

# Jones County Extracts, Volume I, 1810 - 1831

Tuesday, February 28, 1826

Georgia, Jones County: Sheriff Sales--On the first Tuesday in April, next, before the Court House door in the town of Clinton, Jones County, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

607 acres of land on Swift Creek...levied on as the property of **Solomon Groce**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Alexander M. Watson, John Davis, Majers Harris, Luke Reid, Luther Goble, David Woodruff, James Redding and Samuel T. Rhodes**; also

One negro man...etc...levied on as the property of **Henry B. Cabaniss**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **John R. Moore and John Kirk**, Adm. of **Harrison Cabiniss; Robert McGough, Adam Carson and Samuel Barren**, security; also

Lot No. 77/11 dist...levied on as the property of **Joseph Slaton**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Hamental Johnson and Peter Gill**; also

Lot No. 21/12 dist...levied on as the property of **Jeremiah Peddy Jr.**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of tax collector; also

1000 lbs of cotton...levied on as the property of **Jeremiah Peddy Jr.**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Charles P. Gordon and Garland Dawkins; John Garland**, security; also

50 acres of land...levied on as the property of **John Garland**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Charles P. Gordon and Garland Dawkins**; also

Lot No. 106/6 dist...whereon **Nancy McGough** now lives, levied on as the property of the estate of **William McGough**, deceased, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **William C. Redding vs. Thomas C. McGough**, Adm. of **William McGough**; also

101 acres of land adjoining **John Towles and Thomas Cruthers**, now occupied by **Amos Nobles**, levied on as the property of **Andrew Cruthers**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Samuel Lowther, William H. Imlay, Hamental Johnson, and James Smith**, Adm. of **Thomas Bennett; Edmund G. Sims and Robert Cruthers**, security; also

202 acres of land...levied on as the property of **John P. Henslie**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **James Brantly, Frederick Sims and James Smith; William M. F. Chick and Charles H. Brooks**, security; also

78 acres of land...levied on as the property of **Drucilla Mott**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Henry Carter**; also

50 acres of land...levied on as the property of **Thomas Lary**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Roger McGrath**, and his wife, **Polly**, formerly **Polly Williamson**; also

Lot No. 49/9 dist...levied on as the property of **John Holladay**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Samuel C. Lippitt**; also

One roan horse...etc...levied on as the property of **Caleb Tompkins**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **William S. Miller, Timothy Olmsted, John McCall and Allen Greene**; also

Lot No. 35/11 dist...levied on as the property of **John Anglin**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **James Horne**; Levy made by **Bailey Bell**; also

50 acres of land adjoining **John Mullins and Robert M. J. Mitchell**, levied on as the property of **Goodridge Alford**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Isham Reese**; levy made by **B. Driver**; also

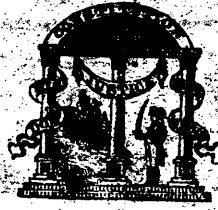
One lot in Clinton...now occupied by **John P. Spence**, levied on as the property of **William F. Brown**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Jonathan Smith**; also

A negro woman...levied on as the property of **Charles H. Brooks**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Frederick Sims and James Smith; William M. F. Chick and John P. Henslie**, security; also

One negro woman...levied on as the property of **James Brantley**, to satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of **Roger McGrath and Hezekiah Finney**; also

Lot No. 79/8 dist...etc...levied on as the property of **Gibson Clark**, to satisfy executions or fi fas

# Georgia States



3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE,)

He tibi crunt artes, pacisque imponere morem, parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.—VIRGIL.

RITT & MEACHAM.

MILLEDGEVILLE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1826.

ORGIA STATESMAN  
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a like manner, FORTY days  
day of sale.  
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AS MUST BE POST PAID.

E-OF THE U STATES.  
January 19, 1826.  
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e one of these elections.

swell the ranks, of the procession: the *Nomenclatores* whispered in the candidate's ear; the name of every citizen that was met: the *Interpretes* made bargains for votes: the *Divisores* distributed the price: and the *Sequestres* received the portions of those whose sensibility shrunk from the public reception of a bribe. The candidate who did all this, was often a Senator of princely fortune, possessed of all the family influence which hereditary wealth confers; but more frequently a victorious General, loaded with the spoil of plundered provinces and conquered kingdoms. The voters to whom he addressed himself, were war-like young men, veteran soldiers, and the dregs of an overgrown and corrupted city. Thus inflamed and prepared, the candidate and the voters meet again on the day of election, in the place, of all others, best calculated to produce excitement, with the means in their hands of shedding blood, and an ample field for action: they met in the *Campus Martius*, armed as if for battle, separated into odious and rival divisions of *classes* and *centuries*, and free from all control from the civil magistrates. A single tent contained the candidates and the judges, a narrow bridge let in the voters, and a vast field held the assembled, armed, and agitated multitude. That violence & bloodshed should attend such elections, was natural and inevitable. But what points of resemblance can be found between those and ours? The candidate for the American Presidency is destitute of hereditary wealth, and frequently impoverished by a previous service in the public affairs; he is unable, if he should be willing, to establish a personal intercourse with the voters, by circumambulating the territories of the Union—nothing but his reputation to rely upon; but the mode of acting upon the public mind reversed by the power of the press, which gives to intellect that range over a Nation, which, in the Roman times, was confined to the city: the people to be acted upon, a body of tranquil citizens and cultivators, scattered over an immense surface, and voting in small bodies, in the absence of a candidate, without arms or odious distinctions, and at several thousand different places.—The means of preserving tranquility in those elections, are just as certain of their effect, as those for producing violence were certain of theirs in the election of the Roman Consuls. There is nothing in one which can serve for an example in the other; and, accordingly, our elections have been as marked for order and tranquility as those of the Romans were for vio-

lently found; for it was one eminently calculated to excite the feelings and to bring forth the passions of the people. The candidates were numerous, popular, personally known to many, through fame known to all, stationed in the three great sections of the country, each supported by zealous friends, and determined partizans, opposed by others equally zealous and preserving, and the canvass prolonged through the unexampled period of four years. Yet, what was the result?—an election of violence and bloodshed!—On the contrary, an alarming neglect of the elective franchise! The people with difficulty were got to the polls!—In a few States, where the contest was warmest, about one half gave in their votes; in many, not a fourth; in some not an eighth!—Such was the conclusion of an election, in which so much violence had been apprehended, and in which so many causes conspired to produce it. If called upon to point out the cause of this amazing apathy, it would be shown to arise from the interposition of electors between the people and the object of their choice. This intermediate institution, intended to break the force, and to soften the action of the democratic element, has been successful in the first forty years of its existence in destroying the life of the election itself—that adding another to the many proofs already existing, of the truth of the great maxim, "THAT LIBERTY IS RUINED BY PROVIDING ANY KIND OF SUBSTITUTE FOR POPULAR ELECTIONS." The machinery of electors, placed between the people and the President, and, above all, the imposition of the general ticket, has paralysed the spirit of the voters, and made them look with indifference upon a scene in which they can act no really efficient or independent part. Of the few votes actually given, in the election referred to, a large proportion came from the least estimable description of voters—the interested and unproductive classes—while the real people, they whose industry constitutes the wealth of the country whose purses pay the taxes of the Government, and whose arms fight its battle, took little interest in the result of this great election than they would have felt in a gross canvass for county officers. It is easy to be the state of things at present, and supposing the evil of it to go on increasing, the real people become more indifferent to the election of President, and the interested classes more animated, as the game is more and more abandoned to their pursuit, what else can be the result but that the election of this officer, who wields the efficient

rect causes? Are they not, in fact, the identical persons who are greeted with the appellation of Sovereign, whose will is admitted to be the source of all power, and whose happiness is proclaimed to be the end of all government? Then, with what face can we turn upon these people, and tell them they are incapable of exercising the only attribute of sovereignty which they have ever claimed—that of election? The existence of slavery in some parts of the confederation is supposed, by some, to present an insuperable obstacle to the plan of amendment proposed by the committee. In the opinion of these persons, the operation of the direct vote will involve the loss of the qualified votes which they now give for their black population.—Such would undoubtedly be the effect if the plan of the committee was the same which it was understood by many to be, a plan of consolidation, in which all the votes of all the States were to be collected into one general return, and the election decreed to him who had a majority of the whole.—Such a plan would work an injury not only to the slave-holding States, but in a greater or less degree, to almost every State in the Union—for the qualifications of the voters differing in each, some prescribing a freehold possession, some the payment of a tax, some a residence of a few months, others of a year, and others again the privilege of universal suffrage—it would thence result that the same mass of population would yield, in different States, a very unequal number of votes. But the plan of Committee is not one of consolidation; it disturbs no principle of relative weight among the States now fixed in the Constitution—each will give the same number of Presidential votes with, or without the amendment.—The States will be divided into districts, in the same manner as if for the choice, of electors. The qualified voters will then vote for a President and Vice President, instead of voting for an elector, and the persons, having the highest number of votes for these offices, respectively, will be considered as elected in the district, and entitled to cast one vote. To the result, it will be wholly immaterial whether a district containing a given number of souls, say 40,000, shall possess 1000 or 500 qualified voters. The State will have its number of Presidential votes, and the people of each district will give each vote according to their own sense of their own interest. The formation of the districts, and the qualifications of the voters, and the regulations of

any thing against the lives, or property of individuals, Governments alone are to check the encroachment protection to the rights of men. They are the best directors of the powers which were to the States in the Convention of 1787, and if the time shall ever when these reserved powers fall into the hands of the Government, and be exercised by members of Congress, in all the States, the fate of the members and smaller sections of Confederation may be re-visited. The history of all the Confederacies ancient or modern times has produced: tyranny and oppression; the part of the strong; misdegradation on the part of the burthens unequally imposed, unequally divided; and the just decrees enforced with penalties! Such is the frigidity which the history of Confederacies present, a which this, in its turn, could no exemption. The dread evils should none be suffered to make us guard the rights of States with jealous care, a chain with inflexible firmness equilibrium of power which existed between them and the Government, at the establishment of the present Constitution. Consideration of still higher imperious import, demands policy. That consideration that liberty itself, will live to LEAGUE of Republics, than public one and indivisible union and history support this. In the first place, it is more difficult to combine many Governments, acting for a common cause, than to overturn a single Government possessed of their united strength and resources. The of our own revolution is an example of this truth. In place, the conduct of the great nation, often decided of the nation itself. Thus, seen in history, that who Rome had the empire, on any day, that whoever had France. But in a league of States, the corruption, covetousness of the Metropolis could not affect the safety of the members of the Confederation. The mother capital open her gates to a Foreign or bend her neck to the yoke of a domestic master, but other would remain, capitals of States, the seats of governments, mistresses of arm and arsenals, and deriving

Amsterdam, in Holland, is said to present the most remarkable example of uniform neatness and punctilious attention to cleanliness that the world can produce. It is chiefly inhabited by wealthy farmers, who live in affluence on the income of their lands. Waggon and loaded carriages are not allowed to pass through the street; the pavement of which is kept in the best possible order while the footwalk, which is as clean as scrubbing brushes can make it, is sanded and marked out into fanciful and ornamental figures. The doors and porches are burnished; the trunks of the trees which grow before them are polished by frequent scrubbing. To gain admittance at the front door, is a favor not to be expected, except by persons of some consequence, and if the shoes of a visitor happen to be a little soiled, a pair of slippers is presented to him at the door, which he is to use as a substitute during his stay.

*People's Friend.*

*Commerce of Mobile.*—During the last month, 2351 bales of cotton were shipped from Mobile, of which 1300 were sent to foreign ports, and 1051 coastwise. In the same time, 138,236 feet of lumber were shipped to Cuba, and 31,000 to New Orleans. On the 1st inst, 7000 bales of cotton remained on hand.

*Cubaeta Press.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trinidad, to his friend in New-Haven, Conn.*

In my last I mention my surprise at my country's allowing the remains of the "Hero of Erie" to lie so long to a foreign land. Since that, I have often heard it spoken of by the inhabitants of the islands, but not without reproaching myself for not having said more to you on the subject. They are interred in an obscure part of the yard, and oftener pointed out to strangers by "that large tree," than by the homely stone, on which is inscribed "Com. Oliver H. Perry, born Aug. 1785; died Aug. 1820." He was "by strangers honoured and by strangers mourned," yet it is hard for me to argue against the old

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures.

While the intelligence and integrity of the opposers of protection, are freely admitted, it may be confidently asserted, that an equal portion of integrity and intelligence has been arrayed on the other side of the question.

In this conflict of opinions, it is well worth while to investigate the subject thoroughly, and ascertain whether there be any clue to guide us in our researches, and to establish the soundness of the doctrine, beyond the power of controversy.

The power of congress to impose duties, restrictions, and prohibitions for the protection of our citizens engaged in commerce, has never been once impugned. And it would be difficult to prove that it is not equally the right and obligation of congress to impose duties, restrictions, and prohibitions for the protection of another class of citizens, certainly not less useful, and at least ten times as numerous.

In the first session of the first congress, the duties on teas imported in American vessels, averaged 12 cents per pound; whereas on those imported in foreign vessels, the average was twenty-seven cent—being a difference of 125 per cent, for the protection of navigation and commerce. This, with impartial and unbiassed minds, might probably be admitted to settle the question. But it would be manifest injustice to confine it to this support, when others, probably more cogent, may be stated.

The first congress contained probably, one-half, of the members of the convention that framed the constitution—and, moreover, many of the most strenuous opposers of that constitution. The former class could not, by any possibility, be mistaken as to the true intent and meaning of that instrument. In that congress certainly were men as high-minded, as pure, and as enlightened, as any citizens of

**JOHN BOZEMAN,**  
Colonel Com. the 33d Regt. of Militia.  
Feb. 28. 11 21

**GEORGIA,** Whereas Mary, Hartsfield Batts County, applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Allen Hartsfield deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause, if any they can, why said letters of administration should not be granted to the applicant. Given under my hand this 13th Feb. 1826.

**JOHN TAPLEY, C. C. O.**  
Feb. 28. 11 5t

OST or mislaid, a note of hand given by Sterling W. Smith, on the 15th of August, 1825, for the sum of \$30 75 cts. due the 1st day of January, 1826. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, or calling upon the maker thereof for the whole or any part, as he has made ample satisfaction for the same. Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1826.

**TAPLEY JONES.**  
Jones county, Jan. 30. 11 3t

**NINE MONTHS** after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior Court of Jones county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell all the real estate of Susannah Thweatt, late of Jones county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.

**JAMES R. JONES, Adm'r.**  
Feb. 28, 1826. 11 9m

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
**WILL BE SOLD,** at the Court-House door in the town of Clinton, Jones county, on the first Tuesday in April next, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

**607 1/2 acres of Land,** whereon Solomon Groce now lives, on the waters of Swift Creek, on which are three valuable saw mills, known by the name of his Upper Saw Mills numbers not known, levied on as the property of said Solomon Groce, to satisfy six fl. fas. to wit: One in favor of Alexander M. Watson, bearer; one in favor of John Davis; one in favor of Majers Harris; one in favor of Luke Reid, Luther Goble and David Woodruff; one in favor of James Redding, and one in favor of Samuel T. Rhodes, all against the said Solomon Groce.

**Also, one negro fellow** by the name of **DICK**, about 40 years of age; and one Bay Horse about 5 years old—levied on as the property of Henry B. Cabaniss, to satisfy two fl. fas., one in favor of John R. Moore, guardian, &c. against the said Henry B. Cabaniss and Robert McGough; and one in favor of John Kirk, administrator of Harrison Cabaniss, deceased, against the said Henry B. Cabaniss, Adam Carson and Samuel Barron.

**Also, 100 acres of Land,** more or less, known by part of Lot No. 77, in the

county sheriff, and turned over to me by him, as the property of John Anglin, to satisfy a fl. fa. against him, in favor of James Horne, indorser.

**Also, 50 acres of Land,** whereon William S. Whight now lives, adjoining John Mullins and Robert M. J. Mitchell—levied on as the property of Goodridge Alford, to satisfy a fl. fa. against him; issued from a Justice's Court in favor of Isham Reese—levied on by B. Driver, constable, and returned to me.

**Also, one half acre Lot** in the town of Clinton, adjoining Carter & Harvey, whereon John P. Spare now lives—levied on as the property of William F. Brown, to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of Johnathan Smith, bearer.

**Also, levied on a Negro Woman** named **NANCY**, about 20 years old, and her child Jane, about three months old, as the property of Charles H. Brooks, to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of Frederick Sims and James Smith, against William M. F. Chick and John P. Henslie, and Charles H. Brooks, his securities on replevy.

**Also, levied on a Negro Woman** named **ROSE**, about 35 years old, as the property of James Brantley, to satisfy two fl. fas.; One in favor of Roger McGrath, and the other in favor of Hezekiah Finley, bearer, against James Brantley.

**Also, levied on 362 1/2 acres of Land,** more or less, Lot No. 79, and part of Lot No. 80, in the 8th district, formerly Baldwin, now Jones county, whereon Gibson Clark now lives, on the waters of Anderson's creek, adjoining Jordan and Goodall, as the property of Gibson Clark, to satisfy two fl. fas., one in favor of Hamental Johnson, against Gibson Clark, and George B. Lucas, and Robert R. Ruffin, securities on stay; the other in favor of James C. Terondet and Littleton Atkinson, surviving copartners of James C. Terondet, Littleton Atkinson, and Samuel McDonald, against Gibson Clark.

**Also, levied on, one House and Lot** in the town of Clinton, whereon John Whiteside now lives, adjoining Smith and McBryde. Also, on a negro woman named **CLOE**, about 20 years old, as the property of John Whiteside, to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of Stephen Mullally and Francis Grace, against John Whiteside and Robert Oruthers, security on appeal.

**Also, levied on, 50 acres of land,** more or less, whereon James Morris now lives on the waters of the Oakmulgee, adjoining Brown, Polk, and Paul, to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of William Waller, bearer, against James Morris.

**Also, levied on, one House and Lot** in the town of Clinton, whereon Boler Allen now lives, adjoining Frank's, to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of William H. Imley, bearer, against Boler Allen.

**HOPE H. SLATTER, Sheriff.**  
Feb. 28. 11 6t