

Georgia Newspaper Clippings

Mrs. Lucy Kirk

Jacob Lewis
 Mrs. Mary Lundy
 John McKay
 Bishop Moore
 John Maynard
 John Martin
 Peter L. Neal
 Jesse Pitts
 R. Patten
 William Rogers
 Cadwell Ruins
 Davil L. Sparks
 Ephraim Sanders
 Elizabeth Slayton
 Francis Tufts
 Joiey Taylor
 James Wadsworth
 Caleb Willingham
 Wilson Whatley
 John B. Williamson
 (Signed) James Smith, Postmaster.-(Source: SP)

Thomas Lowe
 Lary Lary
 Jeremiah Mullins
 Gideon Mason
 James Megio
 Wm. McFarland
 Hugh McKoy
 Mrs. Bethana Nash
 John A. Prater
 William Robuck
 Wm. B. Roguemore
 John Rushin
 John Sanderson
 James Stallings
 Nancy Sockwell
 Wm. A. Taylor
 Mrs. Gilly Trotter
 Geo. W. Willson
 Jacob S. West
 John Walker
 Nancy Whitesides

Bart. Lightfoot
 William Lucas
 Hugh McLendon
 Noah Messer
 Dennis C. Murphy
 Arch. M. Daniel
 D. Murchison
 Willson Pope
 William Paul
 Robert Russell
 James Rees
 Mrs. Sarah Rains
 Wm. Singleton
 John P. Speir
 Peter Thiess
 Daniel Tey
 Leven Vance
 Wm. Wheatley
 J. C. Wright
 Wiley Williams
 Martha Worsham

Thos. Levingston
 Mrs. Sarah Letzler
 Uzza McPherson
 Levey Mullins
 John McLendon
 William McMath
 Martha Mashburn
 James Pitts
 John A. Pinson
 John C. Rogers
 James Ritchey
 Sarah Roundtree
 Beaufort Stallsworth
 John Sims
 William Thiess
 Charles Trice
 Malinda E. Vasser
 William Watts
 L. L. Wilson
 John Wynn
 Ann M. Webb

Monday, July 7, 1828

To the Inferior Court of Jones County.. application will be made, four months after date, for leave to sell the real estate of JOHN Bedall... (Signed) JOHN R. Moore, Adm.-(Source: GJ)

Died.--In Clinton, Jones County, on the 17th June, BEAULAH Andeline Trapp, and on the 22d of the same month, HARRIET ANN Trapp, the former aged 3 years, 5 months, and 17 days, the latter aged 7 years, 3 months, and 17 days, only daughters of BENJAMIN Trapp and ELIZA M. W. Trapp.-(Source: GJ)

Cotton Gins.--The subscriber continues to manufacture Cotton Gins in Clinton, Jones County, which he offers for sale on better terms than can be purchased elsewhere... He will deliver them to purchasers at any place within 60 miles of Clinton, at \$2.25 per saw... (Signed) SAMUEL Griswold.-(Source: GJ)

Saturday, July 12, 1828

Georgia, Jones County: George C. King and Uriah Porter apply for letters of administration on the estate of Robert Shurley, late of said county, deceased. (Signed) Charles Macarthy, Clerk.-(Source: SR)

Georgia, Jones County: Michael Buckhalter applies for letters of administration on the estate of John Ivey, late of said county, deceased. (Signed) Charles Macarthy, Clerk.-(Source: SR)

Georgia, Jones County: Stephen Bevins files his petition for letters of dismissal from the estate of John Bevins, late of said county, deceased. (Signed) Charles Macarthy, Clerk.-(Source: SR)

Statesman Patriot.

TERMS—\$3 PER ANNUM.

Has the crumpled, pasteque impudic more, purple subjects of debauchery, &c.

[IN ADVANCE]

By E. H. BURRITT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1828.

[NEW SERIES, NO. 57—WHOLE NO. 131.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY IN MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA, On Wayne-Street, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

No subscription received for a less period than one year, and no paper discontinued, unless at the discretion of the Editor, until all arrears are paid.

The price of subscription must be paid in advance. N. B.—Notice of the sales of land and negroes, by Administrators, Executors, or Guardians, must be published six days previous to the day of sale.

The sale of personal property in like manner must be published forty days previous to the day of sale.

Notice that application will be made to the Court Ordinary for leave to sell land, must be published four months.

Notice that application has been made for Letters of Administration, must be published forty days.

All letters directed to the Editor on business relating to the Office, must be post paid.

POETRY.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?

On the shore dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines o'er the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so valiantly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country, should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever, when freeman shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the war's desolation,Be it Victory or peace, may the Heaven-redeem'd land,
Raise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!

Then conquer we must, when our cause is just,And this our solemn charge shall we never forget,
That the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

POLITICS.

[From the Washington Telegraph.]

REPLY

By the Jackson Corresponding Committee of the District of Columbia, to Mr. Clay's last address.

(CONTINUED.)

To other members of the Legislature, however, Mr. Clay held a very different language;—it was with a view to the same object,—to Major Carnell, who had determined to introduce the resolutions of instruction into the Senate, he stated that "he was wholly uncommitted," and "wished to be left entirely free" in giving his vote.—[See Appendix, No. 1, Mr. Caneal's evidence.] He succeeded in detaching that gentleman from offering the resolutions, but could not prevail upon him to oppose them, or refuse them his support." To other persons he held similar language, and conveyed to them the impression that his mind was not made up, or that he would vote for General Jackson. This course he pursued with those who, he had reason to believe, were not willing for the purpose of enabling him to secure a place in the cabinet, to give up their desire for a Western President, and their preference for General Jackson. But in all this double dealing, Mr. Clay's object was single—it was to prevent the adoption of any resolutions of instruction by the Kentucky Legislature.

Having, as he thought, taken effectual measures by his representations to the leaders of each of the local parties, to prevent the expression of any preference by the Legislature of his State, Mr. Clay set out for Washington City. On his arrival, he immediately called on Major Thomas P. Moore, a member of Congress from Kentucky; represented to him that the Kentucky Delegation might, with perfect safety and propriety, vote for either of the three candidates, and expressed his desire that his friends should remain uncommitted. To Major B. P. Henry, deceased, he held similar language. The impression conveyed by him to those gentlemen, as well as to Mr. Wickliffe, Major Carnell and others, before he left Kentucky, was, that he himself stood wholly

was to decide between them. [See Appendix, No. 5, Mr. Floyd's letter.] When it is considered that Gen. Floyd decidedly preferred Gen. Jackson as a second choice to Mr. Adams, we confidently ask if Mr. Clay, could have possibly assumed an attitude, or expressed himself in language more distinctly indicating that he was in the market and ready to support Gen. Jackson, upon receiving assurances of promotion? His words seem to have been carefully selected to convey the idea of a tremulous equivoque of judgment, in which the slightest circumstance would incline the balance one way or the other. A more artful stroke, a more profound device of ambidextrous diplomacy, is not to be found if in the annals of political intrigue.

Here, then, we have a long series of acts and declarations of Mr. Clay and his friends, all tending to the same point. The Washington Circular, in May, 1824, advised Mr. Clay's friends to "adhere to him steadily," for the purpose of returning him to the House of Representatives, or in case they should fail in that, to enable him and those disposed to act with him "to control the event." The Ohio and Kentucky Circulars tended to the same end. Mr. Clay intrigued to prevent the interference of the Legislature of Kentucky. He advised his friends in Congress, to remain uncommitted. Excepting those who declared for Gen. Jackson, they did remain uncommitted. One of them said, that their object in maintaining that attitude was to ascertain "how the cabinet was to be filled." According to the object avowed early in 1824, Mr. Clay's friends had acquired the power "by concentration to control the event," and were determined to use that power according to the manner in which "the cabinet was to be filled." Mr. Clay stood in the midst of a band of uncommitted friends with the Presidency in his hand, ready to bestow it according to the dispositions which might be manifested in relation to the cabinet.

While Mr. Clay was standing in this attitude, another obligation was added to those of honor and principle already existing, which forbade his voting for Mr. Adams. It was the obligation of duty to the State of Kentucky. He was one of the constitutional organs designed to speak her voice. It was not Henry Clay and his associates who were to vote for President; it was the State of Kentucky, and Henry Clay and his associates were only empowered to give the vote of their State; they had no right to give their own vote. If they preferred one man, and at the same time knew that their State preferred another, it was their duty to vote the preference of their State.—Suspecting that her representatives in Congress were inclined to disregard her will, Kentucky, through her sovereign power, declared her choice, and left her delegation in Congress no excuse for disobedience. The following resolutions passed through her Legislature by a vote almost unanimous, and were forwarded to each of her members in the House of Representatives, before the election.

"Whereas, it appears from the result of the elections in the several States, and the formation of the electoral colleges for choosing a President of the United States, that no person will receive a majority of the electoral votes, and that Henry Clay, who was the first choice of the people of Kentucky, has not received a sufficient number of votes to bring him before the House of Representatives, as one of the three highest from whom the choice of the President of the United States is to be made. Therefore,

Resolved, &c., That the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from this State, be requested to vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature, That Gen. Andrew Jackson is the second choice of the State of Kentucky, for the next President of the United States; that a very large majority of the people of this State prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford; and that the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States be, by complying with the request herein signified, faithfully and truly represent the feelings and wishes of the good people of Kentucky."

Thus was Mr. Clay's obligation to vote against Mr. Adams completed. It was a triple cord, composed of honor, principle, and duty—honor in relation to himself, principle in relation to his own declarations and those of his friends, especially in Ohio, and duty in relation to Kentucky. Yet was this triple cord snapt asunder.

But Mr. Clay seems to have thought it ne-

greesional district of Kentucky, we can speak with certainty. It was that which was represented by the Hon. David White. It is probable that Mr. White, when he heard that the Kentucky resolutions were likely to be adopted, intimated that he should feel it his duty to obey them. To impair their obligation upon his mind, and secure his vote, it was necessary that he should be induced to believe that his immediate constituents would prefer a different arrangement. Information was therefore given to some of Mr. Clay's confidential friends in the district, so explicit that it could not be misunderstood, that if Mr. Adams were elected President, he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and Mr. Clay himself wrote to at least one of his friends, urging him, it is believed, to procure letters to Mr. White, instructing him to vote for Mr. Adams, with a view to that arrangement. Those who felt a deep interest in Mr. Clay's advancement, were accordingly told, that Mr. Clay would be Secretary, if Mr. Adams was President, and numerous letters were procured to be written by that information. By this intrigue, the obligation of the resolutions was impaired, and the vote of Mr. White was secured for Mr. Adams.

This was a piece of deep management on the part of Mr. Clay. He had filled in so controlling the Legislature, as to prevent the passage of the resolutions. He knew those resolutions, and that his views were not to be promoted by calling public meetings and collecting their voices. He therefore secretly endeavored to get a few prominent men, the managers of newspapers and political leaders, committed in favor of his arrangements, and trusted to them and the power and patronage of office, to manage the people into acquiescence.

The election came on. Mr. Clay gave his own vote, and that of Kentucky, for Mr. Adams. He broke the triple cord of honor, principle and duty. He abandoned his principles, deceived Ohio, betrayed Kentucky, and sold the West to her ancient enemy. He voted for one whom he had denounced as one of the basest of his race, a dangerous politician and a vindictive man. He voted for one of the cabinet, whom it was avowed to be the first object of his friends to defeat. He voted for one whom he had taught Kentucky to hate, and against one whom she had called on him, almost by acclamation, to support.

He voted for him whom he had charged with attempting to barter the navigation of the Mississippi to Great Britain; against him who had defenated that river against British armies.

He voted for him whom he censured for giving Texas to Spain; against him who had saved Louisiana to the Union.

He voted for him whom he had charged with "giving our wives and children for sale," against him who had saved the "beauty and booty" of New-Orleans.

He voted for him whom he had charged with selling the blood of the west for money; against him who preserved the lives of our citizens by an almost bloodless victory.

He voted for him whom he had charged with an unfeeling policy, which would crimson our fresh fields with the blood of our border brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings; against him who had conquered the savage murderers of our women and children, and who had saved the emporium of the west from all the horrors of a general sack, by a brutal soldiery.

He voted for him, who, during the late war, reposed on beds of down, far from his country and from danger, enjoying the society of princes and kings, enriching himself upon outposts, salaries and contingencies drawn from the bankrupt treasury of our bleeding country, and peevishly complaining of our government, as "feeble and penurious," against him who made the boughs of the forest his bed, and fed on his accurs; who spent sleepless nights and days of toil in the face of the enemy; who pledged his own ample fortune to support an army, which his energy had embodied; who, with the voice of confidence and patriotism, made the weak feel strong, and gave courage to the coward; who risked all—fortune, life, and honor—to serve and save his country; who, the relentless savage, with an inferior force of untrained militia, repelled the disciplined troops of the proud invader, filled America with joy, and the world with admiration.

He voted for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, against ANDREW JACKSON. What enchanter's wand or potent spell could have led Mr. Clay so far astray from the duty he owed to himself, his principles, and his country? What could have induced the eloquent advocate of the late war

turned home. Mr. F. Johnson was asked by some of his constituents, "how he came to vote for Mr. Adams? Mr. Johnson answered he voted for Mr. Adams, to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State." [See Appendix, No. 1.—Mr. M. Millan's statement.] Gen. Metcalf, on being told that voting for Mr. Adams would be an uphill business in Kentucky, replied, "I fear we have done too much for our friend." [See Appendix, No. 1, Mr. Johnson's statement.] After his return home, he said to a constituent, as a reason why he voted for Mr. Adams, "we could not possibly get Mr. Clay in the cabinet without voting for and electing Mr. Adams." [See Appendix, No. 1.—Mr. Deha's statement.] Mr. White said, he voted for Mr. Clay and not for Mr. Adams; that "Mr. Adams would never have been the President if Mr. Clay had not been Secretary of State," and that it was the conviction that Mr. Clay would give that appointment which induced him to vote for Mr. Adams. [See Appendix, No. 1.—Mr. Kendall's statement.] Mr. David Trimble said, on various occasions, as is proved by numerous witnesses, "it was distinctly ascertained that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and that General Jackson would not." [See Appendix, No. 1.] Mr. J. J. Crittenden, the confidential friend of Mr. Clay, in Frankfort, has admitted in a publication, that he preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams, but thought that "either of them would make a better President with Mr. Clay associated with him in the Executive Department, than the other without him," and some weeks before the election, he wrote to Mr. White, requesting him to vote for Mr. Adams.

Combining together these acts and declarations of Mr. Clay and his friends, before and after the Presidential election, no rational man can doubt, that the whole object of their previous management, was to ascertain beforehand, that Mr. Clay would be made Secretary of State, and that this was the consideration of their support. It is impossible for any fact to be more conclusively proved, without the productions of a written contract signed and sealed by the contracting parties. How true Mr. Clay attempted to vindicate himself for this abandonment of principle and duty? By a course of bold assertions and artful evasions, unequalled in political history.

To obviate his objection to his voting for Mr. Adams on account of their personal relations, he denies the existence of any hostility between them, and maintains that his whole course towards his rival and enemy, was open and honorable. In his address to his constituents, he thus speaks:

"The relations in which I stood to Mr. Adams, constitute the next theme of this address, which I shall notice. I am described as having assumed 'a position of peculiar and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams,' and expressions towards him, are attributed to me, which I never used. I am made also responsible 'for pamphlets and essays of great ability,' published by my friends in Kentucky, in the course of the canvass. The injustice of the principle of holding me thus answerable, may be tested by applying it to the case of General Jackson, in reference to publications issued, for example, from the Columbian Observer, that I was not in favor of the election of Mr. Adams when the contest was before the people, is most certain. Neither was I in favor of that of Mr. Crawford or General Jackson. That I ever did anything against Mr. Adams, or either of the other gentlemen, inconsistent with a fair and honorable competition, utterly deny. He then proceeds to give some account of the Ghest negotiation, quotes his letter of November 16th, 1822, in which he had declared, that Mr. Adams' errors, were, no doubt, unintentional," quotes from a speech made by him in 1816, in which he had declared, that his colleagues at Ghest, were "actually, he believed, by the best of motives," in offering the navigation of the Mississippi for the fishing liberties, recites the mission to London, and thus concludes the subject:

"Now, if I had discovered at Ghest, as has been asserted, that either of them was false and faithless to his country, would I have voluntarily commenced with them another negotiation? Further, there never has been a period, during our whole acquaintance, that Mr. Adams and I have not exchanged, when we met, friendly salutations, and the courtesies and hospitalities of social intercourse."

What receive "the courtesies and hospitalities of social intercourse" from Mr. Adams, while he was secretly charging him with offenses little short of murder and treason? And is all his conduct in the west, the scattering far and wide, with his own hand, and by his

Who stimulated the editor of the Frankfort Argus to take up his pen? Who paid his money to have his letter reprinted and circulated in pamphlet form? He knew their contents were those of "his competitors?" Was it for their "elective purposes?" Let established facts answer.

Has Mr. Clay ever acknowledged to Mr. Adams, and atoned for, his agency in these transactions? Or, has it been concealed, until it was dragged out by his own friends in the Senate of Kentucky? When was there a mutual acknowledgment of error, and injury? When was the gauntlet, which had been publicly thrown and accepted, withdrawn? When did Mr. Clay retract his charges against Mr. Adams of hostility to the west, of curtailing her territory, of oppressing her people, and selling her blood? When did he say, that Mr. Adams had done him no more service than justice in charging him with a "seasonal course at Ghest, with 'bragging a million against a coal,' insinuating that he had imputed Russell's attack and filled the western country with slanders? When did Mr. Adams withdraw his charges and imputations against Mr. Clay, and acknowledge that he had acted with justice, fairness and honor?

In his speech at Noble's, Mr. Clay says, "no good or honorable man will do another voluntarily any injustice." In his address, he says, "the obligation to observe the principles of honor, and to speak with scrupulous veracity of all men, and especially of our competitors, is unaffected by time or place."

Has Mr. Clay practised his own avowed principles? He publicly declared, that Mr. Adams' errors were, "no doubt, unintentional," he privately caused to be published, and by Mr. Adams widely circulated, charges, that Mr. Adams committed at Ghest, was not only highly constuable, but his errors doubtless intentional.

Not in the situation of Mr. Adams more enviable. His own publications prove that he well knew of Mr. Clay's agency in the attacks upon his conduct and his integrity. By receiving him into his cabinet, he virtually protects all he had said or insinuated of Mr. Adams guilty to the charges made against him in the west, and degrades himself. Will an honorable man take to his bosom one, whom he knows to have treated his most dishonorably, without retraction of atonement!

In what light must "men of honor" view the President and his Secretary? They must look upon them as rank political offenders or mutual slanderers. If they told the truth of each other, they are unworthy of public trust. If they told falsehoods, they deserve neither public trust nor private confidence. In either event, according "to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor," as had done in Mr. Clay's code, they could never have met in the cabinet. By such men, and according to such laws, it was rather to be expected that each would card the other as "a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard, and a liar!"

Strong must have been the inducements which brought these men together.

To justify his abandonment of principle, Mr. Clay says in his address to his constituents, "I saw in his (Mr. Adams) election, the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedent which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office, from which he was to be translated."

All Mr. Clay's friends in the west, with himself at their head, had taken the ground, that the Secretary succession was dangerous to liberty; that it approximated our government to that of imperial Rome, where each emperor appointed his successor; that if the example were followed further, it would always be considered a matter of course to elect the Secretary of State to the Presidency; and that the agency of the people in the election would be but nominal, while the real power of designating the next Chief Magistrate would be in the existing President. Mr. Clay's defence was therefore as extraordinary as it was bold. To place in its true light, let us contrast it with the Ohio address, adopted in July, 1824:

"Ohio Address, 1824. Mr. Clay, 1824. 'I saw in Mr. Adams' election, the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedent which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison & Mr. Monroe, who had respectively

Distress... the annual... pamphlet are assured that in this State, several... Associations which oppose Missions are in strifes and... but those which go heart and hand for them and Theological Seminaries, move on unobstructed and smoothly as do our own mighty and majestic rivers. NENEHIAH.

One negro boy named DANIEL, about ten years old, levied on as the property of Archibald Swan, to satisfy a mortgage fieri facias from Monroe Superior Court in favor of Davis Smith; property pointed out in said fieri facias. JAMES P. FORTIS, Dep. Sheriff. July 5. 131

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. On the second Saturday in AUGUST next, At the late residence of JAMES LEATHERS, deceased, in Carroll county, will be sold, the following PROPERTY, viz: Eleven head of Hogs, one Feather Bed and furniture, one barrel Horse, household and kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given; the purchasers, bond and approved security will be required. SAMUEL LEATHERS, Adm'or. July 5. 131

DIED.

At the Indian Springs, on the 26th instant, in the 35th year of his age, John McBride, Esq. originally of Greene county, Ga., and late Surveyor General, universally esteemed and deeply lamented. He has left a widow and five children to mourn his irreparable loss. In this place, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Polly W. Jenkins, widow—aged 53 years. In Milledgeville, on the 1st instant, Jesse, youngest son of Mr. John W. Sanford, aged six months. At his residence in Hall county, on the 9th ult., Willis Thurmond, Esq. aged forty-eight years. His disease was bilious cholera, which carried him off in twelve hours. An affectionate wife and eight children survive him, to mourn the irreparable loss of a kind husband and parent.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Clinton, on the 1st of July, 1828.

- A**
EDMUND ALWATER, Lary Lary
J. H. Alford William Lucas
William H. Adams Mrs. Sarah Letzler
Boyer Allen Mrs. Mary Lundy
Cullen Alexander
James Antonio
Miss Julia Ambrose
Mrs. Gilley Abney
- B**
Anderson Baldwin
John S. Brooks
Joseph Bridges
William Barefield
John Brady
Charles Bayne
James Blalock
John W. Bynum
John Brantley
Samuel Bolton
Mrs. Lucy Benton
- C**
Cadaway Clark
M. Carrington
Reuben Cole
Sanford Chapman
Stephen Cooley
Ebenzer Calif
Daniel Campbell
P. W. Christian
Samuel Celly
James Caldwell
John Calif
Giles M. Chapman
William Candler
Henry A. Candler
- D**
Allen Caldwell
Merideth Castleberry
Mrs. Lucretia Clark
- E**
Allanson Duckworth
Edmund Duncan
James Daniel
Joshua Davis
D. C. Davis
Thomas Dillard
Ebenzer Z. Duffey
- F**
Alexander Everitt
William P. Ferguson
Harrell Flowers
James S. Frierson
Samuel Fackler
Bozzell Freeman
- G**
Thornbury Green
William Gauding
Reason Gay
Thomas Grant
- H**
Charles Harris
John Heath
Joshua Hudson
Dr. C. Hobson
John Smith Hartness
Jesse Hodges
Anderson House
John Hallam
George Harper
Z. Hooker
John Harvey
Joshua Harris
Salley Hamuk
Mrs. Sarah Heath
Mrs. Ann Holt
William Harkins
- I**
William Irwin
T. Ingram
Simeon Jones
L. P. Jordan
Tapley Jones
Mrs. Elizabeth Jones
- K**
Gary Kitchens
Mrs. Lucy Kirk
- L**
Thomas Lowe
Bartholomew Lightfoot
Thomas Lexington
Jacob Lewis
- M**
Jeremiah Mullins
Hugh McLendon
Uzza McPherson
John McKay
Rev. Gideon Mason
Noah Messer
Levey Mullins
Bishop Moore
James Megio
Dennis C. Murphy
John McLendon
John Maynard
William McFarland
Archibald McDaniel
William McMath
Hacabiah McMath
John Martin
Hugh McKay
D. Marchison
Martha Mashburn
- N**
Peter L. Neal
Mrs. Bethana Nash
- O**
Willson Pope
James Pitts
Jesse Pitts
John A. Prater
William Paul
John A. Pinson
R. Patten
- P**
William Rubuck
Robert Russell
John C. Rogers
William Rogers
William B. Roguemore
James Rees
James Ritchey
Cadwell Ruins
Robert Ruffin
John Rushin
Mrs. Sarah Rains
Mrs. Rumney
Miss Sarah Roundtree
- Q**
David L. Sparks
John Sanderson
William Singleton
Beaufort Stallworth
Ephraim Sanders
James Stallings
John P. Speir
John Sims
Miss Elizabeth Slayton
Mrs. Nancy Sockwell
- R**
Peter Thies
William Thieas
Francis Tuffis
William A. Taylor
Daniel Tey
Charles Trice
Miss Joicy Taylor
Mrs. Gilly Trotter
- S**
Leven Vance
Miss Malinda E. Vasser
- T**
James Wadsworth
George W. Willson
William Wheatley
William Watts
Caleb Willingham
Jacob S. West
J. C. Wright
L. L. Wilson
Wilson Whitley
John Walker
Wiley Williams
John Wynn
John B. Williamson
Mrs. Nancy Whitesides
Miss Martha Worham
Miss Ann M. Webb
- U**
JAMES SMITH, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Monticello, on the first of July, 1828.

- A**
JAMES ARMOUR
Thomas Anderson
Arnold Acheson
Henry Allion
William Armstrong
- B**
William Brown
John A. Bowling
George L. Bird
Stephen P. Bailey
John W. Buchanan
James Betts
William B. Buchan
Mrs. Frances Barnett
Miss Mary Brown
Joseph P. Benford
Dr. J. B. Badger
Josias R. Brown
Henry Boswell
Jonathan Ball
Isaac Bailey
James L. Burks
Rufus Broom
David Butler
John W. Bynum
- C**
Martin M. Crews
William H. Cargil
John Cunard
W. Comer
Mr. Clark
James H. Cathey
Col. A. Cuthbert
- D**
Col. Samuel J. Dawson
John Du Bois
Stephen H. Dukes
John Dawson
Christopher Driskill
Thomas Duncon
Thomas Dean
Elizabeth Danielly
Edward Dean,
Gurland Dawkins
Reuben R. Darden
- E**
James Edwards
Zachariah Eastis
Dr. J. Ellis
William Echols
- F**
Charles Fenley,
Hannah Frith
Isaac Faulsner
Thomas Floyd
John Franklin
Thomas Frith
Theophilus Flowers
James Flemmings
Theophilus Freeman
Jonathan Fincher
Joseph W. Foster
C. L. Forbes
Hampton S. Flinn
- G**
Joseph R. Greene
Benjamin George
William Greene
William Gupter
- H**
Isaac Heazn
Joseph Hoxley
John Head
George A. Hill
Benjamin Hill
William Higgins
Judeth Huson
James Hines
Samson B. Harrison
N. B. Hornbuckle
James Harris
Andrew Hawk
Ward Hutcheon
Joseph L. Hill
- I**
Cary Johnson
Richard Johnson
- J**
Benjamin Jordan
Sweetston Jeffers
Samuel Jayne
- K**
John M. King
John Kendrick
- L**
Dr. James M. Lion
- M**
William McKorela
Jacob McLendon
John Mann
John McCurdy
Andrew McKelroy
James McHardy
Thomas McDougal
Oliver C. McAtee
- N**
James L. Nickerson
Robert Owens
Robert S. Old
- O**
Mrs. Francis Percens
Henry Pennington
Wm. Pridden
John Phillips
Edmond Puckett
William Pryar
Samuel Post
William Penn
Thomas C. Pawyer
William Roby
John Roberts
William Ross
Joseph Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Thomas Rivers
Ths. Rhodes
Robert P. Robinson
Osborn Robinson
John Robinson
- S**
Braziel Smith
James Story
Miss Prudence Story
John Speer
Gilbert Shaw
John Sparks
Byron Shell
Mrs. Martha W. Sanders
Edward Smith
Robert Sharp
Mrs. Nancy B. Smith
Asa Smith
Rev. James Shannon
Daniel Saffold
John Stocks
Benjamin Sidham
Robert Smith
William Stroud
Spencer Shropshire
- T**
Phillip Thurmond
Easter Taylor
W. G. Tyus
Elizabeth Teril
John Teal
William Traylor
- V**
Mrs. Mary Vickeren
- W**
Moses Walker
Joseph Wallis
Joseph White
Jephtha Wilkinson
Lacy Witeker
Marshall Waddill
Mrs. Ann White
Nathan Williams
James Wilson
William Willingham
John Winding
Silas Walker
Jenkins Wilson
David Winchester
John Williams
Sanford Wilborn
- PETER GRINNELL, P. M.**

LAW.

THE subscribers have formed a Partnership in the PRACTICE OF LAW, and tenders their professional services to the public—they will practice in all the counties of the Western Circuit. Office at Clarksville, Ga. WM. H. STEELMAN, THOMAS J. RUSK. July 5, 1828. 131

HIGHEST PRIZE

10,000 Dols.
NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, No. 9—For 1828. Was drawn last TUESDAY, the 1st inst. Drawing to be received next Friday. 54 No. Lottery—8 drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

1	PRIZE of	10,000,
1	"	2,500,
1	"	2,000,
1	"	1,200,
1	"	1,022,
2	"	1,000,
4	"	500,
5	"	300,
10	"	200,
10	"	150,
20	"	100,
46	"	40,
46	"	30,
46	"	25,

Tickets \$4, Halves \$2, Quarters \$1.
ORDERS from the country, enclosing cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to
H. COSNARD,
Milledgeville.
July 5.

COMMENCEMENT.

Franklin College, University of Georgia, 23d June, 1828. THE final Examination of the present Senior Class in this Institution, will take place on Monday the 7th July. The Examination of the Freshman Class, on Wednesday the 30th, and of the Sophomore Class, on Thursday the 31st of the same month. On Friday the 1st day of August, the Junior Class will be examined, and on Saturday the 2d, the Candidates for admission into College. On Sabbath, the third, a Commencement Sermon, will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church in Athens; on Monday the Board of Trustees will meet; on Tuesday, the 5th, a part of the members of the Junior Class attached to the two Societies in College will deliver Orations of their own composition; and Wednesday the 6th day of August, will be the annual commencement. During the occasion, an Oration will be delivered by Judge Clayton, and also by Judge Berran, as Representatives of the Deionthianian and Phi Kappa Societies.

ASBURY HULL, Secretary of University of Georgia.

BLANK EXECUTIONS—For Sale at our Office. July 5—131

Statesman & Patriot July 5, 1828 p. 3