ral of the county. At the bat-burgh he was relected for and command of our winer, and it, if, if nor university believ-e been timely entrusted with mand, the enemy had aver ington, nor even Bladensburgh, at to particularite. His ser-time, are within the familiar every one of the present day, if of duty, wherever his ser-needed; there was he to be nately on the Patuzent and one day in Charles, the next one day in Charles, the next n county; at one time at Bla-rain in a few days at the Indi-port, wherever days can in a lew days at the indi-cart, wherever danger was to d, wherever the post of hon-was he even a hod, what (it-) was it that impelled him to it not ambition? No! for tru-r felt, at least no man's con-sympto very indicated, less of ance ever indicated, less of ng passion. On the contrary, is there to infer, that if ever in him, the active and vital h gave impulse and energy to ction of his life was unalloyed,

trie. In the late war, Colonel B. was aber of the legislature; he then served for one or more sest at present recollect precise-and was at the time esteemed, independent, and truly re-mber of that high constitution-, and to his opinions, especiald by ever, individual thereof.

In it is he is the again a canowever, from chaice, but from
or it is fit the people should pes not even voluntarily tender

s nor shuns public services; but alike to assume and to lay ty, according as his fellow citi-em to desire or require it of

deleniated, is without a paral-inty. Truly pleased then, am it in my power here to remark, ems no doubt any where to be that the approaching election a his favour; and that there is ent even to hope, it will be alaltogether, unanimously so.

ONE OF T corge's County, ? August 1825. NEW NOVEL, OR RATHER

on Literary Gazette of 9th Ju-

an article on the new novel en-er Jonathan, or the New Eng-Neale. It describes the work

ould be: American in its scene, lot; curious as a picture of lananners; and interesting as a tale power and much of interest in es, though the tale is too long I for even a sketch of it here.— assional affectation of phrascoloof grandiloquence; and some-rseness, but altogether the wheat ater plenty than the tares; and no one could read through, nowledging the author's pow-

le was laid as usual in America: le was faid as usual in America; o first, no second course. Every rought forth at once, without every one ate what he liked— nself, and shoving the dish on bour without fuss or ceremony: among the native preparation try, baked beans, pork and com-idian pudding, custards and apo-rink brewed of sweet scented es and roots; turkey, apple pies; es; apples, cheese and sweet ingerbread.—The whole family visitors and all—sat side by side table. There, was no handing o ringing of bells; no changing o standing behind chairs. All ietly and smoothly."

EEPY ADVENTURE.

the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, evening Mrs. ____, and here Bowery, having retired for the ir room in the third story, were the falling is of a sash of their hich looks over an alley that sebuilding from the adjoining raised her head, discovered to her consternation, though the indis-f star-light, a strange man sitting osedly by the window. The first n of alarm awoke the man, who, seedy by the window. The first no of alarm awoke the man, who, was not conscious that he had a foom, by forcing himself at the real of his life through the narrie of his window, obliquely alley, into the window of his fair a spartment. The difficulty and he venture was grady increased, dows not being proposite each reliatance could not le less than; and the height of the payement in forty. The man on perceiving he had so providentially escaped, sent dilemma, seemed quite as mayed as the ladies. From his nus it appears, that having present for bed, he sat down by his anjoy the refreshing brease of when lo! Sommus covered him ies, and he recollected nothing I awoke as before noticed, man heing called, who fortunaten an apartment adjoining the farefived them from the innwell-sion of the sociurnal visiton, by mathe way to the street door.

relieved them from the interestion of the societies with the societies way to the street does.

New York Australia

on. Nor, after such a sea imposed upon the compa-been more improper for a retorted thus.

returted thus.

George M. Troup and his new wife devil dames firm rement. It is some consolation to the most respectable people was all the celebration left the tail. With the Baltimore Chromes what it was high time to withdow in ble where such infamous sentimes we tertained and arowed as the may be thus degrade himself by indexes was unfit for the company of as no or honourable rhind, and deserves a cration of every individual in sever exalted in moral worth are the pret to such miserable biasphemous between the such miserable biasphemous between the and justice of the America we doubt much whether Hoberton his cut-throat associates, enterties infamous sentiments than are consistent the above toast. New York Species the above toast.

THE NAVY

THE NAVY.

The late and pending trail by a Martial of a number of Navy officen, supposed by some to have a tender injure the Navy in public opinion and an visual to the number of alliged some only proves that the officers are compared to the same materials that other near subject to the same pressions and combat by the same propensities; and that are subject to the same passions and contains by the same propensities; and that a mission in the Navy does not submit a mission in the Navy does not submit a mature. On the other hand, there are show the vigilance and energy of the eventment in detecting and pumiling as conduct, where it exists, and is bright out, and holding up to the world, as quality of gold treed by fire, those when been wrongfully accused and are when in the chilly mists of slanderous offices he they mist of slanderous offices in the chilly mists of slanderous offices in the chilly mists of slanderous offices he they mist of slanderous offices he they mist of slanderous offices are characteristic than it, by lopping off offices was berry, settle the fear of Courts than a transition, three courts, are characteristic for the eyes of size who may retire at monitory beacons to be them of the and letting the whole Navy large, is a would a noble steed by an occasion of that there is a strong rein and a horroor upon them. No man ever thought the in of an officer who and hard. that there is a strong rein and a herror upon them. No man ever thought the hof an officer who had been actued and he monrably acquitted before a Court Mrai and no lover of the Navy would wish to se an offender suffered to remain in a Acs ther thing ought to be considered office in the mavy are subject to laws with at zens are not, and may be courteraile for offences that in citizens would be paed over without notice. This it may be supposed, would cause them to be more quently arraigned, than other men, but due is less litigation among them than among other class of people.

COM. PORTER.

A piece addressed to the Edited in National Journal, by Commodere Dardster, since the publication of the second concludes with the follows: purpose "In an allusion to what purpose to be ditorial remarks in the Journal of this as ing, I have only to say, that I have been ed and judged by my peers, and I tow it deference to their decision. I have end voured throughout my trial to defeat honour as became a man, and I trust the can bear my punishment without remarks to can bear my punishment without remarks to can bear my punishment in minimum single section of the prosecution. I do not express a doubt the strict justice has been dispensed to me, as prosecution. I do not express a doubt in strict justice has been dispensed men, so I know not what causes induce you is believe that doubts rest on the minds of some as the article alluded to would seen in seply."

FROM ST. BARTHOLONEVS

FROM ST. BARTHOLOMENS.
By the schr. Bruce, Captain Clark, seed at Norfolk in 14 days from St. Barban mew, we learn that the gale of 38th let was very sensibly felt at that place. Next all the vessels in port parted the clark and were driven to sea, but fortunately a tained little dimage! Letters from setterre; (Guadaloupe) received at St. Art, stated that but about one fifth of the sees at that place withstood the gale, and that number not more than 10 exaped my of soon Mort blandes a larger number of certical have been killed and women to 500 persons were missing. A his prize to the El Vencidor, was going infla. Barts as the Bruce came out. In case quence of the disasters by the fale, port of Basseterre had been thrown see free of duties, and port charges, to here sels of such anatons as had previously as admitted with produce.

Captain Hoyt, who came pracent at Bruce arrived at Norfolk/ left Cimat the 6th of July, and informs that the General Vives, belonging to Baltinot, which was captured of Havana are saince, while running as a packet ber that port and Matanzas, by the Colonische Polly Hampton, Capt. Nutraber condemined at Cumana on the property on board, the former of which captain admitted on the trial, he hid discovered when chased by the Polly Hampton. FROM CUMANA

PROM ST. CHOIL.
A letter poolved at New York to Croix, states that a violent hursely experienced in that island on the State Four ships and two brigs (all its rigged vessels in port) were drives a trye of the ships would be lest in brigs govoil. Considerable damped done to the buildings, and many cases one were injured.

De Johnson, of New Hampsher, is been convicted of robbing a graven see ver, in that state, and sentenced in 191 line of 200 dollars.

of this county. He is now safely are good to await his trial at

The Horticultural Society of London, this say received from New South Wales, as healthy hire of native bees. They differentially from the bees of Europe, beinfinitely smaller, and the

THE YELLOW DOMING In the latter part of the reign of Louis
(V. of France, masquerades were an enortsinment in high estimation, and public ertainment in high estimation, and public ness were often given, at immense cost on Dourt days, and such occasions of rejoicings. As persons of all ranks might gain dimission to these last spectacles provided hey can purchase a ticket, very strange encourtes frequently took place at them, and exhibitions almost as currous, in the way of the or a saturation of character. But

dentibitions almost as cirrious, in the way of disgdise, or assumption of character. But betaps the most whimsical among the genine surprises recorded at any, of these spectacles, was that which occurred at Paris he 15th of October, on the day when the paphin (son of Louis XV.) attained the gree of one and twenty.

At this fete, which was of a peculiarly fittering character—so much so, that the ictuils of it are given at great length by the interior of a man in a yellow domino, early in the erening, excited attention. This mask, who shewed nothing remarkable as to figure—though rather tall, and of robust proportion—seem to be gifted with an appetite, of merely past human conception but pasot merely past human conception but pas-ing the fancies even of romance.

The dragon of old who churches ate (He used to come on a Sunday) Whole congregations were to him, But a dish of salamagundi,'—

he was but a nibbler—a mere dibbler—to his stranger of the yellow domino. He rased from chamber to chamber—from ta-of a ham, and half a dozen bottles of cham-pagne; and the very next moment, he was found seated in another apartment; perform-ing the same fete, with a stomach better than at first. This strange course went on, until the company (who at first had been amused by it) became alarmed and tumultu-cus.

Is it the same mask—or are there several dressed alike?' definanced an officer of guards, as the yellow domino rose from a seat opposite to him and 'quitted' the apartment.

The seen but one—and, by Heaven, here he is sgain!' exclaimed the party to whom the query was addressed.

The yellow domino spoke not a word, but

roceeded straight to the vacant seat which be had just left, and again commenced supping, as though he had fasted for the half of a campaign.

At length the confusion which this pro-

cause reaches the ear of the Dauphin. "He is the very Devil, your Highness!" exchanned an old nobleman—(saving your Highness's royal presence) or wants but a

tail, to be so!'

"Say, rather, he should be some famished
poet, by his appetite,' replied the Prince,
laghing. 'But there must be some jugging; he spills all this wine, and hides the

Even while they speak, the yellow doio enters the room in which they are ing; and, as usual proceeds to the table

"See hear, my lord!" cried one—"I have ten him do this thrice!"..."And I, fif-

This becomes too much. The master of the eeremonies is questioned. He knows nothing—and the yellow domino is interrupted as he is carrying a bumper of claret to have

The Prince's desire is, that Monsieur who rears the yellow dominio should unmask."—
The stranger hesitated.
The command with which his highness

bonours Monsieur, is perfectly absolute.

Against that which is absolute, there is no contending. The yellow man throws off bis mask and domino; and it is a private

he mask and domino, and it is a private trooper of the Irish dragoons!

"And in the name of gluttony, my good frend (not to ask how you gained admission,) how have you contrived," said the Prince, "to sup to night so many times?"

"Sir, I was but beginning to sup—with everence be it said—when your royal message interrupted me."

"Beginning!" exclaimed the Dauphin in manzement.—"then what is it I have heard and seen? Where are the herds of oxen that have disappeared, and the hampers of Burgundy! I insist upon knowing how this it.

Ris, Sire, returned the Soldier-may it httl, Sire, returned the Soldier—may it please your Grace—that the troops to which belong is to lay on guard. We have purchased one ticket among us, and provided this yellow domino, which fits us all. By which means the whole of the front rank—which being the hast man—have supped, it the truth must be told, at discretion, and the leader of the rear rank—saving your Highmen's commands—is now waiting outside the door to take his turn—Parthenon.

WHEAT CROPS:

It appears from the papers that the har-vest in various parts of the country has been unusually abundant this season. One man-ia Osyuga county N. Y. the Ontario Messen-ger states, has raised 763 agres of wheat,

a Cayuga county N. Y. the Ontario Messenger states, has raised 765 acres of wheat, which it is supposed will produce an average of 25 bushels per acre, making a crop of 19,125 bushels! "In no year," it is added, "since the actlement of the "Genesee county," has there been such enormous quantities of wheat raised as at the present." The principal subject of saxiety in that currer now, seems to be the fear of not finding a good market for their surplas produce.

SOLID STAP ATHY. A subscription for the Greeks was made at the Paris Exchange of the 12th July. More than two millions of france, heavy \$400,000, were collected in one day,



CAPT STEWART'S TRIAL of testimony on the part of the prosecu-closed on Monday last, and it is ex-ed the court will get through with the

PORTS OF GUADALOUPE OPEN The ports of Guadaloupe have been opened to the admission of facetyn grain. This will be doubt cause a lively deplained in the Hallimore market for at least tonge two or three works. Let our tarners govern themselves accordingly.

OFFICIAL PAPERS. Gov. Troup to the President of the U.S.

Executive Department, Geo. Milledgeville, 7th August, 1825. Bir-The letter of the Secretary of War of the 18th May, introducing to this government Maj. Gen. Gaines, and Major Andrews, as agents of the United States, to enquire into the causes. of the late Indian disturbances, to adjust the differences subsisting between the Indians, and to enquire into the conduct of the Agent for Indian affairs, recommended them as officers, distinguished for ability, prudence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly. With the conduct of the one, you have been already made acquainted—with that of the other it remains for me to place you in possession.

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions—of upright intentions of freedom from all kind of bias or prejudice which could mislead his judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations I began with regarding Gen. Gaines as an honourable and dis interested arbiter between the United States, Georgia, and the Indians, and so continued to regard, him until a short time before his insulting letter of the 10th ult. was received at this Department. It was impossible for this government not to repel that insult

with indignation. The chief magistrate in his official message to the legislature has stated explicitly that Molntosh and his chiefs had given their coment to the survey, and in support of this statement the letters of McIntsh were exhibited with his name subtrained in his own hand, of which Gen. Gaines had full information. Nevertheless the certiinformation. Nevertheless the certificate of an Indian chief who had deserted from the McIntosh party, and of a white man of whom Gen. Gaines himself does not pretend to know any thing, is procured to discredit the statement of the Governor, and to exhibit him before the public as the dupe of the vilest and shallowest imposture; and in his solicitude to accomplish this he forgets that it is the consent given by McIntosh and his chiefs to the sur-

vey which on the information of the agent, you have taken for granted to sole cause of all the disturbances in the Nation, and upon which you have recently issued the most offensive orders to this government connected with that survey, and in your last one even denounced military vengeance against those who shall attempt to cary it into execution-When General Gaines is rebuked in the mildest lanits people, and which he causes to be

With regard to the first letter of Gen. Gaines, to which I call your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so ex-ceptionable to the head of this government-He assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public—an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter, is now answering before a court martial 88sembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against inculpatory charges made by his own government, whilst the former who was bound by equal respect to this government does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by it against him.—It is in this letter too that General Gaines has fallen into the shocking extravagance of asserting what nobody can believe, that the M. Intosh party that made the treaty constituted but a fiftieth part of the Nation; and it was in the same letter made known officially to this government that he had happily concluded a patification of the Indians when at that moment he was as remote from the pacification as he ever had been,

the pacification as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour received the most incontentible evidence.

With regard to the second letter, of the 28th eld which now that I am writing, has, for the first time been put into my hands, and almost a week at-

its its publication. I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency. Gen. Gaines forgets as well what he owes to his own government. what he ewes to his own government as to this. His duty to you required him to shew respect to this government in all his intercourse with it. If in that littercourse he had found himself wronged or aggrieved by the authorities here, it was not allowed him to take the redress into his own hands; upon representation to you, you were

upon representation to you, you were competent to decide the nature and the extent of the injury he had received; a of the refress most suitable to it. He would not confide the exercise of this prinlege to you, no doubt questioning ters, but chief to rely on his own dex-terity and plowess. He writes among other things of the 'malignant villai-ny' which has been, extensively practiced on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other States in reference to the Indians and the treaty. A charge so vague cannot be easily understood, much less distinctly answered. Pre-supposing it to be directed against the authorities to be directed against the authorities of this State and to be in all respects true, who made General Gaines the Judge to pass this condemnatory sentence on the conduct of those authorities? It had been undersood that you had reserved to yourself this power and that Gen. Gaines was here only as your agent to collect the evidences upon which that power was to be exercised.

ercised.

He proceeds to make another reference to the certificate of the Indian Chief and the white man; reiterates the expression of unlimited confidence in the veracity of Marshall, sulogizes him as among the most worth of the little treaty making party," and comes again to the conclusion that the Chief Magistrate of Georgia and others are not to be credited against the ertifieate of such respectable personages. Within this hour I have received the testimony of the Chief of the Trendly party voluntarily given "that the ment of Joe Marshall to Gen. Gailes is false," & I enclose you the certificate of my express, a man of fairest charac-ter & undoubted veracity to satisfy you that Marshall has added falsehood to treachery. In this part of his letter he takes occasion to manifest his resentment towards the friends of M'Intosh, he calls them the little treaty making party," then again "the vassal Chiefs of M'Intosh," & questions their right to give permission to make the survey. What a dispassionate and impartial umpire in this Gen. Gaines; one would have supposed that consulting the magnanimity of a soldier, if he departed from the line of neutrality at all he would be found at the head of the weaker, the innocent and injured par-

ty. But the General consulting the better part of valour, and counting the odds against him as fifty to one, throws himself into the ranks of the stronger party, and thus commends himself again to you for the discretion which

you had given him in advance.

The General is correct prone of his positions, and being in the roll the himself, he puts you in the wrong, and so conspicuously that you stand on the insulated eminence an almost solitary insulated eminence an almost solitary advocate for making and breaking treaties at pleasure. Gen. Gaines says, the treaty, no matter how procured, had become a law of the land," &c. &c. He had said to the council at would admit of, the unprovoked insult would admit of, the seents himself again before the purific and the constituted authorities of a sovereign state, and of the great body of the property of the province of the great body of the property of the constituted authorities of a sovereign state, and of the great body of the property of treaty having been obtained by intrigue published almost a week before it was and treachery, it will be referred to congress for re-consideration. Gen. Gaines tells the Indians that no treaty has ever yet been annulled. You say this treaty shall be made an exception to all others; and upon the information received from Gen. Gaines.

General Gaines proceeds to manifest his respects and complaisance for the Chief Magistrate of a sovereign state, by informing him that "he has been greatly deceived by persons in whose honour he placed reliance, but who were tinworthy of his confidence." thus taking upon himself the responsi-bility to decide for the Chief Magis-trate one of the most delicate of all questions connected with government and sovereignty viz: the question who are worthy of trust, and who among the public servants are or are not entitled to his confidence. In a little time sir, with your countenance and encouragement, General Gaines would have dictated the appointments to of-fice in this state, and may be, the least fice in this state, and may be, the least hesitancy or repugnance to comply with such dictation, would be subdued by a parade of United States troops. After quoting a maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," and expatiat-ing on the moral excellence of truth, and herindiscriminate habitation at the

and her indiscriminate habitation at the palace and the cottage, the plough and bureau of state, with the wanderers of the wilderness and the honest but wunfortunate debters; of all which I can not for the life of me understand, the application, much less the farrage which follows about some body regarding money a little more and that is little less, condition of despised payer.

ice is patriotism of at least nine-tenths of those with whom he has the pleasure of an acquaintance," many of whom ere cultivators of the land, and then again that "the cultivators are the adamsatine pillars of the Union, all gainst, which the "angry, tapouring, paper squibs of the little and the great demagning the mobile edition," ac. at all countries may continue to be harried for hundreds of centuries "sufficet endagging the mobile edition," ac. at all of which may be intended to courter some meaning, and admits of ready suplanations by Sem. Gainer, but which, I assure you, sir, is altogether a

but which, I assure you sir, is altogether above my comprehension.

The General soon becomes a little more explicit, when he says "there is in Georgia a small class of men who like the "Holy Ala small class of men who like the "Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the
laudable work of chiliptiening and governing all other classes of the community, but
whose labours consist of vain and daring efforts to prove that the light of, truth is to be
found only with the party to which themselves respectively belong, and that all others go wrong." Party, Sir—An agent
representing the government, of Georgia,
addressing to the Chief Magistrata of the
state an official paper in which, descanting
on the state of parties, the writer places
himself by the side of the one party, and
fulminates a denunciation against the other.
Pray, Sir, suffer me to ask if Major Genefulminates a denunciation against the other. Pray, Sir, suffer me to ask if Major General Gaines received special instructions at your hands so to deport himself, to pry into the state of parties, to find out the relative strength of them, to place himself on the strength of them, to place himself on the side of the strongest, giving to it aid, countenance and co-operation, and from this strong hold to issue insolent anathemas against the other, through the Governor of this state; thus directly intermeddling in our local politics and availing himself of our unhappy divisions to make the exaperations of next yet more hitter. Gen. Gaines will of party yet more bitter. Gen. Gaines will not permit us to mistake him. He proceeds to call the particular party to which he is opposed, the 'one-sided enlightening class,' in another place he calls them the "small

class." The opportunities of Gen. Gaines to inform himself of the state of parties in Georgia have been no doubt much better than mine, which have indeed been very limited, but I have more generally heard from men better informed that the relative strength of parties was somewhat different from the General's estimate of it; he seems to have adopted the same rule of enumeration. under the same optical delusion as in measuring the strength of the Indian parties, and to have arrived at the very gratifying conclusion that the numerical strength was in the proportion of 50 to 1-undoubtedly a very incor-

rect statement.
This officer took umbrage at my request to permit the Commissioners on the part of the State to act in friendly concert with him in making his investigations for the discovery of truth; why he did so I cannot conjecture, This however was passed by without notice, as was his subsequent refusal to admit them to a participation of the Councils in matters involving interests of Georgia. His indiscretion in declaring before the Council at Broken Arrow, that if the congregated world were to contradict the Chief Yoholo, he would not believe it, has been already noticed in the letter which I last had the honour to address to you. . It is upon the authority of this Chief, of Hambly, represented to be one of the most infamous of men, and of the Agent of Indian affairs, that you have come to the conclusion to return the treaty to Congress for revision, it having been procured by intrigue & treathery. Gen. Gaines is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the Commissioners on the part of the State

ty-four were to pronounce the Agent guilty he would not believe them.

Gen. Gaines has been guilty of the childish indiscretion of threatening to cut off the heads or ears of citizens of Georgia who happened to offend him, as if you had given him his, sword to this special service. But intleed sir, it is high time to dismiss the subject of

that if twenty-three states out of twen

this officer.
In maintaining correspondence with the government of the United States, I have not permitted any false considerations of dignity or any false estimate of forms and ceremonies which usual. ly govern diplomatic intercourse between States to interpose the least difficulty; so far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of every thing which it pleased you to employ at any time as your Representative or organ, from the Clerks of your bureaus up to your Major General by brevet. and have acted and treated with them

as equals. In the deportment of some of these I have experienced arrogance, self-sufficiency, a haughty and contemptuous carriage, and a most insulting interference with our local politics, and these characteristics not exhibited to one but to all of the constituted authorities of the State. Now sir, suffer me in con-clusion to ask if these things have been done in virtue of your instructions ex-pressed or implied, or by authority of any warrant from you whatsoever, and if not so done, whether you will sametion and adopt them as your own and thus hold yourself responsible to the

thus hold yourself responsible to the government of Georgia.

Be persuaded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlement to represent you before this government of the character given to those by the letters of the Secretary of

The President of the United States.

I was employed by his Excellency for Troup, as beared of an express Wm. McIntosh, requiring his asse (acting as Interpreted) that when the Chiefs were convened and their wishes consulted, that Ges. McIntosh would advise the Governor of its and observed to me in the presence of McIntosh that he himself had no objection to the rivey of the land, and that it would be an arrange to the Indishs for the land to be survived for they could then dispose of a great had of their provisions to thats, and that fire, the present crop was made, they could all out their improvements, and be readynext spring to set out to the new country. A transfel informed me at the time that McInta he requested him to stay to the talk, but he and it was not necessary, as his consentwas the given.

Marshall and Edwards as myself set off together, and several times the irre approbation of the measure of surveying the land, and observed that he had no doubt, but that the chiefs would assent to the survey when

the chiefs would assent to the survey when they met, which would be on the 10th of

Milledgeville, 2d Aug. 1825.

eye, and bright

And oh! how bright thy off eye sho When other's pleasures met thine How off at sorrows not thine away It dropp'd the sympathetic tear.

It dropp'd the sympathetic tear.
For thou wert all that haman pride,
Cowid with its cherich'd houe to prove,
So good, and beautiful besid—
So every thing, the heart should hore.
The dew-drop glittening on the leaf,
Was not so mure, so bright as thou;
But old how vain the useless greef.
That locat to paint thy virtues now.
For those art gone, and though "is sin,
To wish thee in this world of eare;
dow can we go, where thou hast been,
Nor ween to find thou art not there.
How can we see the ham that onco.
Thy fingers past so lightly o'er,
And turn away nor ween to this.

And furn away nor weep to think.
That they shall wake its tones no more.

And see the speaking canvass glow,
With hors and smiles so like thise own;
And tell the trens, they must not flow,
That Isabella! thou art gone.

Let memory forget to tell,
Of all thy beauty, grace, and truth;
Then bid our hearts forger to dwell,
Upon thy innocence and youth. But whilst remembrance backward turns To blasted hopes to both so dest; My rehel heart still weeps and mourns. That thou hast left thy sister heres

Dear Isabella, engld our greef, Recall thee from the realms of blus; Wou'd'st thou not blane the sinful reary. That placed thee in a world bko thes!

西角角角角角角角角角角 OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Tuesday morning last, Miss Margaret Mayamize, after a short illness.

at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 5th ult. in the 31st year of his age, Mr. Joan Baice, jun. formerty of Baltimore.

In New-York, on the 24th ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. William L. Hallam, in the 30th year of his age.

We announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Charles Corraword Pringer. This venerable man, a compatitot in the fields of the revolution, and a colleague in its councils—who has represented. triot in the fields of the revolution, and a colleague in its councils—who has represented his country abroad, and serred it at home with dignity, vistue and talent—after a long like of usefulness and honour, died on Tues by afternoon, the 16th August, at his reaideace in Charleston—in the midst of his bereaved and sorrowing friends—and without an about to cast a reproach upon his memory.

Charleston paper.

Drawing Announced.
The trawing of the
UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,
Seventh Class, New Series,
WILL TAKE LACE ON THE 30th September, instant.

Capital prizes 20,000 dollars, 10,000 5,000, 5 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c. for sale at the Office of the authorities No. 80 Marketst. Baltimore. Price of lickets 45 only; sheres and certific es of ditto in proportion.

P CANPIELD Manager.

P CANFIELD Manager.

Regimental Orders:
The Companies composing the Second Regiment, in Americandal county, will meet in regiment on the second Saturday of this month, as: 10 o'clock A: M: at Butler and Federal?
Tavera, agreeably in the order of the Brigadier General:
By order of Col. Simmens,
RINALDE PINTIBLE, Add.

Begt. 1.