

test of Georgia, and winked at, if, indeed, he did not instigate, the murder of the best friends of Georgia, and of the United States among the Indians; and after they had preferred accusations founded upon this evidence; he declares, in one breath, that he will temporarily suspend the Agent; but, in the next, that the evidence is futile, and the charges unfounded; and that the Creek Agent has not only acted the part of an able officer, but of an honorable man! He also tells the authorities of this State, virtually, that during the investigation of Col. Crowell's conduct, they had been guilty of several serious infractions of the constitution of the United States.

These topics will probably be disposed of in my next number.

GEORGIAN.

Extracts in Georgia's XII No.—In the 5d paragraph, 2nd line, read "the bitter enemy of the people whom the preferences of the people's representatives," &c. instead of "the men on whom," &c.

In the same paragraph, 17 lines lower down, read, "These enquiries it may be admitted are not essential," instead of "and not essential."

From the Athens Centinel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

"The first thing I have at heart is American Liberty; the second thing is American Union. Their garrisons, their magazines, their arsenals and their forts, which will be situated in the strongest places within the states; their ten miles square, with all the fine ornaments of human life, added to their powers and taken from the states, will reduce the power of the latter to nothing. The voice of tradition, however will, I trust, inform posterity of our struggles for freedom. If our descendants be worthy of the name of Americans, they will preserve and hand down to their latest posterity, the transactions of the present times; and though any remonstrances may now be thought not worth the hearing, they will see that I have done my utmost to preserve their liberty."

[Patrick Henry on the Fed. Con.]

The displays of power by the General government are rapidly fulfilling the warning predictions of the greatest Orator and Patriot of America. And the time is fast approaching when the subdued and broken spirit of the states will be heard only in the humble tones of concession or the more faltering accents of supplication. In the late just but unregarded assertion of the rights of Georgia, by her Chief Magistrate, a principle has been disclosed, which should awaken the most fearful apprehensions, and certainly affords a cause, not to be mistaken, of the deepest solicitude. Composed as the states are, variant in interest and diversified in habits, the claims of one are seldom acknowledged by the others, and it must be a strong instance of oppression, reaching to some vital principle of government, likely to ingulph the rest, that will ever be felt or heard out of its own defenceless limits.—Hence the general government, on all local subjects involving a controversy between itself and the individual states, is supreme and uncontrolled, and like the power of royalty, the only relief is in its mercy and concession, prayers on one side and graciousness on the other. If the dispute relate to property, or pecuniary demands, if it refer to private right or local privilege, there is either an unnatural rivalry tending to the repression of state prosperity, or a jealousy operating in detraction of state reputation. And while the sister state is suffering from causes peculiar to herself, not a voice is heard in sympathy for her complaints, or in resentment for her wrongs. But what is worse, and the cause of regret and alarm before alluded to, the American Press, with a tyranny unsatisfying in its nature, and unequalled in its torture, never fails to come down upon the faintest murmur of a state, with the whole and undivided force of their most bitter vengeance. They bind by the alarm of treason, and slay by the cry of disunion. What inference is to be drawn from this appalling fact? With such a scourge hung in terror over the states, where individual feelings are assailed, and held up to public ridicule, private reputation abused, character mangled, rights contemned, and principle subverted, what has the General government to dread from the puny arm of state sovereignty? It wants no sedition law, nay, not even an inquisition, so long as such a murderous instrument comes in gratuitous aid of its already overgrown power. What cause can withstand such assaults? What feeling can brook such outrage? Where is the intrepidity that can front such a battery? The power of the Press, and consequently the force of public opinion is with the general government whenever it is the unfortunate lot of a state to have local cause of difference with that government. And in future it will have no occasion to wind and creep to the object in pursuit, but rise and march with wide and open strides to the accomplishment of its purpose. These reflections have been prompted by the late unhappy dispute between the Governor of Georgia and the General Government, in which, for no other reason than the declaration of acknowledged right, in the plain but honest language of our political institutions, he has been reviled in a spirit of acrimony and in a wantonness of rebuke, dictated alone by the most slavish and cold-blooded servility and which nothing but the most heartless malignity could utter. It is my purpose to examine dispassionately, if I can, the causes which have led to this disturbance, unfortunate on no other account than as it displays a palsied weakness in the government of the states, foreboding their final destruction, and in prospect, exhibiting upon their ruins, the badly and overreaching domination of the consolidated "EMPIRE OF AMERICA." I do not expect to be treated with liberality, or listened to with candour, nor do I care. But as long as the privilege to speak and to repine remains, which in my earnest belief is now of but short duration, it becomes the bounden duty of every one who is honest with himself and faithful to all that is dear to free government, to raise his voice in solemn protest against the arbitrary encroachments of the general government, and the still more odious conduct of its licentious abettors. In order that this question may be fairly understood, and if there is one spark of generous sincerity in public opinion, to be justly appreciated, it will be necessary to state, that the grounds of complaint, on the part of Georgia, are of two kinds:

1st. A total, and I trust I will shew, a faithless disregard of her rights, by the general government, not only subversive of every principle of justice, but manifested in a temper of the most mortifying disrespect.

And secondly—A rude and unfeeling interference in a private and domestic subject, of the most delicate import and of the last importance to the interest and safety of not only Georgia but all the Southern states.

Under the first head, the subject again divides itself into two branches, 1st the Georgia militia claims, and 2d the disposition of her public lands.

No state, for its then contracted settled limits, suffered more in the revolutionary war than Georgia, and nevertheless no state was truer to the principles of that glorious struggle. Tho' in point of territory she was left the largest of the independent states, and capable by reason of her great extent and local situation, of sustaining a population and government equal to three of the largest kingdoms of Europe, yet she was among the first to fall cordially into the Union, by all and every means by which it could be secured—She was one among the eight states, who unconditionally and almost without debate, received the federal constitution. The reason of such a willing intromission on her part may be ascribed, if her enemies choose, to no higher motive than the weak and unprotected condition in which she was left at the close of the war. But if this were the consideration, she had a right

to the full benefit of all its terms.—It is true, she was a frontier state, and exposed to savage incursions on a line of four hundred miles in extent, hence the readiness perhaps with which she embraced that constitution which had just received the power to "call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and which too had taken from the states a right "to engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay"—From the moment of the adoption of this constitution while many of the states from their internal situation, were rapidly improving in population and wealth, the state of Georgia, as every one knows, was subjected to a constant harassing invasion by this exterminating enemy. The growth of the state was retarded, the progress of improvement was arrested, the arts of industry were suspended, and the whole frontier presented a scene of the most heart-chilling massacres and desolating ravages. These bloody and waste-laying depredations could no longer be repelled by the voluntary exertions of the frontier settlers, who alone for years, without the aid of either state or general governments had extended the settlements of the country, and withstood this annoying foe. At length the frontier was to be abandoned or defended, and in the year ninety four, but five years after the Federal Constitution had guaranteed protection against invading enemies, the state of Georgia was compelled to call out her militia, not only under the express authority of that instrument, as contained within the exception before recited, but by the explicit, and now well established direction of the President of the United States. This militia were poor men, they were in constant and highly useful service, they were so long in service as to lose the means of support by their honest labor, their families were deprived of the supplies which result from farming pursuits;—Now it is for urging among other things the pay of these honest and meritorious men, whose claims as Governor Troup emphatically observes have been for thirty years denied by the General Government that he and the State of Georgia, have been so shamefully abused—And why has it been denied? Are their dues unjust? Will any one pretend to say it was an unnecessary service? A whole country struggling for its very existence against the most unsparring ferocity, an extended frontier either drenched in blood or enveloped in flames and ashes, a people flying in all directions from their homes and farms, and yet in five years after the general government had solemnly pledged itself to protect her citizens from such invasions, do we find her refusing to discharge this most righteous demand—What is this but a faithless disregard of a deliberate obligation? I have not mentioned this matter so much in the spirit of recrimination or with a view to reproach the General Government with a want of good faith, as to justify the State of Georgia for her complaints. But it is said she urges them too loudly, she is too clamorous, she is not respectful enough, she ought to know she is addressing the President and Congress of the Union, she should speak a little lower, with more smoothness of tongue and flexibility of body. And is it come to this, that when a State has surrendered its right to protect itself, gives up the sword and the purse to the Union, receives the promise of defence, is most vitally assailed, calls her people to the field, who are subjected to all the miseries of war, in its most horrid shape, it should be told after the most humble and repeated petitions for redress, her tone is insolent and her port assuming? What more could she do, it is the right of a slave to complain,—let any one look at the remonstrances that have gone before Congress, so often without effect, and see if there is any thing disrespectful in them, see if there is any thing incompatible with the most rigid principles of justice or the strictest decorum. If then the only legitimate remedy has been sought, and sought in vain, if then we can neither woo by expostulation, touch by entreaty, warm by justice or move by supplication, in the name of heaven let us be permitted to groan, even though it should be loud enough to offend our unfeeling masters. The voice of justice is too often hushed by the stronger clamor of interest, and hence the apathy of our Sister States, at the just grievances of Georgia, unwilling to see us paid they are unwilling to hear us murmur. Suspicious of our rights, they cannot feel for our wrongs, and the consequence is, we stand branded with the odious character of a seditious people.

Having gone through one ground of complaint, I hope to shew by others yet more urgent, the crying injustice of this charge.

ATTICUS.

MARRIED—On the evening of 25th July last, Mr. JAMES SANDERSON to MARGARET F. young daughter of the late John Bradford, Esq. of Eaton.

Labourers Wanted.

WANTED in hire immediately, 50 strong able bodied Men, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of Alexander McGregor, John T. Rowland, or one of the subscribers.

CRAWFORD & CARTER.

Milledgeville, Aug 9 54—45

LAW.

J. Q. C. LAMER

HAS removed his office to Wayne street one door above the store of Messrs. Ford & Malone.

Milledgeville, August 9 54—35

To the Public.

ON the 17th or 18th ult. an unprincipled Yankee scoundrel, who calls himself by the name of ORAN CASTLE, came to my house in this county, in company with a respectable gentleman who had some business with me, and imposed a piece of unsound property upon me, for which I gave him my note, payable on the 25th December next, for \$100, dated as above. I would caution the public not to have any thing to do with said note, as I have no doubt he will endeavor to practice another fraud upon some innocent man, when he so well knows the said note was fraudulently obtained; and he is also well assured that I am determined not to pay the same.

JAMES COWAN.

Hillsboro', Jasper county, Aug 9 54

Shady Grove for Sale.

THIS is a very handsome, pleasant and healthy seat, situated ten miles below Greensborough, in Georgia, on the nearest public road to Augusta. It contains 567 acres of land—say 150 cleared and in good order. The whole tract well watered, a never failing well of good water in the yard, a comfortable frame house, 5 rooms below, with necessary out houses and barn. A good season with industry, never fails to produce a good crop.—This seat is beautifully shaded by the hand of nature, and would, as a summer retreat, well accommodate a genteel family from the low country. It is well situated for a country store, with shop, &c. and is convenient to places of public worship by all denominations. A desire and necessity to retire from farming toils and cares, disposes the subscriber to sell on fair and accommodating terms. Possession can be given on the 1st Jan. 1825.

FRANCIS CUMMINS.

Greensboro', Geo. Aug 9 54—45

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the subscriber either by note or account are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they may calculate to find their notes and accounts in others hands for collection. During my absence my business will be punctually attended to.

CALEB TOMPKINS.

N. B. All persons having left watches with the subscriber during the time he lived in Clinton and Monticello that have not taken them away are respectfully requested to call on Mr. Wm. H. Crane of Monticello and myself in Clinton, within three months, where the watches can be obtained by paying the repairs, otherwise they will be sold.

August 9 54 CABLE TOMPKINS.