

GEORGIA STATE GAZETTE

O R

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.

— mibi res in medullis & visceribus. Cic.

MR. SMITH,

(Concluded from our last.)

THE condition of a soldier stands in the same honor there as it did in the most glorious times of Rome; the most respectable citizen is as proud in the rank, as the first magistrate of the republic is in the sovereign council. The honor acquired by excelling in the skill of military manœuvres, is the cause of an emulation in every citizen for the service of his country, and the noblest means of meriting the praises and applauses of his friends and relations; an emulation which was never found yet in any troops enlisted by chance. This emulation is encouraged by respectable magistrates; they preside themselves in their camps, and there partake of their military enjoyments: they inspect the troops of the republic; distribute premiums to some, praises to others, and encourage the new raised corps; it is but rarely they have room to find fault with any.

But until we have attained to this degree of perfection; in the mean time that we wait the instructions of a confederated power, which we durst not, perhaps, anticipate; let us endeavour to find out a means of defending the state; let us see whether we are able to insure the safety of our frontiers, by stopping the depredations which are committed there, and prevent migration which is the fatal consequences of them.

I would wish that the frontier counties should furnish a fourth part of their militia to do a continual duty on foot, only in their respective counties; that one division of the rest keep themselves always ready, as a corps of reserve, to go out at a moment's warning on any urgent occasion.

I would have all the other counties furnish the same proportion of theirs to do duty on the line which Congress has determined between us and the Creeks. The quotas of the latter to form a separate body, though commanded by the same general officer. Each county's quota to form a company, which should have two divisions; each division have a field piece, and every man mounted on a good horse; armed with a sword and two pistols, and provided with a leather box, containing a cartridge for the field piece belonging to his division. If these troops were composed only of citizens and men of un-

questionable character, so much the better. It is unnecessary to give a detail of the extraordinary and signal services that such troops would be able to perform; every military man will readily perceive them.

Let it be determined by drawing lots which part of the militia shall have the first honor to go and plant the American standards on the different stations determined upon: Let each of those citizens, before they set out, swear to be faithful to his colours, & thus shew himself worthy of the confidence which his country has reposed in him: let the commander of each company on their flat address them nearly in the following manner.

Brother citizens and soldiers!

The state stands in need of our services; none of us are ignorant of its actual situation. An enemy more daring than formidable, more cruel than courageous, still lay wait for our frontiers. Encouraged by the little resistance they have hitherto met with, they are grown bold, and soon a great part of our country will become desolate: Soon the savage, who may ruin and destroy us one by one, will laugh at our pusillanimity, and boast of having driven before him the vanquishers of Albion. Let us preserve the remaining blood and property of our brothers, which a savage enemy still thirst after; let us support our national honor, which a fugitive has dared to question.

If there is a man among us ungrateful enough to refuse his services to his country, let him turn out of the ranks and retire, and thus shew us the enemy which our country is nourishing at her breast. If there be any who feel a want of courage, let them now declare themselves, and lay down their arms; in order that we may range them among the utensils of the kitchens of our old women, or give them as toys to our children, and that they may, one day, laugh at the name of their owners.

Let those friends to their country, who are willing to step forth in its defence, be as well disciplined as time and circumstances will admit of, and deliver them that military code which they merit. At our return home, either by a relief or in consequence of a treaty, let every citizen keep himself always ready, as if he was to start the next morning on another expedition; this continual state of preparation is the only guarantee to an everlasting peace; the only means of keeping the path between us and the Creeks always open, bright and clear.

If I am asked whether I am in a public line, to write on politics, I answer, no—and for that very reason I do it. If I was a member of any of the branches of government, I had had to use my influence in trying to have had put into practice that which I could not employ my time to write upon. Besides, born in a free country, and now citizen of a free country, whatever little influence my voice may have in public affairs, the right of citizenship is sufficient to make it a duty in me to instruct myself therein. Whenever I meditate on governments, I feel a secret satisfaction in finding always new reasons to admire that most under which we are going to have the happiness to live; and perceive that the enjoyment of it will rest solely on the will of the citizens.

If I have been so unfortunate as to be guilty of any indecent transport in this passionate effusion of my heart, I entreat such as I may have involuntarily offended, to pardon the tender affections of a true patriot, and the ardent and reasonable zeal of a man who feels no greater pleasure, than that of seeing all his fellow citizens happy.

NEOCOMI.

THE Commissioners of the town of Augusta will on the 10th day of December next attend at the Academy to receive sealed proposals from any person or persons for building a Wharf opposite the Augusta Ware-house, to be one hundred and fifty feet in front, and to extend as far as what may be termed low water mark, to be framed with good square pine ranging timber 12 by 12, piled and filled up with stone and sand; to be completed on or before the first day of June next.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. GLASCOCK, President.
Augusta, Oct. 13, 1788.

Notice

I hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that there has been twenty-two pounds eight shillings, with costs of suit, taken out of my hand by Robert Walton, Gibson Woldrage, and George Douglas, of a debt due to William Dooly, on a note of hand taken by an order of Court the 25th day of August 1788.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY

By a letter just received by an eminent French house in the city, from their correspondent in Paris, we are informed of the following particulars: That, on the imprisonment of the twelve Deputies from Britany, the Marquis de la Fayette instantly set off for the last mentioned place, and put himself at the head of a body of that populace, consisting of six thousand men; and when this account came away numbers were hourly flocking to his standard.

By Saturday's mails from Holland and Flanders we learn, that an express was sent by Prince Potemkin Tawrickzewsky to the emperor at Vienna, dated on the 19th of June, containing the following account of a decisive engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets: That on the preceding day the fleet of the Empress gained a complete victory over the fleet commanded by the Captain Pacha, the whole of which was either burnt, taken or fled; the Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and four others of the line, were burnt. Two of the line were taken, together with the Pacha's flag, and between 4 and 5000 prisoners. That this great victory had been preceded by another which happened on the 10th, when most of the gunboats and small craft of the Turks were disabled. The Prince informs the Emperor that he intended going immediately against Ochakow.

The King of Sweden arrived on the 2d of July at Helsingfors in Finland, with all his land and sea forces. The first amounts to 30,000 effective men. After the troops were landed twelve ships of the line were ordered to anchor off the Heights of Helsingfors, six others are stationed near the island d'Oesel. On the 4th the King marched at the head of all his forces towards the Russian frontiers, where hostilities commenced six days before, and which was published at Helsingfors under date the 5th of July.

The Empress has given the Count de Nelken, Swedish Ambassador, liberty either to retire from Peterburgh by sea or land. Count Moukkin Poukin, Vice President of the Russian College of War, having under him the Count d'Anhalt, is appointed to command the army against Sweden, now at Revel, which is to be made up 30,000 men. Another corps is ordered to be assembled in Finland of 22,000 men, under the command of General Michelson.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, his Britannick Majesty's Consul, dated Elsinur, July 6, 1788.

"The Centurion, Capt. Hand, arrived here this day from Cronstadt. He sailed from thence the 16th June, with four Russian ships of the line (three of 100 guns) and four frigates, which suddenly tacked on the 22d between Dago and Gothland; a quarter of an hour after he saw 15 or 16 Swedish men of war in chase of them; and about two hours after heard a strong cannonade for near two hours, when he was at a great distance, the wind being fair. Some ships from Dantzic and Pillau confirm the report of a cannonade.

"I doubt not this will prove to have been an engagement, especially as it is very certain that his Swedish Majesty has ordered the Russian Minister to quit Stockholm in eight days."

In corroboration of the above, there are letters in town from Holland which mention the report of an engagement having taken place, without entering into any particulars.

CHARLESTON, *Oct. 9.*

Yesterday the House of Representatives met.

10. On a Committee of the House of Representatives being named yesterday to consider the Resolve of Congress relative to the election of Members for the new government, Dr. Ramsay observed, that, as this was the only business the House had met to accomplish, the Committee might sit immediately, bring up a report, which, if the House agreed to, then they might all go home.

AUGUST 1, *Oct. 25.*

The Public have the following information from T. P. Catues, and G. Walker, Esqrs. who arrived at this place last Thursday night from Franklin county.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. there was an Indian camp discovered about half a mile from Maadison's station, on the Carolina side of Tugola river, by a Mr. Clark: He, conjecturing that the Indians had not long decamped, and that, in all probability, they were laying in wait thereabouts, returned to the station, kept strict watch that night, and the next morning early rode over to Col. Cleveland's with the intelligence. As soon as the information arrived, Capt. John Cleveland, and others to the amount of ten, well equipped, mounted their horses, and rode over to the camp: When they came there they found there had been two large fires, several fowls, some eggs, and a pig cooked; from the number of forks that were set up to hang their kettles on, it was supposed their number was fifteen or twenty. Captain Cleveland and his company ranged about the woods for three or four hours with great diligence, endeavouring to make out their trail, but to no effect. On Thursday night the same party had collected about twenty valuable horses near to the house of a Mr. Shennon, about eight miles lower down the river, who discovered them about two hours before day, and finding the Indians were about to decamp, and that there was no possibility of recovering the horses but by violent exertion, rushed on them with no other weapon than a bayonet fixed on a staff, raised loud shouts and buzzes, which together with the noise of four or five large dogs, made the horses break loose, and alarmed the Indians in such a manner that they ran off in great confusion, left their baggage, guns, ammunition, bows and arrows, halters, ropes, camp kettles, &c. together with nineteen horses, all which the brave Mr. Shennon secured to the general interest and satisfaction of his neighbours.

On Friday they passed over to the Georgia side of the said river undiscovered, killed a beef and a hog, stole about forty pounds of lead which was in an uninhabited fort, and burnt several houses, the property of a Mr. Briant Ward. On Saturday evening, about twilight, they fired on two men who were hobbling horses in the woods near Ward's station; the men who were in the block house, to the number of four or five only, ran out to the assistance of those who were shot at, and a small skirmish ensued, in which one man was dangerously wounded; they killed one Indian and wounded another, but finding the Indians were too numerous, they were obliged to repair to the block-house. The Indians then retired with several valuable horses; their number is computed to be about thirty, twelve or fifteen Creeks, and the rest Cherokees.

Next morning all the men that could be raised from the neighbouring stations pursued them; what will be the event we know not; but certain it is, that the alarming situation of our frontiers requires the most speedy exertions for their security and protection. If this is not done, we have every reason to fear that a number of valuable and useful citizens will seek refuge in some more secure state.

We hear by way of Gen. Joseph Martin, lately from the Western waters, that about the 10th inst. John Sevier, late Governor of Franklin, with a party of his adherents rode up to a store in that country, purchased and drank rum till they were very much intoxicated. The merchant making the discovery, very prudently told them they should have no more—This conduct exasperated Sevier; he immediately drew his pistol, and advanced towards the merchant, who by this time had prepared himself for the attack. An unfortunate by-stander, who dreaded the consequences of the rencontre, stepped in between them, and was shot through the body by Sevier. He, Sevier, rode off with great precipitation, but was in a few hours pursued and overtaken by Colonel Tipton, who confined and conducted him to Birk goal, in North-Carolina, where he is now in irons.

On the 23d of Sept. last the inhabitants of Liberty county convened at Medway Meeting-house, and resolved that a body of light horse be immediately raised for the defence of that county, to consist of forty privates, two sergeants, two Lieutenants, and a Captain, and are to be under articles agreeable to the Continental establishment, and to serve until one month after the treaty, unless sooner discharged. Their pay to be as follows: the Captain 12l. the First Lieutenant 8l. the Second Lieutenant 7l. a sergeant 4l. and a private 3l. sterling per month, besides rations and forage.

On Saturday the 11th inst. at the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, the following sentences were pronounced, viz.

Budd Bailey, for grand larceny, to be hanged on Friday the 7th of November next.

John and Samuel Halloway, for horse-stealing, to stand in the pillory two hours on Monday the 3d of November next, to receive 39 lashes on the bare back on the same and the two following days, afterwards to be branded on the shoulder with the letter R, and discharged.

We hear that the Legislature of the state of Vermont intend sending Delegates to Congress, agreeably to a request of that body. They also intend calling a Convention immediately, for the purpose of considering the new Constitution.

Rawlins Lowndes, Esq. is chosen Intendant of the city of Charleston, in the room of the Hon. John F. Grimke, Esq. who declined serving.

Arrived at Charleston. The ship Hadbury, Hill, from London; ship Thomas, White, from Bristol; ship British Queen, Dennison, from Glasgow; and brig la Paix, Guillon, from Cete.

MR. WILLIAM EVANS, of Wilkes county, whom I have advertised as a defaulter, not knowing the law, gave in a list of his taxable property to George Read, Esq. Receiver of another district, in the same county.

GEORGE HEARD, Rec.

On the 19th day of November next,

Will be exposed for Sale,

At the Market-house in Augusta, PART of the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Henry Todd, deceased; amongst those for sale there is a Carpenter and good house wench. The time of payment will be agreed on at the day of sale.

To be hired out for one year,

The remaining part of the Negroes belonging to said estate. Bonds and good security will be required by the Administrators.

APHIA TODD,
EDMUND PYNE,
ISAAC WALKER.

Oct. 23, 1778.

On Monday the first day of December next, will be sold at the premises, on a credit of two months, for the paper money of this state, all the personal property of Capt. James Wood, deceased,

CONSISTING of a House in Augusta, which the purchaser will have to move; a horse, a chest of carpenters tools, and a few other articles. The sale will be between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, and approved security will be required. As the sale is intended to provide for the payment of the debts, the Administrator once more requests those having demands to make them known, properly attested; and hopes those indebted will pay their respective dues.

JAMES PEARRE, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 16, 1788.

Greene County, December Term.

Charles Burk,

vs.

John Smith.

Ordered,

} Attachment.

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

Extra'd from the Minutes,

HENRY GRAYBILL, C. G. C.

Oct. 4, 1788.

THE subscriber has removed his office to his new house in Greene-street, where the business of a Notary Public and Justice of Peace will be strictly attended to.

D. Hunter.

Oct. 24, 1788.

GEORGIA.

(L. S.)
LEWIS GARDNER.

} By Lewis Gardner, Esq. Register of Probats for the County of Richmond.

WHEREAS Rhea Howard and Thomas Carr, Esqrs. have applied to me for letters of administration on the estate and effects of John Jamieson, 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 25th day of November next, 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 twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1788, and in the 13th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GEORGIA.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America did, on the thirteenth day of September last, resolve, "that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next, be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution." AND WHEREAS by the first Section of the second Article of the Federal Constitution, it is expressed, "that each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress:" AND WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary, in order that the said Resolve above recited may be carried into full and ample effect, that the Legislature of the State aforesaid should be convened with all possible dispatch, to proceed on that important business; I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the advice and consent of the Honorable the Executive Council, thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, strictly requiring the attendance of the said Legislature at Augusta, in the said State, on Tuesday, the Fourth day of November next, to appoint the place and mode of choosing such Electors; as also for the dispatch of such other public business as may be laid before them.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said State, at Augusta, this Seventeenth Day of October, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Thirtieth.

GEORGE HANDLEY.

By his Honor's Command,

J. MILTON, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Notice.

HAVING resigned my appointment as Commissary of Issues, give this Public Notice to all persons that have acted under me in said Department, to meet me at Washington, Wilkes county, on the first Tuesday in November next, in order to make a final settlement with me, that I may be able to settle and close my public accounts; those who fail may expect the deficiencies, if any there be, will be called for in a manner very disagreeable to their humble servant,

PETER STUBBLEFIELD.

Oct. 14, 1788.

A List of Defaulters in Capt. Dell Sapp's District, Burke county.

MICHAEL Leveston, Luke Sapp, Levy Sapp, John Permentor, Belom Johnston, Luther Hallwell, Jonas Nounder.

JOHN BELL, *Collector.*

GEORGIA.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS several Resolutions of the General Assembly passed the thirtieth and thirty-first days of January last, wherein the Executive are empowered to convene the Members nominated by the said Resolutions, at Augusta, "as soon as may be, after official information is received that nine states have adopted the Federal Constitution:" AND WHEREAS official information is received from the Congress of the United States, dated the thirteenth day of September last, notifying that the same is adopted, and directed proceedings to commence thereon; I HAVE THEREFORE, agreeably to the said Resolutions, and with the advice and consent of the Honorable the Executive Council, thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, requiring the persons so nominated and appointed, to convene in Augusta on Tuesday, the Fourth day of November next; and there "to proceed to take under their consideration the alterations and amendments that are necessary to be made in the Constitution of this State."

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said State, at Augusta, this Sixth Day of October, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Thirtieth.

GEORGE HANDLEY.

By His Honor's Command,

J. MILTON, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

In COUNCIL, October 1, 1788.

Ordered,

THAT Tuesday the 11th of November next, be assigned for the trial of the following Appeals:

Charles Ward,

vs.

Daniel M^r Murphy.

John Barnett & P. Crawford,

vs.

William Strother & Sam. Gardner.

Extra'd from the Minutes,

J. MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

Augusta Ware House.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inspection is open, and we are now ready to receive and inspect Tobacco at the Warehouse lately erected, in the lower end of the town of Augusta; the greatest care will be taken, and every attention paid by the Inspectors, and Tobacco looked at with dispatch.

R. DIXON,

C. BOSTICK, } *Inspectors.*

Augusta, Oct. 13, 1788.

Wanted to Exchange,
A sensible, compleat

Waiting Boy,

For a strong, able Field SLAVE.

Apply to the Printer.

Augusta, Oct. 9, 1788.

