GEORGIA, *Columbia County.*

In the SUPERIOR COURT, September Term, 1801.

The following Charge was delivered by his honor JUDGE M'ALLISTER, to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IT has been assigned for me to meet you the present term. Should the various relative obligations we are under to Society, there can be none more important—none that demand the exertions of the powers of the mind to a greater extent, than those we are called upon to exercise in our present capacities.

From the knowledge you necessarily afford of your office, and your resolves to execute it, I anticipate much satisfaction in your aid, and all the dispatch in the business of the court, that may consist with the nature and importance of the cases that may come before us.

To persons so enlightened as grand and special jurors generally are, little is necessary to be said. Holding our rights free from those invidious shackles and arbitrary tenures which encircle and oppress the old world, we are left to act without dreading the frowns of arrogant tyrants and oppressors, nor are we to be awed or reduced by the fulminations or acts of a wily *established priesthood.* No countenance is to be shewn to the one or the other, either in form or in the principles of our political compacts.

There is a happy principle implanted in man, which, whenever he reflects, warms him of his equal rights. There is another principle also which seems to be strongly engrafted upon the human mind, I mean the love of power. The latter has long been the cause of slavery; the former, the germ of freedom. The latter from age to age has prompted the rulers of the earth by force or by fraud, to hold the rights and aspirations of their power. The former has humiliated the ruled to confine the rulers within the limits of reason, and their authority, and to aspire at independency; but it has often happened that in their zeal to keep their rulers within bounds, they themselves have rushed into the opposite extreme.

In this contest, however, the people have generally been less successful than their rulers; and the reason is, because they have been kept in a state of ignorance, and have seldom found leisure or opportunity, either to digest or support a regular opinion. This want of knowledge and opportunity has been known, and encouraged too, by the designing in almost every age. They have accordingly laboured to weil from the people a knowledge of their rights and wrongs, and the power to affect the one or redress the other.

Two formidable systems of tyranny prevail in Europe under every form, which gave considerable aid to this pallion for rule; and had nearly riveted a portion of their baleful influence over our country. I mean the canon and the feudal law.

Of all the systems of iniquity that ever were invented by the art of man for the gratification of the desire for dominion, the invention and establishment of the canon and feudal systems must be ranked among the foremost. By the former the priesthood had devised a scheme the most artful, extensive and alarming, that ever was conceived by the human mind for the aggrandisement of their order. In the latter we find another system not unlike the former in many respects, which, although apparently designed for the defence of a barbarous people against the inroads of hostile neighbours, yet for the same purposes of tyranny and oppression in which the canon law, it was soon adopted by all the princes of Europe, and wrought into the constitutions of their governments.

It was originally a code of laws for a war army in a perpetual state of alarm. The generalship no was invested with the sovereign property of all the lands within the territory—all law, as his fiat or caprice, and the first rank of his great officers held their lands, and in the same manner the other subordinate officers held of them; and all ranks and degrees held their lands by a tiency of duties and services, all tending to bind the chains the faster on every description of mankind.

In this manner the people were held together in herds and clans, in a state of fewile dependence on their lords, bound even by the tenure of their lands to follow them wherever and whenever they pleased, and in a state of total ignorance of every thing human or divine, except a knowledge of their arms, and the culture of the lands for the aid of their masters.

Governor TRUMBULL'S SPEECH to both houses of the legislature of Connecticut on the 8th inst.

Gentlemen of the Council, mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Having no external correspondence of moment to communicate to you, the internal row ine of business will principally occupy your attention during the present session.

The executive business which was committed to me by the last Legislature, has been particularly attended to and carefully performed.

A particular report respecting the fituation of the second company in the tenth regiment of militia, will be communicated to the Legislature by a special message.

The militia being almost the only internal defence of the union, the well orderingarming and equipping this aggregate body of men within the several states, is an object in which we are peculiarly interested. Many imperfections, I fear, are permitted to exist in the present arrangement; and while many deficiencies are experienced in the uniformity of the fmall arms, with which our soldiers furnish themselves, in public supply of arms, belonging to the state, can be reported to, from which this defect might be remedied, in case any actual service, should unfortunately require it. A frequent attention to this and other objects which reflect our present militi system, is, in my opinion, of much moment; so much so, as to excite the solicitude of the Legislature to devote much time for as regards this state, for perfecting as much as possible, this important establishment of defence.

Amidst the political agitations which prevail in the United States at the present moment; in consequence of which manifolds are disturbed with appearances formidable, doubtful, oftentimes discouraging, whereby they become liable to be misled by the influence of passion and prejudice; it is with deep concern, that I too frequently hear, from various quarters, intimations given, expressing doubts respecting the continuance of the present union of these states.

Reasons almost innumerable suggest themselves to our consideration, and will doubtless occur, on reflection, to every candid and dispassionate mind, to repel with avertion all such ideas of this kind, to dedicative to our public peace and harmony, and to adverse to our social happiness and private prosperity. Should any one hesitate in according to this sentiment, I would point him to the observations on this subject made by our late venerable Washington, in his sage and important address to the people of these United States, a subject on which he dilated with peculiar energy and with more than his wonted earnestness.

And reading these impressive sentiments every dispassionate man will be well satisfied, on serious qualitions, that we are not called on for the unity of our Government, given by our departed Hero, and disinterested Friend and patriot, irrefilitable; and shall I not fulfil tribe to them with equal ardor and earnestness? and with fixed resolutions to exert my utmost abilities in support of this important and interesting object?—To reply from every one, I presume, will be prompt and affirmative. In addition to the reasons suggested in this estimable address, we may also contribute, that if invasion of the Union is admitted, it is not within the wildom or foresight of man to discover, how many subdivisions the first step of separation may lead to;—as it division and subdivision increasing the spirit of division and restlessness, until all Union, Sub-limation, Peace, Tranquility and Order are at an end, or sink in anarchy and confusion. Rather than indulge ourselves, therefore, in pathetic expression, if sentiment or refinement, on any peculiarity occurrence which present themselves in our political arrangements, should not better cherish a hope, that by mutual reflection and timely experience, diligence, and accommodation may be corrected, or discouraging fears and doubts may be dissipated?—Circumstances not altogether comformable to our present wishes, are oftentimes productive of the happiest events, ever-ruled by the goodness of that Power, who knows how to bring good out of evil, and wisdom out of error. Numerous instances from our own recollections, and within the experience of twenty or thirty years pall, will witness the truth of this observation.

In all our troubles and perplexities, I am persuaded that superintending Providence which watched over our American Revolution—which has guided us since, and which, in all dangers, and which has eventually led us to the adoption of the present Union and Constitution of Government, will not forsake its own works, but will direct us in our future way, however dark and devious it may sometimes appear to our fearty views; for doubtless our Country is destined to take its turn of political greatness and prosperity upon the stage of human action, as well as ultimately to sink in fi lly, vice and decline.

J. TRUMBULL.

New-Haven, 9th Oct. 1801.

BY AUCTION.

On Friday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Henry Wilson's wharf, Fells Point, will be sold

THE United States Sloop of War MARYLAND, mounting about 460 tons, built of the very best materials, is only two years old, and in the hands has two suits of sails, her running and standing rigging complete. Her inventory may be seen at the auction room—Terms of sale of 6 and 9 months credit for negociable notes, with two approved indorsers.

Immediate after the sale of the ship, will be sold—A quantity of iron ballast, on 90 days credit—Some provisions, armouries, coopers tools, water cask, &c.

JOSHUA DORSEY.

October. 12. eptf.

For Sale or Rent,

Two three story brick houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbia-street with funitry valuable property near the ferry, opposite whereof may be had immediately, the situation for the flour and grocery trifinels is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore Alexandria, or to the fubscriber

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the fubscriber living near Bury's wharf in the city of Washington, on the 9th inst. a bright bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a small star in his forehead. He is supposed to be about ten years old, fhod all round, twisted tail, and mailing long mane, was branded on the near side, the letter or letters not remembered, his two hind feet white—The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver faid horse to me and it taken up at a distance all reasonable expenses paid.

MARK CROWLEY.

October 16. 3t.

FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, will be exposed to sale on Friday the 23d of October inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at ROCK-HILL, late the residence of GUSTAVUS SCOTT, Esq. deceased.

A number of Negroes, household and kitchen furniture, Horses, Cows, and a variety of other articles. The terms of sale will be as follows:—Where the property fold is any one purchase fhall not exceed twenty dollars, cash; but where the property fold to any one purchase shall amount to more than that, a credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser's paling bond, with good fecurity, for the payment thereof, with interest from the day of the sale.

and on Tuesday following, being the 27th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be exposed at public sale, at the farm called Strawberry-Vale, situate in Virginia, about nine miles from George-town,

A number of Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cows, Calves and Farming Utensils, belonging to the estate of the faid Gustavus Scott. The terms of sale the same as above.

A tract of land at Beck-hill, will likewise be fold at public vendue, one moiety of a GRIST-MILL, standing on Rock-Creek. Likewise a number of valuable Lots in the city of Washington. Also, a number of Potomac, and Potomac Bridge Shares, belonging to faid estate—the terms of which will be made known on the day of sale.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Washington, Octo. 12.

epts

PUBLIC SALE.

The Mansion and Lot occupied by the fubscriber near the Capitol, will be fold at public Vendue, Hotel, near the Capitol, on Monday the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

THE Mansion and Lot therein having been for some time described in this paper, any thing further on the subject is deemed unnecessary, especially as a very extensive and respectable purchaser will view the premises, which may be done at any time prior to the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be, and the terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, or by application to the subscriber previous thereto. Possession may be had at forthwith in Georgetown after the sale.

At the same time and place a small parcel of household furniture.

THOMAS TINGEY.

Washington Oct. 12, 1801. eptf

☞ Two handsome well finished three story brick houses on Greenleaf's Point, to rent on moderate terms

IN THE CASE

Of GEORGE R. KIRKLAND, Bankrupt.

Whereas a commission of bankruptcy is awarded against George W. Kirkland, late of Washington County, in the District of Columbia; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners on the twentieth day of the present month of October, and on the thirtieth day of the present month of October, and on the twentieth day of November next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the faid days, at the house of William Rhodes, inkeeper, in the City and County of Washington, and district of Columbia; at the second or whole meetings the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and choose fell assignees. And all persons indebted to the faid Bankrupt, or that have any goods or effects in his their hands, are defired to give notice thereof, to

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

Clerk to the Commissioners.

October 7, 1801. cp3w

POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 7, 1801.

The great Northwestern Mail which includes the following Post-Offices will be closed at this office every Wednesday at 8 A. M. and Friday at 1 P. M. viz.

Bedford, Pa. Leesburgh, Ky.
Fearbonton, Ky. Manchester, N. W.
Brook C. H. Va. Mayfville, Ky.
Cannonsburgh, Pa. New Lancaster, N. T.
Chambersburgh, Pa. Pittsburg, Pa.
Chillicothe, N. W. Somerfet, Pa.
Clarksburg, Md. St. Clairsfle, N. T.
Frankfort, Ky. Versailles, Ky.
Fredericktown, Md. Washington, Pa.
Greencastle, Pa. Washington, Ky.
Greensburg, Pa. Wheeling, Vir. a.
Hagerstown, Md. Zanesville, N.T.

Mails for other north-western post-offices will be made up as usual, every Friday at 5 P. M.

A mail for Dover, Lowa, Brookville, Hadville, Howard's Mill, Wright's Mill and Jerry Town, Maryland, will be closed at this office every Tuesday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS MONROE,

Postmaster.

October 9. eptf

District of Columbia,

County of Washington.

September, 28, 1801.

EWIN TALBURTT, of Washington county, has made application to the subscriber of Wills of faid county, for letters of administration on the estate of JAMES ROBINSON, deceased—All persons interested in the faid estate are therefore to take notice that letters of administration will be granted to the faid Talburtt, unless caufe to the contrary be shewn on or before the 21 day of November next.

JOHN HEWITT, Register.

cawgt.