or any Depot of the East. Mr. Chairman let us beware how we adopt such a construction. Look Sir, at the Resolutions laid on your table yesterday, communicated through the executive of the State, from the States of Connecticut and New-Jersey. They speak a language not to be mistaken.

Much has been said in Congress, at various times, of the convenience it would afford. The facilities it would give to transportation and to travelling. Good roads are always convenient and desirable. But the convenience or expediency of the measure is not the question for our consideration; when that shall be made, it will form a different question. If it is expedient the people will say so, and the constitution will be amended and the power given. The danger consists in Congress assuming a power not delegated. If they assume one power, where are they to stop? No where short of absolute power. General Hamilton, who had a mind of no ordinary character, in giving his opinion, when Secretary of State, upon this very subject, says:

"The degree in which a thing is necessary, can never be the test of the legal right to adopt it." (h)

If Congress are to be governed by the convenience of a measure, and not by the Constitution, your constitution is a nullity and your Congress have unlimited powers.

Sir, we are told by the preamble of those Resolutions "As long as these States venerate their "Constitution as the bond of their felicity, so long "will they be safe."

This is a dangerous doctrine; and no less dangerous than fallacious. What has been the fate of all the nations of the earth? What has become of the civil liberties of all the republics of antiquity, that were once as free as we are? They were lost in the confidence the people reposed in their rulers. And if we are to be lulled into perfect obedience and non-resistence, in the infancy of our government, we shall share the same fate.

Greece, once the theatre of civil liberty and universal science, has become the theatre of despotism. The seats of the muses and fine arts, are converted into the rack and the stragling prison. This country once afforded the purest Republics the world ever saw. Where are they now? They are obliterated from the face of the earth.

The Romans at one time possessed the fairest portion of the globe, and enjoyed all the blessings of free and enlightened Republics. They were jealous and vigilent of their rights, but the never ceasing ambition of their rulers, gradually grasped the powers of the government and trampled upon the liberties of the people. They are now succeeded by kingdoms and empires where the rights of the people are the sport of power.

He said, he knew he had not entertained the committee; the recital of documents were not calculated to produce that happy effect. His object was, to offer facts for their consideration, and what weight they were to obtain, was for the committee to determine.

(a) *See Yates' senate debates*, pg. 142.
(b) *See their journal 57th page.*
(c) *He believes these were the public officers.*
(d) *House Journal, 3d March*, 1817.
(e) *House Journal. first session. 15th Congress.*
(f) *Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, declares this to be a fact, in the Senate on the passage of the Bill.*
(g) *See Yates secret debates*, 216.
(h) *See Hamilton's Report, page* 110.

In looking over the Enquirer, of the 13th instant, among the proceedings of Congress, I find that on the motion of Mr. Lathrop, the House of Representatives went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and the President's message having been taken up for consideration—Mr. Lathrop moved many resolutions founded on "so much of the message of the President as respects" this, that, and other matters—yet it appears to me, that one of the most important subjects of recommendation in that message, has been strangely overlooked and neglected; inasmuch as no resolution to refer it to a committee was offered. I mean that part of the message which reads thus, "The constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers; after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects, which urged by an irresistable sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the people." Now, in compliance with this excellent recommendation, embracing every subject presented to the consideration of Congress, should not a committee have been appointed in the first instance, to enquire and report to the House what subjects in the said message, where within "the powers committed," and these being ascertained and determined on such only, subsequently to appoint other committees? Should not this matter still be suggested? Its omission may perhaps be considered disrespectful to the President. It may be ultimately injurious to the rights not granted by the people, and may occasion much loss of time and money by protracted discussion, wich the settlement of this previous question would prevent.

Richmond Enq.

The session of the senate was chiefly occupied in executive business. Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, made a few remarks on a motion by Mr. Hayne to refer the proceedings in the case of Com. Porter to the naval committee, in explanation of the part he had taken in the business; and a resolution was offered by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants.

In the house of representatives, a bill was reported from the committee on claims, by Mr. Little, of Maryland, to extend the act providing for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. The Speaker communicated to the house that he had received a letter from an individual at Marseilles, relative to the prospects of this country. This epistle, which, for its eccentricity of style and sentiment, we have inserted in another part of our paper, was laid on the table. Resolutions were agreed to: one introduced by Mr. Holcome, of New Jersey, on the subject of a more efficent organization of the marine corps; another, by Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of making the City of Washington a port of entry; a third, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, relative to the erection of a light house on Cove Point, in Chesapeake Bay; and a fourth by Mr. Miner, of Penn. relative to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree and Silk worm. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Peter, of Maryland, in relation to an amendment of the present law, so that staff officers shall be taken from the officers of the line. Mr. Cook, of Illinois laid on the table an amendment which he proposes to Mr. M'Duffie's resolutions relative to the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. M'Duffie reported some resolutions as to certain alterations in the house, for the purpose of making it more suitable for deliberations, which were laid on the table until this day. They appear to be judicious and well adapted to the object in view. Two or three other resolutions of minor importance were offered. *Nat. Journal, Dec. 31.*

We understand that Col. George Croghan has received the appointment of Inspector General of the Army of the United States, vice Col. Archer, deceased. *Nat. Journal.*

COLUMBIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1826

Mr. G. Tidwell was on Saturday last, elected 1st Lieutenant, and Mr. S. W. Doar, Ensign, of Beat Company No. 1, 23d Regiment, S. C. Militia.

Daniel Bird, Esq. was elected Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for the District of Edgefield, for the ensuing four years.

We understand that the Superintendent of Public Works, on Saturday last, made a contract for completing the second and third sections of the Rocky Mount Canal, at a reduction of about 10,000 dollars below the estimate on which the appropriation for this work was made.

Mr. Charles M'Culloch, who was the contractor for the first section of this canal, and who is said to have executed the work in a very able manner, is the undertaker of the second and third sections.

We have also been informed by the Superintendent, that the Wateree Canal is now completed, and a considerable quantity of cotton has already descended through it.

Fire!—Another distressing fire has occurred at Petersburg (Va.) on the 6th inst. which consumed about forty houses, and a great amount of property. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary, but no discovery had been made to lead to the vile author.

Three recent attempts have been made to set fire to buildings in Charleston—the public and police in all cities ought to be vigilant.

SEDITION LAW OF 1798.

Congress.—In the House of Representatives, January 3, Mr. Webster, from the committee on the judiciary, made the following report on the petition of Thomas Cooper.

"The Committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Thomas Cooper; report:

"That the petitioner sets forth that in the year 1800, he was indicted and tried, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1798, commonly called the Sedition Law, for publishing an alleged libel on the then President of the United States; that he was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned six months, and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars. Having paid this fine, he prays Congress that it may be restored to him, with interest, on the grounds, first, that what he published was no libel, and secondly, that the act before mentioned, was unconstitutional.

"The committee have considered the case, and agreed to the report that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition."

Mr. Hamilton hoped that the gentlemen would add to his motion, "that the report of the committee, with the petition of the petitioner, be printed," as an act of civility and justice to Dr. C. and to the end that the house might be informed why the petition was rejected, and be made acquainted with the extent and character of the claim. He waited for Mr. Webster to do so.

Mr. Webster doubted the necessity of printing, even if the house was willing to hear a long argument against the law of 1798. He had no objection to the course, if the gentlemen from South-Carolina wished to controvert the conclusions to which the committee had come. But he had no instructions from the committee so to amend the report, therefore declined it. He hoped if the petition was printed, that the report, would also be printed.

Mr. Hamilton answered, that his object was to controvert the report of the committee, and he therefore wished to place the house in possession of the arguments of the petitioner, which he thought more able than any thing he could say; containing much useful instruction and salutary warning. Mr. H. then moved that the petition and report be printed, which motion prevailed.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The British ship Hundah, captain Graham, in 33 days from Liverpool, arrived at Charleston on the 10th inst. by which we have accounts from England up to the 1st December.

The best accounts from Greece are undecided in their character. All that can be concluded, with certainty (says a Liverpool paper of November 16) seems to be, that the Turks are making no progress. Messolonghi is said to be still besieged, but then it holds out with resolution. Ibrahim is still in the centre of the Morea, but he is stationary. Thus the campaign is wearing away, and if no signal triumphs have crowned the Greeks, it shows the heart of the people amidst all their distractions and divisions; it is in proof that the strugle is not, as some heartless people have said, the work of a faction; but carries with it the feelings and the stern resolve of a whole people.

An account from Frankfort, dated Nov. 12th, says that it is circulated throughout Germany, that the emperor Alexander had declared in the most positive manner his intention to introduce the pacific system into Greece as well as into the rest of Europe. We understand from this, that the leagued sovereigns of Europe, of which the emperor is the head, intends to take the Turks into their holy keeping. Some attribute this movement of the emperor to his mistrust and jealousy towards England.

A letter from Alexandria, dated October 18th, gives an account of the sailing of a reinforcement under the captain Pacha, consisting of fourteen frigates, fourteen corvettes, forty-two brigs, ten fire-ships, twenty armed Turkish transports, and twenty-eight European transports, with two steam-packets, having 8000 disciplined infantry and 1000 Turkish cavalry.

An account from Rome, dated Nov. 10th, says we have received a letter from Corfu, of the 21st October, which contains the following:—"The news has been circulated that the Greek fleet of fifty-five sail, and a number of fire-ships, under the orders of the three admirals, Miaulis, Sacturi, and Canaris, have encountered the Turkish Egyptian fleet at a short distance from Alexandria; and after a bloody battle, in which the barbarians lost many ships, taken or burnt, they were completely dispersed." We heartily wish this may be true.

The commercial news from England is unpromising—the monied operations were extremely limited. Stocks of almost every description had fallen 1 or 2 per cent. A letter received at Charleston, dated Liverpool, Nov. 25, says "the coming auctions kept the cotton markets dull all the week. There was a thin attendance of the trade to-day and prices of all kinds in the low or good qualities sold heavily at ½d. decline for the week, Middle qualities 7¾d. a 8¼d. We reduce quotations ½d. all round. But little done in Brazils. 1800 Americans taken for exports."

Another letter dated Liverpool, Nov 30th, says "our market (cotton) has been very languide and the feeling is very much against the article, owing to the great distress for money, almost unprecedented. The Plymouth Bank has failed, and the public funds have suffered a great decline. Notwithstanding the quotations for mid. lst. is down fully ½d. since my letter of the 12th inst. per Majestic; even the new Orleans do not by any means bring what was expected. A few bales have been sold at 9¼d. per lb. and some 5 or 6 bags at 10½d per lb. Sea Islands have fallen considerably, and such is the state of the spinning trade, that even present rates cannot be maintained."

The Glasgow (cotton) market, Nov. 23d, was Sea Island, fine, per lb. 1s. 10d; Egyptian, 1s. 5d. a 1s. 1d; Bowed Georgia, 8½ a 9d; New-Orleans, 8½d. a 11d; Demerara and Berbice, 10 3-4d a 1s. 4d; Surats, 6¾ d 7. 1d.

☞ Messrs. Wells & Lilly, the enterprising publishers of the Edinburg and Quarterly Reviews, (the same gentlemen, who lost by the late fire in Boston, a very large and valuable collection of select classical books,) have in press "A System of Universal Geography, by M. Malte Brun, editor of the Annales des Voyages"—a work which has more fully realized the wishes and expectations of the friends of Geographical Science than perhaps any other work extant. It is to be comprised in seven octavo vols. of about 650 pages each; three of which, put up in numbers or half volumes, have already appeared. The execution of them, in a typographical point of view, is excellent, the paper of a superior quality, and the price more moderate than that of any similar work which has hitherto met our view. But this, though of some importance to the reading world, is the least that can be said in praise of the work. To take even a cursory view of the plan and execution of this work by its author, would exceed the limits within which a communication of this kind must necessarily be confined. And it will appear almost incredible, that the efforts of a single individual have been sufficient, in the course of twenty-five or thirty years, to collect such a mass of interesting and useful information, and embody it in a manner so captivating, that we will venture to predict, that few readers who have once began the perusal of any of these volumes will lay them aside without regret, or resume them without pleasure. Indeed, so charming is the style, and so perspicuous and interesting are the details, that in many instances one would almost fancy the narrative a romance, were not the facts, which the author recites, supported by the gravest authorities. Throughout the whole work all affection of learned display is studiously avoided. And yet so comprehensive is the author's mind, and such his facility in communicating his ideas, that the most abstract propositions appear, when connected with his illustrations, as simple as the plainest truths, and leave us to wonder how dullness could formerly so enveloped them in mist, as to render them nearly unintelligible. We would recommend this work as a proper accompaniment of Lavoisne's Atlas; and are fully persuaded, that it is as far superior to any which has hitherto appeared on the same subject, as the philosophy of Newton is superior to any of the crude speculations of Thomas Aquinas—And this, indeed, is not the judgement of a single individual, but the opinion of the literati both of England and the Continent of Europe, where it has been translated into almost every language which can boast of a literature. [*Richmond Compiler.*

*** Those persons who wish to subscribe to any of the above works, will be pleased to call on Mr. B Lyons, at Mr. Hilleary's, or at Mr. Nagel's.

☞ *Positive instructions are given to put in suit all the Bonds and Notes payable to* Watts & Gibson, *and assigned to Boyce & Henry, and lodged with* J. Gregg, *which are not paid by the first day of* FEBRUARY.

January 19. 3 2

Harmony.

THE Members of the HARMONY are particularly requested to attend a Meeting, at the house of Mr. Sullivan, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. Business of importance requires a full meeting, and it is hoped the members will be punctual in their attendance.

January 19. 3 1

Planters' & Mechanics' Bank
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

CHARLESTON, JAN. 12, 1826.

IT is well know that Counterfeits of the Notes of this Institution, of the denominations of *Twenty* and of *Five* dollars, have, for some time, been in circulation; and although both the Paper and Notes are imperfectly imitated, as the public might be deceived, the Bank has ceased to issue Notes from the Plates which have been counterfeited. The above are the only Notes of this Bank which, to our knowledge, have been counterfeited, with the exception of the original Note of *One Hundred* Dollars, issed by the Bank when it went into operation. This was ascertained to have been counterfeited in the year 1822, and was then withdrawn from circulation by public advertisement. A new Plate for this denomination was then procured, the Notes from which may be known by their having four portraits upon them, viz: Of Washington, Franklin, Gadsden, and Hamet; whereas the counterfeited Note was distinguished by a vignette of Justice. It is deemed proper to add that one spurious Note of the denomination of *Fifty* Dollars, was several weeks ago presented at the Bank; but it was a counterfeit Five Dollar Note, altered to a Fifty. Our Note of Fifty Dollars may be known by its vignette representing a Female holding in her right hand a Book, and in her left, which is elevated, a Cup emblematical of Faith. That of the Five Dollar Note represents a Female figure with a Cornu Copiæ in her hand, and Packages, &c. near her, emblematical of Commerce and Plenty

DANIEL RAVENEL,
Cashier.

January 19. 3 3

To the Public.

A COPARTNERSHIP is formed in the practice of MEDICINE, between Dr. *James Davis* and Dr. *Edward Sill.*

Those indebted to Dr. Davis are requested to make payment as soon as possible, to Dr. Sill, as heretofore.

JAS. DAVIS,
EDWARD SILL.

January 19. 3 tf

Law.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of O'NEALL & SCOTT, for the practice of Law, in the districts of Richland and Lexington.

Their Office is in the front room of the building occupied by the Telescope press, where they will be always ready to receive and happy to transact business committed to their care. Mr. Scott will attend at Lexington C. H. two weeks before every return day in that district.

JOHN B. O'NEALL,
JESUP W. SCOTT.

January 19. 3 tf

☞ The Subscriber offers his services to the friends and the public in the GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Augusta, Georgia.

S. C. CANTELOW.

November 24, 1825. 47 3

☞ TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE want of opportunities in the interior of this state, of witnessing the various operations in Surgery, must render this important branch of the healing art imperfectly understood by the Medical Student, who may be deprived of the advantages of a course of Lectures in any of the Medical Colleges. What is read on any subject may be effaced from the memory; but that which is exhibited to the eye, leaves an impression comparatively indelible. Upon this principle my system of teaching shall be founded, and to a proper comprehension of it my present purpose must contribute.

The ultimate success of any surgical operation must necessarily depend greatly on the dexterity of the operator. And any failure from want of manual tact, or knowledge on the subject, is not less disgraceful to him, than unfortunate for his patient. The importance therefore of actual practice cannot be too much encouraged, or too highly valued. To accomplish to desirable an object, and to simplify, as much as possible those complex operations in surgery which cannot be comprehended from books alone, the undersigned proposes to the Medical Students in the interior of the state (and elsewhere) who may please to attend him, to deliver a full course of Lectures on Practical Surgery, with Anatomical Illustrations from Morbid preparations—Models—enlarged Drawings—and from the human subject, as far as practicable—connected with the manual application of Splints, and Bandages. The various operations will be performed in the presence of the class—corresponding with each lecture. And the most approved modern surgical instruments used at present in the different operations, will at the same time be exhibited to the class, so that the student may become acquainted with instruments, which for the most part are only seen by him in his "mind's eye" *from books.* Although this point in itself, may seem too trifling to be insisted upon or pressed upon the attention of the student, the words of a very distinguished professor are here applicable: "When that which is simple is fully attained, that which is more complex will be easier understood, and better performed; and it will often be found that the final success of that which is great, very much depends on the accurate execution of that which is little."

My chief attention will be directed to practical illustrations, and to exhibit as much as possible to the eye, with clearness, and in the most pleasing manner within my compass, and I am not without a hope that my Lectures may prove useful to the Medical Student, particularly if they are found less deficient in correctness of demonstration, than in beauties of style and oratory. I take the opportunity in this place of disclaiming all pretensions to originality, but shall only value myself as the faithful narrator of the very best modern authorities, and shall avail myself freely of their writings, and experience. And if I become the successful teacher of this branch of our science so much neglected, and so vitally important to the welfare of society, and can contribute by my undertaking in the *humblest ratio* to the advancement of Medical Science in my Native State, my efforts will be amply repaid, and freely confess that I am not entirely indifferent to that species of reputation that will accrue if my labors are successful.

Pecuniary considerations form no part of my object, as I require no emolument for my services. All that will be demanded of the class in the way of payment will be barely sufficient to meet the contingent expences of the course (*and no more*) this sum will be augmented, or decreased, in proportion to the number of the class, but under any circumstances must be very inconsiderable to each member of it. The undersigned respectfully invites the co-operation of the enlightened members of his profession, in furtherance of an object that must be dear to them all; and will *duly appreciate* any *loans* to his *Anatomical Cabinet*, which may tend to render it more useful to the junior members of his class. They may rest assured that every care will be taken of any contributions in this way, and returned whenever demanded.

M. H. DE LEON, *Columbia.*

N. B. The course will commence immediately after the Lectures close in Charleston, and continue till finished.

The Medical Faculty, Faculty of the South Carolina College, with some literary gentlemen of Columbia, will be respectfully invited to attend, whenever they may please to honor me with their presence.

Students who wish to join the class are requested to call at my shop and enter their names, so that suitable arrangements may be made in due time.

Jan. 19, 1 3

Beaver-Dam Academy.

THIS Institution is located in a healthy situation, in Laurens District, about eight miles South of the Court-House. It is in active operation at this time. The course of instruction is conducted by the united exertions of John S. Pressly and John B. Pressly, the former a graduate of the South-Carolina College, and the latter of Nassau Hall, Princeton, North-Carolina.

The following branches of Education will be taught in the Beaver-Dam Academy, viz: The common branches of English, English Grammar and Geography, the Latin and Greek Languages, and so much of Mathematics as may be requisite for entering Junior Class in College. Also, Logic, Belles Letters, Moral and Natural Philosophy, (if required.

Board may be had for $75.

Dr. A. Pyles,
Wm. Byrd,
John Garlington, } Trustees.
Wm. Simpson,
Wm. Moore.

Janua 9. 3 4

Wanted Immediately,

AT the Village of Edgefield, a LADY competent to take charge of twenty or twenty-five Misses, of different ages, and to Teach them the branches ordinarily taught in Female Academies. One adequate, also, to Teach Music and French, or even Music alone, would be preferred. Apply to DANIEL BIRD, or ELDRED SIMKINS, Sr.

Edgefield Court House, S. C. January 19, 1826. 3 4

Notice.

THOSE for whose benefit as creditors of John Davis, for work done on the Columbia Locks, certain property now assigned to me are notified to bring forward their claims, that I may distribute the fund now in my hands.

WM. C. PRESTON

January 19. 3 2

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, are hereby informed, that unless satisfactory arrangements are made before the first of March next, their notes and accounts will (without discrimination) be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

[illegible] & CO

January 19. 3 4

OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST
OF THE
Augusta Masonic Hall LOTTERY,
FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

☞ Those numbers to which no prizes are affixed, are all *Ten Dollar Prizes.*

	NO.		
78	4899	8944	10875
76-50	367-50	871	889
111	394	939	911
231	415	383	924
264	581-50	383	950
301	583	871	969
322	639	438	
[illegible]	641	506	15088
351	566	619	92-500
392	622	534	158
481	673	561	188
496	762	591	219
530	753	676	263
559	762	748	290
560	764	768	303
579	788	763	437
590	794	792	469
723	835	888	470
757	864		499
761		9021	509
938	5030	25	521
	55	55	540
1051	66	79	696
151	76	834	731
195	78	420	830
246	87	489	870
276	100	569	994
281	305	614	
303-100	332	618	14098
329	335	641	187
360	337	690	225
373	361	756	283
395	386	801	296
469	406	819	272
483	434	966	351
515	437		439
585	461	10001	538
592	656	14	554
702	659	15	595
720	686	78	658
731	733	98	738
700	853	233	744
798	879	301	811
891	897	316	885
921	917	324	906
938	937	514	918
940	952	589	926
	959	601	965
2089	971	630	
91	994	638	15010
96		632	93
144	6043	707	111
147	107	797-50	148
150	128	790	205
272	143	950	268
291	153	958	300
321	238	971	350
383	486	988	374
394	482		426
460	480	11104	487
475	502	172	512
508	611	219	536
577	640	221	780
600	714	233	775
673	715	257	788
760	788	304	819-50
876	861	310	838
901	917	330	843
965		491	911
997	7041	532	938
	52	633	
3033	100	669	16007
90	205	689	143
124	227	703	157
171	231	644	225
181	237	911	277
196	297	926	282
200	336	938-100	325
227	359	992	391
231	400		407
281	439	12017	419
284	461	41	414
330	493	68	683
341	499	97	707
353	501	112	708
364	509	124	791
370	559	136	837
421	565	175-50	849
453	613	193	891
663	626	266	
701	672	330	17070
753	691	349	915
827	706	359	921
874	803	392	249-50
914	833	411-50	293
	873	449	299
4042	882	474	310
64	889	477	339
107	925	535	363
113		543	419
158	8025	546	443
171-50	47	568	671
188	134	833	705
209	165	863-50	885
			889

J. S. BEERS,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

January 20. 1

Washington Hall,
NO. 224, BROAD-STREET.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is opened in a handsome Brick Building, erected during the past summer, at the corner of Broad and M'Intosh streets. It is recommended to Planters and Merchants, by its situation, in the centre of the town and of business, and within a convenient distance of the Banks, Warehouses, and Public Offices. Stage Passengers will find it convenient from its being opposite the Post Office, place of arrival and departure of the Stages. There is connected with the HALL, an adjacent Brick Tenement, with suite of Private Apartments, and a Separate Entrance from Broad street, which will be appropriated exclusively to the accommodation of Families; and Ladies will find themselves as quiet and retired as in any private house, with the additional advantage of being in the immediate neighborhood of the principal Fancy Stores. The WASHINGTON HALL is superintended by W. J. Dempsey, whose study it will be to please and render comfortable, those who may favor the House with their patronage.

Augusta, (Ga.) 1826. 59 tf