

GEORGIA STATE GAZETTE

OR

INDEPENDENT REGISTER.

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

AUGUSTA: 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.

An Act

For the better regulation of bridges, roads and ferries.

WHEREAS the several Road Acts heretofore made, by experience have been found inadequate to answer the salutary purposes for which they were intended: For remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and immediately after the passing of this Act, the Superior Courts of this State shall in their respective counties have full power and authority to order roads, ferries or bridges, at any place or places where the same shall in their judgment be found necessary for the use of the public. *Provided nevertheless,* That houses, mill-dams or other reservoirs of water heretofore made, shall not in any case be affected by virtue of this Act; the Courts shall defray the expence attending of bridges by levying an extra tax on the inhabitants of the county for that purpose. When it shall so happen that a bridge or bridges shall be found necessary to be erected on the natural boundary of two or more counties, then and in that case the concurrence of the Courts whose boundary is thus to be bridged shall be necessary to order the erecting of such bridge or bridges; the expence thereof shall be jointly borne by the counties ordering the same, and paid in proportion to their general tax for the time being.

Be it enacted, That the Court shall appoint Commissioners for each road by them ordered, who shall cause the same to be kept in that repair which is required by this Act: And for refusing to receive or neglecting to perform

the duty of their appointments, the Court shall at their discretion impose a fine on each or any of them, in a sum not exceeding fifty pounds for every such offence.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of any district appointed by virtue of this Act, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to appoint overseers for the road, who shall keep the same in that repair which is required by virtue of this Act: And, on refusing to receive or neglecting to perform the duty of their appointments agreeably to this Act, the Commissioners shall at their discretion impose a fine on each or any of them so neglecting or refusing to obey such orders, a sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons neglecting or refusing to work on the roads agreeably to this Act, shall, at the discretion of the Commissioners, be subject to a fine of five shillings per day for every such offence: The owners of slaves or others, having any person or persons in their service or employ, shall be accountable for such person or persons neglecting or refusing to work on the roads agreeably to this Act, and subject to a fine at the discretion of the Commissioners in a sum of five shillings per day for every such offence.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall obstruct or cause a road to be obstructed by fencing or otherwise, shall at the discretion of the Commissioners be subject to a fine of ten pounds for every such offence, unless he has the permission of the Commissioners or a majority of them so to do.

Be it further enacted by the au-

thority aforesaid, That the overseers appointed by virtue of this Act or any of them, shall have full power and authority, verbally or otherwise, to cite all the male tines from sixteen to fifty years of age to convene, who may by this Act be liable to work on such division or part of the road, and cause them to put the same in that repair, which is required by virtue of this Act, or work thereon not exceeding twelve days in one year, or more than six days at one time: The overseer or any of them shall, on oath before a Justice of the Peace, report specially to the Commissioners, within ten days after default, all persons who shall neglect or refuse to work on the roads agreeably to this Act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the public roads of this State shall be opened thirty feet wide, from which all obstructions shall be removed, and kept in suitable repair for the use of carriages.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of roads, whose appointments have heretofore been made, and not revoked, shall be continued, until otherwise ordered by the Court; and they shall be, and they are hereby vested with the powers granted to Commissioners appointed by virtue of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all taxes levied, and fines imposed, by virtue of this Act, shall be collected by such person as may be specially appointed by the Judges of the Court of the county in which they shall be levied or imposed, and shall be applied by the Court in defraying the expences attending of bridges.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all such persons as may be liable by this Act to work on any of the pub-

lic roads of this state, shall work on that road which may lie or be the nearest to the residence of such persons, except it shall be otherwise ordered by the Court.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Superior Courts in March term next, in the counties of Richmond, Burke, Effingham, and Chatham, be, and they are hereby required to appoint Commissioners in the respective counties, to superintend the opening and clearing a road to be laid out as the Commissioners, or a majority of them in each county shall direct, in the nearest and best direction, from the town of Augusta to M'Bean's creek; thence to Harris's saw-mills, on Briar Creek; thence to the Beaver dams; thence on the middle ridge between Savannah and Ogechee rivers, to Sacheverill's old field on the Newington road, in the county of Chatham; and all such person or persons, as may or shall be appointed for that purpose, shall be subject to the fines and penalties imposed by this act.

Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Superior Courts in spring term next, in the counties of Washington, Greene and Liberty, shall appoint Commissioners in each county for laying out and clearing a road from Greene Court-house to the town of Sunbury; and the Superior Court of the county of Wilkes shall appoint Commissioners to lay out a road from Briar Creek to the Rock landing on the Oconee, in the most convenient direction, as far as Ogechee river; and that the Superior Court of Washington county, be directed to appoint Commissioners to continue the said road as aforesaid on the Rock landing; and the Superior Court of the county of Franklin shall in like manner, in conjunction with the Superior Court of the county of Wilkes, proceed to appoint Commissioners to open a road from Muchell's ferry, on Broad river, to Harrington's station in the county of Franklin.

By Order of the House,

JOHN POWELL, Speaker

Augusta, February 4, 1789.

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#### P O L A N D .

WE are sorry it is not in our power to announce even the prospect of peace being established among the belligerent powers, and the more so, because there is still a doubt, whether the war will not spread further. The Russian party is the weakest, and

the patriotic party is endeavouring to establish a permanent diet, like the English Parliament, and a council of war, which is to depend on that diet, and not upon the King. So that the form of government established in Poland formerly, will be entirely changed.

The King, hardly knowing which way to act, and teased almost to death by the various parties, is at length laid up by real illness, which stops the proceedings of the diet at present.

The diet will actually separate about the 15th of December, after having established an independent council of war, charged with the command of 100,000 men.

The Prussian cabinet is very easily employed in warlike preparations on all sides, and they have two armies ready provided with every thing for immediate action.

A declaration has been delivered at Vienna, Peterburgh and Warsaw, with the ultimatum of the King of Prussia, and unless the two former courts bear and forbear at present, immediate hostilities will probably ensue in Poland, though the severe winter will prevent the extension of war in any degree till spring.

These hostilities, we presume, will be occasioned by the different powers supporting their separate parties in the diet, whom, it must be observed, have declared themselves a free and independent nation.

#### V I E N N A , November 25.

The Emperor has sent a circular letter to the army, in which his Majesty makes known his sentiments concerning the conduct of the military during the late campaign. The Monarch praises the cavalry very much, but makes some exceptions with regard to the infantry; his Majesty wishes that they would in future shew more alacrity in their motions; and further declares, that misunderstandings among the officers have been the occasion of many unfortunate occurrences.

Recruiting for the army goes on with alacrity. Each Hungarian regiment is to be augmented with a battalion, and each regiment of Hussars with a division.

29. It is generally reported in this capital that a cessation of arms for some months is concluded upon with the Turks. This report, however, wants confirmation.

#### L E G H O R N , November 20.

Several vessels from Alexandria bring accounts that the affairs in Egypt are in great confusion; that the rebel beys have fled to Upper Egypt, where they have taken up arms, and when the accounts came away, were two days march from Cairo, and that the Christian merchants there and at Alexandria, were in a very oppressed and critical situation.

27. The Russian Commodore is returned here after a cruise of fourteen weeks in the Levant and Archipelago, without having been able, from the smallness of his force, to attempt any thing more than capturing a few provision vessels, and keeping the Turkish merchantmen in port; all his ships, in bad condition, having encountered several storms. The Commodore since his arrival, has dispatched a courier, who must travel through the Continent to Peterburgh.

#### L O N D O N , December 20.

The last intelligence received from Warsaw is of a very important nature. At the last convention of the Polish Diet, the debates were kept up with such warmth and acrimony on both sides, as was scarce ever known at any former meeting. The grand subject of controversy was, whether the army should be controlled by the King, or put totally out of his power? There was a very decided majority against his Majesty.

In the course of the above debate, there were some very spirited sentiments delivered. One of the speakers, in direct allusion to the King, said, "Vanity and folly had entrenched themselves in a constant affectation of state to preserve regal dignity: What was to be thought of the Monarch whose judgment was influenced, and whose measures were guided by insinuations of men as little calculated, either by nature or education, for political government, as the unlettered savage of the southern ocean?"

The very important business of this day is likely to engage as much of the serious attention of the House of Commons as the discussion of the question of right, and the debate will certainly be most warm and animated.

The country gentlemen have taken the alarm, and conceive that to take upon them to appoint a commission for putting the Great Seal to such bills as they may pass, is an act which the House, in its present situation, is not competent to, consistent with the constitution. If the two Houses can do this, they can certainly go on to legislate without a Regent, and may, during the incapacity of the King, endure as long as it may exclude the House of Brunswick from the executive government of the country.

#### Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 7.

"We hear that Sir Charles Douglas is to have the command of the squadron fitting for Halifax, and will hoist his flag upon that station on board the Centurion of 50 guns, now fitting for sea, at this port.

#### Extract of a letter from Lisbon, November 9.

"The ship which the government of Goa sends annually to Europe is arrived in this port, and has brought the particulars relative to the conspiracy against the government of Goa, of which the following are the principal circumstances: A considerable number of Roman priests had formed a design of separating the city of Goa, and other Portuguese establishments on the coast of Malabar, from this government, and to establish an independent republic after the example of the Americans. To effect their purpose, it was necessary that they should get rid of all the Europeans; and they had already gained over the bakers and furcens to their party, the former to poison the bread which the Europeans used, and the latter to administer a strong poison to them when called to their assistance; and Tippoo Saib had an army of 5000 or 6000 men in the neighbourhood, ready to support the conspirators. One of the priests concerned in the plot falling sick, discovered all to his confessor, who, with the sick man's consent, gave intelligence of it to government, who took their measures so well, that the same evening they arrested all the conspirators, except one, who fled to the camp of Tippoo Saib. We are assured that 200 persons have been seized and imprisoned on this occasion."

The Turks are assembling under the Grand Vizier with great force in and about Belgrade, and threaten to attack Semlin, and the Dyke of Beichania, which is the only event of consequence that is expected to take place before the close of the present year.

Some of the foreign prints report that the town of Oczakow has been burnt down by the besiegers, and only the castle left standing; others say, that the siege is raised.

Had the Turks pursued vigorously the Emperor in his retreat from Illova, the Austrians must have been utterly undone; such was their panic! The terror is now over, and the Turks have since evacuated almost the whole Banat: which shews, that Fortune turns her back upon those who do not follow her up boldly.

An extraordinary transaction lately took place not far from Cashel in Ireland, that has caused much conversation, and probably will afford great sport to the civilians. A large company dined with the Rev. Mr. A. a near relation of the Archbishop's, and, when the ladies left the drawing-room, the gentlemen pushed about the bottle so briskly, that, on their joining the ladies in the dining-room, they were reeling ripe for sport, and fit for any frolic. In this situation the master of the house observed, that he had never married a couple, and desired to know whether any of the party then present would permit him to begin with them; and particularly asked a beautiful young lady, Miss M. this question. She replied, that the hid no objection, provided he would get her a partner; he asked Mr. R. a gentleman of very large fortune, who had dined with him, and was then perfectly elevated, to stand up as the groom, who immediately did so, and Mr. A. then went regularly through the whole marriage ceremony between Mr. R. and Miss M. to the no small amusement of the company. Fatigued with this business, as well as overpowered with the wine he had drank, Mr. R. on the ceremony being finished, threw himself on a sofa, and fell fast asleep. In the interim the company began to separate, and the party with whom Miss M. had come mistook on leaving her behind them, which they did, declaring that they could not part Mrs. R. from her husband. On Mr. R.'s awaking, somewhat sobered by his nap, he was not a little surprised to find that he had



unexpectedly got a wife, and persisted in treating the whole transaction as a mere matter of sport. But no matter of sport is he likely to find it, for the lady's friends choose to view the business in the most serious light, and intend, as we understand, to institute a suit in the ecclesiastical court, to enforce the consummation of the marriage.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

By the prices of bread and meat published in the Irish papers, it appears that those articles are 20 per cent. lower in Philadelphia, as also are rents and excises—indeed there is no excise but on spirituous liquors. Most liquors are as free as pump water. Stout porter is sold there at 18s. sterling for 32 gallons.

BALTIMORE, February 6.

On Tuesday evening last Mrs. Cromwell, wife of Mr. Joseph Cromwell, ship-wright, at Fell's Point, was happily delivered of three beautiful male children.—"Blessed is the man who bath his quiver full of them."

RICHMOND, January 31.

We are informed that the Indians have agreed to Sevier's proposal for an exchange of prisoners. A truce has taken place, and it is expected a general pacification will follow.

Arrived at Hampton Road the Isabella, Capt. Curry, from Greenock, who brings information of the premature exit of that favorite Scotch bard, Robert Burns; whose genius, brightened by the emanations of simple nature only, affords a convincing proof of the benignity of the Supreme Being, from whose munificent hand both spiritual and temporal gifts are indiscriminately expanded.

CHARLESTON, March 5.

Yesterday the House of Representatives agreed to a proposition for calling a Convention of the people, to revise and amend the present Constitution of this state, to meet at the town of Columbia the second Tuesday of May, 1790.

9. On Saturday Isaac Holmes, Esq. was elected Lieutenant Governor, in the room of Commodore Gillon, who declined serving, and Col. Lushington a Privy Counsellor.

## Run away

From the Subscriber, 14th inst.

## A Negro Man

Named *Harry*, a jobbing carpenter, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and a little pitted with the small pox, and has an old ulcer on one of his legs; had on when he went away, a white negro cloth coat, breeches and boots.

G. JONES.

Savannah, March 17, 1789.

Georgia, Wilkes County, Otober Term, 1788.

George Cohoon, } Attachment.  
vs. }  
Lamerck Beckwith }

Ordered,

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

Extract from the Minutes,

HENRY MOUNGER, pro C. W. C.  
Nov. 12, 1788.

Georgia, Wilkes County, April Term, 1788.

Stephen Heard, } Attachment.  
vs. }  
Turner Lane, }

Ordered,

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

Extract from the Minutes,

HENRY MOUNGER, pro C. W. C.  
Nov. 12, 1788.

## GEORGIA.

By his Honor GEORGE WALTON, Esq. Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State.

## A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable the House of Assembly in the last Session held at Augusta, entered into the following proceedings and resolutions:

"WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1789.

"WHEREAS pursuant to Resolutions of the General Assembly, passed the thirtieth and thirty-first days of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a number of citizens were nominated and did convene at Augusta on the fourth day of November last, for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of this state, and did then and there proceed and agree to such alterations and amendments thereof as they concluded would be most expedient; which revision of the said constitution or plan of government of this state was transmitted to the different counties for the perusal and consideration of the citizens thereof, who were then recommended to choose three citizens of each county, to meet at Augusta on the fourth day of January last, for the sole purpose of adopting or rejecting the said proposed constitution or plan of government.

"That in pursuance thereof the freemen of this state did on the first Tuesday in December last elect three citizens of each county, for the purpose aforesaid, who did in consequence thereof convene at Augusta on the fourth day of January last, and after taking up the said proposed constitution or plan of government, and having the same under their consideration, did neither adopt nor reject the same, but have agreed to such alterations and amendments thereto, as they conceived would be conducive to the interest and safety of the state.

"Resolved therefore, That it be earnestly recommended to the freemen and voters of each county, on the first Monday in April next to convene at the usual place for holding elections, and choose three fit and discreet persons for each county, to meet at Augusta on the first Monday in May next, to be vested with full power only to take under their serious consideration the aforesaid proposed constitution or plan of government, together with the proposals or proposed amendments thereto, and to ratify and adopt the said proposed constitution, with such parts of said proposed amendments as they may think most proper; without any farther alteration or attempt of amendments thereto; which shall be received and considered as the constitution and plan of government of the people of this state.

"Resolved, That if approved of by the people, the said Convention be authorized to insert a clause in the said constitution, That no money be drawn out of the Treasury or from the public funds of this state, except by appropriations made by law.

"Resolved, That his Honor the Governor in Council have power and authority to draw upon the treasury for the pay of the members of the Convention, in like manner as the pay of the members of the General Assembly, as well as the necessary charges attending the same.

"Resolved, That a majority of the Convention be authorized to proceed to business."

Now, therefore, for the more certain promulgation and execution of the said proceedings and resolutions, I HAVE thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honorable the Executive Council, to issue this my Proclamation, notifying to the people at large, that it is earnestly recommended that they do assemble at the usual places in their respective counties on the first Monday in April next, and choose three fit and discreet persons for each to meet at Augusta on the first Monday in May following for the purposes therein expressed. And it is commanded that two or more Justices of the Peace do give their attendance in the said counties respectively for receiving and counting the ballots, and making return thereof. And farther, that the Sheriffs of the said counties do also attend for

preserving good order and decorum at the said elections.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said State, in the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this fifth day of March, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine; and in the thirteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GEORGE WALTON.

By his Honor's Command,

JOHN MILTON, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ARCHIBALD Smith has tolled before me a yellow bay gelding about 11 or 12 years old, about thirteen and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock L and on the near shoulder M trots and canters, and had a small bell tied on with a leather string. Whoever owns the said gelding, may have him by proving the property before me, paying reasonable charges, and applying to the said Archibald Smith, on the Twelve Mile Beaver-dams of Shoulderbone creek.

HENRY GRAYBILL, T. M.

Greene county, March 17, 1789.

Notice is hereby given,

HAT on the 26th day of March ensuing at the Court-house in Richmond county, on the first day of April at the town of Washington, in the county of Wilkes, and on the 6th day of April at Waynesborough, in Burke county, will be sold to the highest bidder at public sale, a number of Lots in Louisville, on the following terms, viz. the purchaser to give his note or notes with approved security, payable in six months in specie, or the value thereof in paper medium, with lawful interest from the date. Titles will be made as soon as the purchase money is paid, at the expense of the purchaser.

H. LAWSON, } Commrs.  
J. SHELMAN, }

March 18, 1789.

## Notice.

WILLIAM Call, jun. 1941 2-3 acres quality on the river Altamaha, between Cathhead and the mouth of Oconee river; 11666 acres first quality, of oak and hickory land throughout this state; 11666 acres second quality, oak and hickory land.

Thomas Keys 1000 acres first quality, of oak and hickory land; Joseph Cook, 2000 acres second quality, of oak and hickory land, twenty negroes.

Samuel Boardman, 100 acres second quality, oak and hickory land; 200 acres third quality, oak and hickory land three negroes.

The above is an extract from the General Return of taxable property for the year 1788, in Richmond county, and are yet in default, and not in the County. The above property, or to much thereof will be sold at the Court-house in said county, for ready cash only, the twenty-first day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due from the above persons, provided the money is not paid up before the said twenty-first day of April next.

A. CRAWFORD, for C. T.

March 21, 1789.

FOR SALE,

## A Tract of Land

In Edgefield county, South Carolina, containing 200 acres, bounded on the dead river at Fort Moon Bluff, by Mils Lamar's land at said Bluff, on the lower side, and by Mr. Thomas Lamar's land on the upper side. For terms of sale, apply to

J. HN. HAMMOND.

Mount Airy, March 16, 1789.

\* \* A likely NEGRO BOY to be sold for Tobacco. Inquire of the Printer.

## POETRY.

### What is MAN?

**O** SON of man! O creature of a day!  
Proud of vain wisdom—with false  
greatness gay;  
Heir of thy father's vice—to whose bad store,  
Thy guilty days are spent in adding more,  
*Thou propagated folly!* What in thee  
Could heaven's supreme, could perfect wis-  
dom see,  
To fix one glance at his regarding eye;  
Why art thou thus the favourite of the sky!  
While angels wonder at the mercy shown,  
And scarce the wretch himself the debt im-  
mense will own!

## A NECDOTE.

**D**R. Franklin, as agent for the province of Pennsylvania, being in England the time that the Parliament passed the stamp-act for America, was frequently applied to by the ministry for his opinion respecting the operation of the same, and assured them the people of America would never submit to it. The act was nevertheless passed, and the event shewed he had been right. After the news of the destruction of the stamped paper had arrived in England, the ministry again sent for the Doctor, to consult with him, and concluded with this proposition: that if the Americans would engage to pay for the damage done in the destruction of the stamped paper, &c. the Parliament would then repeal the act. To this the Doctor answered, that it put him in mind of a Frenchman, who having heated a poker red hot, ran into the street, and addressing an Englishman, he met there, "Hah, monsieur, voulez vous give me de plaisir et de satisfaction, and lette me runi dis poker only one footte up your backside?"—"What!" says the Englishman. "Ouy," to lette me runi dis poker one footte up your backside. "D—n your soul," replies the Englishman. "Welle, den, only so far," says the Frenchman, pointing to about six inches of the poker.—"No, no," replies the Englishman.—"d—n your soul; what do you mean?"—"Welle, den," says the Frenchman, "will you have de justice to paye me for de trouble and expence of heat-  
ing de poker?"—"No, d—n me if I do," answered the Englishman, and walked off.

**B**ROUGHT to me some time in March last, a Negro man named Peter, says he is of the Congo country, speaks very bad English, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and is very remarkable by having his country marks on each of his breast bones, and others down along his belly below his navel, and has his left thumb crooked, which, as he says, was done by a gun bursting in his hand when in his own country. Any person or persons claiming the said Negro, by proving his or her property, and applying to me in Burke county, may have him on paying charges.

James Lewis, S. B. C.

May 15, 1788.

**T**HE Copartnership of *Watts & Cole* being dissolved, it is requested that all those who have any demands may make application, and those indebted to said concern are desired to make payment to me.

EDWARD WATTS.

March 12, 1789.

## GEORGIA.

By His Honor **GEORGE WALTON**, Esquire, Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State.

## A Proclamation.

**W**HEREAS a most flagitious burglary and robbery was committed, by some person or persons unknown, on the evening of Sunday the eight instant, in the store or shop of Jeremiah Andrews, Jeweller, in the town of Augusta; by breaking open the said store or shop and taking and carrying from thence the following articles, viz. Thirty-six pair paste shoe buckles, eight pair of them edged with gold, they are strong made, and coarse cheaps; seven paste hat buckles and seven girdle ditto, gold edged and sharp pointed at each end; Fifteen pair gold edged knee buckles, large stones, strong made; Five pair do. small stones, covered on top, with silver cheaps and gold prongs to fasten them; five pair do. small stones, silver cheaps and gold prongs, one pair having childrens cheaps in; a lady's gold watch chain, broken up; twenty-six paste stock buckles; a heavy doubleloon and guinea, neither cut, and twelve dollars; fourteen pair paste knee buckles; three pair silver spurs, one of them jointed in the neck; eight pair silver shoe buckles, three pair of them large pierced and plain, makers name J. A. ten pair silver knee buckles; eight silver stock do. twelve pair plated shoe and knee do. and eight stock do. of different patterns; a parcel of gilt and composition seals, watch chains and keys, silver sleeve buttons and clasps engraved; salt spoons, and beals for Ladies hair; six pair of stockings, two of them clouded silk, and the rest worsted and thread—marked J. A. thirty-two pair iron spurs, and many other articles not ascertained;—as appears by public notoriety, and the affidavit of the said Andrews, filed in the office of the Secretary of the Executive. To the end, therefore, that such atrocity may be discovered, punished, and made an example of, and reparation, if possible, procured for the suffering individual, I have thought fit, upon the application of the said Andrews and by and with the advice of the honorable the Executive Council, to issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of *Fifty Pounds* for apprehending the person or persons concerned

on the said burglary and robbery so that he, she or they be convicted thereof: And it is commanded to all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables, to be aiding and assisting in the premises.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said State, in the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine; and of our Sovereignty and Independence the thirteenth.

GEORGE WALTON.

By his Honor's Command,  
JOHN MILTON, Secretary.  
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

A Reward of *Twenty Guineas* will be given to any person or persons that will deliver unto Mr. *Amasa Jackson*, at Augusta; to Mr. *Michael Germain*, Goldsmith at Savannah; or unto Mr. *T. B. Bowen*, Printer at Charleston, the articles described in the foregoing Proclamation; or, *Thirty Guineas* Reward for the goods and thier or thieves on conviction, by the said gentlemen or the subscriber, at Philadelphia.

Jeremiah Andrews.

Augusta, Feb. 26, 1789.

## Notice.

**W**HEREAS the Books that Mr. John Davison, deceased, kept for *Crookbanks & Speers*, and *Crookbanks & Co.* were assigned over to me on the 1st of May 1789, and also received a full power of attorney from the above concerns to recover the debts due on the said Books, in payment of a debt due me by the said Company, and being informed, that the deceased took specialties from the different people who stand indebted on the Books, and as some of them are withheld from me; I give this notice, that no person can be safe in paying them to any other person than myself, as their respective accounts, as yet, stand open on the Books.

I now take the liberty to inform all persons who stand indebted on the said Books, that am about to place their accounts in the hands of an Attorney, to be recovered as the law directs, as no further indulgence can be given; and all those to whom the said deceased was indebted on account of the above concern, are desired to render in their accounts properly attested to me.

SAMUEL WILLISSON.

March 9, 1789.

## Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber, one *White Mare* about 14 hands high, rather better, branded on her hind quarter with the letter T she walks and trots fast, has a blemish on one of her eyes, and is about 7 years old. Also, a *Dark Sorrel Horse*, much about the same size, he has no brand, is white on his nose, has one hind white leg, and a small white spot on the knuckle joint of the same leg; also, several white spots on his back.

If strayed, I will give *Eight Dollars* reward to any person returning them; if stolen, *Ten Guineas* for the purses and thieves.

JOHN TATTON.

Wrightborough, March 9, 1789.

N. B. The mare was heavy with foal.