Torol Precieral Davenport, & Daniel N.
Torol Precieral Davenport, & Daniel N.
Torol Precieral Davenport, & Wiland A Regman and A. N. Vall, C.
187ther, Edmand Junes, & N. Gordon and
1 Refects, C. Pall, Senster-Jenes M. M.
piker 519, Creamons-Gordon 787, Roberts 7,6, St. Chair 639.

The equation from which returns have not yet hen received, are Brunswick, Columbus, Chowso, fister, Haywood, Northsupton and Perqui-

Mr. CLAY, in his speech at the Lexington dinper, stated that he was informed, that, when his nomination to the office of Secretary of State was acted upon in the Senate, "Gen. Jackson and every other Senatur present was silent as to the imputation (of corruption) now made, so one prosuming to question my honor or integrity."-This, we assert, is not the fact; for we have understood, from a source that can be relied upon. that so far from his nomination being silently acquiesced in, Mr. Brunch, one of the Senstore of this State, openly opposed it on the floor of the Senate; and that the friends of the Administration, eather than incur the danger of an investigation of the electrostances, up a which the charge of corruption was founded, suffered his remarks to pass unanswered. We think it a duty, which Mr. B. owes to himself, to the friends of Gen. Jackson in the Senate, and to the public at large, to lay his speech before the people." It will then be manifest that either Mr. Clay or his informan has attempted to deceive the public. That Mr. Clay should have been misinformed relative to a circumstance, which was of such vital interest to himself & which occurred in the presence of many of his friends, is highly improbable. But we hope that Gov. Branch will place the matter beyond doubt, by laying his remarks before the public. This is a course to which he cannot reasonably object; as the injunction of secreey has long since been removed from the transaction, and the cause of truth requires it at his hands,

The letters of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchagas relative to the proposition said to have been made by Mr. Clay or his friends to the General upor the subject of the Presidential election, have afforded a large field for the animadversions of all the active politicians of the two contending parties. On the one hand the friends of the Administration affect to have found grounds of triumph in the discrepancies they pretend to discover between the two letters, and are wonderfully pleased at the complexion of the latter: while on the other, the friends of Gen. Jackson can see no material difference between them with regard to the main facts stated, and dread nothing from the strictest scrutiny. For our own part, on weighing well the whole tenor of Mr. Buchapan's letter, we can see nothing in it that would in any manner affect materially what the General has disclosed; and should have contented ourselves with laying both letters before the enlightened and candid reader, leaving bim to draw his own conclusions, had we not witnessed the sedulous efforts which have been made by the Adams and Clay presses to impose their unauthorised couclusions on the credulity of the people. Now, we wish the subject to come fairly before the public; and shall, therefore, examine a little into their de-

One important deduction is, that Mr. Buchan an's letter clearly exonerates Mr. Clay and his friends from the charge of authorising any propo-Presidential election. Now, instead of this, we think the contrary may be justly inferred from the evidence given by Mr. B. himself. Let us look into his testimony. A rumour was in circulation, that Gen. Jackson, should he be elected President, had determined to continue Mr. Adams in the office of Secretary of State. Mr. B. held a conversation with Mr. Markley (who is the subject, and says,

"That Mr. Markley adverted to the rumor and said it was calculated to injure the General—that Mr. Clay's friends were warmly attached to him, and that he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election—that if they did so, they could either elect Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson, at their pleasure; but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter, if they knew that he had predetermined to prefer another to Mr. Clay for the first office in his gift: and that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had obready been holding out the idea, that in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State. That Mr. Markley urged him to call on Gen. Jackson, and converse with him on the subject; and observer if Gen. Jackson had not determined whom h would appoint Secretary of State, and should ld not be Mr. Adams, it might be great advantage to our cause for us to declare upon to anthority. We should then be place freponts his authority. We should then be placed upon the same footing with the Adams men, and might hight them with their own weapons. That the Western members would naturally prefer voting for a Western man, if there was a probability that the claims of Mr. Clay to the second office in the government should be tarrly estimated, and that if they thought. they thought proper to vote for Gen. Jackson, they could soos decide the contest in his favor."

Mr. Buchman then says that he introduced the subject to Gen. Jackson, and "proceeded to relate to him the substance of the conversation' which he held with Mr. Markley.

Now, we would ask, can any candid and impar tial reader, after examining this testimony of Mr. Buchanan, say that it carvies no conviction to the mind of the truth of the charge, and that it does not go to sustain Gen. Jackson in the informer which he drew? It goes further: it establishes the fact, that the office of the Secretary of State had, in effect, been promised to Mr. Clay, conditionally; for, says Mr. Markley, some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State. As the friends of Mr. Clay preferred Gen. Jackson, if they could have obtained from him a pledge equally favorable to Mr. Clay, it is obvious they would have given him their united support But as Gen. Inckson distained the offer, it seems that this personal consideration in duced Mr. Clay to give his vote and influence in

favor of Mr. Adams. Again-It is contended that Gen. Juckson not supported in a single essential point of his statement. It is true, if Mr. Buchauan's declaration be sincere, that the General seems in some measure to have misconceived the nature & object of Mr. B's visit; but the evidence already wildeed from Mr. B's letter shows clearly that his opinion was not formed without sufficient grounds; k even if Mr. B. himself was not privy to the design, that it was a plun deeply concerted by Clay or his

granfed M. Shules, S. D. Gold and Save. The other descriptories between the Save, C. Fell. Scances—Gold 1021, General Medical Sci. Lemmons—Gold 1021, General Medical Sci. Lemmons—Gold 1021, General Medical Sci. Lemmons—Gold 1021, General Medical Medical Sci. Lemmons—Gold 1021, General Medical commences, and give athlianal force to the testi-mong, which is stiell gives a full and entire ap-port to the state-oracle facts which Gen. Jackson has made. One eircumstauce, alone, admired by mr, B unlocks the mystery—the treachery of his memory. "Hudoes not remember whether he mentioned mr. Markley's name, or merely surthed him as a friend of mr. Clay," Dore difficulty arise on other sail more important differences in point of facts stated? May not his memory on these have grown equally rusty? But there is an identity of expression on a point, denied by mr. Buchanan, which strikes as with peculiar force, to sit: mr. Sochonan says that ror. Markley, after recommending the course of proceeding which be thought would secure the c-

h flow of Gen. Jackson, afleged as a reason, "we should then be placed upon the same flow. ing with the Adams men, and might fight them with their own weapons." Now, it will be recollected that this is the very phease almost verbufim, which Gen. Jackson asserts, was used to induce him to my, in case of his election, mr. Adains should not be continued Secretary of State. If Gen. Jack ton knew nothing of this manneuvre of the friends of mr. Clay, how, we would ask, did he assertain that they thought it a ould be right to "fight the Adams men with their own weapons" If mr. Hachausn did not deliver this to the General either as his own, or the opinion of mr. Markloy, how did the General happen to use the identical language which mr. B. says mr. M. used in conversation with him?

Here we will close our remarks, and refer the reader, for a more elaborate investigation of the subject, to the articles in another part of this paper, extracted from the United States' Telegraph.

Agricultural Society. On the 14th instant, public meeting was held at Newbern, for the pur pose of forming an Agricultural Society for Craen county; when Gen. Durunt Hatch was called to the Chair, and George Wilson, Esq. appointed Secretary. Wright C. Stanly, Esq. addressed the meeting upon the great advantages resulting from the establishment of Agricultural Societies. After which, a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution for the contemplated Society. The committee retired for an hour, and, on their re turn, made a report, which was adouted.

The following gentlemen were then elected fficers of the institution until its annual meeting

October next-Wm. Gaston, President, RICHD, D. SEAMERT, V. Pres't. GEO. WILSON, See'r. Jas. G. STANLT, Treas'r. INO. P. BURGWYN. WRIGHT C STANLY. ISAME TAYLOR, Managers. WM. S. BLACKLEDGE.

What has become of the Nashville Republican? t has not been received at this office during the two last months.

A new Post Office has been established in Martin county, between Williamston and Tarboro' by the name of Davis' Store; of which Jesse J. Davis, Esq. is Postmaster.

Col. JOHN PORTER has been elected a Repre sentative to Congress from South Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen

Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated itinerant preach er, was at Dayton, Ohio, on the 25d ult. The Dayton paper says, that notwithstanding he appears extremely feeble and emsciated, and though his constitution seems greatly impaired by his acministry, yet he still retains that eccentricity of character which has so eminently distinguished him for many years.

Execution of the Pirates .- On Friday last, the three Spaniards, Pepe, Cours and Fellx, were executed at Richmond, Va. agreeably to their sen tence, for pivacy and murder committed on board of the brig Crawford. They were conducted to the personal and political friend of Mr. Clay) on the place of execution by the winnteer companies and the city guard, and attended by the Catholic Priest, several clergymen of other denominations and two or three gentlemen who spoke the Span ish language. The multitude which attended wa immense-supposed to exceed 7,000 When monsted on the scaffold, the priso. -- declared through the interpreter, that they were not only milty of the crimes for which they were then a bout to suffer, but of many others, and asknowledged that their punishment was just. When the prop was withdrawn, (says the Compiler,) they fell so suddenly, that the ropes by which Pepe and Couro were suspended, broke, and they fell to the ground. Felix, being not so heavy, remain ed suspended. The others were considerably injured by the fall, and the pressure of the cordaround their necks.-They struggled upon the ground for a few seconds, apparently in great pain Pepe soon rose upon his feet, and threw himsel in the attitude of supplication to Heaven. Cours remained on the ground. As soon as possible the Deputy Marshals had the platform again raised, placing the legs of Felix (who by this time was dead) upon the top of it, his budy remaining still suspended. Pepe was then again conducted up, and ascended the steps with appa rent strength and resolution. Couro had only the appearance of life, and was carried up. The ropes were again fixed-Coure was able to stand after being upon his feet. Neither spoke, and Pepe remained in a supplicating attitude. prop being again removed, they were left suspended and soon breathed their last.

The Fayetteville Journal states that a lot 162 bales of Cotton sold in that town on the 14th instant at \$9 20 per cwt.

Peace between Buenos Agres and Brazil. - B the schooner Susan & Phebe, arrived at Bosto on the 13th instant in 32 days from Pernambue we learn that Peace was declared between Bueno Ayres and Brazil two days before she sailed There were great rejokings, and business, as well as the People, wore a new aspect.

Com. Porter was invited to a public dioner New Orleans on the 28th ultimo. In accepting the invitation, the Commodore observed " though I am now engaged in the service of a sister Republic, I shall never cease either to be au American citizen, or to feel all the attachments of one to the country of my birth, and that to no place or society in the Union are my attachments more strongly fixed than in New Ocleans, where, in former years, I spent the happiest period of my

Signs of the times in Delaware. - The follow ing paragraph is from the Wilmington (Delaware friends to secure to him the appointment of "pre- Watchman, an Administration paper:

Contact County told un Election on Scienter by the E. Cast one man was shot in the forfeiture of ten pe

To the above, the Delivery Gazette, & Jackson paper, subjoins the following: In addition to the above, we learn that in White Clay Creek Hundred, the votes were about 2 to 1 in favor of the Jackson ticket; in Mill Creek Hundred the Jackson ticket was elected without opposition, having obtained about 330 votes, lend; sad in New Castle Handred the Jack

what majority.
In Penemier Hundred three Jackson men and two Admis men were elected, and a portion of each in Red Lion Ha dired likes see. The ques-tion turned upon the Residency, the tackets for Jackson lesing headed. "Jackson Ticket." It is probable that throughout the country the demo-cratic party are at lent 2 to 1 in favor of Jackson; and among the federalists we are in the peopler-tion, we press up, of at least 3 to 1 in his favor.

sow ticket was elected, but we have not heard by

Indian War .- The Sangamo (Illinois) Spectator states that Gov. Edwards had called out a portion of the 20th regiment of Minois militia, under Col. T. M. Neale, who was nuthurized to accept the service of any number of mounted cavalry, not exceeding 600. These troops were to rendezvous as soon as possible at Fort Clark, and march to Galena, where they were to be nut under sommand of any U. S. officer entitled to a superior command. One fourth of all the regiments on the east side of Illinois river were to be detached into

A tive horse waggen from St. Louis passed through Springfield, Illinois, on the 14th of July, with ammunition for the friendly Indians.

New York, Aug. 11. From New Orleans .- The ship Lou siana arrived at the quarantine ground on Thursday night from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

There was an unusual mortality aboard the Louisiana on her passage I've deaths were T. B. Keeler, on the 26th; Dr. H. Holley, late President of Transvivania University, Kentucky, on the Sist, and two sailors on the 28th and 29th. President Holly was a valuable man, and it will be recollected that he left the situation in the Transylvania University, with the design of going out to Europe as the travelling tutor of several young gentlemen of New Orleans. His untimely fate is a subject of much lamentation.

The advices from New Orleans are to the 22d ult. They state that the city was unusually healthy for the time of

Com. Porter and suite, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th. The Commodore had taken passage at Pensacola on board the schooner Trimmer, for Vera Cruz, but she having sprung her foremast, was obliged to put in at the Balize to get another .- Amer.

From New-Orleans .- By the Lou isiana arrived at New-York, papers to the 21st ult. are received Com. Porter and suite arrived at that place on the 17th, in the steam-boat Hercules, from the Balize. Accounts received via Havana, state that the half breed Indians, with the mulattoes and negroes, in Venezuela, had risen in arms and made a general massacre of the whites. General Morales was busily litting out an expedition in the Canary slands, to be composed of five thou sand Spanish troops. All the colored uniform battalions in Havana had volunteered their services, and the same description of troops under regular pay would also embark. The half brother of Ferdinand VII, Don Francisco de Pablo, was expected at Havana, to proceed with this expedition, in all 2,000 strong, against Mexico; where should success attend his arms, Don Francisco would assume the title of Emperor. According to the New-Orleans papers business is brisk at Key West. A large Euglish ship, called the James, had just been carried in there. in distress, with property worth \$70, 000. The brig Hercules, from Phila-delphia, for N. York, was nearly refitted and ready to proceed on her voyage her expenses at Key West were estima ted at about 37000."

Kingston, Cunada, July 13. Disturbances in Canada. Yester day being the anniversary of the bat the of the Boyne, some apprehension was excited in town at an early hour, by seeing from 60 to 100 of the men wno were working at the canal, march in with budges, which bespoke a determination to oppose any meeting of the Urange party. The magistrates, on the first intimation, went to the place where the Lodge was held, and warned the Orangemen not to walk in procession, as was intended. They notwithstanding, persevered in their determination, and previous to their set ting out, the High Constable, with a well intended, but ill-timed zeal, had not only collected many other Consta-itles in front of the Lodge, but also three soldiers of the 68th Regt. whom the sergeant of the guard had sent under an impression that their aid was re-quested by the magistrates. When the Orange party, wearing budges, moved on in procession, the constables and soldiers accompanied them, and they had not proceeded far before they were met in front by the adverse party. and assailed with stones and such other weapons as had been hastily collected

and were with some difficulty, prevail paid into the public treasury.—Courier ed upon to return separately to their respective homes. In the weantime, by the prompt attention of the Comman-call which the U. S. ship North Ca ed upon to return separately to their respective homes. In the weantime, by the prumpt attention of the Commandant and Major Winniett, the troops rolina made at Citadeulla in the Island were turned out, and drawn up in the Market square, where they remained under arms about half an hour, where the tunuit being abated, they were marched tack to the barracks, with the exception of an officer's guard, Some time was occupied by the Constables, who were exceedingly active in apprehending the principal rioters, furteen of when were committed to ail; the magistrates then ordered all the public houses to be closed, and tranquility was completely restored. It is to be regretted that many of the magistrates were absent at the Adolphustown Sessions, from which cause those remaining in town had a more than ordinary share of arduous duty to perform, which, bowever, they were nost forward in meeting, and used their early and best endeavours to prevent and quell the tumult. It was also injudicious in the High Constable to accompany the procession, as it gave it the appearance of being patronized by both the civil and military authorities, which was not at all the case, as the former had forbidden it, and the latter were of course not consulted. The whole affair created great excitement and has done much mischiel, by rousing passions which soould be durmant for ever, and which we hope soon

to see wholly allayed. Macon, August 7. Creek Indians .- Colone! Brearly and the locian deputation appointed to exolors the land west of the Arkansas for the purpose of fixing upon a suitable place for the emigrating party to locate themselves, having returned, the emigrating party were notified to meet the deputation on the 29th July at the falls of Chatahoocy. Col. Crowell, Agent of the Creek nation, had called a national council on the same day to be held ... Woweka-Upon the arrival of Col is at Fort Mitchell an arrangement took place between the agents; the meeting of the emigrating party at the falls was suspended-and hey were requested to attend the national council in order that the deputation should make a report to theut so far as related to a description of the country and the manner in which they were received by the Cherokees and

Osage Indians. Accordingly the McIntosh party atinst. when Arbeka Tustunnuggee, chief will of the deputation, addressed the council nufaand gave a clear and lucid description of the local situation of the Countrydescribing the water courses, quality of land, variety of game and pointing out to them the very great advantages that country possessed over the Creek nation. His communication was confirmed by several Indians (not of the Melntosh or emigrating party.) they stated that he spoke the truth, they had been through that Country many years since. The address of Arbeka had considerable weight, and there is an present no doubt but that a considera-

ble body will emigrate. The Little Prince addressed the deputation, expressed himself in a very friendly manner, said he wished to part friendly, and that those of the McIntosh dicted article, which she is quaffing party that did not think proper to emigrate, should remain and be protected, the Mad Tiger and other chiefs spoke while her neighbor with the long-eared friendly, and that those of the McIntosh in the same friendly manner-Chilly Mctutosh replied to them, in a very eloquent speech. The McIntosh party then shook hands with the head men of the nation and then retired to meet at the falls of the Chataboocic on the 4th inst, to organise their council, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary previous to their emigration, and to receive the official report of the deputation; as well as to receive the emblems of friendship, sent to them by the Cherokee and Usage Indians.

The national council was uncommonly nu acrous .- Messenger.

Charleston, Aug. 13. on Saturday last, at the City Hall, be-fore a Court, compassed of John Michel, Esq. Justice of the Quorum, and two Freeholders. The parties put upon their trial, were Hannah Elliott, a free black woman, together with her Daughter Judy, and her Sons, Simon and Sam. They were severally indicted under the act of 1740, for harboring, concealing. and entertaining two female children, slaves, aged about 6 and 9 years, the property of a lady of this city, the extraordinary concealment and discovery of which was mentioned a short time

After a patient investigation of all the circumstances of the case, the pris-oners having the aid of able Consul, the Court found them all guilty, and sentenced them, in accordance with the pro-visions of the aforesaid act, as follows: Hannali Elliott, with having harbored these slaves, for the term of two years, and her children, with having harbore were used on both sides, and we regret each. The penalty, under the act, is a line term county, a few days ago, William

to my. that one man was shot in the leg; Ross, the Constable had his shall fractured, and is despaired of; one of the soldiers was so bruised in the head as to be taken to the haspital; Mr. Cassedy, of this town, was severely that in the skall, and various other injuries were received. The Change party again formed, and proceeded to walker's, for the purpose of draining there, but here the magistrates personally interfered, and formule their entrance; they then went to the Ludge, and were with some difficulty, prevail

of Minorca, in April, 1826, one of he officers picked up in a shoe-maker's shop in that place, a curious relic of our revolution, namely, a picture painted or glass and well executed, dated London 1775, designed by the tory artist to ridi cale the patriotic spirit which had be in resisting the usurpations of the mother country. It purports to be a represen-tation of "A society of Ladies at Eden-ton, in North Carolina,"—convened for the perpose of entering into a compact to abstain from the use of tea and Bri-tish manufactures. That such an article should have been found in such a place, is not less a matter of curosity than the picture itself, of which the folowing is an accurate description:

The picture represents on its left, the Lady Moderator, "fat, fair and forty," gorgeously attired according to the fashion of the day, seated at the end of a table, with an uplifted mallet in her right hand, as if in the act of calling to order a British officer who is attempting to ravish a kiss from the fair Secretary seated a little way on to her right, whose youth and charms would seem to be an indisputable warrant for such boldness—though she punishes it by puncturing his audacious hand with the sharp point of her pen. On the left of the Moderator is seated a lady of a remarkably modest demeanor, and by her dress supposed to be of high quality, who appears to be blushing at the scene we have just described. Behind the chair of the Muderator stands a tall. hard-favored female, stricken in years and coarsely habited, but with a cast of countenance expressive of great fortitude and resolution. Through this groupe is seen the round black face, thick lips, and flat nose, (with their accompanying vacant, goodnatured smile,) of a female domestic, who is handing a china inkstand towards the table, upon a prefty little cocquelico waiter. The front of the picture shews an elderiy matron in a snull colored silk gown and black scarf and bonnet, who has just risen from an old fashioned manogany chair, and bending over the table, seems to be writing on a large scroll containing the following pat-riotic and spirited resolution:

"We the Ladies of Edenton do hereby solemnly engage not to conform to that pernicious custom of drinking tended the national council on the 1st Tea, or that we the aforesaid Ladies, will not promote the wear of any ma-nufacture from England until such time that all Acts which tend to enslave this our native country shall be repeal-

> On the right of the picture, three ladies, whose appearance bespeaks them among the "beauty and fashion" of Edenton, are seen emptying the contents of their tea camsters into a couple of hats, of the olden cut, which are held by a sly, smirking old codger in a brown coat and red perriwig, per-haps charged by these patriotic dames with the office of cousigning the hated emblem of British tyranny to the bottom of the Albemarle, or to the flames. In the back ground a merry old Joan, cloaked and booded, is seen already in possession of a succedaneum for the intercap and gipsey hat, and a half be-secching, half upbraiding physiognomy, is extending a hand to disengage it from her insatiable lips. In the foreground are two prestrate tea canisters, dishonored by a dog which is licking the cheek of an infant at play on the carpet, as if in tuken of approbation at seeing the child upset a waiter of tea

The picture is marked "plate V." and must have been one of a series of the same description. The officer who discovered it immediately purchased it from the mender of scals whose property it was, and presented it to Com modore Rodgers, who we understand intends to present it to the Governor of North Carolina; a destiny which it well merits, however humble its pretensions may be as a work of art. Norfolk Herald.

MARRIED. At Hill charmigh, on Tuesday the 14th inst. Mr. John Cooley to Miss Elizabed: Adams.
In Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. H. M'Murry, of Lancaster District, S. C. to Miss Nancy Wulkup, of the former place.

S. C. to Miss Nancy Walkup, of the former place.

In Rowan county, on the 7th instant, Mr. George D. Smith to Miss Kezish Pearson.

In Edgecombe county, on the 9th instant, Mr. William King, of Halifax county, to Miss Prudence Howard.

At Germanton, Stuke's county, on the 7th instant, Constantine L. Banner, Esq. to Miss Mary Bowman, daughter of Dr. Andrew Bowman.

In Chatham county, on the 12th instant, Major George Dismukes, aged about 72. At Wilmington, on the 12th instant, Col. John Cowan, Cashier of the Branch of the

New Advertisements.

The Prawing. The following are the numbers wi frawn in the New-York Consolidated Class No. 5, for 1867, viz. 54, 51, 50, 38, 53, 48, 59, 53.

Union Canal Lottery, Thirty First Class, 54 Nos. 8 draws ballots, to be d Wednesday 22d August, 182

BESIDES

1 prize of \$6,000 1 prize of \$5,000
1 prize of 4,000 1 prize of 2,006
1 prize of 2,400 5 prizes of 1,000
10 prizes of 500 km, bc, bc.
Tickets \$6, Half do, \$3, Quarters do. \$1 \$6

Capital Prize 20,000 Holls

Rhode Island Luttery. Seventh Class, Capital Prize 6,000 Dolls

New-York Consolidated Lottery, Sixth Class, for 1827. Capital Prize 20,000 Holl 1 prize of \$7,500 1 prize of \$1, 1 prize of \$4,000 1 prize of 1 1 prize of 1,224 10 prizes of 1 10 prizes of 500 50 prizes of Whole tickets \$8, Half \$4, Quarter \$2.

Virgina State Lot ery apital Prize 15,000 Dolls Whole tickets \$5, Half do. 8250, Qr. do. 81 55 (7) Orders from any part of the United States enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets (post power of the United States of the Cash or Prize Tickets (post power of the United States of Tickets) (post power of the United States of States of the United States of the U

To owners of Tennessee We

tern District Lands. It is known to the public, that under of 1819, and under subsequent statutes It is known to the public, that under of 1849, and under subsequent statuts entry, surveying & obtaining grants for livestern District of Tennessee, that I largely concerned in locating lands in ter for persons in this and other Sitters, cliately after entry those lands were by ject to taxes: having a locative slare or the lands that I have located. I have in to prevent soorifice of my own interverences we have interested of others, volunt taxes to an amount every way districted and injurious to my creditors. In a no longer bear it. In very many of the my locative interest has not been laid those who ought to convey seem to have found of the lands of the matter, and never will, as long as I am silent and a pay taxes for them without my remane. Now be it known that I will in no on

previous arrangement management wither desirous of making divisions wither desirous of making divisions wither the trouble and expense of fill oring name up my unsettled business in counties: to Memmon H. To Paris Tenn. for the counties to Memmon H. To Paris Tenn. for the counties to Memon H. To Paris Tenn. for the counties of Perry, He Hirdin, M'Nairy, Hardeman to Col. William H. Hend Brownsville, Tenn. for Hay that part of Tipton county Hatches river; to William at Memphis, I'mn. for the c Shelby and that part of Tipton Hatches river. Those purso ward money to pay the taxes the years 1896 and 1897, most in November next, as I ne how, from the multiplicity of

Notice.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell very cheap for on a credit in good bands, his well kno Ass BON PEDRO. As sequentance

Jailor's Notice op and committed to Jail in Pittabo

WILLIAM RIDDLE, Jaffer.

August 10, 1827.