

# 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.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF INDIGO.

By an INDIGO PLANTER.

### OF PLANTING.

**C**LEAR your land and grub up every root; dig it hot deep, and endeavour to make it as fine as a garden, breaking every clod, and making about sixty rows in a quarter of an acre. On bushel of seed will sow four acres. Trench very straight, and let your rows run in such a direction, that the breeze may blow freely through them. Sow your seed late in the afternoon, and do not cover it till early in the morning, before the sun shines upon it, by which means you will find the seed swelled by the dew of the night, which will cause it to grow up a week sooner than if sown and covered immediately; a very material consideration in planting all kinds of seeds, which would probably receive the same benefit from the same manner of treatment. You may plant corn among your indigo, giving it double the distance of what is common, and you will not hurt the indigo in the least. If your land abounds with ants, worms, or grubs, that will destroy the seed, or eat the plant when it is grown up, steep your seed in water in which crude mercury has been boiled, and sprinkle it with that water whilst it is yet in the ground, which will effectually destroy them all. A pound of crude mercury will communicate its virtue to thousands of gallons of water, its own virtues unimpaired, and its quantity not in the least diminished.

### OF CUTTING.

When the plant is in full bloom, and begins to throw pods of seed, and that the leaf, when doubled, breaks freely, then cut it immediately; do not cut the plant nearer the ground than six inches, and leave a few branches on the stem; they serve to draw up the sap, and the plant will grow up the better for it; for when you cut so low as to leave a naked stalk, the weed will grow bushy, but not so luxuriant as by this method. Be sure to cut it before the sun rises, and whilst the dew is upon it; then carry it quickly to the vat, and pump the water on it directly. After every cutting takes place give your field a thorough hoeing, and when dry weather sets in, give your plants a double, nay, a triple hoeing, for by cultivating in this manner, you gain the full effects of the dews, which will keep the ground moist to a very great degree.

### OF STEEPING.

Try, from time to time, some of the water out of the steeper with strong lime water; when the weed is steeped enough, the mud will settle of a fine copper colour, but over steeped it will be of a black muddy colour; at first it will be of a pale green, next of a purple, but as yet it is not steeped enough—wait for the true copper before you draw. If, on dipping your hand down to the middle of the vat, and taking a handful of the wood, the leaf stretches and looks of a pale green colour, it is a good sign that it is steeped enough, but the trial by lime water is preferable.

Whenever you see a froth at the top of the water in the steeper, be sure that it is steeped enough; when the pith of the stalk at the cut end grows red, it is over-steeped. You cannot, in general, make bad indigo but by over-steeping. When you find the froth just appearing, and the pith just turning red, (not quite crimson) you must draw off directly.

### OF BEATING.

When the liquor is drawn off from the steeper, begin beating immediately whilst the liquor is warm; beat briskly for half an hour to keep up the warmth, when you will perhaps find a fine flaky or flat grain, or beat on till one comes; then let the plug of the lime vat be taken out, and the lime water will run into the beater, till you have, in hot weather, 100 gallons to 5 or 600 indigo liquor; in moderate weather 200 gallons; and in cold weather 300 gallons. Keep beating briskly until you find a large round grain, which may come in about an hour, and sometimes less; after this, beat on till the water becomes of a dark purple colour, when it will be beat enough; then let in a small quantity of lime water, beating a little to mix it, and you will find it in fine order; after the liquor has settled for half an hour, try the top of it, and if it is of a green colour, you have put in too little lime-water, in which case you must add a little more; but if it be a deep amber colour, you have put in enough.

### OF DRAINING.

About an hour after you have done beating, open the upper plug of the vat, and if the water runs clear, and not charged with any of the mud or dye, draw off, and so on to the lower plug, until you come to the mud, which take out in pails and pour into the drainer. The drainer is an oblong frame of five feet long, three feet wide, and one foot deep, with a bottom of woollen cloth laid on a bed of sand, which will admit of all the water to percolate, and retain the mud or dye.

### OF PRESSING.

The draining prepares the indigo for the press, which may be either a screw, a lever, a weight or wedges, as you think most proper. The boxes are to be made with holes in the sides and bottoms, and a cover to fit exactly to the inside, to slip down as the water is pressed out of the indigo. When the mud is sufficiently pressed, which will still have some moisture in it, you are to mix it all well together with a trowel, which will make it tough and solid; you are then to put it into a frame two feet long, one foot broad and two inches deep, with a board at the bottom larger than the box to hold the indigo to dry on, after you have cut it in squares of two inches. You are not to cut it until it shrinks from the side of the frame, and then put into the sun to get a little crust upon it, drying it afterwards in the shade until fully dry. In rainy weather if your indigo moulds, put it in the sun till that is gone off, returning it to the sun till it is thoroughly dry, which is known when it is light in the hand, and will not stain the fingers. This last process of mixing it after pressing, prevents it from cracking, but the pieces that crack must be dipped in water, and the crack smoothed over. It is advisable to lay a thin cloth over it when drying, to prevent the flies from getting to it, or dry-

ing it in a frame covered with Russia lace, would answer every purpose, and would let the air through to dry it sufficiently quick, spread your weed immediately as you take it out of the steeper, among the young plants, if it be convenient, for it will be a benefit to them; or burn it, for in a heap it will breed an infinite number of flies. When the indigo is thoroughly dry, put it into open casks so sweat a few days; this brightens its colour, but it contracts a mould by these means, which you are to get off by drying it in the sun a little, when your whole process is finished.

### POLITICAL REMARKS.

**P**ATRIOTISM stands at the head of the social affections. It triumphs over every selfish motive, and is a firm support to every virtue. The morals of the patriot are ever pure, and his conduct ever correct. Patriotism at the same time is the great bulwark of civil liberty; equally abhorrent of despotism on one hand, and of licentiousness on the other.

The management of the finances of a state is a most important branch of government, and no less delicate than important. They should never be committed to the directions of any but men of the most unquestionable integrity. And of all others, men, whose private affairs are dispartate, are the least worthy of confidence in this department.

Money is not an object of commerce. It is only an instrument used by consent, to facilitate the exchange of the object of commerce.

The prices of the objects of commerce are in proportion to the plenty or scarcity of the circulating money.

If the circulating money should be diminished one half, that which before was worth 20s. would now be worth 10s.—In the reign of Henry VII. a crown in England was as valuable as a pound is at present; because it would buy as much.

If we consider a state by itself, it is of no consequence whether it has a circulating medium of 200,000l or 100,000l because the prices of things will always bear a proportion to the quantity of money. And if the circulating money should be reduced from 200,000l to 100,000l, it would have no other effect in the end than to render one dollar as valuable as two dollars were before.

Though the low prices of every article of sale be a necessary consequence of the decrease of money, yet it follows not immediately upon such decrease. There is an interval before the alteration in the quantity of money is intended with a proportionable alteration in the price of commodities; and this interval is favorable to industry.

A commerce in which the imports exceed in value the exports, will always drain a nation of its money. If we import goods to the value of 50,000l, and export produce only to the value of 30,000l, there will be a balance against us of 20,000l, and this balance, as it cannot be paid by us in produce, must be paid in money.

It is only by an unfavorable balance of trade that a nation is ever drained of its money. Commercial nations, therefore, struggle hard against it.

A disadvantageous balance of trade may always be prevented by industry and frugality. If a people continue industrious and frugal, they cannot be long afflicted with an unfavourable balance.

The value of money rising in proportion to its scarcity, will gradually lower the price of all commodities. And if our commodities be cheap, the money of foreigners will be introduced among us to purchase them, and thus exportation will be promoted. On the contrary, the difficulties and disadvantages of making remittances will lessen the imports, and thus the balance will gradually turn in our favour, and money in consequence will flow in among us.

An unfavorable balance of trade, in general, indicates an expensive, profligate disposition in the people. And this profligacy of character can only be corrected by the embarrassing difficulties which it invariably brings upon a people. To study how to supply by an artificial money, the scarcity of coin occasioned by an unfavorable balance, is to study how an expensive, profligate disposition in a people is to be cherished.

The above are the common remarks of all our admired political writers; and they are considered by statesmen as true as they are common.

#### P A R I S, December 30.

WE know little of foreign affairs, except that the Emperor has joined us to prevent war between Russia and the Porte. We expect on this head the Divan's answer to the first propositions made by the Imperial Internuncio at the desire of our Ambassador. But there is no doubt of preventing hostilities if they could depose the present Vizir. The Emperor, notwithstanding his conciliatory proceedings, takes the most efficacious precautions to support his ally, should the Turks refuse every accommodation.

M. de Bevy, Second President of the Parliament of Dijon, was arrested on the night of the 14th and 15th of the present month, at his own house, by a Houthier de la Chaine, who entered his chamber and shewed him a Lettre de Cachet, which ordered him to go under an escort to the Bastille.

Madame de Bevy has followed her husband. It is said that this Maximilian has brought this disgrace upon himself by the energy of his expressions, and the strength of his eloquence on various occasions, particularly at the last meeting of the States of Burgundy, in presence of the Prince of Conde.

#### L O N D O N, January 12.

Every new occurrence indicates the unsettled state of the Dutch. Turbulence yet rangles more or less through most of the people. The popular tumults, and the military violence, are equally inimical to the repose of the civil magistracy and good order.

In consequence of the disorders at Bois le Duc, the States, with the Stadtholder, have issued orders of a special nature, throughout all their garrisons, authorizing the commander in each place to punish every offence of this sort in the most summary and severe manner.

When the last accounts came from Vienna the Emperor had not declared war against the Porte, nor can the most clear sighted politicians make any thing of his designs at present. He transacts all public business himself, receives courtiers in person, and frequently, in material cases, returns answers with his own hand.

#### Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 30.

"The King of France has repeatedly said, that it was not on account of the freedom of speech which the Parliament had assumed that he imprisoned two of the members, and banished a third; for, he said, that when he informed them that he wished to hear their sentiments, he, by implication, allowed them a freedom of debate; it was therefore not for the freedom, but the licentiousness of debate, as he said, that he had dealt so rigorously with them; for, without confining themselves to the subject matter of the edict for the new laws, his Majesty observed, that the two imprisoned members had taken a general review of his whole administration, and daringly censured and reviled it.

By a letter from a Christian merchant at Belgrade we are informed, that the number

of Christians in the Ottoman army amounts to 80,000, among which are 1000 French officers, 70 Germans, and 25 Poles, who follow the standard of Mahomet, because they are so well paid.

A second Jean d'Arc, (the Maid of Orleans) has made her appearance in Asia. She went to Choczin at the head of 14,000 men, and was received with public demonstrations of joy. The exalted minds of the Mahometans may be soon persuaded that this mighty virgin is sent from heaven by their holy prophet.

#### Second Petition of the Parliament of Paris to the French King.

In the Assembly of the Great Chamber of Parliaments, 10th December, 1787.

##### S I R E,

YOUR Parliaments, the Princes and Peers of your realms, being seated, have charged us with the commission of laying at the feet of your throne their most respectful representations on your Majesty's answer to their supplications.

The Magistracy of your kingdom, as well as every true citizen, are equally astonished at the reproaches it contains, and the principles which are manifested in it.

We are, however, far from attributing these reproaches to the personal sentiments which inspire your Majesty.

Public decency received a severe wound in the choice of the executors of your orders. If their crime was not carried to the personal arrest of one of your Magistrates, the exposition of other facts, far from being exaggerated, is yet incomplete. And your Parliament may add, that this Magistrate, whose house was invaded by armed men, himself elevated up to the Agents of the Police, like a malefactor, saw himself reduced to the humiliation of being liable to the summons of an officer, from a submission to your Majesty's order.

May we be allowed, Sire, to represent to you, that, in devoting ourselves to the public service, in promising to release your Majesty of the first duty you owe your nation, namely, that of justice, in bringing up our children to be subject to the same sacrifices, we never could have supposed we were defaming ourselves and our children to misfortune, still less to outrages of so heinous a nature.

But we do not come so much to claim your benignity as the protection of the laws. It is not to your humanity alone that we address ourselves; it is not a favor which your Parliament solicits; it comes, Sire, to demand justice.

This justice is subject to regulations independent of the will of man—even kings themselves are subservient to them; that glorious Prince, Henry IVth, acknowledged he had two Sovereigns, God and the Laws.

One of these regulations is to condemn no one without a hearing; it is a duty in all times, and in all places; it is the duty of all men; and your Majesty will allow us to represent to you, that it is as obligatory on you, as on your subjects.

But your Majesty has not to execute this function, and your Parliament with pleasure brings to your recollection your glorious privilege, that of shewing mercy to condemned criminals. To condemn them yourself is not a function belonging to Majesty. This painful and dangerous task the King cannot exercise but through his Judges. Those who find a pleasure in hearing your Majesty pronounce the dreadful word of punishment, who advise you to punish without a trial, to punish of your own accord, to order exiles, arrests, and imprisonments, who suppose that acts of rigour are compatible with a benign disposition, equally force a wound to eternal justice, the laws of the realm, and the most consoling prerogative belonging to your Majesty.

It does not allow, that opinions delivered in Parliament should be considered as motives for your rigour, and in some measure, a consolation for us. But if strong reasons should aduate you to the exile of the Duke of Orleans—if it can be called a kindness that you no longer leave two Magistrates exposed to perish in distant prisons, or unwholesome places—if it is considered as an act of humanity, which tempers justice, in releasing them from such a situation—they must indeed be guilty! But it is the duty of your Parliament to judge them—and we demand only that their crimes should be published.

The meanest of your subjects is not less interested in the success of our reclamations than

your blood—Yes, Sire, not only a Prince of your blood, but every Frenchman punished by your Majesty, and especially who is punished without a hearing, becomes necessarily the subject of public alarm. The union of these ideas is not the work of your Parliament, it is that of nature, it is the voice of reason, it is the principle of the most wholesome laws, of those laws which are engraved in every man's heart, which is the principle of yours, and which assures us of your personal approbation. The exile of his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, and of the two Magistrates, is then without our consent; and, by forcing those principles, the act of the throne, whose only foundation is justice, and without which no nation can be happy. It is therefore in the name of those laws which preserve empires, in the name of that liberty for which we are the respectful interpreters and the lawful mediators, in the name of your authority, of which we are the first and most confidential ministers, that we dare demand the trial or the liberty of the Duke of Orleans and the two exiled Magistrates, who are imprisoned by a sudden order, as contrary to the sentiments as to the interests of your Majesty.

#### Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 27.

"A dangerous instance of a precipitate burying about a fortnight ago in St. Eustace's churchyard. A joiner, just as the priest was reading over the prayers for the dead, gave signs of life, and was taken home to his astonished wife, who through excessive grief had shut herself up in her room to settle many things that were in disorder, and to separate the crowns and half crowns from the smaller pieces. A quarter of an hour, or more expedition in the person, the man would never have visited again his disconsolate wife."

It was in the highest circle of political intelligence on Tuesday declared, that proposals from Madrid had been transmitted to his Majesty, by Mr. Eden, tending to establish a permanent treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between this country and the Spanish court; and that an actual separation of interests had taken place between the two Houses of Bourbon. The principal object of the King of Spain, in projecting this nouvelle connexion, is, that Great Britain will find it to her interest to combine with the Court of Spain in securing the peace and prosperity of each other's distant possessions.

#### B O S T O N, March 10.

Friday the Honorable House of Representatives passed a resolve for pardoning and restoring to the privileges of a freeman, Capt. Luke Day, who for some time past has been confined in the goal of this town.

Saturday night some villains cut the cable of a schooner lying at Mr. Loring's wharf, which they got clear off.

By a vessel which arrived here on Friday last from Halifax, we learn, that the town had been for several days disturbed by the outrages of parties in a contested election for a Representative, the Refugees having set up a Mr. Stearns from this state as a candidate, and the native inhabitants having proposed a citizen of Nova-Scotia; that in a riot in consequence two persons had been killed, and that a number had been wounded, among whom were Mr. Mulberry Holmes, formerly of this town, and his son. The Refugees lost the election.

22. We feel the highest satisfaction in announcing to the public, that, in a revenue bill which passed the Honorable Legislature yesterday, the clauses in the acts heretofore in force, laying a duty on advertisements, writs, executions, and deeds, not registered in 6 months, were repealed. Our satisfaction on this event arises from seeing the Honorable Legislature thus attentive to relieve a class of citizens on whom the laws bore with a disproportionate weight, and from the liberality of the principles which dictated the measure.

#### Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Washington to a gentleman in this town, dated Mount Vernon, Feb. 29.

"The candid and conciliatory behavior of your minority places them in a more favorable point of view than the rest of the convention gave room to expect, and sufficiently shews the good effects which were produced by a full and fair discussion of the subject.

"The adoption of the constitution in Massachusetts will, I presume, be greatly influential in obtaining a favourable determination



upon it in those states where the question is yet to be agitated.

"No person can at this moment pretend to say what will be its fate here, but from what I can collect I have no doubt of its being accepted."

Died, at Stoneham, the 15th inst. Mr. Daniel Gould, aged 100 years. From him descended a numerous posterity, consisting of 9 children, 33 grandchildren, 95 great grandchildren, and 11 of the fifth generation; the whole 148, of which 26 have died.

His Excellency the Governor, with advice and consent of the Council, has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 17th of April next, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout this Commonwealth.

#### SAVANNAH, April 24.

Last week a party of Indians, six or seven, came down to the settlements of Liberty county, and took off six wenches and a boy, the property of Andrew Maybank, Esq. They were closely pursued by Col. Maxwell as far as the Alamamaha, but had previous to his arrival made their escape over that river.

The above is contradicted, but from no authority or good grounds.

It may not be unpleasant to our readers to learn the manner in which Mr. Burnet, mentioned in our paper of the 10th inst. was wounded. The Indians had for some time surrounded the fort in Glynn, and at that period had collected the chief part of his flock to drive off to the nation. This Burnet could not bear, and finding the few with him not so forward as he wished, with his son only charged a party of about eight or ten Indians, who fled before him. Such was their consternation at his intrepidity that they never fired a shot at him until he had recovered all his cattle, and was retreating with them to his fort, when they gave him his wound, which we have now the pleasure to assure the public is not dangerous. So gallant was his behaviour that he never binted his wound to his son, for fear of discouraging him, until the cattle were safe under protection of the fort.

May 1. A few Negroes, belonging to Mr. Girardeau, were carried off from Liberty county, by the Indians, the beginning of last week. The same party also wounded a young man of the name of Smallwood.

The ship Catherine, Murray, from Bristol, is arrived at Charleston.

A ship from London, bound to Sunbury, is arrived at Charleston.

#### AUGUST A, May 10.

Mr. Whiffeld, who went from here some time ago with a Talk from the Congressional Commissioners to the Creek nation, left Gen. Pickens's, Long Cane, South-Carolina, on the 18th of last month—He expected to return in about 20 days.

Monday next is the day appointed for the Convention of South-Carolina to meet in Charleston:—And we are informed, that a number of the electors in the back counties of that state, who never had read the Federal Constitution, have instructed their Delegates to vote against it.

At the last Superior Court held for the District of Ninety-Six, five persons were sentenced to suffer death, viz. Two for murder, two for burglary, and one for passing Counterfeit French Crowns.

By order of Congress the postage of letters was reduced 25 per cent. on the 1st of April last.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, Feb. 27.

"By late accounts from the West we learn, that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs has sent Messengers to invite the Chiefs of the Indian nations in the Northern district to a general treaty, proposed to be held in May next, on the Mulkungum river, by the Superintendent, and the Governor of the Western Territory, in order to settle all matters of uneasiness between the United States and the Indian nations; and, it is hoped, as the meeting was first proposed by the Indians, and agreed to by Congress, matters may be accommodated and the peace of the frontiers secured; an event much to be wished, as new settlements cannot with safety be made under the present dissatisfied state of the Indians, whose minds have been kept uneasy and inflamed by the emissaries of a certain neighbouring power."

The laudable exertions of the people of Kentucky to organize their government, fe-

conded by the magnanimous conduct of the Virginians, who have generously relinquished their jurisdiction over them, bid fair to transmute that late dreary wilderness into a fair republic.

At the request of the WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 5, the Rev. Doctor John Hurt will preach a Majestic Sermon on Thursday the 15th instant, at the Court-house, in Washington.

#### Mr. Printer,

Perusing an European Newspaper, published in a certain town not a hundred leagues from the meridian of London, I chanc'd to light on the following Acrostic, which please to insert in your next paper, and oblige

A CUSTOMER.

George Washington, hail great illustrious name!

Ever may worth like thine our souls inspire;  
Our country's glory be our chiefest aim;  
Renow'd like thee to noblest deeds aspire;  
Great fame shall tell thy worth from pole to pole.

Ever till this mighty globe shall cease to roll.

Where are the mighty conquerors of old?  
A Maccabean claims the foremost place;  
Scipio's and Cæsar's next would be enroll'd:  
Here thirst of power and hateful pride disgrace!

In great Columbia's god-like hero see,  
No av'rice nor ambition to be found;  
Glorious his views! his country to set free!  
Tie task how great!—what dangers do surround?

O friend of freedom!—thy intrepid hand,  
New blessings scatter'd o'er a grateful land.

SYLVIA.

For Sale,

A NEW

## Riding Chair,

With Harness complete. Apply to  
James Gardner.

Richmond County, March Term, 1788.

William Wallace,

vs.

Timothy Rickitts.

Ordered,

THAT the defendant do appear and plead within a year and a day, otherwise judgment by default.

Extract from the Minutes,

D. ELAM, A. C. C.

March 28, 1788.

## Notice.

THE subscriber will leave this state in about 3 weeks; he therefore earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement.

John Cook.

Augusta, May 10, 1788.

## To be Let, House and Lot

No. 34, Broad-street, Next door to Mr. Barnes's; it has a convenient Store 20 by 18, two lumber rooms, and a kitchen. For terms apply to Mr. William Wallace or Mr. George Barnes, Merchants, Augusta.

TOLLED by Mr. David Cochran, a Dark Bay Mare, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be nine or ten years old, no brands or marks to be seen, and had on a small bell tied with a leather strop. The owner is desired to come and prove his property agreeable to law.

Dalziel Hunter, J. P.

Augusta, May 1, 1788.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Augusta to Savannah again, and has taken a convenient house near the market, with stables, where he proposes keeping a house of

## Private Entertainment

And good stabling for horses. Those gentlemen who will please to favor him with their company, when their business may call them to town, may be assured of being well accommodated at the most reasonable rates.

He has for SALE,

Low for Cash,

Jamaica and West-India Rum, Sugar, Coffee, and Salt.

N. WADE.

Savannah, April 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the books of Messrs. Jack & Douglas are now left with me to collect the debts due thereon, and make final settlements: And that no person may avail himself for want of the opportunity to discharge the same, I will give constant attendance at my Office, next door to Mr. Barnes's, in Broad-street, to receive payment of those who are so well disposed.

Dalziel Hunter.

Augusta, April 25, 1788.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be ready, at his house, to receive the Tax Lists of the inhabitants of Captain Pearre's district of militia from the 20th to the 30th of the present month, and not afterwards.

Robert Forsyth.

Augusta, May 1, 1788.

I DO hereby give notice to the inhabitants of Captain Poos's district of militia, that I will attend at my own house, in Augusta, on every day in each week, (Sundays excepted) from Monday, May the 5th, to Monday June 2d, for the purpose of receiving a list of their taxable property for the present year.

W. FREEMAN.

Augusta, April 2, 1788.

## POETRY.

### On a WOMAN of the TOWN, FOUND DEAD.

UNHAPPY daughter of distress and woe,  
Whate'er thy sorrows, and who'er thou  
art,  
For thee the tears of charity shall flow,  
Warm from the purest fountain of the  
heart.

Perhaps, tho' now neglected and forlorn,  
A parent once survey'd thee with delight,  
The idol of a father's heart alone.  
Or the lov'd darling of a mother's fight.

For thee, perhaps, they watch'd, and toil'd  
and pray'd,  
On thy sweet innocence with transport  
hung;  
And well they thought their tender care re-  
paid,  
To hear the artless music of thy tongue.

When dawning reason shed her ray benign,  
And all they excellence became reveal'd,  
How did they see thy op'ning virtue shine,  
And hear thy praise with raptures ill con-  
ceal'd.

For who, alas! can tell thy secret worth?  
What soft angelic virtues might appear?  
That bloom, laid defenceless on the earth,  
Might once be grateful, gen'rous, and sin-  
cere.

Some base deceiver, praïs'd to betray,  
Might win thy easy faith, destroy thy fame,  
Then cast thee, like a loathsome weed, a-  
way,  
The sport of fortune, and the child of shame.

Your wanderer! perhaps they couldst not find  
The liberal hand, the slender gifts to spare,  
Insatiate avarice the soul confin'd,  
Or timid prudence disbeliev'd thy prayer.

Thou from the world, neglected and forlorn,  
Careless of life, and hopeless of relief,  
Thy agonizing heart retir'd to mourn,  
And breath'd its last an unmolested grief.

Unhappy shade! whate'er thy lot has been,  
From sin at last and sorrow thou art free;  
Thy debt to nature it is fully paid,  
And wounded pity pays her debt to thee.

## AN E C D O T E.

THE celebrated Paddy Blake,  
going into a woollen draper's  
shop, in Cornhill, to buy a suit of  
clothes, asked for some of his best  
*red scarlet*. The lad of the shop judg-  
ing Blake from this question, as well  
as from his appearance, to be a pro-  
per person for jesting with, first took  
down a piece of brown cloth, after-  
wards a piece of blue, and then se-  
veral other colours, all of which he  
assured him was the best *red scarlet*.  
From the innocency of Blake's mind,  
he was some time before he could  
see the joke; at last, watching a pro-  
per opportunity, he hit the lad a  
punch in the face, which immedi-  
ately brought the blood streaming across  
the counter. "Ah! by —," says  
Paddy, see, now that we could not  
hit it off before; that's the very col-  
our I wanted."

## BLANK WRITS

To be had at the Printing-Office.  
Likewise Bibles, Spelling-books,  
and New-England Primers,

## To be Sold,

That well known valuable Plantation, called

## Greenwich,

Opposite Augusta, containing six hundred and  
forty acres of land, one hundred acres of  
which are prime river low grounds, where a  
ferry is established. On the premises are two  
ware-houses for the inspection of Tobacco,  
that will contain one thousand hogheads, with  
a framed dwelling house and store adjoining  
to them; and at a small distance, on the high  
land, is another framed dwelling house, on a  
brick foundation, and a store completely  
shelved, with counters, &c. and a cellar un-  
der them that is perfectly dry, together with  
every convenient out-building; the whole in  
good repair, and built of the best materials,  
and if not sold by the first of September next,  
will be rented.

For particulars apply to General Andrew  
Pickens, at Long Lane, Messrs. Gervais and  
Owen, Charleston, or on the premises to  
MELINES C. LEAVENWORTH.  
April 15, 1788.

## For Sale,

On the most reasonable Terms,

A LOT and buildings on Broad-street, at  
present occupied by Mr. Thomas Con-  
nell.

A Lot and Buildings on Reynold's street,  
now rented to Colonel Call.

Two Lots at Spring Hill.

2950 Acres of Land on Blue Stone Creek,  
Wilkes county.

1000 Acres on Big Beaver Dam, Wilkes  
county.

900 Acres on Soap Creek, Wilkes county.  
862 and a half Acres in three surveys in  
Franklin county.

Also three Tracts in Richmond County, viz.  
One of 500 Acres on the road from Augus-  
ta to Wrightborough.

One of 500 acres on Germany's Creek.

One of 300 acres on the Kiokics.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Augusta, April 25, 1788.

## To be Let,

THE

## Mansion House

Belonging to the estate of An-  
drew McLean, Esquire, deceased.  
Enquire of

THOMAS COLE.

## LOST

From the Subscriber's residence,  
near Augusta, a pair of

## Bay Horses,

Between 14 and 15 hands high,  
one branded P on the near but-  
tock, with perhaps some other  
brands, trots and paces. The  
brands on the other, if any, are  
not recollected—he trots only.  
Each has a switch tail, and a  
small star in his forehead.

Two Guineas reward will be  
given for them, and no questions  
asked, and if stolen, Ten Gui-  
neas will be given for apprehend-  
ing the thief, so that he may be  
brought to condign punishment.

Robert Watkins.

April 23, 1788.

## Run away

From the Subscriber, living in  
Wilkes County, near Little Ri-  
ver,

## A Negro Man

Named *Jem*, about 22 years of  
age, of a yellowish complexion,  
about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,  
with a large scar across his fore-  
head; had on when he went  
away, a short blue coat, cordu-  
roy breeches, a pair of Russia  
sheeting overalls, and a small  
hat. He is a well made country  
born fellow, and is very ingeni-  
ous. Whoever apprehends and  
secures him in any goal, or se-  
cures him so that I get him,  
shall have *Eight Guineas* reward.

Balaam Bentley.

April 22, 1788.

## Stolen or Strayed

From the commons of Augusta,  
on Saturday night, the 12th inst.

## A Roan Horse,

About 14 hands high, about 5  
years old, branded on the near  
buttock with the letters B L C  
one hind foot white, a small star  
in his forehead, trots and canters.  
Whoever will deliver the said  
horse (if stolen) to me, shall re-  
ceive *Ten Dollars* reward, or if  
strayed, and secured so that I  
may get him again, shall receive  
*Five Dollars*, by me

Thomas Stark.

Wilkes county, near  
Washington, April 14, 1788.

Auguste, May 2, 1788.

THE subscriber will be absent for a few  
months—he therefore requests those in-  
debted to him to make speedy payment to Mr.  
Thomas Jones, at Mr. Toole's Store, Augus-  
ta, with whom the Books are left, and autho-  
rity to settle and pass receipts for what sums  
they may receive.

WILLIAM REILLY.

## Just Published,

And may be had at the Print-  
ing-Office,

A few Copies of the

## L A W S

Of the General Assembly of the  
State of Georgia, passed last  
Session.

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