

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.

H A G U E, March 10.

THE anniversary of the birth of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, Hereditary Stadtholder, &c. was celebrated on Saturday last, in this residence, with great rejoicings and magnificence, on which occasion his Serene Highness received the congratulations of the foreign Ministers and other persons of distinction at his palace. In the evening there was a drawing room at the palace called the Old Court, where that Prince, together with her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, received the compliments of a very numerous and brilliant assembly. The illuminations and other demonstrations of joy in honor of the day were general throughout the town.

We have accounts from Haarlem, Utrecht, and, in short, from all parts, of the great rejoicing and splendid illuminations which took place, on the 8th, the anniversary of the birthday of his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder.

17. Last Friday Sir James Harris paid his visit of ceremony, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to the Prince Stadtholder, in great state. His carriage was very splendid, and drawn by six horses, ornamented with a vast quantity of orange ribbons. A number of young girls, dressed in white, with orange coloured sashes and ribbons, strewed flowers before his Excellency. His Serene Highness returned the visit next day in the greatest state, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people, and girls ornamented with orange ribbons, strewing flowers, and making the air ring with the cry of *Long live the Prince of Orange and the King of England*. In short nothing could exceed the universal joy and marks of respect expressed on this occasion by all ranks for the house of Orange and the King of Great-Britain.

20. The province of Friesland has acceded to the resolution of their Noble and Great Mightinesses the States of Holland and West-Friesland for the support of the Constitution and Stadtholdership. It is said that the provinces of Guelderland and Overysel have likewise agreed to the same resolution.

P A R I S, March 13.

They write from Rochelle, that three merchants of the reformed religion presented themselves, with their wives, to have the bans published, to renew their marriages according to the new law. The Curate to whom they addressed themselves refused to publish their union; they then applied to the Bishop of Rochelle, who has confirmed the Curate's refusal, and in consequence, by this refusal, incurs all the disgrace of the Curate.

L O N D O N, April 12.

What an alteration have two centuries made in the power of the European Princes!—When the remains of the Grecian empire were entirely destroyed, by the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet the second, a general conflagration ensued, whilst the Turkish arms advanced still farther into Europe, and the large provinces of Rumania, Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulcharia, Greece, a part of Hungary, &c. were subdued without almost any resistance. Alarming inroads were afterwards made into Germany, and in the last century Vienna itself must have inevitably fallen into the hands of the Turks, with a large accession

of provinces to their extended empire, had not John Sobieski, afterwards King of Poland, raised an army and entirely defeated the Ottoman forces. At the beginning of this century the Turks were also making inroads into Hungary and Germany, and with a large army were again marching to besiege that capital, till Prince Eugene gave them a total overthrow, and afterwards took several of their fortified cities and towns; from that period they have sensibly felt their inferiority, and their empire has likewise been torn by intestine commotions and rebellions, and their armies every where routed last war by the Russians.

History informs us, that the standard of Mahomet was twice taken from the Turks in battle, first during the time of Amurath the Fourth, which, when it fell into the hands of the Germans and Hungarians, the Mahometan army was instantly struck with a panic, and on the very point of quitting the field with precipitation, when the commander of the Spanis, or cavalry, cut off the tail of a led, or spare horse, and holding it up in his hands, cried out, "this is the standard of Mahomet, follow me to victory!" and from the vigour and fury of the onset, the Turks were victorious, though the ensign could not be recovered. From hence, Fathas of either two or three tails were ever since appointed by the Porte, (according to their rank) in commemoration of this very singular event; and the horse tails are carried by officers of inferior rank in the field of battle, by the side of such generals as have arrived to those degrees of military dignity and distinction.

The second and last instance which occurs of the standard being taken, was during the reign of Randolphus, Emperor of Germany, (who was cotemporary with Queen Elizabeth, during the latter part of her reign) when in a dreadful battle, in which the Turks were at length defeated. Lord Arundel, of War-dour, a volunteer in the German army, broke from the line, and hewing down six Turks with his sabre, or broad-sword, wrested the great standard of their prophet out of the hands of the seventh, and brought it safe to the General who commanded the army. He was dangerously wounded in the hazardous attempt, but fortunately not mortally. His Lordship received the most distinguished marks of honor from the Emperor, and was himself afterwards appointed to present it to the then Pope, and the standard was deposited in the Vatican at Rome, where it still remains. The Turks, however, were made to believe by their Mufti and priests, that Mahomet, in indignation, wrested it from the unbelievers, (so they called the Christians) and placed it in its old sacred repository in the Seraglio. From hence it is firmly believed, by the lower orders, that the present standard is the very same that had been borne before the Mahomet at Mecca and Medina.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 10.

"By an edict of the Grand Signior the following prayer is to be recited four times a day by all the Musselmens.

"Creator of all the worlds, Lord of heaven and earth; thou whose immovable and glorious Throne obscures the Sun, Moon and Stars; thou who rulest the vast and raging ocean with as much ease as a drop of the morning dew; thou who by thy supreme power canst reduce the universe to nothing; we im-

plore thy protection, succour and help; hear us, pity us, and grant our prayers; thou formerly didst sent thy Prophet to give us thy holy laws and commandments; we have transgressed them; we are sinners, and this has brought down thine anger upon us, which has awakened our enemies, and has caused the land of the faithful this moment to groan beneath the weight of their chariots, and their neighing horses to trample it under their feet: Lift not thine avenging arm against us; hide thy face from our sins, and turn thine anger from us; baffle the bloody objects of thine enemies and ours; render their threats in vain, reduce those infidel nations to dust, restore thy people their former courage and confidence, and the arches of the temple of Mecca shall resound with praises and thankgivings unto thee."

The following is an extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 13: "The vessels belonging to Commodore Cosby's Squadron, which have made a general review of what is going on in the African ports, have returned with an account that they were every where equipping ships of force. At Tunis the Bey has finished nine ships for the particular service of the Porte; three of them are frigates of considerable force. The Dey of Algiers is also decidedly against the enemies of the Ottoman faith, and, besides others, has two ships of 50 guns each, almost new, rigged and manned in the completest manner. The Emperor of Morocco, who about two years since sent away the Russian Council from Tetuan, has made no declaration, but his intentions are every way apparent. The Moors will be a valuable acquisition, as they reckon 30 men of war, of which four or five are fit for laying alongside any of the Muscovite ships of 60 guns. We expect in a few months sufficient news in this part to furnish out a long letter every post. Till when adieu.

"P. S. The Commodore, in the Trusty, of 50 guns, is still absent from us on a cruise."

N E W S from I N D I A.

L O S S of C O R I N G A.

As the subject of the melancholy effects of the late inundation of the sea, on the coast of Coromandel, naturally engages the attention of all ranks of persons, we are happy to be enabled, by the arrival of the *Ravenworth* on Saturday last, to lay before our readers some authentic particulars of that dreadful catastrophe, which is contained in the following extract of a letter from Madapollum, dated the 17th of May, 1787.

"For some days the sky bore a very angry and menacing aspect, and on the 18th and 19th it blew strong gales from the N. and N. E. On the 20th, about eight in the morning, we had heavy showers, accompanied by violent gusts of wind from the N. E. At eleven it increased so much that we found it necessary to barricade our doors. At half past one it blew a perfect hurricane from N. W. with hard and incessant rain, and every room in the house was covered with water in spite of our exertions to prevent it. At three our Resident quitted the factory-house and came to mine;—about forty minutes afterwards, news was brought of the corner room having fallen in, which was soon followed by the opposite room and the Verandah facing the river. At five, the wind veered to W. by S. and soon after six began to abate; about

midnight it became moderate, and in the morning we ventured to crawl forth, to view the havoc and devastation caused by this dreadful storm.

"The Resident's house was the first object that attracted our notice. Half of it was demolished, and the windows to the westward blown in. The river had made an encroachment of nearly twenty yards, and had swept away many houses in the village. Few trees were left standing, and such whose roots did not give way, were reduced to their mere trunks. Not a house of the poor natives that was not entirely destroyed, or rendered uninhabitable. A new doney, that was on the stocks, was blown keel upwards. Many lives, and a number of cattle, must inevitably have been lost, and the country round presents a most melancholy appearance. The oldest inhabitants never remember such a gale, nor did their forefathers hand down to them a tradition of one so destructive. There are some here who were at Madras in the memorable storm of 1768, who declare, that we experienced on the 20th was far more severe.

"*Coringa*, by all accounts, is rendered a complete waste, and the number of inhabitants who suffered by the calamities of this dreadful day, is computed at 10,000; but this calculation seems overdone, as I question if there were so many people to destroy. It is, however too true, that the havoc has been shocking. Mrs. Carlow's situation was dreadful when the sea rushed in on Coringa. She had just time to get on the terrace of the house, and the water was on a level, and rising, when the wind providentially changed and drove it back. She was eighteen hours in this wretched state, expecting death every moment."

Particulars of the unfortunate loss of the Ganget, Capt. Frazier, bound from Bengal to Madras and China, on the 23d of May, 1877, near the Barra Rulla.

A leak had been discovered the day before, but whilst the vessel could be kept clear by the pumps, no danger was apprehended; however, unfortunately, the pumps were rendered useless from being choked with rice, of which the cargo consisted. From this moment nothing but the most dismal prospect presented itself. By two o'clock the vessel had taken ground, and was lying on her beam ends, the masts alone remaining above water; a little before this period, Mr. Corbett (who with his wife, an amiable young lady well known in the settlements, and universally regretted, were among the passengers) went down to Mrs. Corbett's cabin, and in as gentle a manner as possible, apprized her of their dangerous situation; she immediately comprehended the whole of its extent, to which the noise and bustle, unavoidable on such an occasion, had been a dreadful prologue; and with a coolness and composure which would have done credit to a hero, and for which, in situations of imminent danger, females have been frequently remarkable, she assured Mr. Corbett, that she was ready to take every step for her preservation which he should suggest, and prepared with him to meet whatever might be her fate; with this determination they got up into the top, where for some time they remained, till a very heavy sea immersed the mast into the water with such violence, as to oblige them all to quit their hold, except a Mr. Brown, one of the passengers, who generously leapt into the sea, with an intent to save Mrs. Corbett, and perished in the attempt; poor Mrs. Corbett, was seen no more. Mr. Corbett, after having been buffeted by the billows for a considerable time, and extremely bruised, by beating against different parts of the wreck, was picked up by the pilot schooner, in a state of insensibility, from which, at length he recovered, to experience all miseries which a mind in possession of its powers can possibly feel in the horrors of such a situation. There were in all one hundred and thirteen persons on board, out of which forty-eight were saved.

An extraordinary instance of fortitude and humanity, shewn by one of the officers of the *Ganges*, deserves to be recorded: After having with difficulty preserved his own life, and got on board the pilot schooner, he requested the pilot to lend him his boat with some men, who objected, on account of the imminent danger to which his men would be exposed; the gentleman then gallantly offered to take the boat himself, which he did, and was the means of preserving several lives.

EDINBURGH, September 22.

A worthy country clergyman lately made an excellent use of the proclamation for suppressing vice and immorality. When he came to read it after service, and the people were about to dismiss, he addressed them to the following purpose:—"Sit down a little—I am not done with you yet—I have been aye telling ye what a graceless pack ye were, dishonouring your creator, hurting the interests of your families and your country by your practices, and ruining the young by your bad example; but ye would take no heed to what I said. The King, however, has now got wit of it, and it could not otherwise be, and he has sent me a paper to read to you on your ways of going on." The congregation were all in gaping amazement, while the Minister read those parts of the proclamation which applied most directly to his parish, with suitable exhortations. The parish have since been most exemplary in their conduct; and every family morning and evening pray for blessings on his Majesty, for his great condescension and attention to their welfare. Every one now strives who shall be most circumspect and exemplary in their behaviour.

C O R K, March 20.

Some particulars of the horrid murder lately committed at Tallow, in the county of Waterford:

A woman in labour sent for her gossip, who on coming, instead of affording relief, took out a knife, and declared with dreadful imprecations if she did not immediately confess where her money (which she had to pay her landlord) lay, she would immediately disembowel her of the cause of her illness, by ripping her open, and severing her head from her body. The poor woman, being naturally terrified, delivered her a key, and told her that all the money that she was possessed of lay in the opposite chest; but no sooner did she stoop down into the chest to search for the cash, than the sick woman (who in a painful delirium) hoisted her bodily into the chest, and having locked the same fast on her child, a boy about seven years of age, to alarm some distant neighbours; but unfortunately the first he met with was the husband of the woman in the chest, to whom the child related the matter. The husband, who, as is supposed, was coming to assist his wife in the robbery, took up the boy in his arms, advanced to the door, and demanded entrance; but the sick woman knowing his voice, refused; whereupon he swore he would murder the boy, which he did by cutting his throat across with a knife, and threw him over an adjacent hedge. The insatiable delinquent, anxious to liberate his wife and accomplish the robbery, got on the top of the house and endeavoured to go down the chimney, but was prevented by the smoke and blaze of some straw that was burning below. Luckily a gentleman and his servant passing by, seeing the man on the top of the house, and the smoke issuing, imagined it was in fire, but hearing the shrieks of the woman, and the reason, secured the fellow.

N E W - Y O R K, June 7.

Last Thursday evening the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia broke up, after finishing their business. During their session they resolved themselves into four Synods, and one General Assembly or Council. The Synods are to meet annually at New-York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and one of the Carolinas, from which places the Synods are to derive their names. The General Assembly is to meet at Philadelphia. In the pastoral letter agreed to by the Reverend Synod we hear they have strongly recommended the disuse of spirituous liquors; the abolition of Negro slavery, with the instruction of Negroes in literature and religion; and the decision of all disputes among the members of their communion by means of arbitration, after the manner of the primitive Christians, and of the people called Quakers. Should this practice become general among all sects of Christians, how much time would be saved, that is spent in idleness, by plaintiffs, defendants, jurors, and witnesses, at courts; how much drinking and gaming would be prevented, which are practised during the session of the courts; how much expence, ill blood, malice, and even hereditary hatreds, would likewise be prevented by it; all of which are the usual consequences of lawsuits. Who knows but what the effects

of this Christian mode of arbitrating disputes may spread from Christians to public bodies, and that it may prove the means of teaching states and kings the folly and madness of settling their disputes by an appeal to arms. Greater revolutions in the opinions and conduct of men have often arisen from much smaller causes.

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A subscription has been opened in this town for the purpose of raising 200 dollars, to be offered as a Reward for apprehending the perpetrators of the above mentioned murder. Upwards of fifty pounds has been already subscribed on this occasion.

May 30.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated May 26, to the Printer.

"Yesterday the Act for the relief of the insolvent debtors was repealed; and an Act passed for working criminals on the roads. It is expected this law will be well received, as it will turn the vices of men to the advantage of the state."

R I C H M O N D, May 3.

The NEW LITTANY.

From all evil and mischievous members of the State Legislature, from the sin of ingratitude, from the powers of *ex post facto* laws, and from everlasting condemnation,

Spare us, good Lord.

From such laws as do discriminate in favor of thieves and others who are in arrears for taxes; from all pompous and inaccurate statements of the public debt, and from such statements as may tend to soothe and flatter the people into a willingness to remain in their present state, rather than to adopt the new government,

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That it may please thee to keep, and strengthen in the true knowledge of thy ways, thy servants WASHINGTON, RANDOLPH and MADISON, and all who are put in authority under them, and to enable them to be instrumental in promoting such wise government as may best tend to the peace and happiness of all thy people.

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these states, and that they may so far retrieve their lost credit, that they no longer be reproach and hissing among the nations of the earth.

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord;
That it may please thee to shield us from the rage of malicious and disappointed men, and to strengthen us in the principles of the Federal Constitution, so as to enable us to triumph over all the enemies thereof, that so hereafter we may attain to a government which will have such energy and stability as will be adequate to the exigencies of the union.

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord;
That it may please thee to save from anarchy all thy people. A M E N.

AUGUSTA, July 19.

It is with the greatest pleasure we inform the public, that on Wednesday the 25th of June last, the Convention of Virginia adopted the Federal Constitution. Yeas 82. Nays 72. Majority 10.

Extracts of letters from gentlemen in Alexandria, Virginia, dated June 29.

"This day our town is all alive with joy and madness, on account of our State's adoption of the new government, as also New-Hampshire."

"I have nothing more to add, but that ten states have now adopted the Federal Government."

It would afford us infinite pleasure if our information was so perfect concerning the *Academic Society* in this place, which, altho' in embryo, has already a constitution framed; that we could give the outlines of it to the public, and gratify our own wish in contributing every thing in our power to the promotion of this literary institution: Our information extends thus far---The Society will meet on Saturdays, once a fortnight---there will be a President for the day, and each member in rotation shall act in that capacity;---the President will declaim upon a subject given out the preceding meeting; and when he shall have finished his oration, a criticism upon the same shall be required from every member present---at a certain hour the doors will be open, and forensic disputations commence---new members will be admitted by ballot---an elegant design for a seal, and proper mottoes are agreed upon, which is to be affixed to the diploma of any member who may be about to travel, or who may find it necessary for other purposes. We are sorry that the constitution itself is not inferted instead of this imperfect, deficient and incorrect account of it.

On Tuesday last was to have been married Mr. Titus Hollinger of this place to Miss Martha Andrews of Burke county, who, instead of adorning herself for the nuptial rites, took the wings of the morning, bore off what of the festive and decorative preparations were portable, and so disappeared to the utter dismay of the bawled bridegroom.---Various conjectures have been formed with respect to this elopement---among others, the great disparity in point of age has been urged---but this may be easily obviated, when we consider that Mr. Hollinger has within these last three years (although he must now be fast approximating, if not already past, his grand climacteric) as often entered the lists of matrimony as that uxorious monarch Henry VIII. of England did in the whole course of his life---so that we are forced to admit any other reason sooner than this.

A P O S T R O P H E.

THE sun looked bright the morning after to every eye in the village, but he feared and his afflicted soul.---Not so did he sport with thy calamities, O T-t-s! on the morn of thy expected nuptials, but veiling his woe-er-shadowed phiz, to see the connubial cup dashed from thy quivering lip; of which altho' thou hast many a time and oft, fift satiety; yet this gave such joys to thy anticipating imagination alone, that the pleasures of former realities were no more remembered of thee---veiling (I say) his woe-er-shadowed phiz in a fog-mantling cloud, he low'ring, rose in fullen dignity;---whilst murky sorrow took her early stand upon thy threshold, and told her tale of woe in thy astonished ear---Well mightest thou exclaim: "Tell the sons of mirth to keep aloof from my dwelling---that no feast shall smoke on my tables, and no

sparkling glass go round my board---for youth and beauty have fled from H-l-l-g-r's halls, and Hymen shall not light his torch for me this fatal day.---Say, Nymph! thee, whom I call'd, "my nonpareil;" why fiedst thou?---perhaps the force of magic spell---perhaps some miscreant knight---perhaps---but oh, I'm wilder'd in the maze, and every power of speech and thought now fails." I will not insult thee, T-t-s, with consolation; behold, yon bottle! instead of Hymen, Bacchus now invoke, and with one potent draught drown all thy sorrows in oblivion.

*The *Academic Society* will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 26th inst. in order to discuss publicly the following question:--- "Would it tend to the present or future advantage of this state to pass an *Insolvent Law*, or any law interfering with private contracts?" The doors will be open at four o'clock, P. M.

L O S T

Last evening, between this place and Mr. Bell's a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing a green coat, an orange coloured silk waistcoat, a nankeen pair of breeches, two shirts, two cravats, two pair of silk stockings, two pair silver shoe buckles, one pair of shoes, three gold rings, and one volume of Stern's works. A handsome Reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said articles to

THOMAS BRAY.

Augusta, July 19, 1788.

Names of persons who have neglected to return their taxable property to the subscriber appointed to receive in Captain Pearre's District.

BARNEY Baxter, John W. Bartlet, Ths. Bryan, Joseph Cox, George Con, Robert Christwell, William Darnman, James Frith, Demsey Fennell, John Fife, James Grey, Richard Goodwin, Lewis Goodwin, William Jones, Thomas Jones, Hefs Jones, William Jackson, Alexander McMillan, James Moore, E. Mills, E. Precott, Samuel Palmer, John Ridley, Henry Willis, John Winn, John Vanhidigan.

Names of persons living in other Districts who have returned their taxable property to me, viz.
Capt. Ambrose Gordon.

ROBERT FORSYTH.

Augusta, July 17, 1788.

A list of Defaulters in the District late Captain Thomas Ayres, Richmond County.

JAMES Pearre, sen. Doctor John Briscoe, Thomas Graves, sen. Perry Graves, William Ford, John Ford, John Kendrick, Nathaniel Kendrick, Daniel Johnston, Alexander Johnston, John Lazunby, Abigail Cowan, James Smith, Maryman Thorn, William Wright, John Wright, William Ayres, Ann Bennett, John Chambers, Robert Vaughn, William Drane, Thomas Shepherd, John Gore, Malcolm Currie, Solomon Johnston, Ebenezer Smith, John Smith, Nathaniel Hicks, William Mathis, James Martin, John Sutherland, Martin Malone, Ann Tidwell, Dennis Lindsey, Thomas Howard, William Lindsey, Benjamin Ray, John Ray, George Milliron, Basil Beall, Robert Crawford, Cornelius Doherty, Walker.

Absentee.---Peter Youngblood, 300 acres pine land, on the head branches of Uchee creek, trading road.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Rec.

July 12, 1788.

A List of Defaulters in Capt. Fraser's District, Richmond County.

Moses Powell, jun. Edmund Dismake, John Frazer, and Susannah Hail.
JOHN BUSH, Rec.

A List of Defaulters in Capt. Hatcher's District, Richmond County.

REESE Price, Casan Lofton, James Van, Peter Qualls, John Qualls.
Wm. THAVIS Rec.

GEORGIA.

By the Honorable GEORGE HANDLEY, Esquire, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Creek Indians have, by the Agent from the Commissioners, signified a pacific disposition and desire to treat with the Superintendent for the Southern Department, and the said Commissioners; in consequence whereof the Executive have appointed a time and place for holding the said treaty: AND WHEREAS sundry other weighty and important matters require the immediate attention of the Legislature of the said state, I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the advice and consent of the honorable the Executive Council, thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, requiring the Legislature to convene at Augusta, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of July next, to proceed to the dispatch of public business.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said State at Augusta, the seventeenth day of June, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty eight, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Twelfth.

GEORGE HANDLEY.

By His Honor's Command,

J. MILTON. Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE STATE!

In COUNCIL, June 14, 1788.

Ordered,

THAT the Commanding Officers of the respective counties, do cause a return to be made of all depredations committed by the Indians since January 1787; notifying in columns the number of whites and blacks killed, and their ages, also the number wounded, together with all the different species of property plundered and destroyed, the same to be made on oath before one or more Magistrates, and transmitted to this Board without delay.

Ordered,

That the same be published in the State Gazette.

Extra from the Minutes,

J. MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

ANY person or persons the proprietors of, or claiming any of the tracts of land, offered for sale by Major Thomas Washington, in the Gazette dated the 5th day of April, 1787, are desired to make the same known to me, in Savannah, on or before the first Tuesday in August next, with a proof of the tax being paid for last year, (if so) otherwise the land will be then sold, or as much thereof as will pay the back tax due on the whole, as none of those lands appear to be mentioned in Major Washington's tax return for last year.

ALEXANDER WATT, Collector of the Public Tax for Chatham County. Savannah, June 17, 1788.

A List of Defaulters in Captain Lanika's District, Richmond County.

WILLIAM Wright, Thomas Hegan, supposed to have given to Samuel Scott, Esq. Nathan Evans, Fitzsimmons, Ths. Adcock, James Swan, James Parish, William Parish, Joseph Owen, Benjamin Wells, Benjamin Eady.

JOHN SHACKLEFORD, Rec.

Friday, January 18, 1788.

P O E T R Y.

From the Gazette of the State of Georgia.

A S O N G

For the Anniversary of American Independence, on the *supposed* Ratification of the Federal Constitution.

To the Tune of "Rule Britannia."

YE friends to this auspicious day!
Come join the federal festive board,
Columbia's Genius points the way
To reap the Patriot's great reward.
Hail Columbia! Columbia's Genius hail!
Freedom ever shall prevail.

II.
No more shall envy blast our fame,
Or jealousy our hearts divide,
The federal Band may now proclaim
The knot indissolubly ty'd.
Hail Columbia! &c.

III.
No more shall discord cloud the day
That gave to Independence birth,
Henceforth we'll drive the fiend away,
And drown old care in wine and mirth.
Hail Columbia! &c.

IV.
Now Liberty, by Heav'n's command,
Returns to bless Columbia's shore,
Well pleas'd the views the happy land,
And cries—I'll wander now no more.
Hail Columbia! &c.

V.
In this my last asylum blest,
Columbia shall my empire own,
The CINCINNATI stand confest
The faithful guardians of my throne.
Hail Columbia! &c.

VI.
Ye FAIR who grace Columbia's plains!
To you my sons shall homage pay,
And tho' they spurn a tyrant's chains,
Shall bow to beauty's foreign sway.
Hail Columbia! &c.

VII.
On this bright dawn of halcyon days,
Let federal friends in concert join,
To pour—while they the flask can raise—
Libations to the God of wine.
Hail Columbia! Columbia's Genius hail!
Freedom ever shall prevail.

CIVIS.

Savannah, July, 1788.

To be Sold,
For Specie or the Paper Medium,
The following

Houses and Lots,
All on Broad Street, in AUGUSTA,

THE large two story HOUSE, together with the LOT, at the upper end of the street; the House is nearly finished—what remains to be done to it will be completed in a few days, as Mr. Coleman is now working upon it.

The HOUSE and LOT next but one, adjoining the above, in which Mr. Garret resides;—this House and Lot are nearly finished and improved.

The HOUSE and LOT which join Mr. Garrett's, at present occupied by Mr. Dick.

The unfinished HOUSE on the same lot with Mr. Dick's store.

The handsome well improved LOT whereon his Honor the Governor resides.

The Subscriber will dispose of the whole together, or separate, at a very low rate, for prompt payment. The title deeds may be seen at the Office of John Neel, Esquire, Attorney at Law, in Augusta.

THOMAS COLE,
Augusta, July 4, 1788.

MR. Joseph Haberdham from the Committee on Finance brought in a report, which being amended, was agreed to by the House, and is as follows:

Your Committee recommend as a check on the Treasurer that the sums of money and respective denominations of claims against the state received in the Treasury since the first instant, be made up to this day, and the amount thereof carried to his debt in the Auditor's books; that in future the Treasurer be required to give a certificate to any person making a payment, which shall be in the following words:

"These are to certify that
"has paid into the Treasury the sum of
"in
"for which
"you are authorized to give a receipt."

Which said receipt shall be valid against the state, and the Clerk of the Executive shall file the certificate of the Treasurer in his office, and make a fair entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall also exhibit a monthly return of the same to the Auditor, who is required to debit the Treasurer with the amount thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES M. SIMMONS, C. G. A.

ALL persons holding Certificates given by the Treasurer in pursuance of the above recited Report, are required to deposit the same in my Office without delay, in order that the intention of the Legislature may be carried fully into effect.

J. MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

In COUNCIL, July 1, 1788.

A Letter from the Secretary of Congress of the 12th of May, with an inclosure, was read;

Ordered,
That the inclosure be published in the State Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
Assembled, May 8, 1788.

ON a report of the Board of Treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carington,

Resolved, That Congress proceed to the election of two Commissioners, for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the Commissioners of Accounts for the Quarter-Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Marine and Clothing departments, with the approbation of the Board of Treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments, who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper Commissioners within four months, computed from the present date; and that this order be published in the several states for the period above-mentioned.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be directed to continue their unremitting attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced; and that at the termination of their commission, they deposit with the Register of the Treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Jonathan Burrall was elected a Commissioner for settling the accounts of the Quarter-Master's and Commissary's departments; and Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected Commissioner for settling the accounts of the Hospital, Marine and Quotidian's departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

BLANK WRITS
To be had at the Printing-Office.

Land Court in Burke County, June 2, 1788.

ON the representation of the Commissioners of the Academy, it is ordered that the following tracts of land, viz:
800 acres, late Anthony Stokes's;
400 do. do. do.
500 do. do. Samuel Douglas's;
400 do. do. Alexander Wyly;
400 do. do. Greenwood and Higginson, formerly William Rheny's, be appropriated to and for the use of the Academy of this county, under and by virtue of the authority for that purpose by the Legislature; and that the said Commissioners for the said Academy, do take order accordingly.

Extra from the Minutes of Court,
LEVI EMANUEL, C. L. C.

To be Sold,

At Public Sale, at the house of the deceased, on the second day of August next, for ready money only,

THE personal estate of John Towns, deceased, Consisting of—Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO TOWNS, Admr.
JOEL TOWNS, Admr.

Mrs. Jones,

MANTUA-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Augusta, and its environs, that she intends to carry on the Mantua-making business at the House of Mr. John Cotton, lower end of Augusta, where Ladies may rely on having their work done with elegance and dispatch.

N. B. Having been employed in that line for some time, she hopes her knowledge of the business will be a sufficient recommendation to those Ladies who may please to favor her with their custom.

A List of Defaulters in Capt. James Harris's
Drifted, Richmond County.

ARCHIBALD Hatcher, John Kralkill, Mrs. Sykes, widow; Blanford Davis, John Greenway, William Sykes, William Scoggins, John Evans, Mulatto; Stephen Coleman, Free Negro; Francis Scott, ditto, Solomon Berry, John Buck, Thomas Shadwich, Charity Cooke, widow; David Courson, Ambrose Gordon, Robert Bell, John Whitton, ———— Whitton, ———— Colwell, ———— Tyner, Littleberry Stone, Robert Watkins, Colonel George Walton, General John Twiggs.

ZEPHENIAH BEAL, Rec.

Run away,

This Morning,

A NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age, named Adam, about 5 feet ten inches high, has lost the fourth finger of one of his hands, his feet have been frostbitten, looks swelled about the throat and face, and is of a morose appearance. Had on when he went away a pair of brown jean or fattenet breeches, and an ozaburg shirt, he likewise had a pair of ozaburg trousers and a shirt, exclusive of the one he had on. Speaks good English, and was born in the West Indies.

I suppose he will make for the town of Savannah, as he was lately purchased from Mr. Rae, Tavern-keeper of this place, near which he has a wife.

Any person harbouring the said Negro, shall on proof thereof be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law. If he is taken up below Little River, a Reward of Fifteen Dollars, if below Augusta Twenty Dollars, but if above Little River Ten Dollars with all reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver him at the subscriber's store on Broad River, or secure him in such a manner that I may get him, or on his being delivered to me.

THOMAS C. RUSSELL.

May 27, 1788.