

The Duke of York's benevolence, but not his benevolence to Ireland.

The diplomatic correspondence on the West India Trade has been published in England.

There was a very serious storm on the west coast of England on the week ending the 12th January.

The penalty of confiscation has been abolished throughout the Turkish Empire.

It is stated that the Egyptian fleet has sailed from Alexandria and arrived off Navarino. It consists of 72 sail, of which six are fire ships and the rest are steam vessels. Alas! poor Greece! They had plenty of money but few men.

Reisch Pachá has raised the siege at Athens. Colonel Fabvier may become a victim to a plot.

Branches of the Bank of England are rapidly establishing throughout that kingdom.

It is said the Duke of Wellington will succeed to the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh, vice Duke of York deceased.

The Greek Deputies have removed from the Island of Paros to the Egina.

Charles Lucien Bonaparte was at Frankfort on the 5th January.

Abraham Pachá, the Turk, falling upon a few Christians in the act of celebrating mass cut them all to pieces.

Accounts to the 5th November state that Ibrahim Pachá had left 1000 men at Tripoli and had gone with 5000 to Modon.

There exists a great antipathy to the English in Spain. An account says that they have now neither Apostolics, Negroes nor Freemasons—only enemies to the English policy.

About 100,000 muskets have been bought in France for Spain at the rate of 15 francs a piece.

The London Journals are discussing the moral character, &c. of the Duke of York.

There are various reports in circulation respecting the intentions of Don Miguel on Portugal. The Prince is still at Vienna. One report says he intends to go to the Brazils.

Several of the London Mining Companies are still in difficulties.

It is said that the Pachá of Egypt intends to annex the Morea to his dominions.

The opposition to the Joint Stock Companies is rapidly subsiding in London. Much good is expected to grow out of them.

Lord Cochran left Geneva on the 22d Dec to go to Italy.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.**  
Monday, Jan. 15, 1871.

Our market has remained, throughout the week, exceedingly languid, the total contracts, by private treaty, not having exceeded 4370 bags, and mostly at a decline of 1d per lb. The public sales, on Friday, also went off very heavily; of 730 Sea Island, 540 were sold at a reduction of 1d to 3d per lb, namely, inferior to fair, at 10d to 12d, and good fair to fine at 12d to 16d per lb. 140 stained sold at 6d to 8d, and 300 Barbadoes at 7d to 7d per lb.—The particulars of the private transactions are: 1820 Bowed at 6d to 7d; 560 Orleans 7d to 8d; 250 Mobile and Alabama 6d to 7d; 60 Sea Island 11d to 16d; 430 Maranhun 9d to 9d; 500 Egyptian 7d to 8d; and 130 Surat at 5d per lb. total, with 980 by auction, 5350 bags. On Saturday there was more animation in the demand for Cotton than during the former part of the week, the sales for that day amounting 1500 bags to the trade, at the prices of Friday. To-day there has likewise been a steady demand; sales 1200 bags to the trade, at last weeks prices. Nothing done on speculation or for export. The business has been chiefly in the American descriptions.

**AMERICAN STOCKS.**

3 per cents.		70 1/2
4 1/2 do. do.	1-34,	
6 do. do.	1-13,	87
	1-14,	88 1/2
	1-15,	90
	1-26,	
New York State or Canal		
3 per cent.	1837,	93
	1845,	95
6 per cent.	1837,	
	1-45,	

with dividend from January 1st.  
Bank Shares, £24  
Louisiana 5 per cts. Bds.  
with dividends from Jan. 1.

**GEORGE HARRIS, Broker.**

**FROM THE LONDON COURIER.**

From a table drawn up by a committee on the Poor Laws, in 1816, and ordered to be re-printed in the present session of Parliament, it appears, that the money raised for the poor, during 1776, was, to that raised for the same purpose in 1815, as 17 to 81; and from 1785 to 1803, the rate was in the proportion of 21 to 53; and from 1803 to 1805, in the proportion of 53 to 81. The total number of persons relieved in 1803 and 1815, was as seven to nine.—Thus it appears, that the expenditure for the poor had increased four times in forty years, or had doubled itself in twenty years. The law expence of removals, of officers, and other parochial charges, had increased to such a rate, as double itself in a period of every twelve years. The increase of paupers, between 1803 and 1815 was nearly one third, and that of the population of England and Wales, between 1776 and 1815, was gradual from 7 1/2 millions to 10,000,000, or about a third. From the abstract of returns made to the tax-office in 1804, it appears that the rental of England and Wales was £38,000,000, and the amount of the real property assessed to the property tax in 1815 was £52,000,000, being an increase of nearly one half in that period. The rate levied in 1814 for the poor &c. was 2s. 10d. in the pound, and in 1815, 3s. 11d. The population of Great Britain and Wales in 1801, was 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,596,003; and in 1821, 14,391,631.

**Cotton.**—We have been favored with the perusal of Liverpool circulars, received by a merchant in this town, dated the 6th and 13th of January, giving detailed statements and comparisons of the import and consumption of cotton in Great Britain, for the last and several preceding years, from which we have in vain endeavored to find a reason to hope for an improvement of prices of this chief staple of the south. Every view of

the subject leads to a different conclusion.

The statements show, that the imports of cotton into England, in 1826, was 50,381 packages against 29,929 in 1825; being a decrease of 30,548 bags; 22,281 American, 187,603 Brazil, 14,598 Demerara, West India, &c. 63,324 Egyptian, and an increase of 4178 East India.

The decrease from Brazil, in a great degree, arises from the deficiency of the crop of 1825; and the low price in Europe has, no doubt, been the cause of a part of that crop remaining in the country. The growth of 1826 is represented to be a very abundant one and of good quality, and a large supply may be expected from thence this year. The falling off in the import from Egypt we believe, is not, from any inability to furnish greater supplies, but, because the inadequate price offers no encouragement; and it is believed the Pachá holds a considerable stock of both old and new cotton, ready for shipment whenever the markets of Europe offer an inducement. It is not expected that the import from the East Indies will be as large as the past year. The import from Demerara and the West India Islands, the last year, was smaller than for many years past, and an increase from thence may be expected.

From the large stocks in the ports of the continent of Europe, and the abundance of the crop of the United States, a much larger import is expected from thence this year than during the past.

The trade of the country is now considered in a prosperous state, and at the present low prices, the consumption of cotton this year is expected to be as large or larger than at any former period; notwithstanding which, we see no disposition among the capitalists to make investments, or in dealers to increase their stocks. It is estimated that spinners now hold 30,000 bags more than at the close of 1825, and from present appearances they are more inclined to diminish than increase their stocks of the raw material.—*Carolina Observer.*

**From Mrs. Colvin's Weekly Messenger.**

**AGAINST LOTTERIES.**

Gaming, in every shape, is immoral, and is one of the most pernicious vices with which society is at present infested; and that species of it known under the name of LOTTERIES, is certainly the worst—for under the idea of aiding public improvements, it insidiously diffuses its poison into every class of society; and its worst feature is its supposed legality.

To raise money by Lotteries for making roads, cutting canals, for building churches and public halls, or for the encouragement of literature, is to aid these laudable objects at the expense of public virtue—and society in all such contracts is great the loser. This protected vice has grown to an alarming height in the United States—for we cannot walk the streets of our principal cities, without the eye being constantly struck with the glaring signs,—Lottery Office!—Lucky Lottery Office!—Grand National Lottery Office!!!

Under the alluring temptations of a bonus, or a per centum on the prizes, laws are obtained from the several states for drawing Lotteries—thus, among others, a set of sharpers and swindlers are suffered to prey on society—for it is impossible to guard against the numerous frauds that are committed by most dealers in lotteries—there are various tricks used in drawing them by which the public is defrauded; and sometimes the principals with which the surties all fail, and the prizes are never paid: The English, who have had much experience in this species of gaming, have nearly or altogether put a stop to it. The confederation of the United States was made for moral and political purposes only—and on these principles the constitution is formed.

Notwithstanding the decision of that august body, the Supreme Court, in the case of *Clarke vs. the Corporation of Washington*, it is very doubtful what part of Constitution will warrant it. For though that instrument secures the fulfillment of all honest contracts, yet it certainly cannot admit that fraudulent gambling debts are of that nature. If there be such a principle in the constitution, it would be well for some learned member of that court to point it out, that measures may be immediately taken to have it altered. But more of this when the court has risen. *Humanum est errare!*

Will Congress look tamely on and see the terrible effects of such a decision, without applying an immediate remedy?

Religion, law, morality, and every thing that binds human society together, require that we be immediately relieved from this incubus—this vampire, which sucks our blood, whilst it fans us asleep with its fatal wings. **ALPHA.**

**Dancing Assemblies.**

THOSE gentlemen who have subscribed to Mr. James Leslie's Cotillon Parties, are respectfully requested to meet at Dr. Biggs' Hotel, this Evening, 15th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing managers, and drafting rules and regulations.

March 16.

**OBSERVE THIS.**

THE subscriber will attend as follows, to receive the Tax for 1826, viz: at the Court House in Columbia, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, during the ensuing court; at Minnerville the 9th of April next, the 10th at Garner's Mill, the 12th at Watkins' Mill, the 13th at Mrs. Killingsworth's, the 14th at Harmon Killers, (Cedar Creek Bridge.) I hope all who are interested in this matter will attend, as I shall receive no returns after the first Monday and Tuesday in May next, and all who have not made their returns and paid their tax by that time, will pay them with cost.

**BENJ TRADEWELL, T. C. R. D.**  
March 15.

**Notice.**

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that she has the consent of her husband Godfrey Duhard, to trade as sole trader, and that such is her intention after the expiration of one month from the date hereof; the public will therefore take due notice of the fact.

**SUSANAH DUBARD.**  
March 16.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**  
In addition to the former stock, viz:

Triumph Marston Peas,  
Maudslayi Onions,  
Salmon Kidney,  
Seagull Short Top Radish,  
Seagull,  
Early Bush Squash,  
Large do. do.,  
Late Cauldower,  
Early do. do.,  
Scott's Kull,  
Hirkin Cucumbers,  
Cantelope Musk Melon,  
Nutmeg do. do.,  
Early French Bush Snap Beans.

**S. A. ROBSON.**  
March 16. 11 3

**To Contractors.**

THE Commissioners of public buildings for Anderson county, will receive proposals for erecting a

**Brick Court House,**

on the spot laid off for that purpose, until the second Monday of April next, at which time the contract will be entered into with the lowest bidder. Proposals, with the names of their securities, to be made on or before that day, to either of the commissioners with whom drafts and specifications may be found. The Board will meet on that day, at the place fixed on for the location of the Court House.

**JAMES THOMPSON, Sen.**  
**SAMUEL J. HAMMOND,**  
**JOHN E. NORRIS,**  
**ALEX. MOORHEAD,**  
**LLEWELLEN GOODE,**  
Commissioners.

BT The Columbia Telegraph and Augusta Chronicle, will insert the above once a week till the time appointed, and forward their accounts to the office of the Piedmont Messenger.

March 15. 11 4

**Mills and Land for Sale.**

WILL be sold on the first Monday in April next, at Lexington Court House, an excellent pair of Mill Stones, one of which are culled, now in operation, together with excellent new Bolting Cloth, calculated for making Superfine Flour, with a good machinery; situated on Broad River, and formerly known as Col. J. A. Sumners' Mills; which have in one season of wheat grinding, made from three to five hundred bushels of toll wheat, exclusive of corn, with two hundred acres of Land thereto attached, which have been valued by commissioners especially appointed for that purpose; one half at \$30, and the other half at \$10 per acre, including the Mills, and previous to their being rented.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase the above specified property, will please attend the sale on said day, the terms of which are cash.

P. S.—Any gentleman wishing to purchase the above property at private sale, previous to the above said day, will please call on the subscriber.

**ALEX. STEWART.**  
Lexington District, Feb. 15. 11 3

**SPRING GOODS.**  
Just received direct from New-York, an elegant assortment of

**SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.**

—ALSO—  
**WHITE BEAVER AND LEGHORN HATS,**  
AND AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF *Bolting Cloths.*

All of which will sell low for CASH.

**HIRAM HUTCHINSON,**  
No. 6, Brick Range.  
March 16. 11 3

**Cedar Spring Academy.**

ARRANGEMENTS are made in this Institution for the instruction of Male and Female in all the branches of a common English Education, and in the learned Languages, and elementary science. These arrangements are intended to go into operation on the 19th inst. under the direction of the subscriber whose unwearied efforts will be directed to the good of his pupils, aided by such assistants as may be requisite. A gentleman has engaged to board at the low rate of \$10 a quarter, and tuition is equally adapted to the pressure of the times. For further particulars apply to

**F. H. PORTER, Post Master.**  
Cedar Spring, Spartanburg S. C. March 15. 3

**WEEKLY PAPER.**

**MRS. COLVIN,**

HAVING been under the necessity of suspending the publication of her "WEEKLY MESSENGER" in 1822, now proposes to issue the first number of its continuation, as soon as it has been ascertained that sufficient patronage will be afforded to defray the expenses of the work. The title is already known to be

**MRS. A. S. COLVIN'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.**

The charming reception which it met with, on its late publication, from the many respectable Journals in the United States, and the substantial aid it has already received, give the Editor reason to hope that she will not only meet further protection and courtesy from Editors, but with support from the public generally.

It will contain eight pages royal quarto, and be delivered to subscribers every Saturday, at the price of four dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Its contents will be, as heretofore, chiefly literary; but there will be such notices of other matters, of news, of fashions of taste, of marriages, and of deaths, &c. as to render it a vehicle of general interest and amusement.

The inhabitants of the District of Columbia will be waited on in a few days for the purpose of obtaining their signatures.

N. B.—Persons residing at a distance, may forward their subscriptions to the Editor, post paid.

Washington City, June 13, 1826. 11 11

**Sheriff's Sales.**

**ON WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS**

WILL be sold before the Court House, in Columbia, on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY in APRIL next, with a legal hour.

400 acres of land more or less where the defendant Benjamin Harrison now lives, on the road leading to the Rice Creek Springs, about one mile from Columbia; at the sale of B

120 acres of land more or less, on Big Crane Creek, bounded by John H. Galloway, Wm. Black and John Gwynn, being the part allotted to John and Derrill Faust by writ of partition, and by them sold to defendant at the suit of Chauncey Hall vs. Spencer J. May.

The house and lot in the town of Columbia, on Richardson street, containing half an acre more or less, bounded N. by Patrick Belcher E. by Dr. Fitch, S. by Geneva street, and W. by Richardson street, the said lot of half an acre more or less, levied on and to be sold as the property of the defendant at his request; at the suit of J. Hall vs. D. Myers.

The house and lot where the defendant lives, containing half an acre more or less, bounded N. by Sumter, and S. by Taylor streets; at the suit of Judah Barrett & Co. vs. John M. Miller.

The plantation where the defendant now lives, containing one hundred acres more or less, bounded by the main road leading from Columbia to Winchester, N. by Gen. J. J. Frazier's land, E. by the estate of Balser Faust and S. by George Smith.

—ALSO—

41 acres of land more or less, bounded N. and E. by Thomas Hutchison's land, on all other sides by Dr. James Davis, whereon Charles Evans formerly lived; at the suit of James S. Guignard, Ordinary, vs. Robert Miller.

30 acres of land more or less lying on Cedar Creek, adjoining lands of John Blanks and Wm. Weston; at the suit of David Price vs. Aaron Morgan.

A Silver Lever Watch gold seal, chain and key; at the suit of Chauncey Hall vs. John M. Davis.

A Bay Horse, a Beaureau and Table, levied on and sold as the property of P. Belcher; at the suit of D. Ewart, vs. P. Belcher and Thomas Quiter.

One negro named Joe, the property of the defendant; at the suit of Wm. Hall and Wm. Montgomery vs. Thomas H. Wade.

All the Saddles, Bridges and Harness in the defendant's store; at the suit of Elihu Hubbard, J. Barrett & Co. Assignees, Thomas J. Goodwyn, and the first Presbyterian Church in the town of Columbia vs. Thomas Maxwell.

One small Bay Gelding; at the suits of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Wm. Sumter and John Black vs. Peter Koon.

One negro woman named Dolly, about 30 years of age; at the suit of B. D. Plant vs. Benjamin Williams.

Will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser, as the property of the defendant, one Bureau, and two Feather Beds; at the suits of C. Hall and A. Bidwell, vs. Augustus G. Nagel.

The House and Lot where the defendant lives on Richardson street, containing half an acre, more or less; at the several and separate suits of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and John Bryce, vs. Derrill Harrison and Barrett and Dunlap vs. B. and D. Harrison.

One half of 200 acres, more or less, on which stands a grist mill, &c. adjoining lands belonging to Col. F. Myers, N. and W. and S. and E. by Marshall and Edmonds' land; bounded on all sides by Marshall and Edmonds' land at the suits of Wm. Hall, two cases, John Black, and Wm. L. M'Voy, vs. John Marshall.

600 acres of Land, more or less, on Rice creek, bounded E. and N. E. by lands belonging to the estate of Samuel Dougherty and Jacob Perry, S. and S. W. by Clifford Brown's land, N. W. by Jacob Shirah, sen.; at the suit of Abigail Mulder, vs. Moses Duke and John Crim.

One half of a tract of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Cedar creek, bounded by lands of Samuel and James Patterson, Frederick Myer and John Marshall; at the suit of F. Lykes, vs. Thomas Edmonds.

The house and lot where Mr Wm. Gray now lives, in the town of Columbia, bounded north by Laurel street, west by Tilden street, containing two acres, more or less; at the several suits of D. & J. Ewart, and Chauncey Hall vs. Wm. Gray, and Dr. Wm. Anderson vs. Adin L. Loomis and Wm. Gray.

417 Acres of land, more or less, in the fork of the Congaree and Wateree rivers, bounded by the lands of Elihu & Elijah Fox, and Thomas R. Brown; at the suits of Smith & Wright, Boyce & Henry, and W. P. Hatter vs. Frederick Meyer.

125 Acres of land, more or less, bounded by Jonathan Morrell, Samuel Watkins, and C. Boyl; at the suit of Abigail Mulder, adm'r of A. Mulder, S. Nolin, and James T. Wade, vs. Daniel Buford.

The house and lot where the defendant now lives, on the corner of Bull and plain streets, bounded north by Bull and west by plain street, containing half an acre, more or less, levied upon and to be sold as the property of U. Fritz, at the separate suits of Wm. Hall, J. & C. Graham, the first Presbyterian Church in the town of Columbia, Wm. Hatter assignee, vs. U. Fritz; Abram Nott, and Boyce & Henry, vs. Fritz & Hardy.

The back houses and one half the lot on which the Masonic Hall stands, containing one half an acre more or less, on Sumter street; at the suit of John H. Howell, vs. C. Levy and others.

2 houses and lots, in the town of Columbia, one on the south-west corner of Bull and Laurel streets, the other on Bull street, the two lots contain one acre more or less; at the suits of Selina Waring, Wm. Hall, John Bryce, Barrett & Dunlap, Walsh & Doan, and M. Ford, vs. John R. Howell.

100 acres of land more or less, lying on the waters of Crane creek, bounded by John C. Hawkins, James B. White and A. Wallace; at the suit of George Morrell, vs. Wm. Hawkins and John C. Hawkins, sold as the property of W. Hawkins.

300 acres of land more or less, about five miles from Columbia, adjoining Jas. S. Guignard, Wm. Livingston and others, on ten mile branch; at the suits of J. Barrett & Co. and Black and Milling John F. Marshall, vs. John Smith.

84 acres of land more or less, in the fork of the Congaree and Wateree rivers, bounded by lands belonging to Eli Williams and Abraham Sheppard; at the suit of Wm. Hall vs. Green Williams.

150 acres of land more or less, where the defendant now lives, in the fork of the Congaree and Wateree rivers, bounded by lands belonging to J. Scott, J. Rawlinson and B. Rawlinson; at the suit of Adam Edwards, D. R. Prowell.

163 acres of land more or less, bounded by lands belonging to John Hopkins and John Howell; at the suit of Joel A. Tucker vs. John Spigner.

The house and lot belonging to the defendant, containing half an acre, more or less, bounded S. by Divins, and E. by Richardson streets; at the suit of J. S. Wayne and G. Ayler.

One lot of land containing 200 acres more or less, lying in the fork of the big branch of Crane creek, formerly owned by Joel Cooper, at the suit of John Black vs. John Shirah. Will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser, the hundred acres of land more or less, on Cedar creek, bounded by lands belonging to John Bryce, S. E. Carter and C. S. J. Frazier; at the suits of D. Carter and B. F. Frazier vs. Christiana Perini, John D. Rowya vs. Joseph Perini and Christiana Perini, and Wm. Galtrey, John Bryce, Joseph Rawlinson and E. Fitzmaurice & Co. vs. Joseph Perini.

The house and lot where James Peckham lives, containing half an acre more or less, adjoining Mrs. Jennings lot on Henderson street, at the suit of Wm. & Gibson vs. Henry Corbet.

One lot of sundries, levied on and to be sold as the property of Christian Schvint, to pay cost of a suit, John Geiger ads. Christian Schvint.

**TERMS—CASH.**  
W. HILLIARD & R. D. Sheriff's Office, March 16, 1827.

**THE ALBION**  
IS PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK,  
BY JOHN S. BARTLETT, M. D.  
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**TERMS**—Six dollars per annum, or volume of fifty two numbers, payable in advance.

To the natives of Great Britain the *Albion* must recommend itself by furnishing news from home, it being composed chiefly of extracts from the most interesting English, Scotch and Irish papers of all parties, with editorial comments on the news of the week. The debates of both Houses of the British Parliament, always form a prominent feature of the *Albion*; and when of a great national interest, are given entire.

Columns are always set apart for Irish and Scottish news; for provincial occurrences, and for intelligence from all the foreign possessions of Great Britain.

Articles of Liverpool sailing between New-York, London, Liverpool and Havre, containing their names, masters, and days of sailing from each port, for the whole year, is also given.

To the literary and scientific, the *Albion* furnishes weekly, a selection of the most valuable articles, from the British periodical, and occasionally, extracts from the most approved works, in any of the press.

It has been the constant aim of the conductors of the *Albion*, to avoid in engaging in party politics, and to make the selection of that diversified character, which will suit the taste of the general reader in every part of the globe.

Ladies will find in the *Albion*, every week, a selection of Poetry, from the best and most popular writers of the day; and occasionally, the majority of a new issue, as early as possible; and to give this, the Editor has been compelled to relinquish a considerable advertising patronage, and rely solely on the subscriptions, for the support of this paper.

The leading articles of Bell's Weekly Messenger, which have for twenty years, given that paper such just celebrity, and generally copied entire; and a copious summary, composed of the little items of news, and on this, so common and agreeable in the English Journals, is given in almost every paper. In fact, it is conceded, that no single weekly paper in England, contains the same quantity and variety of reading matter, as that now offered to your patronage; the object being to supply a cheap and valuable substitute for the Journals generally; and so successful has the plan proved, that the *Albion* already boasts of a circulation of near 3000 copies distributed almost exclusively among the better classes of society; and circulating in almost every part of the continent of North and South America, and the East and West Indies.

To enable the Editor faithfully to execute his department the following publications are regularly received at the office, by every packet—London Courier, Morning Chronicle, Times, Herald, British Press, Atlas, Bell's Weekly Messenger, John Bull, Literary Gazette, Literary Chronicle, Quarterly and Edinburgh Review, Blackwood's Magazine, New Monthly, London, European, Sporting and other Magazines; with a copious supply of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and other provincial papers.

Application may be made for subscription at the Book Store of B. D. PLANT, Agent.

March 15. 11 11

**TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

MUST again ask the indulgence of the good people of the United States, while I make a short reply to a scurrilous production of Mr. Samuel Sperry, which made its appearance in the Knoxville Enquirer of the 14th of February, 1827. In which he states he has at length been so fortunate as to discover the mill on which Key and myself have founded our claim for the invention. Mr. Sperry calls it my plan. How can it be his plan? Will not the patent officers of the United States, do equal and impartial justice to the citizens? Will not they compare the dates of the affidavits on which the applications are founded, and give the right to the oldest applicant. This is the course they will pursue, and this course was pursued by Key and Sperry. How then, can any thing but unparalleled hubbub in viliarty justify Sperry, in setting up a claim contradicted by his own affidavit, filed in the patent office; which I shall take occasion to show to the public at some future time. But how is it possible Mr. Sperry should be the inventor of such discoveries? He is not a mill-right, or mechanic of any description; whereas on the other hand, Mr. Key is a mechanic of the first order. With whom then does the probability of this invention rest. Let the public judge.

But why does not Mr. Sperry give us a call in this neighborhood, and enquire into this matter? He passed by Knoxville, as I have been informed, and believes, and omitted calling on me, which place is within a few miles of where I live, and where this business was to be adjusted. Nothing but cowardice, and a guilty conscience, could have caused him to do so.

As to the information stated in his publication as having been derived from Mr. James Perry, of Blount County, Tennessee, relative to my going to Georgia to profit by his invention, it is of a piece with the balance of his statements, untrue in his first he asserts, that he was informed, I went to Georgia for that purpose. In his last he says, Mr. Perry informed him it was the neighborhood opinion. It is true, some of my neighbors may have thought so, and so may Perry; but a great difference exists between saying a fact is so, and a neighborhood report of a fact existing, and no one having a proper regard for truth would have a fact to be true, when only founded on such report. Let purchasers therefore, be cautious; if they purchase they will be deceived. His pretended claims are false and fraudulent, and I am determined to take such course as will best secure my just right.

**HIRAM K. TUIK.**  
Knoxville Tenn. March 16. 11 8