General Advertiser

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TERMS

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by the clerk thereof and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use of George Dudley against William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of sundry several writs of venditioni exponas of the state aforesaid, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, to wit: one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, against William Ferguson and William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against William A. Leonard, Eusebius Leonard, and John Leonard; one at the suit of William Clark against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard, one at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew S. Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use George Dudley, against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardcastle and Edward C. Harper against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel Roberts against Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard; and one other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, administrator of Benjamin Wilmott use of Eliza Ann Abbott, against Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard, survivors of Edward Roberts, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, at the late residence, and on the premises of the said William A. Leonard, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, five head of horses, two colts, two young mules, eighteen head of cattle, twenty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, one yoke of oxen; two ox carts, one horse cart, two wheat fans, six ploughs, eight harrows, three spades, six hoes, a quantity of corn, also one grey horse and gig and harness, two beds, bedsteads and furniture, and one desk, seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the said William A. Leonard, also, by virtue of the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to Public Sale; and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September next, between the hours aforesaid, of the same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's Clifts, part of a tract of land called Chesnut Bay, and part of another tract of land called Burrow's Discovery, containing the quantity of four hundred acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William A. Leonard, and all of which goods and chattels, lands and tenements will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
aug 31—w WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Continued from last Star.)

From the correspondent of the London Morning Herald.

DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS. Paris, July 31.

This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran rivers of blood, and reverberated the thunder of artillery—the roll of musketry—the perpetual tapping of the *pas de charge*—the tolling of the tocsin—the cheers of the combatants—the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers—under the influence, to be sure of those heroic youths, the scholars of the Ecole Polytechaique, and the example of the National Guards. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. While each of those unfortunate poor fellows passed, every man present spontaneously and most respectfully took off his hat. The dead were also honourably disposed of.—The number in the Louvre was immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors. Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the Champ de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whom were four Englishmen, who fell the preceding day, were buried in the Marche des Innocens.

The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been reorganised, and with 'the people' the person dignified by the superior orders as canaille, been put in possession of all the military posts of the metropolis and occupied them with the air of veterans. Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The passages (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners and their shopwomen and workwomen, were to be seen sitting outside their shops (because those, being closed, afforded no light,) busily engaged in making lint.

Paris is so fortified interiorly that a million of men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how many thousand streets it contains, but every street of them is capable of long and protracted defence—the means for which, however, I do not feel at liberty to describe.

The Ecole Militaire surrendered yesterday. The artillery from Vincennes marched upon St Cloud.—The fortress itself remains in possession of the King's troops. The Duc de Bordeaux is said to be there.—Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested. If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the Garde Nationale, at the expense of their lives—yes, even the commonest laborer would answer for his safety, if he were thrown upon him for protection.—The Priests had all disappeared, or, if visible, were disguised. The Provisional government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions in security. They have in consequence all returned to their churches and houses. A large force has assembled at Versailles and St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but if attacked, they will fight. They occupy Meudon and Mount Valerien (the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud.) Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be met with in Paris with their moustaches shaven off.

The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuilleries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. If this were a subject on which one could be pleasant, those extraordinary men would present ample materials; for, as you may guess their costume is various as their employments were from which they rushed into battle. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance. Here you saw a young fellow of 20 or 22, with a halberd of the time of Francis the First, inlaid with gold, dressed simply in a smock frock and trousers, and the casque of a Currassier on his head. There you saw another with a blue shirt and trousers, encumbered by the long sword of a grenadier a cheval, and capped with the brass helmet of a Pompier; a pistol or two completed his armament. Farther off a negro in livery might be seen *en fonctionnaire*, (as a sentinel,) with a cavalry carbine, and the broad sword of a Sapeur joked with occasionally upon his not being a *white*. Walking up the Place du Carousel, you might see a very fine young fellow, apparently a labourer, his costume consisting of a canvass jacket and trousers—no stockings—wearing the feathered cocked hat of a Marshal of France, said to be captured from the wardrobe of the King. At his pride, too, his fellow-citizens laughed, which he bore with the most imperturbable gravity; and near to him a man with the sleeve of the red coat of one of the Swiss over his own, an Archbishop's glove on the opposite hand, and a Lancer's spear on his shoulder.—Among them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived 'fortunately' in Paris 'that very day,' on their way to Charenton. The thing was not to be withstood, so in they went with 'the boys.'

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for 30 hours. They fought moreover against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

At one point a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Bourgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants, if degrees of bravery can be admitted in this most memorable conflict of modern times. A woman in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks in the Rue Plumet. The third regiment of the Guard (Vendeans) fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords. The Lancers of the Guard—the finest body of men in the country—fought with heroism and constancy; but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to sixty when I saw them and fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so until they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The Rue St Honore, for two days, was perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in front of the house, which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre (*except the picture gallery*—what a nation!) was on a 1s des attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field piece was planted, which commanded the Pont des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball only appears to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and from its elevation, must have caused dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuilleries was not of as long duration; it was over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri coloured flag at the head of the attacking Bourgois. A thousand balls, fired from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him without touching him. He continued to march with *sang froid*, but with, at the same time an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

The neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quai Pelletier, and the Place de Greve.—After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from the Quay into the Place, which with the Hotel de Ville, maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated.

The Lieutenancy of the Kingdom is offered to the Duc d'Orleans. The King is said to have gone to Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expunged.—The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fitte's.

What a deplorable act was the issuing of the Ordonnance on Monday last. What slaughter has ensued! What changes have been effected by it!

Respecting a renewal of the engagement, I repeat my hope that it will not be attempted. Several of the officers of the Garde Royale who fought on Wednesday have resigned their commissions; amongst others Count (I think) Latour du Pin, giving as his reason his objection to fight against his countrymen. If this example be widely imitated the affair will end without further bloodshed; if not, the contemplation is too horrible to be entertained for a moment.

The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. As you may suppose, much distress would be felt by the people (being all unemployed), had not arrangements been made for their subsistence. The families requiring aid received bread and other provisions. The men on duty, in like manner, receive bread, cheese, meat, and wine, with which the different parties parade through the streets preceded by a drum.

The order that prevails reflects upon the people and their chiefs the highest honor. The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians be it known, that, amid all their excitement, no foreigner has been insulted, but I should exhaust all terms of eulogy were I to dwell much upon the valor of the French during the combat, and their excellent conduct when even flushed with victory over an obstinate and brave enemy.

Money is not to be had. The money-changers have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or securities, cannot be turned into French specie.

On the evening of Wednesday an eagle (of one of Napoleon's old regiments,) was mounted over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, together with the tri-coloured flag. The flag remains, but the eagle has been taken down. The tri-coloured cockade, or breast knot, is general, not only among the French, but Russians, English, Germans, Danes, and other foreigners.

From Poulson's Philadelphia American.

MR. WIRT AND THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Wirt to Governor Gilmer.

Baltimore, June 4th, 1830.

Sir—A just respect for the State of Georgia, and a desire to avoid a misconstruction which might be attended with evil consequence, seem to me to call for a communication which, under other circumstances, might well be deemed officious and intrusive. The excitement with regard to the Indians within your borders is already so high, and, on this state of feeling, measures of the most innocent character are so easily misapprehended and converted into causes of offence, that I persuade myself your Excellency will at least approve the motive of this letter as a measure of peace.

The Cherokee nation have consulted me, professionally, as to their rights under their various treaties with the United States. Among other questions they have asked me whether, under the Federal Constitution, laws and treaties, the State of Georgia has the right to extend her laws, compulsively, into their nation, and whether this question can or cannot be carried for decision to the Supreme Court of the U. States? I am fully aware of the serious import of these questions, and regret exceedingly that they have arisen. I foresee distinctly the disastrous consequences which may be made to flow from giving the controversy this direction: and yet if it be met and conducted with proper temper, as I trust it will, it is quite as apparent that it may prove the means of peace and reconciliation. I have not sought this consultation. It has been cast upon me in the common and regular practice of my profession; and according to my understanding of my professional duties, I am not at liberty to refuse either my advice or services to any one who comes to consult me on his legal rights, and who has nothing more in view than the assertion of those rights according to the course of the laws of the land.

It is my misfortune to differ with the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, on the question of her power to extend her laws into the Cherokee nation; and the late debates in Congress will have satisfied your Excellency that in this opinion I am not singular, but that I hold it in common with many of the most distinguished lawyers on our continent. We may be wrong: and, as infallibility is not the lot of mortals, those who hold the opposite opinion may possibly be wrong. Fortunately there exists a tribunal before which this difference of opinion may be quietly and peaceably settled, and to this tribunal I think it may be regularly referred. I perceive that in the debates to which I have alluded a mistaken humanity has been supposed to warp the judgment on one side of this question, and interest on the other. In the Supreme Court of the U. States, we shall find a tribunal as impartial and as enlightened as can be expected on this earth; or if partiality can be supposed to find its way into that high tribunal, on any occasion, it is not on such a one as this, that the Cherokee nation have a right to expect it in their favour.—*To them* the courts of the United States are *foreign courts*, while they are the *domestic tribunals* of the States of the Union.

I have told these people that I am willing to assist them in bringing their rights for final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the condition that they conduct themselves peaceably towards the people of Georgia, and of the U. States, and that they make the question purely a question of law for our courts; but that I will abandon them and their cause on the first aggression by violence on the white people around them which shall be authorised by their nation. It is but justice to add that in those of the nation who have been with me, and who compose the delegation that have been at Washington through the winter, I have not discovered the slightest disposition to violence. They are civilized and well informed men—they wear our dress—speak our language correctly—and in their manners indicate all the mildness and much of the culture and courtesy of our own best circles. They assure me that their people at home have abandoned the habits of savage life and subsist by agriculture and the other usual and peaceful pursuits of civilized societies. They profess, and I believe with entire sincerity, to be willing to make the questions of their rights under their treaties, questions of pure law, for the decision of our own courts; and as I perceive by the reported debate in Congress that a measure of this sort has been anticipated, and that one of your enlightened Senators in that body expressed a strong and without doubt a sincere conviction that the decision of the Judiciary would, if it should ever be asked, be in favor of the right of the State to legislate over the Cherokee nation, I cannot but indulge the hope that in proposing to bring this question before the Supreme Court, I shall have advised a measure rather pleasing than otherwise, to the State of Georgia.

Be this as it may, I cannot reconcile it to my own sense of propriety to have any agency in this affair without apprising your Excellency, frankly and respectfully, of what is intended. I desire to have it distinctly understood, on every hand, that neither these people nor their counsel aim at any thing more in this movement, than an open, peaceable and respectful appeal to the opinion of our own courts, the courts of the Union.

Your Excellency will not understand me as asking or expecting that you will take the trouble to answer this letter. My object is single and sincere, it is simply to avoid all appearance of concealment, and all misapprehension or surprise on the part of the State of Georgia, by advising your Excellency fairly and openly, of the measure in contemplation, and by assuring you that there is no other purpose in view than a quiet, peaceable and respectful reference of the questions of law and right in dispute between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee People to the highest Court of our nation the Supreme Court of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure you, farther, that in the future measures which may grow out of this controversy; so far as they shall be under my direction, care will be taken to give as little trouble as possible to the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, and that the discussion will be conducted with all the respect for the State and its laws which consist with the proper assertion of what I consider the rights of this unfortunate people.

The decision may be expedited by making a case by consent, if that course should suit the views of the State of Georgia. It is not asked, however, but suggested merely for your consideration, with an assurance that if it should meet your approbation the Cherokees will cheerfully concur in the measure.

The motives which have led me to trouble you with this communication, make it equally proper, I think, that I should submit a copy of it to the President of the United States; and I shall place another copy in the hands of the Cherokee delegation, in order that they may distinctly see and remember the conduct which is expected from their people, and, what, alone they have a right to expect from me.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

His Excellency George R. Gilmer,
Governor of Georgia.

Gov. Gilmer to Mr. Wirt.

Executive Department, Geo.
Milledgeville, 19th June, 1830.

Sir—Your communication addressed to the Governor of Georgia has been received, informing him of your employment by the Cherokee Indians to defend them against the operation of the laws of the State, and proposing a reference of what you have thought proper to call the dispute between the Cherokee nation and the state of Georgia, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor of Georgia knows of no reason why he should be notified that professional duty required of you to take fees of all who asked your advice. Georgia claims no jurisdiction over the Lawyers of Maryland. Your justification will have become appropriate when that State interferes with your professional business.—Why it should be the *misfortune* of a citizen of Maryland (as you say it is yours) to differ with the constituted authorities of Georgia, is not very clearly understood. You are neither responsible for the legislation of the State, nor subject to its controul. There is no doubt but that many of the Lawyers, distinguished like yourself, (as you say) profess to believe that the State has usurped authority and violated the faith of treaties in passing laws for the protection of the rights, and punishing the crimes of the Indian people who reside within its limits. It is known that the extent of the jurisdiction of Georgia, and the policy of removing the Cherokees and other Indians to the west of the Mississippi have become party questions. It is not therefore surprising that those who engage in the struggle for power should find usurpation and faithlessness in the measures of the Government accordingly as the loss of office, or the hope of its acquisition may enlighten their understandings. What you say of the fallibility of the constituted authorities of Georgia, is a truism of universal application, and can have no meaning but by your intention to render the application particular.

You say that the Supreme Court of the United States, is a high, impartial and enlightened tribunal. Why such commendations?

The promise you make to use your professional influence to prevent your clients, the Indians, from committing violence upon the people of Georgia, is very kind, coming as it does from a private citizen of another State, and, will, without doubt, create an obligation upon the people whose safety is intended, commensurate with the favour to be received.

There are no fears felt in Georgia of Indian violence, although, it is highly probable that your efforts will be productive of some mischief. It is believed that the Cherokees in Georgia had determined to unite with that portion of their tribe who had removed to the west of the Mississippi, if the policy of the President were sustained by Congress. To prevent this result, as soon as it became highly probable that the Indian bill would pass, the Cherokees were persuaded that the right of self-government could be secured to them by the power of the Supreme Court, in defiance of the legislation of the General and State Governments. It was not known however until the receipt of your letter, that the spirit of resistance to the laws of the State and views of the U. States, which have of late been evident among the Indians, had in any manner been occasioned by your advice. Although insurrection among the Indian people of Georgia may be the consequence of your proceedings and those who act in unision with you, the constituted authorities of the State disclaim all right to interfere with you in any manner, so long as you keep yourself beyond the jurisdiction of the State.

You have thought proper to give the Governor of Georgia an account of the civilization of the Cherokees; describing those whom you have known to be polished gentlemen, and those whom you do not know to have ceased to be savages. What you say of the intelligence of the members of the Cherokee tribe who were in Washington City last winter is partly true, and equally descriptive of many others. They are not Indians, however, but the children of white men, whose corrupt habits or vile passions led them into connection with the Cherokee tribe. It is not surprising that the white men and the children of white men have availed themselves of the easy means of acquiring wealth which the Cherokee territory has presented for thirty or forty years: nor that intelligence and spirited activity should increase with their increased wealth; nor that when wealth, intelligence and industry were confined to the whites and the children of the white men that the power over the tribe should become centered in the same hands. But that these causes were calculated to produce similar effects upon the Indians, the real aborigines, is disproved by every example among the thousands which the experience of the two last centuries has furnished in every part of this continent. The Cherokees have lost all that was valuable in their Indian character, have become spiritless, dependent and depraved; as the whites and their children have become wealthy, intelligent and powerful. So long as the Cherokees retained their primitive habits no disposition was shown by the States under the protection of whose Government they resided, to make them subject to their laws.

Such policy would have been cruel, because it would have interfered with their habits of life, the enjoyments peculiar to Indian people, and the kind of government which accorded with those habits and enjoyments. It was the power of the whites and their children among the Cherokees that destroyed the ancient laws, customs, and authority, of the tribe, and subjected the natives to the rule of that most oppressive of governments, an Oligarchy. There is nothing surprising in this result. From the character of the people and the causes operating upon them it could not have been otherwise. It was this state of things that rendered it obligatory upon the State of Georgia, to vindicate her rights of sovereignty by abolishing all Cherokee Government within its limits—Whether intelligent or ignorant, the State of Georgia has passed no laws violative of the liberty, personal security or private property of any Indian. It has been the object of humanity and wisdom, to separate the two classes among them, giving the rights of citizenship to those who are capable of performing its duties and properly estimating its privileges, and increasing the enjoyment, and the probability of future improvement to the ignorant and idle, by removing them to a situation where the inducements to action will be more in accordance with the character of the Cherokee people.

Your suggestion that it would be convenient and satisfactory, if yourself, the Indians, and the Governor, would make up a law case to be submitted to the Supreme Court for the determination of the question whether the Legislature of Georgia has competent authority to pass laws for the Government of the Indians residing within its limits, however courteous the manner, and conciliatory the phraseology cannot but be considered exceedingly disrespectful to the Government of the State. No one knows better than yourself that the Governor would grossly violate his duty and exceed his authority by complying with such a suggestion, and that both the letter and spirit of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Supreme Court forbid its adjudging such a case.

Your suggestion is but an evidence of the state of that contest in which the advocates of power are exerting themselves to increase the authority of the Departments of the General Government; whilst the friends of liberty and the rights of the people are in opposition endeavoring to sustain the sovereignty of the States. It is hoped that the efforts of the General Government to execute its contract with Georgia, to secure the continuance and advance the happiness of the Indian tribes and to give quiet to the country, may be so effectually successful as to prevent the necessity of any further intercourse upon this subject.

Yours, &c. GEORGE R. GILMER.

William Wirt, Esq.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette.

I observe, in your paper of last evening, as extracted from Poulson's Philadelphia American, a letter of mine to the Governor of Georgia, of June 4th, 1830, and the Governor's answer of the 19th of that month. I wish it to be understood that the publication of these letters has not proceeded, either directly or indirectly, from me, although I have certainly no cause to regret it, on my own account. My letter to the Governor is in accordance with the professional courtesy, which prevails in Virginia and Maryland, of giving notice, even to a private gentleman, of a contemplated suit, before proceeding against him. It is always intended as a mark of respect, and, in this quarter of the Union, is always so received by the gentleman addressed. I thought it still more imperiously due to the Governor of the State of Georgia. The other motives of my letter are apparent upon its face, and are cheerfully submitted to the construction of the Public.

There is only one passage of my own letter which, to the general reader, can require a word of explanation. My suggestion to the Governor is not that 'myself, the Indians and the Governor shall make up a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court:' It is simply, that 'the decision may be expedited, by making a case by consent, if that course should suit the views of the State of Georgia.'—The State of Maryland had done this, on the occasion of her law to tax the Branch Bank of the United States established at Baltimore: *McCulloh vs. State of Maryland* 4 Wheaton 316: and, again, on the occasion of another State law, requiring the importers and venders of foreign goods to take out a license from the State—*Brown vs. the State of Maryland* 12 Wheaton, 419.—This last case is made up in the form of pleadings, not requiring a statement of facts. But in both cases, the Attorney General of the State, it is understood, co-operated in the measure, and under the instruction of the State authorities, gave facility and despatch to the reference of the questions to the decision of the Supreme Court. In both these cases, the question involved was the constitutionality of a state law; and, in both, the State of Maryland united in the reference of this question to the Supreme Court, and acquiesced in the decision. It was with these cases in view, that I made the suggestion in question, to the Governor of Georgia.

I did not answer the Governor's letter because it must be seen that it neither required nor admitted an answer in the spirit of courtesy in which I had addressed him, and from which I thought and still think it improper to depart. His letter surprised me, because I supposed the object and language of my own too plain to be misunderstood, and too respectful to have awakened feelings of displeasure. The Governor having viewed it in a different light, I am not at all dissatisfied with the publication of the letters, which I presume is intended as an appeal to the people of the United States. To such an appeal I can have no objection, though my respect for the State of Georgia and my desire to avoid all needless irritation, would not have permitted me to make it.

WM. WIRT

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1830.

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