

GEORGIA STATE GAZETTE

OR

INDEPENDENT REGISTER.

FREEDOM of the PRESS, and TRIAL by JURY, to remain inviolate forever. *Constitution of Georgia.*

AUGUST A: Printed by JOHN E. SMITH, Printer to the State; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. will be gratefully received, and every kind of Printing performed.

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA,
In CONGRESS Assembled,

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting.

WHEREAS the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat and negotiate with the ambassador, minister or commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of amity and commerce, to make and receive propositions for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

And by one other commission bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, did farther empower the said ministers plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals to appoint such agent in the said business as they might think proper, with authority under the directions and instructions of the said ministers to commence and prosecute the said negotiations and conferences for the said treaty, provided that the said treaty should be signed by the said ministers: And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said ministers plenipotentiary, (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams, at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, October the eleventh, of the same year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the said second commission they were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay, in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by his said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his royal seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the attestations thereto annexed, are in the following words, to wit,

In the Name of ALMIGHTY GOD.

THIS is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this book, and sealed with our royal seal at our court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth day of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year one thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent;

I. WE declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the United States now at our court, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

II. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other party shall not make a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colours.

III. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties,

the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

IV. A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea, and if the commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

V. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only, and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

VI. If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States or their effects to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America, or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

VII. If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

VIII. If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-load her cargo without paying any duty whatever.

IX. If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

X. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian powers within gun shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

XI. If we shall be at war with any Christian power, and any of our vessels sail from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

XII. If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To Brigadier General Jackson.

No. I.

FATIGUED and insulted, as the officers of this brigade have been by your orders, and harassed, as the citizens constantly are with your attempts for military arrangements, the feelings of all are roused to opposition, and you are obliged at length to give up that military phrenzy you possess, and retreat behind your park of artillery.

To trace the present cause of your disgrace to its source, I must bring into view your Brigade Orders. It is with reluctance I am obliged to revive and give life to orders that never merited existence, I believe they never were obeyed;—slumbering from their creation, they were soon consigned to their fate. I wished to have drawn a veil over this ignominy, although I should commit violence on my sentiments, at which my feelings revolted; but you are not satisfied that your fellow-citizens were willing to shade you folly, and hide your error in obscurity; you at length have dragged yourself into public view. As you have been a candidate for disgrace, I will give you my vote; I never give my vote but when the candidate is deserving. To say any thing in excuse for publishing your orders, is not necessary, for they scorn the veil of decency, and you have put military honour out of countenance. Was it not sporting with candour and truth, it would be my wish to give a favourable feature to your military productions before I brought them into public view, but any favourable attempts would recoil on your performance, as the mere appearance of this darling child of your's must shock deformity itself. Now, Sir, for your orders.

Brigade Orders, August 12, 1787,

THE General having received the Honorable the Executive's orders, to take such steps in the first brigade as may secure the district from the ravages to be immediately expected from the Creeks, in consequence thereof commands, that the Chatham, Liberty, Glynn, and Camden regiments, be put in immediate preparation at a moment's warning, that one half of Edinborough be in the same situation. That an immediate draft, take exception to those before marched, of the different frontier companies, be instantly kept out on the frontier focus, and the earliest notice sent to the commander of the brigade. The drafts to be relieved once every fortnight—provisions and ammunition in those scarce days, to be found agreeable to law. When it is considered not only a man himself, but his wife and little innocents are concerned, the preservation of them surely will stimulate patriotism sufficient to depress unilitary and selfish grumbings.

The town of Savannah being often, and but lately threatened, will surely be the care of every nation. Can the Savage know the whig, the tory, the French man, or the Spaniard?—Let those who rely on safety from either, expect themselves and their dearest connections involved in a general savage fate—but this is only safety!—Should any be not actuated by these sentiments, the commander of the Chatham regiment, supported by authority, will find other means. A guard will immediately mount, and the following dispositions take place for the defence of the town. Should any alarm arise, the light infantry and artillery as a reserve, till farther orders, defend Heron's house and Fort Wayne; Captain Bulloch's company divided between Price's house and the Court-house, and Capt. Welch's in the house of General McIntosh's,

Mr. Lowry's, the estate of Ewins, and Mr. Cohen's. Those dispositions to be kept until they may be altered agreeable to future circumstances.

N. B. The inhabitants of Ewinsborough and Yamacraw, under the first Lieutenant of Captain Welcher, will take such eligible posts as will command the Springhill, and protect the inhabitants.

By Order of the General,

J. BRICE, Major Brigade.

I must now make some remarks on this order. If I mistake your intention, you will feel yourself at no loss to explain the error, as an Englishman, a lawyer, and a General. The prevailing opinion must be, that you are able to correct mistakes that may arise, and tossed up as you have been by the revolution, you stand on ground high enough to merit some attention.

First, Sir, I think it unmilitary to engage your *little innocents* to grumble at the tory, the Frenchman or the Spaniard, in *those days of scarcity*.

The town of Savannah, you say, is the care of every nation. The British were in possession of it for many years; they did not take care of it.—The French troops cannonaded the town, destroyed many houses and injured others; therefore, we are under no obligation to them. Our present enemies, the Creek Indians, threaten it with destruction; thus far your assertion is not understood, and agreeable to my permission, you are at liberty to explain yourself. I hope we, as Americans, will take better care of it than other nations have done, but from one of your orders, it will hereafter appear that no one seems willing to engage in its defence, but your artillery company. "But this is only safety."—Your safety is so entangled in a general savage fate, that no cautious citizen will ask your protection.

After straining your genius to a feverish excess, to complete something like a military order, you come forth with a *Nota Bene*. This was before you were told of After Orders.

A *Nota Bene* in brigade orders, is what a Cherokee chief would be ashamed of, and what a Creek warrior would despise. I wish I could treat you and your orders with respect, but it would be sacrificing truth and honesty to support a victim of the lesser order. Why not retire?—Why not hide yourself? Or do you wish to be a lasting monument of the convulsions of Government, and the revolution of empire? You aim at superiority. Was it the effect of honorable ambition you would be applauded? But it is only the troublesome predominancy of an infantine passion.

The officers of this regiment had scarcely spelled out the meaning of your last orders to the *Nota Bene*, before they were alarmed with a new order.

Brigade Orders, September 11, 1787.

THE General, without regarding opposition, or noticing the breath of calumny or the sting of envy, will always pursue what he knows to be his duty. The censure of the Court on Captain Bulloch and Lieut. Eppenger, found guilty of disobedience of orders, and fined, will as surely convince those gentlemen of the impropriety of their conduct, as if a heavier and more deserving penalty was the result of their offence. The General will not descend to the liberal talks of harassing citizens; he leaves them for those who have more malice and a deal of leisure. It is sufficient to hint, inferior officers are to obey their superiors, without having every order discussed at the head of the battalion or company to which it may be addressed. The superior is liable to be called to account by those above him, and there is little doubt but it will be the case on any charge of misbehaviour, without a dread of Cæsars, Syllas or Marius, of which kind of usurpers, under our laws, there can be no fear, when every man thinks he has a right to turn General, and make his thoughts of necessity the criterion for the community.

The General thanks Colonel Handley for his love of service, in giving up his private interest to serve as president of the Court. The sentence is confirmed, and the Court dissolved, and Captain Bulloch and Lieutenant Eppenger, the former paying the five pounds, and the latter five shillings, their respective fines to the Major of the regiment will be released from arrest.

By Order of the General,

J. BRICE, Major Brigade.

When the citizens of a republic, although by accident, have placed an officer so high that he calls it descending to hear of their being harassed, and will not listen to their grievances, it is time to place him from whence he sprung. But these are observations to be made by men of more malice to use your words, whom you can mean when you say men of more malice than yourself,