may not seek to disabuse it.

"You say, "make out my bill." If I do so, I should make it out for the full time your agent, Dr. Coyle, informed me it would take to complete the work.

"It is not possible that an Executive could do less than arrive at honorable conclusions in supporting the dignity of the State, nor can he suffer the State to be wanting in moral principle, by sacrificing individual interest, in the hope, thereby, to benefit the State. [Forbid it, Humanity! Forbid it, Justice!!]

"I regret, exceedingly, sir, that any thing should have occurred to prevent the work being thoroughly completed. I have the gratifying consolation to know that *I* have thrown no obstacle in the way; on the contrary, I have done every thing in my power to facilitate it.

"I have just informed Col. Redding that I am in want of more Cement, and he responds not to my call.

"Were I disposed to phlebotomise the State, your Excellency is the last man I would think of using as a lance.

"Your answer to the ample question, whether I shall make out my bill for the time it might have taken to complete the work, will determine me in my future course.

"With all *due* respect I am
Your Excellency's
obedient servt,
G. R. LILLIBRIDGE."

In all the day, "the Executive" was silent, deeming it, probably, ungubernatorial to make an answer in writing, or laboring under the apprehension that he might commit "Geo. W. Crawford, Esq."

On the next morning, the 18th, I presented the following bill, through one of his auxilliaries, Mr. Horn:—

"*Gov. Crawford,*

To G. R. Lillibridge, DR.

Passages to and from Milledgeville & Savannah,	18	00
Breakfast and dinner on the road, up,	1	00
Supper, lodging and breakfast, up and returning, at Solomons', Gordon,	2	50
Boarding bill at Mrs. Husons, *with bill,*	16	50
Paid for a kettle at Newells' ditto	1	75
2 seives, at Shahans' ditto	1	00
Paid for flour for paste,	0	25
	41	00
5 days superintendence on Capitol roof,	15	00
	$56	00

He sends his message back to pay the "Superintendence" only. I requested his Secretary, after striking off the item of *my time*, to take the bill back to his Excellency, for him to pay the remainder, $41 00, *expenses*, and he declined making any message.

I then made out a separate bill for 5 days Superintendence only, and it was paid.

Now, does his Excellency think that I will give up my just demand, without seeking redress? Will the people of the State suffer their Governor's parsimony to withhold a just demand, either in the shape of my *actual outlay for my expenses*, or *for the full time I engaged to do the work?* Certainly not! unless he can show a proper reason for my discharge.

His narrow, contracted heartedness is manifested in the refusal to pay for 25 cents worth of flour, which was applied to the work even after I had been withdrawn from it, as also, the pay for the kettle and seives, bought expressly for, and indispensably necessary to the work. Such conduct, (if even perpetrated by the humblest individual in community) should be held up to the scorn and contempt of every man. I am constrained to use emphatic (tho' well merited) language, to speak my wrongs, when no explanation is given for my withdrawal from the work.

The remainder of my bill will, in due time, and in proper shape, be brought before the assembled Representatives of the people. See then, through the policy of the Executive—there must be an examination into my demands, and the State be put to the expense of legislating upon this subject, and after all, they cannot but render me a judgment. I have an abiding confidence in THEIR magnanimity! THEY have too much of State pride to see the State stigmatized with unrighteousness to its proudest or humblest citizen.

I am well aware, and have inticipated the fact, that, the people, or a majority of them, may be inclined to think that an Executive cannot do wrong, especially when he is striving [*but, such striving!*] to save the State every expence in his power. With some men an Executive might trifle with impunity!—As *one* of the sovereign people, and Gov. Crawford as one of the servants of the sovereign people, [*so much for our republican institutsons!*] he will find that I have every confidence in the sovereign people to do me ample justice.

It has been suggested by some noble and respectable spirits here, to have a Committee investigate the work as far as done and report thereon, as an accompanying qualification to my bill when it shall come before the legislature. I have only to say, with due respect for their kindness, that I would scorn to do so in the face of the many testimonials from the most eminent men in the country, (and among them, engineers of most accomplished judgments,) all of which have been laid before the Executive by the Patentee. I say, I would scorn to take such a course, which would only involve such gentlemen, as might volunteer, with me in withstanding the petty malice of Gov. Crawford.

Here, then, is a plain case—Gov. Crawford, when in Savannah, about a year ago, sought an interview with Dr. Coyle, the patentee of the article in question, and, in that interview, stated that he wished to have it applied to the government buildings. Subsequently, Doctor Coyle removes to Millegeville, and the desire is renewed. I am written to, to send up a cauldron—also, to come up and superintend the going on of a work—and in five days discharged, in the most ungentlemanly manner, without a *why* or a *wherefor!* What man of spirit would bend beneath such an indignity? Get a gentleman to go to the expense of $41, and turn him adrift with $15.

It appears to me, and must be apparent to every candid and unbiased mind, that Gov. C. wished only to possess himself of my services long enough only to instruct the Penitentiary hands. But how he can do this in the face of an agreement for "15 or 20 days," I am at a loss to determine.

In a work of such vast importance as the preservation of the Capitol, there should have been a liberal provision at my command. I ask, would the people of Georgia sanction a *picayune-ish* spirit in the administration, when a work of such magnitude as the preservation of the Capitol from becoming a mass of crumbling ruins was at stake? Would any citizen complain if $2000 were expended, (instead of $250,) to preserve this noble structure from destruction?

In sending forth this statement, I would have it understood, that, I do it not in a spirit of malice, nor is it done to excite sympathy or to weave a mantle of noteriety—but it is done to show my position as a victim to Executive contumely—to protect an article I have a deep interest in, feeling satisfied, that, as far as it has been applied in this instance, that it will prove of no avail, yet, had I been permitted to have proceeded with the work to completion, I would have warranted it for all the purposes for which it was designed, viz: the preservation of the capitol, which, I regret to say, is in a very precarious condition, from its subjection to numerous leaks behind the parapets.

Had the Executive, amicably, sent me his message, admitting, to pay the five days, and, requiring me to leave the other fifteen, or expense bill, open for proper adjudication, he would have spared me the pains of making this expose.

There is but one course to pursue when an humble citizen would seek redress of a public officer—the Press, that moral engine, created for the purposes of "*Equal Justice to all!*"—the Press—"*the Tyrant's Foe, the People's Friend!* must speak in "words that burn."

G. R. LILLIBRIDGE.

Milledgeville, April 20, 1846.

EXECUTOR'S SALES.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Thomas McKoy, Senr. late of Campbell county, deceased, will be sold before the Court House door in the Town of Campbellton, said county, on the first Tuesday in February next,

THE PLANTATION,

Lying on the Chattahoochee River, below and adjoining the Pumpkin Town Fractions, and known as the Foster Place.

ALSO,

The Negroes

Belonging to said estate—consisting of

MEN & WOMEN, BOYS & GIRLS;

Among them are 2 House Carpenters;

and between Thirty and Forty in Number.—

Terms of Sale.—The Purchaser will be required to pay one half cash, and the balance due on the first day of January, 1848, with good personal security, in sums not exceeding Thirty Dollars. Property sold for a division among the legatees.

JOHN BOWEN, Exec'r.

November 25, 1846.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON the 2nd Monday in January next, will be sold at the residence of Thomas McKoy, Senr., late of Campbell county, deceased, all the Perishable Property of said deceased—consisting of *Corn, Fodder & Wheat, Horses, Mules, Cows & Calves, Pork and Stock Hogs*, and other articles not now recollected. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BOWEN, Exec'r.

Nov. 18, 1846.

Notice To Debtors & Creditors.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Thomas McKoy, senr., late of Campbell County, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the estate will present the same, properly attested, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, to

JOHN BOWEN, Exec'r.

Nov. 18, 1846.

Ordered, That, in lieu of reporting the departures and arrivals of the mails, by means of the Registers heretofore used, the performance of mail service be reported and certified by the Postmasters at the ends of each route, as follows, to wit: 1st. They are to report to the First Assistant Postmaster General, every instance as it occurs, where the mail departs or arrives after the contract time, whether with or without excusable cause, and likewise every other description of failure to perform according to contract—and 2dly, at the end of each quarter, they are to certify to the Auditor of the Department, that the mail has been carried on the route, according to contract, excepting the failures before reported. The Schedule of arrangements reported to the Postmaster by the Department, with the notifications of changes therein, subsequently ordered by the Department, will show what service the contract requires.

Ordered, That no quarterly mail pay to contractors, accruing after the 1st April next, be issued, but upon a statement to the Auditor from the Postmasters at both ends of the route, made on or after the expiration of the quarter, certifying that the mail has been duly carried upon the route, according to contract for the entire quarter, excepting in the instances of failures and delinquencies before reported to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

The duty on the part of Postmasters of making these reports and certificates is an indispensable one, that can be neglected in no instance, without injury to the Department or the Contractor. Its punctual performance, therefore, must be insisted on, in all cases, without waver or excuse.

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General

March 16, 1846.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Contract Office,
5. April 1846

SIR:

The foregoing orders will show, that before payment can be made to you, each failure that may have occurred on your route is to be reported to the Department, and a certificate of performance for the quarter is to be rendered by the Postmasters at the ends of the route.

The better to insure the issuing of your pay, in due time, you should ascertain at the Post Offices, at the ends of your route, whether each failure has been reported, and the certificate of performance has been forwarded as above required.

The obligations imposed upon you, by your contract, are

1. To carry the *whole* mail, leaving no part of it behind.
2. To carry it *free from* depredation, loss, wet or other injury.
3. To carry it in a place and manner, that does not *expose it* to depredation, loss, wet or other injury.
4. To carry the mail in the *mode of conveyance specified* in the contract, if it be named therein.
5. To *deliver* the mail to *every office on the route,* or that may be hereafter establised on the route.
6. To *keep* the mail in a *secure place,* under *lock,* where the carrier stays at night, if no post office be kept at such place.
7. To *take a mail from* each office on the route.
8. To *arrive* with the mail at the office or offices, named in the schedule, at the *time stated* in the schedule.
9. In case you perform trips on the route, more frequently or more rapidly than those, by which you contract to carry the mail, you are to *convey the mail, also, by such additional or more expeditious trips.*
10. To convey *Post Office blanks, mail bags, and special agents* of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, if your mode of conveyance be such, as to admit of their transportation
11. You are expressly prohibited from transmitting or being concerned in transmitting commercial intelligence ahead of the mail; and from carrying letters or other mailable matter out of the mail; and from conveying over your route those, who are engaged in that business.
12. As you are responsible for the person, to whom you entrust the mail, you will observe, that the law forbids the employment of any other, as a carrier, than a free white person. He should, in all cases, be sworn, and his oath sent to the Department for file, and he should be, at least, 16 years of age, sober and of sufficient discretion, age and size, to understand his obligations, and to handle the mail bags and afford the mail the protection, that the nature of the route and service may require.
13. The more effectually to exclude suspicious, incompetent, drunken or refractory persons from having charge of the mails, you are to dismiss from your service, any carrier, when required to do so, by order of the Department.

Whilst you will exert every effort to fulfil all and each of these obligations, it will be for your interest, whenever a failure does occur, to inform the Department of it at once, and of the circumstances that caused it. This is a course, best calculated to relieve you from censure and penalty, where the facts, when known, will warrant it; or to moderate the fine, where its imposition is required; and in either case, to enable your pay to be transmitted to you as it falls due. And notice is hereby, specially given, that no fine will be reconsidered, upon an excuse or explanation made after the fine has been imposed, unless it shall appear to have been out of the power of the contractors to have presented it in due season.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. R. HOBBIE,
1st Assistant Postmaster General.

To Mr.

Contractor on Route No.

Post Office Department,
Official Business.

C. M. Brown

FREE
U.S. POST OFFICE
4
D.C.

To Mr. Charleton Hines
Hinesville
Georgia

A PLAY, IN ONE ACT,

ENTITLED

THE CONSPIRATORS,

OR, HOW TO MAKE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEN IN BURKE COUNTY.

SCENE— *A dilapidated out-house in the town of Hangsboro—A tallow-candle burning dimly—Several hide-bottom chairs, a pine table, writing materials, together with a tumbler, tea-cup and bottle of Whiskey thereon.*

CONSPIRATORS.

CHIEF CONSPIRATOR, SENOR PORTOYZI, *a queer looking little man with red face and hooked nose.*
SENOR ANTONINI, *a greasy looking chap.*
SENOR QUINZIMANISKRINI, *a funny looking devil.*
SENOR CARTARA, *good face, with "gift of gab" written all over it.*
SENOR BENNETI, *has a game leg, an eye like a snake, which is generally fixed on the Whiskey Bottle.*

(*Conspirators seated, smoking segars.*)

CHIEF SPEAKS.—" Brethren, the hour for business has arrived,
And I, according to our rules, which to obey
We have an oath most solemn taken, do now proceed,
To lay before you, such information, as fortune
Has thrown in my way. Alas! it doth
Lay heavy on my soul, that I such ill-report
Am forced to make of our advancement. Since last we met,
The enemy hath pushed his inroads to our very camp,
And men who erst were most infuriate to revenge our wrongs,
Now throw their greasy caps on high and cry out
TOOMBS! And while desertion stalks unmasked
E'en in our midst, we hear of no accession to our ranks.
Tis true, one patriot in Hog-wallow, Sam Pone Proctor
Named, hath deeply sworn, that for two bushels of
The staff of life, he will implant his dagger in the heart
Of any villian Yankee, who dares invade our shores,
And to supply his need, two dollars must this night
From out the general fund be given."—

[*At this point the chief is interrupted by an argument between Senors Benneti and Cartara, upon the respective merits of their pointer dogs; silence being restored, he resumes*]—

" And in conclusion, I can only urge
The desperate state of our affairs, and I submit it to your wisdom
That you devise some instant remedy."

[SENOR ANTONINI RISES.] " Most noble Chief;
It is well known to all of you, that my descent
Is lineal from the great Mark Anthony, who shared
With Cæsar the empire of the world. Like him
I have a soul, that quails not in adversity.
What! shall we who rule the destinies of the county Burke,
Who have these tad-pole eaters at our beck and nod,
Shall we lose heart, because our power is on the wane?
Forbid it, humbug! we've thus far practiced on their folly,
And we can stretch it further still. The end
Shall sanctify the means. What care I, if by
Perversion of the truth, we gain men's votes?
If civil war, if ruin and sad desolation
Affright the land, why, I have nought to lose,
And those who cannot lose, must win,
Let us invent new grievances, proscribe
Still more the honest men who have at heart
Their country's weal—boldly pursue this course,
And I'll be warrant for the issue"—

[SENOR BENNETI.] " So far as I'm concerned, I do not care
A continental damn for any principle involved.
I could see to-morrow every nigger in the South
Set free, and sleep as sound as tho'
Lullabied by strains of sweetest music;
But my element is mischief, I would rather see
The gutters running blood, fire devastating towns,
Fiends ravish virgins, than sit in quiet and dose
My life away, as these good Union men would have it.
They are far seeing men, would have their country
Greater still, as it is now the greatest. My station
With the good, must be inferior; but when anarchy
Prevails, Mark Anthony's astute scion and myself
May shine as brilliant stars. The difficulty is
To keep the tools we work with uninformed, in
Blissful ignorance of the use we put them to.
So far we have succeeded, and our pot-valiant
Fire eaters are ready now to face the world in arms,
So there's no fighting to be done. The question is, to keep
Them so until the election-day—already, our brave
Chief informs us, they show signs of faltering, the
Dirt-eating scamps! My counsel in the strait is this,
Continue as we have begun, put every plan in operation,
That ingenuity can devise, or rascality can execute.
Make each man think that upon his shoulders
Rests the salvation of his country—let them see
Their names in print. 'Twas thus I made a tool of
That infernal ass, Brins Perkins, and now he honestly believes
The North turns pale, whene'er his name is mentioned.
I am done."

[CHIEF SPEAKS.] " I do most solemnly protest
Against such sentiments as have been uttered
Within our hearing. I am most honest in the
Cause I advocate, and I have much to lose.
But votes are votes—so let it pass"

[SENOR CARTARA.] " I could talk two weeks, and never tire,
Upon this interesting theme. But I'm tetotally
By damned, if I've the least idea of setting
Niggers free—I have too, a few to lose;
And like our chief, I only acquiesce
Because the object is to keep the county Burke
True to the fire eating side. Something must
Be done. Oh Quinzimaniskrini tell us what."

[QUINZI.] " And I can do it—
If I have studied any thing,
To much advantage, it is human nature;
And more especially the nature of those men
Who live in miasmatic regions, drink water
Redolent with the stench of rotten limestone,
Whose days of happiness are those brief intervals,
Between one chill and fever and the next. It is a
Physiological fact, that in this county in September,
There is a strong affinity between men's politics
And their appetites. Talk about inventing lies;
'Taint worth a damn; feed 'em, feed 'em; barbacue
Their principles into them. Give them of broiled beef
And pork a belly-full. Then tell them to dissolve the Union,
Tell 'em the French are coming. Tell 'em to bayonet
Their grandmothers, they'll believe and do any thing.
It is my duty, made by order of this association,
To offer at our different meetings, series
Of resolutions. I do this always after dinner,
And you perceive the result; for surely no sane men
With hungry bellies, would " unanimously" pass
Such errant nonsense. Now in this town I know
Some small potato lawyers, to whom Nature has denied
The means of being great. Now we must do
What Nature has not done. My plan is this—
In every district give a barbacue; the smell
Of burning meat before, and after dinner a belly-full
Will predispose most favorably our audience
To the puny efforts even of our spiked team
Of lawyers. And I, albeit, somewhat ashamed
Of the concern, will sometimes for the nonce, throw
In a word or two. What say you brethren to the plan?"

[*Cries of " Excellent!" " Capital!"*]

" We are then agreed"—

[*Just here Benneti and Antonini, who are engaged in a game of single-handed poker, quarrel and give each other the " damned lie"—The rest rush up to quell the fray—The candle is extinguished—Retreating footsteps are heard—After a little the clinking of glass is audible and the voice of Senor Benneti is heard saying—*

" Quin, here's to Humbug."

[QUIN. answers.] " Here's to it." [*And the play ends.*]

29th CONGRESS,
2d SESSION.

S. 127.

[Pub.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 28, 1847.

Mr. CHALMERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL

To provide for the erection of a custom-house in the city of Savannah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a custom-house shall be erected in the city of Savannah, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such plan and dimensions as shall be approved by him, and that the further sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the construction of the same, and for tl purchase of a lot therefor, which shall be payable out of ar money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

30th CONGRESS,
1st SESSION.

S. 40.

[Pri.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 29, 1847.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report, (No. 40,) accompanied by the following bill: which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL

For the relief of Milledge Galphin, executor of the last will and testament of George Galphin, deceased.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he
4 is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust
5 the claim of the late George Galphin, under the treaty
6 made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and
7 Cherokee Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and se-
8 venty-three, and to pay the amount which may be found
9 due to Milledge Galphin, executor of the said George
10 Galphin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise
11 appropriated.

COMMENCEMENT DAY,

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

THURSDAY, JULY 15th, 1847.

PRAYER.

MUSIC—"THE LORD DESCENDED FROM ABOVE."—*Anthem.*

Salutatory—Second Honor,
Miss SUSAN M. CORNWELL, Savannah, Ga.

The Past, Present and Future,
Miss JANE E. BRYAN, Talbot County, Ga.

The Empire of Sensibility,
Miss T. J. GUYTON, Laurens County, Ga.

"The web of our Life is of mingled yarn, Good and ill together"—Fourth Honor,
Miss SARAH E. HARDAWAY, Columbus, Ga.

MUSIC—"CALIPH OF BAGDAD"—*Overture.*

Life cheerless without the hope of Immortality.
Miss SARAH E. MYRICK, Bibb County, Ga.

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again,"
Miss EVELINA A. CHAMBERS, Columbus, Ga.

The Love of Fame,
Miss CAROLINE V. COMER, Vineville, Ga.

Woman as she should be,
Miss MARY S. HOWARD, Macon, Ga.

MUSIC—"WAKE THE SONG OF JUBILEE"—*Hymn.*

The improvements of the age,
Miss ELIZABETH A. SOLOMON, Cass County, Ga.

Dreams of Youth,
Miss CATHERINE WELLBORN, Meriwether Co. Ga.

Harmony of Nature,
Miss MADALINE M. SCOTT, Vineville, Ga.

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the Soul."
Miss VIRGINIA E. HOLLAND, Leon County, Fla.

MUSIC—OVERTURE TO TANCRED.

They are passing away—Sixth Honor,
Miss JULIA A. FLANDERS, Macon, Ga.

Our Native Land—Second Honor,
Miss L. CLIFFORD COTTON, Macon, Ga.

MUSIC—"THE YANKEE BOYS IN MEXICO"—*Song.*

Valedictory—First Honor,
Miss VICTORIA J. HOLMES, Fort Gaines, Ga.

Degrees Conferred.

MUSIC—"ALL HAIL TO THE MORNING"—*Song.*

ORATION,

By Hon. R. M. CHARLTON.

MUSIC—"THE SUNNY HOURS HAVE FLED"—*Song.*

PRAYER.

MUSIC—DISMISSION—*Anthem.*

BENEDICTION.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

S. 40.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 21, 1848.

Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

Mr. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, from the said committee, reported the same back without amendment, when it was committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

AN ACT

For the relief of Milledge Galphin, executor of the last will and testament of George Galphin, deceased.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he
4 is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust
5 the claim of the late George Galphin, under the treaty
6 made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and
7 Cherokee Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and
8 seventy-three, and to pay the amount which may be found
9 due to Milledge Galphin, executor of the said George
10 Galphin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise
11 appropriated.

Passed the Senate: *January* 18, 1848.

Attest: ASBURY DICKENS, *Secretary.*

30th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION. **H. R. 403.** [Pri.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 4, 1848.

Read twice, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JUNE 20, 1848.

Reported with amendments, viz: strike out the part within [brackets,] and insert those printed in *italics*, and accompanied by a report, (No. 184.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel A. Grier *and Jacob Parker.*

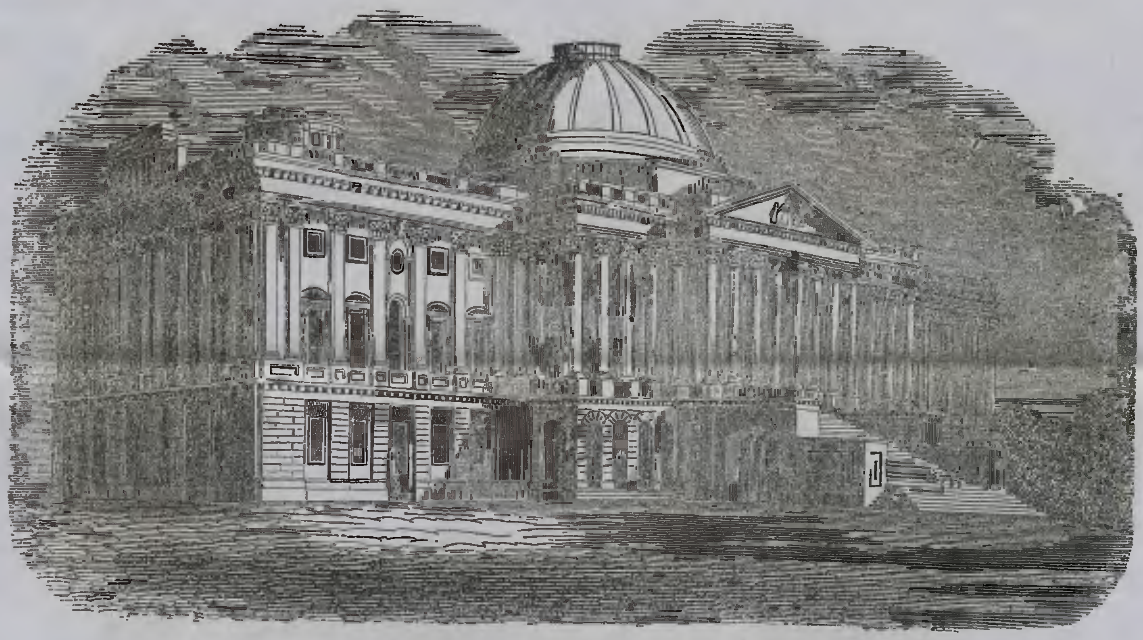
1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* [That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he
4 is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Samuel A.
5 Grier, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise
6 appropriated, the sum of four hundred and sixty-two dol-
7 lars and ten cents; it being the sum by him paid to a dis-
8 trict marshal of the United States upon an execution issued
9 in favor of said States, less sixty dollars and eighty-one
10 cents, which was the amount owed by the postmaster for
11 which he was security, and less fifty-two dollars and two
12 cents, costs of suit.]

Passed the House of Representatives: *April* 28, 1848.

Attest: THO. J. CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*

1 *That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby,*
2 *authorized and directed to pay to Samuel A. Grier and*
3 *Jacob Parker, or either of them, the amount heretofore*
4 *paid by them, or either of them, as sureties of T. M. Den-*
5 *nis, postmaster of Randolph, Georgia, which was over*
6 *and above the true sum due from said Dennis, as postmas-*
7 *ter, and interest thereon, and all the costs and expenses of*
8 *collecting the same.*

AGENCY.



WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

S. L. LEWIS, formerly a Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, now Commissioner of Deeds for Virginia, for the District of Columbia, and Attorney at law, continues to collect all claims upon the general government, especially for Pensions of all kinds and increase of Pensions, and all claims rejected or suspended for want of proof of service.

To Widows of revolutionary pensioners, who are receiving less than their husdands did under the acts of 1828 and June 1832, he will guarantee the same pensions paid to their husbands.

To the Widows of officers and soldiers who were married after 1793, but prior to 1800, he will guarantee a pension for life.

To Widows who are entitled to receive ten years pension due March 1848, he will guarantee a pension for life, when their pensions, under previous acts, expire at that date.

All Widows and Children of those who died in the Mexican war are entitled to pensions.

All Claims for services in the Mexican War, Florida War, and War of 1812,

PROMPTLY AND EFFICIENTLY COLLECTED.

No charge made in any case unless the claim be collected and paid over to the claimant.

He flatters himself that his connection with the Adjutant General's office, his long residence in Washington, his intimate acquaintance in all the Departments thereof, and his experience, will afford great facilities in the collection of all claims.

He respectfully refers to the Senators and Members of Congress from Virginia, to the Hon. J. Y. Mason, Richmond, Virginia, and to Adj. Gen. Jones, Washington city.

"It affords me great pleasure to recommend Maj. Lewis as a gentleman well qualified to attend to the above business."

R. JONES.

Address S. L. LEWIS, Washington City, D. C.

☞ Please refer all who apply to you, to me. ☜

Hon. Howell Cobb
Athens
Georgia

Augusta, December 6, 1848.

My Dear Sir:

My inexperience in the expenses of a Newspaper office, led me originally to suppose, that they were less onerous than I have found them to be. The first year, with almost every new enterprize, is one of outlay with but little profit. Such has been my experience in the management of the Republic. Allow me frankly to state, that in consequence of inadequate capital, I am thrown upon the kindness of those who have generously patronized my paper, to obtain the means of relief from considerable embarrassment. But for this *I should not trouble you now.* I have paid out, for materials, work and other expenses, more than four thousand dollars since taking the incipient steps to issue my paper. The amount due me would, if I could realize it, give me SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF, and enable me with renewed energy, to increase my exertions to make the Republic what I wish it to be, a Valuable Family Paper. Various additional expenditures are necessary to consummate my purposes.

Let me then, Dear Sir, solicit your aid by the payment of the subscription for the first year, without the necessity of burthening myself with the expense of travelling collecting Agents. You can send the amount, free of charge, by application to the Post Master, and for the same, a receipt will be immediately forwarded to you.

I thank you for the encouragement which your name has afforded me, and will be happy to retain it upon my list.

With high respect, I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMYTHE.

Letter
Jno. M. Stovall
Augusta Ga.
Decr 6. 1848.

Ans. Decr 16th 1848
$5 inclosed

Mr Patton
will see
to this & have the debt paid

Executive Department
Milledgeville
Ga.

1848-9

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

H. R. 114.

[No Report.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 25, 1848.

Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HUNT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To re-establish the collection district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled*, That so much of the act entitled "An act rela-
4 ting to certain collection districts, and for other purposes,"
5 approved June fifteen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, as
6 relates to the collection district of Brunswick, in the State
7 of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the
8 said district is hereby re-established and restored in all re-
9 spects as it was before the passage of said act.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

H. R. 255.

[No Report.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THIBODEAUX, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To establish a collection district in the State of Georgia.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* That a collection district be, and the same is
4 hereby, erected and established in the State of Georgia, to
5 be known as the Augusta district, and that the city of
6 Augusta, in the county of Richmond, in said State, be,
7 and the same is hereby, made a port of entry.

1 SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said col-
2 lection district of Augusta, shall include all the waters,
3 shores, and inlets of Savannah river above the mouth of
4 Briar creek, in Scriven county, Georgia, and that the city
5 of Augusta, aforesaid, shall be the only port of entry in

30th CONGRESS,
1st SESSION.

S. 218.

[Pri.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 14, 1848.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report, [No. 126,] accompanied by the following bill: which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL

For the relief of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cancel and give up six several bonds of the Central Railroad Company of Georgia, falling due on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, which said several bonds were required and given contrary to the true intent and meaning of the several acts under which they were taken.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

H. R. 428.

[No Report.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 26, 1848.

Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BURT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To establish an arsenal of construction, at Atlanta, in the State of Georgia.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars
4 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any
5 money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the
6 purchase of a site and the building of an arsenal of de-
7 posite and general construction, at or near Atlanta, in
8 the State of Georgia.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

H. R. 530.

[Report No. 666.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 14, 1848.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Dunn, from the Committee of Claims, reported the following bill;

A BILL

For the relief of James Y. Smith.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and
4 he is hereby, directed to pay to James Y. Smith, the sum
5 of three thousand and sixty-four dollars, out of any money
6 in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full of his
7 claim against the United States, for the use of the steam-
8 boat Hyperion, and damage done to her in the transporta-
9 tion of the Georgia troops under command of Major
10 Howard, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and
11 also for provisions and supplies furnished to said troops.

ETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

H. R. 565.

[Report No. 724.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 23, 1848.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. DANIEL, from the Committee of Claims, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the benefit of the legal representatives of James C. Watson, of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress asembled, That the treasurer of the United States pay to the legal representatives of General James C. Watson, of the State of Georgia, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars, with six per cent. interest per annum, from the eighth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, till paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount paid by him to certain Creek warriors for slaves captured by them in the service of the United States, against the Seminole Indians in Florida, under an agreement with the commanding General Jesup.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

H. R. 591.

[Report No. 752.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JULY 12, 1848.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. SIMPSON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the relief of Charles B. Clusky.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he
4 is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury
5 not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and
6 sixty-one dollars and fifty cents, to Charles B. Clusky, in
7 full compensation for his services in preparing plans, esti-
8 mates, &c., for a custom house in the city of Savannah.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING YOUR GIN.

The band should be six inches wide after it is stretched, out of well tanned, even thickness, pliant harness or belt leather. A Gin cannot run light without a wide band of suitable leather.

The Gin should set level on the floor, the long way, the ends perpendicular by a plumb line, bearing equally on each leg or post; one side may be higher than the other, if necessary, but if one end is higher than the other, the seed will incline to the low end and break the roll.

You will discover an idle pulley, or whirl, in a small frame, not made fast to the Gin, which use as follows: if the band runs through the back side of the Gin, as is most common, let the pulley and frame remain as it is, both parts of the band running above the pulley, the under part bearing on it, and as the band stretches, shove up the frame to tighten it; but if the band comes out in front of the Gin, which is sometimes the case, then take out the frame and pulley, and place in front, near the Gin and the floor, for both parts of the band to run under, the upper part bearing against the pulley, so as to wrap as much as possible around the pulley on the saw shaft.

Close up tight the back side of the Gin, from the moat or flue-board down to the floor.

If you wish all the moats taken out, raise or shove out the moat-board as far as it will allow and not drop too much lint with the moats, and turn up the buttons at the lower corners to hold it; by having the moat-board so high as to drop two or three pounds of lint with the moats during the ginning, each bag will gain in quality four times the loss in quantity.

If the seed are not well cleaned, raise the tail of the breast and turn up the buttons placed below, and let the breast rest on them; or if it picks too slow with the breast raised, perhaps by raising the front of the Gin an inch or more on blocks, the breast may be let down again. The seed of damp cotton are more difficult to clean than dry—it may require the breast or Gin raised for damp cotton, and allowed to be down for dry. Some seed shed better than others, some incline to lodge on the breast, and not fall freely, in that case raise the back side of the Gin one inch, or more if required. Raising the tail of the breast will prevent cotton napping, unless very much too damp, and will make the quality of any cotton better, because it gins slower; and especially when ginning Mastodon, the tail should be raised more or less, according to the condition of the cotton and fineness of the saw teeth; if necessary for either, the tail of the breast may be raised as high as it will allow and keep the roll in operation, by adding to the thickness of the buttons with wood or leather. Cotton should, however, be dry, if possible, when ginned; no fast Gin can gin damp cotton without napping more or less.

Run the brush band over the brush pulley; if the band becomes too slack, cut out about one inch and a half, and fasten as before—if it needs cutting again, shorten it not more than one inch: neither band should be tighter than absolutely necessary to keep their place and the Gin running; too tight a band causes the boxes to heat and wear out much faster, and the draught to be much more heavy on the team.

It is well to use a bushel of cleaned seed, mixed with seed cotton, at the first start.

While feeding a Gin, the Ginner should be constantly putting cotton into the box with the fingers, in small quantities, regular from end to end, rather the most at the ends, as fast, and no faster than the seed can be cleaned and discharged; if fed too fast, too many seed will accumulate in the box, and break the roll; if too slow, the seed will shed foul; either will retard the progress and lessen the quantity ginned. Should the roll break from over-feeding, slacken the feed, and shake the box by raising and lowering at the tail, instead of using a stick. If the roll breaks when the Gin is regularly fed, you may know one end of the Gin wants raising more or less.

Keep the boxes constantly oiled with lamp oil or soft grease—tallow is better than nothing, but must be pressed down very often, or it will not settle down within reach of the gudgeon. I send a can extra, to induce you to use lamp oil—the gudgeons should not run a moment without being covered with grease of some kind.

Your cotton or lint room should be as long and high as possible, and so wide as not to obstruct the passage of the lint after it leaves the brush. If it is on the floor with the Gin, as is most common, it should be closed tight all round, top, bottom, sides and ends, except one opening of about two feet wide, at the back end of the floor over head, a little more or less, just sufficient to let out the wind made by the brush, which will create a draught through the room, and send the cotton much of it to the far end before it falls, which will open the lint, and sample better, than if dropped near the Gin; besides, it prevents the lint from dropping under the Gin, which is frequently the case when the lint room is out of order. This draught may be further assisted by having a door or window through the wall, directly in front of the Gin; if a window, it should extend to the floor. If too much lint should fall under the Gin, you may know it is for want of a draught, which may be remedied as above directed: if the lint falls into a room below, that also should be tight. No doors or windows allowed to be open when ginning.

If the saws rub the breast, first ascertain on which side, then move the whole in the opposite direction, with the screw in the box at that end of the cylinder, first turning back the screw in the opposite end, as much as the other requires turning forward; and be particular not to turn either too much—a thickness of paper may be sufficient,—merely start the screw as little as possible, and try until it runs clear; and be certain not to let both press against the ends of the cylinder, allow them to touch so slight as only to keep the cylinder in place, and not bind in the least. A wrench is sent with the Gin, for turning the screws.

The team should not be drove faster than a brisk walk while ginning, and should be made gentle before starting a new Gin; brushes are frequently broken by fractious teams—all sudden starts should be avoided.

The inside of the Gin should be cleared of lint once or more each day, and if the cotton is damp, the saw teeth should be cleaned at night after work, and wiped dry with cotton. Great care should be taken to keep out sticks, rocks, nails, &c.

A Gin cannot pick fast with a slow gear, nor run light with one badly made, nor perform well and keep in order, without proper attention and good treatment. All cast gear within my knowledge, run slow and pull heavy.

My Gins are proven to perform well before leaving the factory, and if the above directions are followed, I warrant them to do so, on trial by the purchasers.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton Geo. May 18/48.

Wm R. Enochs. Esq

By the bearer I send you one 40 Saw Gin with castel platea ribs as ordered by Lewis Parker Esq which I hope may reach you safe and give full Satisfaction. Enclosed you have a blank Note for $90. which you may sign and send by the bearer. the same may be paid any time with Eighty dollars

Yours Respectfully

Samuel Griswold

1111

Wm R. Enochs. Esq.
Barnwell. Dist. S C
4 m. N. Boiling Spring

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

AT SAVANNAH, JANUARY TERM, 1848.

DAVID C. LEVY, *Plaintiff in Error*, *vs.* SOLOMON COHEN, *Defendant in Error.*

Argument of ROBERT M. CHARLTON, for Defendant in Error.

THE defence in this case is founded upon the Statute of Georgia, which authorises an endorser of a promissory note to require the holder to proceed to collect the same within three months, and if the holder should fail to do so, the endorser shall be discharged from further liability. Prince 462, 471.

We contended, before the Court below, that this statute regulated and affected the remedy, or means of recovery, and therefore was to be regarded as the *lex fori.*

Story's Con. of Laws, Sec 576, *et seq.* Levy *vs.* Boas, 2 Bailey's Rep. 217. Ruggles *vs.* Keeler, 3 John, Rep. 263. Andrews *vs.* Heriot, 4 Cowen's Rep. 508, and note 10 at page 528. The British Linen Co. *vs.* Drummond, 10 Barn & Cress, 903. De La Vega *vs.* Vianna, 1 Barn & Adol., 284. Lincoln *vs.* Batelle, 6 Wend, 475.

The question has been settled in reference to the Statute of Limitations, and this Statute is a *quasi* Statute of Limitation, giving holder three months after notice to commence his suit, or lose his remedy against the indorser.

It is true, that this point was decided by the Judge below against us, and he has accordingly so certified; but if he was wrong in this, then however wrong he may have been on the other points, if this point was conclusive for us, this Court will not send the case back. 1 Kelly 580. 2 Kelly 381.

2d. If this be not *lex fori*, then we affirm that it was a *Georgia* contract so far as the endorser was concerned, and that therefore the *lex loci contractus* must govern.

Powers *vs.* Lynch, 3 Mass. Rep. 80, 1. Burrows, Hall & Co. *vs.* Hannegan, 1 McLean's Rep. 315. Slacum *vs.* Pomeroy, 6 Cranch's Rep. 221, 224. Musson *vs.* Lake, 4 Howard's Sup. C. Rep. 278. Williams *vs.* Wade, 1 Metcalf, 83. Cox *vs.* Adams, 2 Kelly's Rep. 158. Story on Prom. Notes, Sec 339, p. 404, and see note 3, p. 405. Story on Con. of Laws, sec 314.

The fact that this note was payable in *Charleston*, by the maker, cannot take this case out of the rule thus settled. *That* was the contract of the *maker* — that will make the Carolina law applicable to *him* — but not to *us* — the contract on the part of the *indorser* is, not that he will pay the note when and where the maker has promised to pay it, ~~but if the maker does not pay it there~~, at maturity, that he, the indorser, will *thereafter* pay it, *on request* — and that request must of course be made to him where he lived, and where his contract was made, viz. in *Georgia*. So far, then, as *our* contract is concerned, we made it in Georgia, to be executed in Georgia. Story on Con. of Laws, sec 315. Story on Prom. Notes, sec. 339, and note 3 to page 404. Musson *vs.* Lake, 4 Howard, 278. Potter *vs.* Brown, 5 East's Rep. 124. Hicks *vs.* Brown, 12 John, Rep. 142.

Of course, if this *lex loci contractus* is to govern, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that any defence or discharge (such as the one we make,) that is sufficient by the law of the State of Georgia, would be good and held valid in every other place and country. Story on Notes, p. 187, sec 168.

Every holder of this paper took it *cum onere*, with the right reserved by our contract, to give notice to him to "proceed to collect," and to hold onrselves discharged, if he did not sne within the time prescribed. Story on Notes, p. 188. And this shonld, especially, be the case here, as the Plaintiff in Error took this note after it became dne, and after this defence had attached npon it.

Bnt, whilst these principles of law may be admitted, their revelancy will be denied. It will be said, that this was a Carolina, not a Georgia contract — that thongh the manual act of indorsement was made here, the paper was not to take effect nntil it reached Charleston — and that it was an accommodation note, made in renewal of a note already disconnted in Charleston — and, therefore, *that* was the place where the contract was finally completed and assented to.

To all this, we answer — that the manual act is certainly the essential act to shew where the contract was entered into, unless there be some strong conntervailing testimony — that this act was done by ns *here* — that the holder directed his letters to us *here* — knew us to be residing here, and treated the contract as if *made* by us here, as he snbseqnently demanded from maker "a town (i. e. Charleston) indorser:" that the very fact that this note was a renewal of a former note that had already been discounted by the Charleston Insurance & Banking Company, so far from being against us, is decidedly with ns; becanse, before the original note became due, the Charleston Insurance & Banking Company wrote to defendant, asking him either to waive protest of the old note, or indorse the new note sent to him, and that defendant, in Savannah, answered the letter, and acceded to the reqnest, by endorsing and enclosing the note; *and the moment he mailed this letter enclosing the new note, the contract was complete in Georgia:* the snbseqnent discount of the new note was a mere *pro forma* act, to carry ont the contract already entered into, and for all legal pnrposes, complete and binding upon the parties. Story on Contracts, p. 53, sec 84. Adams *vs.* Lindsell, 1 Barn & Ald., 681.

We affirm, therefore, that *our* contract was completely assented to in Georgia — neither party could recede from the contract, as soon as the defendant had mailed his letter, and the mail bag was locked. If the mail bag had been robbed, wonld not defendant have been liable to a bona fide holder? If the defendant had died, wonld not his estate have been answerable? But suppose it to be true, that the discount of the note in Charleston was necessary to give it perfect vitality, yet, when that vitality was given, it referred or *related back* to *Georgia*, where the indorsement was made and where the defendant resided, and this indorsement mnst still be considered a Georgia contract, or indorsement. Smith *vs.* Mingey, 1 Maule & Selwyn, 87.

Georgia Supreme Court
January Term 1849.

David C Levy
Plff in error

vs

Solomon Cohen
Deft in error

Brief of Robert M
Charlton,
for Deft in error.

New-York, July 1848

Mr

Permit us to call your attention to our new **Carpet Warehouse**, which we have opened at No. 148 Pearl-street, where you will always find a full and complete assortment of Velvet Tapestry, Brussels Tapestry, English Brussels, Tapestry and Brussels Stair Carpetings, Three Ply, superfine and extra fine wool Ingrain Carpetings, wool Filling, wool Figure and cotton Ingrain Carpetings, wool and cotton Venetian Carpets, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Red Check Mattings, Oil Cloths of all widths and qualities, Carpet Bindings, Stair Rods, &c. &c. Also, a complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c. All of which we have either purchased at forced Auction Sales or received direct from needy manufacturers, where we have in all cases made cash advances, by which we have full control of the goods, and consequently, are enabled to offer you the goods below the market value.

We hope to have the pleasure of showing you our stock, and of selling you largely, satisfied that we can make it for your interest to purchase your supplies of us.

Yours, Truly,

JONAS CONKLING & Co.

148 and 150 Pearl-street.

P. S. In the adjoining building, No. 150 Pearl-street, (distinct from our Carpet Store,) we have one of the largest stocks of Staple Dry Goods to be found in this city, to which we respectfully invite your attention.

Mr Henry Tillman
Hawkinsville
Ga

1848

30th CONGRESS, 2d SESSION.

H. R. 723.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 18, 1849.

Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AN ACT

For the relief of Salsy Darby, of Randolph county, and State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, required to place the name of Salsy Darby, widow of Richard Darby, deceased, upon the roll of revolutionary pensions, and that he pay her the same rate of pension per annum which the said Richard in his lifetime received, commencing upon the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Passed the House of Representatives: *Jan.* 17, 1849.

Attest: THO. J. CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

H. R. 706.

[No report.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 3, 1849.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Joseph R. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the settlement of the accounts of Captain M. M. Clarke.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* That proper accounting officers of the treasury
4 be, and they hereby are, authorized to adjust and settle the
5 accounts of Captain M. M. Clarke, assistant quartermas-
6 ter general, for moneys disbursed in the construction of
7 barracks and quarters in the city of Savannah, in the year
8 eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the sum of one thou-
9 sand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and four cents
10 is hereby appropriated, to meet the same, out of any
11 money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

30th CONGRESS,
2d SESSION.

S. 395.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 17, 1849.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

FEBRUARY 13, 1849.

Reported without amendment, and accompanied by a report, (No. 304.)

A BILL

To authorize the payment to the State of Georgia of certain sums of money therein specified.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to the State of Georgia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the several sums of money allowed by the agents appointed under the second section of the act of March the third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to inquire what depredations were committed by the Seminole and Creek Indians, on the property of citizens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, to "Henry W. Jernigan & Co.," "Jernigan, Gatchet & Co.," "Hill, Jernigan & Co.,"

R. Hill," and "Henry W. Jernigan," the same
14 being designated in a report made by said agents on the
15 twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and
16 thirty-seven, in "list A, third class," by the numbers "eight
17 hundred and five," "eight hundred and fifty-four," "eight
18 hundred and fifty-five," "eight hundred and fifty-six,"
19 and "eight hundred and sixty-four," the same having been
20 assigned to said State.

CIRCULAR.

DR. WM. S. MEIERE,

TAKES pleasure in informing his patrons that he will, for the year 1849, reduce his fees for professional services to the following rates:

To each visit in day - - - - - - -	~~$1 00~~	50 ¢
" " " night - - - - - - -	~~1 00~~	50 ¢
" Mileage in day (per mile) - - - - - -	25	
" " night - - - - - - -	~~75~~	50 ¢
" Medicine, each visit - - - - - - -	~~25~~	15 ¢

EXTRA CHARGES.

To Cupping - - - - - - - -	~~$1 00~~	50
[illegible]	50	
[illegible] operation. - - - - -	~~50~~	25
" Blister - - - - - - - -	~~25~~	15
In all simple cases of Midwifery where there is not long [illegible] - - -	5 00	
In [illegible] no instruments are employed	10 00	

☞ In these cases no charge for mileage.

☞ Any other measures which it may be necessary to employ, not enumerated above, will, of course, be charged extra, but in like proportion.

Oglethorpe County, Ga., March 1, 1849.

For,

Mr Meadlton Pope

HONEST ZACK.

Air, "Dearest Mae."

Come freemen, rally round him,
The honest, bold and true,
Whose heart is steady, as the stars,
That stud the heavens blue.
Remember that he never fails,
Though all around be black,
And you'll always strive the harder,
When you think of "Honest Zack."

Chorus—Oh Honest Zack, you're placed upon the track,
Though ill betide,
And foes decide,
We never will turn back.

We love him for the genius shown,
The perils that he dared:
We love him for the kindly heart,
That much of anguish spared.
We venerate the glorious mind,
Reflected from each page;
His deeds bespeak the patriot,
His words proclaim the sage.

Chorus—Oh "Honest Zack," &c.

He is no pliant partizan,
No fickle changeling he,
Whig is he now, has always been,
And whig will ever be.
And when he fills that honored chair,
The seat of Washington,
His care paternal then will blend
Conflicting claims in one.

Chorus—Oh "Honest Zack," &c.

The Constitution is our guide,
The Union to us dear,
And on no narrow, local ground,
We raise our standard here.
Each state, whose starry emblem lights
The flag our nation wears,
No matter whether North or South.
Our friendship ever shares.

Chorus—Oh "Honest Zack," &c.

Then rally round the good old man,
Ye whigs so tried and true!
And spurn the traitors from your ranks,
Who slander him and you;
And swear, you'll struggle in his cause,
Nor falter, nor turn back,
And swear, you'll work the harder,
When you think of "Honest Zack."

Chorus—Oh "Honest Zack," &c.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee, to present a Memorial to your Honourable body, in relation to the Colonial records of the State of Georgia.

It has been an object of solicitude, to all successive Legislatures of this State, to procure a complete series of its Colonial records, from the foundation of the Colony, in 1732, to the period of the Revolution. They embrace the proceedings and correspondence of the Trustees, and subsequently of the Royal Governors. They are equally important, to guide the Legislation of the State, or to frame its history.

Prompted by the importance of the subject, the Legislature of Georgia, in the early year of 1802, adopted measures to procure transcripts of these records. In that year, Mr. Rufus King, Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, obtained for the State, two large trunks of public documents, which were examined by a Committee, raised for that object, by the Legislature.

In 1819, Mr. Joseph Bevan, was appointed historiographer to the State. Through the intervention of Congress, and the good offices of Mr. Rush, then Minister in London, and but recently in Paris, permission was granted by Mr. Canning, the then British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to have a specified list of documents copied. State papers being the property of the Crown, no researches could be conducted, or copies made, but with such permission. The difficulty here was complex. It was necessary to ask for copies of specified papers; and yet these papers could not be specified, till research had determined, what records were deposited in the State Paper Office.

In the year 1836, the Legislature again acted upon this subject, and appointed the Rev'd. Mr. Howard, agent of the State, to proceed to London, and solicit of the British Government, permission to transcribe all documents connected with the Colonial history of Georgia in the various offices. As the result of Mr. Howard's agency, he succeeded in procuring, and bringing home, twenty-two volumes of documents, transcribed from records in the State Paper Office, and that of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

There remained, however, in these offices, most important records, unknown to the keepers, and which escaped the researches of Mr. Howard. These were the acts and correspondence of the Trustees from 1732 to 1735, and which alone were wanted to complete the Colonial series procured by Mr. Howard.

The existence of these important records was made known to the Georgia Historical Society, by correspondence with its Honorary Member, Mr. Charles Lemon, Principal Keeper of Her Britannic Majesty's State Paper Office. At the moment of this announcement, the history of Georgia, was being written by the Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Athens, under appointment of the Society. He had deplored the hiatus, in the series of Colonial records from 1732 to 1735, and had made the consideration of that period, last in his work, which should have been first, had the nesessary materials been furnished.

In this urgent state of the case, the Georgia Historical Society did not hesitate, to raise the means for procuring these indispensable records. They were accordingly obtained, through the courtesy of Mr. Lemon, at an expense of $600 to the Society; and they were immediately placed in Dr. Stevens' hands, which enabled him to complete the first volume of his History, which has been since published.

Your Memorialists are now instructed to pray, that your Honourable body will relieve them from that debt, and appropriate a sum for that object. The six volumes of manuscript records, would thereby become the property of the State, and with the twenty-two volumes heretofore obtained by Mr. Howard, they would constitute a complete series of Colonial records, from the earliest settlement of Georgia. The twenty-two volumes belonging to the State, have been confided to the care of the Georgia Historical Society, as a depository.

Your Memorialists would beg to add, if that circumstance should be deemed an appeal to the Liberality of the Legislature, that the Georgia Historical Society have just erected a substantial fire-proof building, for the preservation and security, of their invaluable collection of books, printed and manuscript. Here will ever exist, a complete library of reference, for the Legislator, Statesman and Historian of this, and the other States of this Confederacy. It is open to every citizen of Georgia, at all times, and without restriction. To a special historical library, of rare manuscripts and printed books, beginning with De Bry and Sir Robert Montgomery's proposed Margraviate of *Azilia*, the Society is possessed of a valuable miscellaneous library of six thousand volumes, equally open and free to the citizens of Georgia.

The Historical building cost the Society about six thousand dollars, and the appropriation now solicited, is the more valuable, under this circumstance of indebtedness.

The Georgia Historical Society, by its unassisted resources, have already published two volumes of papers, relative to the early history of the State, which would else have been accessible, but to few persons. They propose to continue this series of publications, as far as their limited means will permit. And they respectfully submit to your Honourable body, the consideration of some aid in promotion of this desirable object.

Wherefore, your Memorialists respectfully pray, that your Honourable body will grant and appropriate the sum of Six Hundred Dollars for the objects and purposes, herein submitted.

JAMES M. WAYNE,
M. M. McALLISTER,
W. B. HODGSON,
JOSEPH W. JACKSON,
EDWARD J. HARDEN,
A. A. SMETS,
} *Committee.*

Savannah, November 7th, 1849.

Written by W. B. Hodgson