

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.

Mr. Printer,

HAVING been favored with the perusal of Mr. Willson's speech, on the subject of the Federal Convention, and its becoming a general topic, I do myself the pleasure of handing it to the public, through the channel of your paper, seriously wishing that the matter therein contained, may have the desired influence over the minds of those lukewarm gentlemen, who hesitate adopting the Constitution, lest they be robbed of all their consequence, pride, and ambition.

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens,

HAVING received the honor of an appointment to represent you in the late Convention, it is, perhaps, my duty to comply with the request of several gentlemen, whose characters and judgments I sincerely respect, and who have urged that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information that will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the Constitution that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition; but the insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made, to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impression of four months constant attention to the subject, has not been so easily effaced as to leave me without answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges that are alleged, to mark the leading discrimination between the state constitutions and the constitutions of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore, upon every question respecting the jurisdiction of the house of Assembly, &c. the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete. But in delegating federal powers, another criterion was necessarily introduced, and the congressional authority is to be collected, not from tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of union. Hence it is evident, that in the former case every thing which is not reserved is given; but in the latter, the reverse of the proposition prevails, and every thing which is not given is reserved.

This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of a bill of rights a defect in the proposed constitution; for it would have been superfluous and absurd to have stipulated with a federal body of our own creation, that we

should enjoy those privileges of which we are not deprived, either by the intention or the act which has brought the body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the Press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition; what controul can proceed from the federal government, to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom. If indeed, a power similar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of federal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution, as there the legislative power will be exclusively lodged in the president, senate, and house of representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention; for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will and ought to be parties; and should the convention to subject, that so popular a privilege will in that case be neglected. In truth then, the proposed system possesses no influence whatsoever upon the press; and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject; nay, that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new constitution, is expressed in this disingenuous form—"the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases." I must be excused, my fellow citizens, if upon this point I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the facility of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the federal convention was not local, but general; not limited to the views and establishments of a single state, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of thirteen independent sovereignties. When therefore, this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course.

The cases open to trial by jury differed in the different states; it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the states idle and useless; and it could not, with any propriety, be said "that the trial by jury shall be as heretofore," since there has never existed any federal system of jurisprudence, to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions; for causes depending in courts of admiralty, such as

relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then was the line of discrimination to be drawn? The convention found the task too difficult for them, and they left the business as it stands, in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the supreme court are to be regulated by the Congress, which is a faithful representation of the people; and the expression of government is effectually barred, by declaring, that in all criminal cases the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This constitution it has been urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in the time of peace. This has been a topic of popular declamation; and yet, I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in a season of the most profound tranquility. Nor is it a novelty with us; for under the present articles of confederation, Congress certainly possesses this reprobated power, and the necessity of that power is proved at this moment, by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national situation were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however necessary dispatch and secrecy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence. The consequence is too obvious to require any further deliberations; and no man who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a military force, under the control and with the restrictions, which the new constitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with less reason than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the federal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative and the other executive. In its legislative character it can effect no purpose, without the co-operation of the house of representatives; and in its executive character, it can accomplish no object, without the concurrence of the president. Thus fettered, I do not know, any act which the senate can of itself perform; and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess that, in the organization of this body, a compromise between contending interests is discernible; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population, and extent of the confederated states, this evidence of mutual concession and accommodation, ought rather to command a genera

ous app... (c), than to excite jealousy...
 reach. For my part, my admiration can
 only be equalled by my astonishment, in be-
 holding to perfect a system, formed from
 such heterogeneous materials.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LONDON, August 24.

*Narrative of the Escape of the Countess va-
 lois de la Motte—By herself.*

THE Countess is perhaps the first and only
 prisoner who ever could find the way out
 of the *Bastille*. The peculiar construction of
 the building, the number of gates, and the
 multitude of guards always on the watch,
 preclude all possibility of a return to the
 world: But what cannot be effected by the
 assistance of friends in power, and of money?

For several months past, the Countess was
 in possession of the necessary apparatus; but
 the private instructions she received from time
 to time, and daily hopes she was in receiving
 several papers indispensable for her justifica-
 tion, obliged her to put off the much wished
 for event, and even submit, with patience, to
 the ill treatment of one sister *Martha*, and a
 swarm of priests as malevolent as any of that
 selfish fraternity, all of them in the constant
 pay of the family of *Roban*, and of course,
 interested in something worse than her unhap-
 piness.

At last the happy day arrived, and she gave
 the faithful *Marie Anne*, her woman, every
 necessary instruction, not wishing to have her
 as a companion through the windings of the
 infernal labyrinth, left her person, being uni-
 versally known, should occasion a fatal dis-
 covery. The Countess agreed upon a place
 of meeting, dressed herself in a man's cloaths,
 cut the fore part of her hair in the shape usu-
 ally worn by Jockeys in Paris; and, thus
 equipped, her head buried as it were in a
 large round hat, half-boots on her legs, and
 a small switch in her hand, she boldly ven-
 tured forth, resolved, and being armed for
 that purpose, to die rather than be re-taken.

After having opened and shut after her fe-
 ven different gates, she at last reached a tur-
 nemeuse yard, filled with sisters, to they call
female Cerberj of the place. She addressed
 herself to one of them, and disguising both
 her voice and pronunciation, put a piece of
 gold into her hand, enquiring her way to the
 Chapel, where she arrived after paying proper
 tolls at all the other gates. Left she should
 be known to some of the sisterhood, she mix-
 ed as fast as she could with a numerous com-
 pany of visitors, then busy in viewing what
 curiosities there were to be seen. With the
 whole groupe she was conveyed by one of the
 sisters to the outward gate, called *Porte de
 champs*. There she met her good *Marie
 Anne*, took boat with her, and crossed to the
 opposite shore.

Notwithstanding her enfeebled state, the
 Countess had strength enough to walk as far as
 Charanton, above six miles. They then got
 into a cart, which carried them three leagues
 further. It was impossible, nay dangerous
 for the two travellers to attempt getting a con-
 venient carriage, and therefore they travelled
 again on foot the space of twenty miles.
 Worn out with fatigue, their feet in a most
 deplorable condition, they were glad to put
 up at a miserable public house on the road,
 and there rest the whole night.

The next day they mounted a dung cart,
 which was going four leagues up the country.
 There they met with some good natured wag-
 gons, who gave them a cart. The Countess
 being apprehensive lest she should be traced,
 and her dress described, bought, in the first
 place they stopped at, the simple dress of a
 country girl. The only remaining difficulty
 was to effect the transformation. For this
 purpose, she left the town where she had thus
 provided herself, walked on about three
 leagues, and then leaving the high road retired

behind a hill, and there changed her cloaths,
 hiding amongst the brambles her manly ac-
 countments. She then resumed her pedit-
 rian journey—After numberless fatigues,
 and much anxiety, avoiding the large towns,
 putting up at the most wretched hovels, trav-
 elling some time in carts, oftner on foot;
 compelled through the inhumanity of a pub-
 lican, who would not open his door after
 twelve o'clock, to pass a whole night on the
 naked earth in Columby Forest, near Lux-
 embourgh, and from thence a small village
 called Holrith, where she remained six
 weeks, under the assumed name of Made-
 moiselle de Dulain, at one Madame Chiliz's,
 who treated her in every respect with so much
 humanity, as must forever engage her utmost
 gratitude.

No sooner was the Count, her husband,
 apprized of her retreat, than he dispatched
 after her a trusty person, to bring her over to
 London, where she safely arrived on Satur-
 day the 4th instant.

The day on which the Notables met, will
 form an æra, in the liberties of France,
 which future historians may look to with
 astonishment. On that day, the monarchy
 of the country had its deepest wound; for
 then government had recourse to the people
 for power—the people, feeling it was in
 their hands, will keep what was given them,
 and use it in spite of opposition. And what
 the Notables began the Parliament will finish.

A whole Dutch family have been reduced
 to beggary in a few minutes by the rage of a
 civil war. A prodigious quantity of small
 masses of gold and silver, for the purpose
 of making touch needles, were seized by the
 troops of the states, belonging to this family,
 attached to the Orange cause. And a very
 ingenious young man, in his hurry of escap-
 ing from the enemy, lost a tapis electricus, or
 stone gathered at Ceylon, which had the
 power of attracting and repelling small light
 bodies, which so affected him that he
 shot himself.

General Haldiman is to be the successor to
 General Elliot, now Lord Heathfield, and the
 new Governor of Gibraltar. General O'Hara
 will be in the room of General Boyd, who does not return to that
 fortress, having received the King's permis-
 sion to retire.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) October 6.

Monday morning, between 10 and 11
 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was
 felt in this town and Spanish Town; it was
 preceded by a rumbling sound, which appear-
 ed to come from N. E. and was about two
 seconds in duration.

24. On Sunday last, about 20 minutes
 before three in the afternoon, a very severe
 shock of an earthquake was felt in this town,
 Port Royal, and many parts of Liguanea;
 the motion was undulatory, and continued
 full half a minute; many inhabitants were
 alarmed, and hastily quitted their houses; to
 our satisfaction, we have not yet heard of
 any damage. The church clock and many
 private ones were stopped by the concussion.

SHELBURN, September 6.

The commissioners of his Majesty's customs
 in England have extended and engaged the
 time for registering of vessels in respect to the
 island of Newfoundland, and those parts of
 the provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and
 New Brunswick, which are adjacent to the
 Gulph of St. Lawrence, and to the North of
 Cape Canso, and also in regard to the Islands
 within the said limits, to the first day of Janu-
 ary, 1788; and have declared, that at the
 end of one month from that period, this fur-
 ther notice will expire, and the acts passed in
 the 26th and 27th years of his present Ma-
 jesty's reign, must be registered, in conform-
 ity thereto within the said period.

NEW-YORK, November 22.

We are informed from the best authority,
 that the Viceroy of Santa-Fee has lately given
 a new proof of his humanity, in regard to
 the native Indians on the coast of Darien,
 with whom the Spaniards have been at war
 for many years past.

Every thing was ready to ensure the entire
 conquest of the coast, and the unconditional
 submission of its inhabitants, according to
 the laws of war; when the Viceroy, with
 that philanthropic spirit, which is so conspi-
 cuous in all the actions of this truly great and
 good man, signified to many of his friends,
 by whom he was surrounded, that he should
 be extremely happy, if, agreeable to his
 earnest wishes, he could terminate the quar-
 rel without further bloodshed; notwithstanding
 the cruelties committed on the part of the
 Indians, since the commencement of the hos-
 tilities, by murdering without mercy, or
 any just cause of complaint, one hundred and
 ten Spanish soldiers, three officers, two wo-
 men, and a child, who escaped from ship-
 wreck on the coast of Darien, in the year
 1782, and by burning all the houses at San
 Geronimo de Buena Vista, and putting the
 defenceless inhabitants to the sword, without
 distinction of age or sex. To effect the gra-
 cious purposes of peace, the Viceroy gave or-
 ders to an Ambassador to proceed to the head
 quarters of the Indians without delay, in or-
 der to acquaint them with his humane deter-
 mination, which was to treat them with every
 kind of lenity and undiminished friendship, if
 they were definitively resolved to live in an
 amicable manner for the future. The Indians
 received the Ambassador with every token of
 respect, and listened to him with great at-
 tention; and, after several meetings, they
 resolved to dispatch their General and Chief
 men to confer with the Viceroy, in the pre-
 sence of his Court, by which the peace of the
 province of Darien is firmly established, ac-
 cording to the true laws of justice and huma-
 nity. This event was celebrated at Cartha-
 gena, by singing *Te Deum* with uncommon
 solemnity; and was concluded by many other
 public rejoicings.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Sept. 5.

Great disorders have prevailed here with-
 in these few days. The manufacturers hav-
 ing of late attempted a reduction of wages on
 some kinds of work; the journeymen conceiv-
 ing that wages were already sufficiently low,
 endeavoured to frustrate the attempt. The
 manufacturers, however, being aided by the
 magistrates of the city, preserved; in con-
 sequence of which, the journeymen proceed-
 ed to cut out the webs of some of those
 who had taken in work at the reduced price;
 the magistrates called the military to their aid,
 when a scuffle ensuing, they were ordered to
 fire, and eight persons were unfortunately
 killed, some of them leaving large families.
 Reinforcements of troops are arrived from all
 parts of the country, and the town is at pre-
 sent full of soldiers. You may, from the
 above, form some idea of the unhappy situa-
 tion of the poor journeymen; although their
 wages are already so low, that they can
 with the greatest industry barely subsist. yet
 they are obliged to submit to any reduction
 the masters may think proper. You will also,
 no doubt, congratulate yourself on your own
 situation, as in America you have no standing
 army, to forward and carry into effect the
 base design of any set of men.

In the Liverpool papers, the Eliza, Mer-
 cer, and the Betsy and Amey, Watt, are
 advertised for New-York.

Friday last being the anniversary of St.
 Andrew, tutelur Saint of Scotland, a large
 company of respectable gentlemen dined at
 Williams's coffee-house to commemorate the
 day. The hon. general Moultrie presided at
 the feast.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 22.

Members of Assembly returned for Wilkes County, for the ensuing year.

Eliah Clark,
Arthur Fort,
Florence Sullivan,
George Mathews,
William Fletcher,
John Talbot,
John King,
William Moss,
Joseph Annill,
William Moore.
Nathaniel Coats, Sheriff.
Benjamin Catching, Clerk.
Henry Mounget, Coroner.

A most daring and atrocious murder was committed early in the morning of Sunday last, on the body of Frederick Snider, late of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in Mr. Ingerfoll's coffee-room, where he was left asleep, leaning upon a table, and in a state of ebriety, when the company who had spent the preceding night with him, departed: next morning he was found in the same posture, just expiring, having received a shot above his right temple. A coroner's inquest being summoned, after sitting some time, brought in their verdict *culpable murder*. Doctors Dyfart and Lauder opened his head, and extracted six buck-shot.—A pair of pistols were produced, which had been given in charge to the waiter, Darby Sullivan, (who was already in custody from circumstances appearing strongly against him) and upon examination, it was discovered that one of them had lately been fired: the other being unloaded, corresponded in its content with the former, both as to the number of shot, and the wadding, which was of moss; (for moss had been found adhering to the edges of the wound;) this, and other circumstances, coincided to point out the said Darby Sullivan as the murderer; and he was accordingly apprehended, and put under a good guard of the state troops, here rendezvoused, and was by them conveyed on Tuesday to the county goal, to await trial.—Some time ago, the deceased struck the prisoner for interfering in a quarrel which then happened at the billiard table; and this is the only cause of difference that we know, furnished between them.

A correspondent observes, that Augusta is improving rapidly not in its public police only, but as being adorned with critics in the *Belle Artes*! Witness the account given of the Concert, in the last paper, where "execution" is so ironically commended, and the epithet "*Stentorian*" so pompously (for it is not taken reflectively) introduced, and where a few verses (for the insertion of which perhaps the author does not blush) came half recommended to ridicule. It is not to be doubted but some of these *connoisseurs* have refused upon the art musical to that degree, that an exhibition of their skill would entitle them to be styled *Executioners of Execution*!

MARRIED. Last Thursday afternoon, Mr. John Langkin to Miss Elender M. Thompson. The ceremony was performed by the Honorable John Cobb, Esq. President. It may be said, *as her* were centered all the perfections of nature; and as marriage was instituted for the benefit and joy of those who end avowedly engage in it, this couple have the prospect of being truly happy indeed—"Imparadised in one another's arms."

GENUINE

Burgundy Wine

In bottles, to be sold cheap for Cash or produce. Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Todd & Dyfart, or Cornelius Dyfart, are once more solicited to discharge their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, or they will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney, to be sued for without any respect to persons. This is the last notification.

TODD & DYSART.

G E O R G I A. } By Lewis Gardner,
(L. S.) } Esq. Register of Probats for the County of Richmond.

WHEREAS William Longstreet has applied to me for letters of administration on the effects of Frederick Snider, late of this county, deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at my Office, on the 22d day of January, 1788, to shew cause, if any they have, why letters of administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, at my Office, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1787, and in the 12th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Mr. Smith,

Be pleased to insert the underwritten at the request of Major Nicholas Long.

Your's, &c.

JOHN MEALS.

Washington County, Nov. 21, 1787.

S I R,

YOU will receive from Mr. Miller, Clerk of this county, a return of Major Long's taxable property, whom I advertised in a former paper as a defaulter: It appearing not to have happened thro' intention of defrauding the state, but by the neglect of his Attorney. I have therefore thought proper to receive it.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN WATTS.

Receiver in Capt. Logan's District.

John Meals, Esq. Treasurer.

Mr. Smith,

PLEASE to insert the names of the following gentlemen who were returned defaulters through mistake.

William Miln, 200 acres, second quality, Richmond County, and one negro.

Thomas Short Jones, eight negroes.

J. FEW.

Just published and may be had at the Printing-Office,

T H E

L A W S

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

An Act for raising Supplies.

An Act for suppressing the Violences of the Indians.

An Act for regulating the Militia of this State for other purposes therein mentioned.

Saint John the Evangelist.

THE Members of the Lodge Columbia, are requested to attend at the Lodge Room on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to celebrate the Festival of Saint John the Evangelist. The Lodge will go from thence to church in procession, where divine service will be performed, and a sermon preached suitable to the occasion. Dinner will afterwards be served up at the house of Brother Wambertie.

Tickets to be had of Brothers Reily, Payne, Stuart and Thompson.

By order of the Worshipful Master,

JOHN MEALS, Sec'y.

Augusta, December 14, 1787.

TWO GUINEAS REWARD

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscribers, the 1st November, a bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, six years old, branded on the mounting buttock G D, trots and canters well, twitch tail and short mane. Any person that will bring the said horse, shall be entitled to the above reward from

A SHEARER & Co.

Augusta, December 1.

To be Sold,

FOR cash, at the Plantation of Lewis Gardner, in Richmond county, on the first day of February next, the estate of William Edwards, deceased. By order

Catherine Edwards, Adm'r
William Edwards, Adm'r.

Writing Paper

To be sold at the Printing-Office. Likewise, Blank Deeds of Conveyance and Bonds.

BLANK WRITS

To be had at the Printing-Office.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

I D R L.

AS mortals, when fow'd with series of
woes,
Wander hermit in quest of repose,
Thro' the gloom of yon wild, a sorrowful
swain,
Pensive and lonely thus sung his sad strain:
"Tho' thro' the wide Heav'n, the God of
"bright day,
"Circling in triumph, smiles placid and gay;
"Tho' the spring mant'd oaks are waving
"around;
"Tho' the hills and the vallies with verdure
"are crown'd;
"Tho' Zephyr soft-whispering throughout
"the cool shade;
"Tho' Nature so grand, so superbly array'd;
"Tho' the scene so serene, and the calm so
"profound,
"That in wonder we gaze, and in raptures
"are drown'd;
"As the changes of life, the prospect will
"hour,
"As woe, grief or sorrow wound the glad
"hour;
"The cloud on the hill, and the bleak
"howling blast,
"The beauties of nature will soon overcast;
"Then why should not mortals blest moments
"improve?
"Even now do I see approaching the grove,
"With terrible gloom, an angry black sky;
"Let's brave't as life's ills—they're cowards
"who fly;
"And wild as the winds, inconstant as they;
"Indignant I'll roam—to the heath let's away;
"What follies are these?—Rath boy! sit thee
"down,
"With a tear sympathizing your anguish to
"mourn,
"And dive for the sweets deep hidden in woe,
"Whole delicious impulse the feelings make
"glow;
"Gives enjoyment a relish unknown before,
"Bids sorrow sit light—then learns her to
"fear;
"But see! the bright sun with splendour
"increas'd,
"When the clouds disappear, and the tempest
"is ceas'd,
"So when joy turns the scale, how heighten'd
"the bliss!
"The sweets of such contrasts, ah! who can
"express?
"Thus ending he rose, and down the green wood
"Sought his favorite oak, where a moment he
"stood:
"I saw the tear fall, but nought did he say—
"He smil'd—shook his head—and hid him
"away.

Anecdote of Sir Richard Jebb.

The deceased Sir Richard Jebb was remarkable for his quick decision of a patient's case; but he was also remarkable for absence of that gentleness of manner which many valedudinarians positively want, and at length to find. He was once sent for out of town; the complaint was of the nervous kind, which required his advice; he was to rough with his patient, that he himself began to think less asperity was necessary. Sir, says the Doctor, by way of apology, it is my way. No, Sir, said the patient, collecting himself, that is your way, pointing to the door. He instantly left the room, and the son of Aesculapius was obliged to depart without his fee.

To all concerned.

IT is with the utmost reluctance that I call upon those who are indebted to me, for immediate settlements;—but such is the predicament in which I stand, through the numerous credits by me granted, that I must soon feel an entire stagnation of business, if this request is not plied with. Whoever impartially considers my situation will conceive me to be acting but with common prudence, when I announce to the Public that credit cannot in future be given.

Cash, Paper Medium at its current discount, and country produce will be received in payment.

John E. Smith.

The SUBSCRIBER has
For Sale,
A QUANTITY of the best
Allum Salt.

Produce, or the paper medium of the state will be taken in payment.

GEORGE HUNT.

T A K E N U P,
BY the subscriber, at his Plantation in Washington county, about three miles above Galphintion, in September last, A New Negro Fellow, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or 9 inches high, well proportioned, a black complexion, with his country marks on his cheeks and forehead, speaks very broken English, says his name is *Santee* or *Sandy*, and that he belonged to a Mr. Palmer, in Savannah; he had on when apprehended a Negro cloth jacket and breeches. The owner on proving the property and paying reasonable charges may have him again by applying as above.

James Kendrick.

Nov. 26, 1787.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Murray, deceased, of New Windsor, are required to give them in properly attested; and those due to said estate to make payment by the 1st of January to

JAMES GRAY, Administrator.
Augusta, November 14, 1787.

The SUBSCRIBERS have for

Sale,

At their Store, No. 33, Broad street,

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Rum
Loaf and brown sugar
Molasses
Hyson, green, and bohea tea
Bar iron
Steel
Iron pots
Dutch ovens
Black pepper
Alum
Copperas
Wheat
Flour by the barrel
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE BARNES, & Co

Augusta, November 24, 1787.

A list of Defaulters in Captain Smith's District.

Washington County. { WILLIAM M. Murry, Anthony Crumby, Clement Mullens, Dempsey Hollaud, Martin Johnston, Luke Durbin, Benjamin Daniel, William Garmany, John Jones, Whiskey Philip Ikener, Robert L. Hines, William Borganay, Clay, sen. — Clay, jun. BENJAMIN TENNITS, Rec.

To be Sold
or Leased,
That very valuable
Tract of Land,

Opposite the Town of Augusta, containing 398 acres, with front on Savannah river, of 22 chains, whereon twenty acres are cleared, and under fence.

Apply to Mr. George Kerr, at Campbelton, Mr. George Barnes, in Augusta, or the subscriber at his Plantation.

JOHN PURVES.

For Sale,

THE half of that valuable L. O. T. No. 39, fronting Ellis Street, with HOUSE 20 by 16 feet. For terms apply to CHARLES SIMMONS.

N. B. The purchaser will have to move the House about 90 feet.