ment, he has refused to agree to the continental arrangements stipulated by the treaty of Luneville. England has no diplomatic agents at Bern, Milan, Genoa or Florence.

The English government, cannot, therefore, with propriety, complain of what happens in countries whose political existence they deny, or with which they hold no public relations.

The affairs of Germany seem also to excite very strongly the jealousy of these periodical scribblers; and the resolute and generous conduct of France and Russia, for which they deserved the thanks of every man, of every city, and of every prince in Germany, is to these disturbers of Europe, a source of much malignant animadversion. The King of England has acknowledged all the arrangements in Germany, and he has adhered to them. To be certain of this, it is only necessary to read the vote of his minister in the diet of Ratisbon. The British cabinet, likewise, satisfied at seeing its interests well-managed, has, in this respect, not the smallest ground of complaint.

But, say the English libellists, the vote expressed by the king of England, as *Elector of Hanover*, is not the vote of the English nation! But in what *other* capacity has an insular power a right to meddle in the affairs of Germany? And to what an abject situation would Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, and the House of Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, &c. and the French Republic, be reduced, if they could not negociate, conclude, and arrange their mutual interests without the agreement of a power which has no more to do with these interests than with our diplomatic concerns! a power, too, which, at sea, treats with contempt the rights of independent nations! *The relations which exist between France and England were established by the treaty of Amiens, and go no further than the treaty of Amiens.*

The allies which the party scribblers in London have formed on the continent, as well as their numerous complaints, are happily confined to their own disordered imaginations, and to the fretful and jealous dispositions with which they are tormented. They wish to entice the Austrian troops by specious arguments; they wish to form armies in Tyrol; but alas! Thugut is no more! and S. M. [his majesty] the emperor well knows, that if the Austrian power was twice conducted to the borders of a frightful precipice, it was because they were twice led by these perfidious instigators.

The court of Vienna, far from wishing to shed the blood of his subjects, which is so dear to it, is daily diminishing its expences, in order to pay faithfully for the subsidies which it received from England during the first campaign. That court, instead of paying the English government for those subsidies (which were spent in its cause) might in justice demand five or six hundred millions from that government, as an indemnity for the expences of the last war. About the middle of the last century, Kaunitz observed to the minister of the king of Prussia, who has taken his audience of departure, "the king your master will one day find how expensive an alliance with England is." And if Prussia did not fall when its frontiers were over run, and its capital was besieged, it was entirely owing to a prince of glorious memory, and his army, who will be long held up as models worthy of imitation.

The editors of these seditious papers are also making great attempts to rouse the Russian soldiers; but have these soldiers forgotten that, when they were abandoned in the marshes of Holland, they were disowned by England—who contrary to the rights of nations, did not wish to comprehend them in the exchange of prisoners? And will not the Russians, the Swedes and the Danes long keep in remembrance the unjust pretensions which brought on the bloody massacres at Copenhagen?

Certain it is, and the powers of the continent are fully convinced of it, that peace is the greatest of all blessings, and that it is, at the same time their dearest interest. They know full well that a war on the continent would have no other effect than to concentrate all the riches of commerce into the hands of a single nation, and bring *all the colonies in the world* under its protection.

Russia and France, united by reciprocal esteem, by common interests and by a sincere desire to maintain continual peace, will punish those restless beings who fill the English newspapers with political abuse, if ever their libels should cause that wise minister to be replaced, who governed Great-Britain.

Let any one mention a single continental power, for a hundred years past, which is withdrawn from a political alliance with the other continental powers, and has not justified that profound observation of M. de Kaunitz.

If the king of the Two-Sicilies has twice seen his frontiers and capital in the possession of the French—if the elector of Bavaria has twice witnessed the same scene in his states—if the king of Sardinia has lost Savoy and Piedmont—if the house of Orange has lost the Stadtholdership—if the Oligarchies of Berne and Genoa have beheld their influence vanish—and if Portugal has seen soldiers on its borders ready to conquer the country—was it not all owing to their alliance with England?

The peace of Europe is solidly established, and no cabinet, undoubtedly, wishes to disturb it; but if it should happen that a few peevish individuals, enemies to mankind and to the tranquillity of the world, should obtain any influence in the British cabinet, they will be the cause of interrupting that felicity and mutual harmony, which they have a right to expect in a state of peace, and in the relations which they at present bear to each other.

In fine, the French people are not ignorant that these editors have excited a great deal of jealousy by their inflammatory publications, and that they are using every endeavor to foment foreign and domestic commotions: so that it behoves them constantly to keep in that attitude in which the Athenians placed Minerva, viz—*With the helmet on her head, and the lance in her hand.* By this means, nothing will be ever gained from them by warlike preparations or menacing postures; for fear has no place in the hearts of the brave!

COMMUNICATION

Of Governor MILLEDGE, *to both branches of the Legislature of Georgia.*

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The object of your being now assembled at the seat of government, was expressed in the proclamation issued by me for the purpose of convening you.

The state has, for the first time under the national government, acquired an accession of jurisdictional territory, the treaty of Fort Wilkinson, concluded the 16th June, 1802, having been unanimously ratified by the Senate of the United States, and accepted, ratified & confirmed by the President, under the seal of the general government, on the 11th of January last.

The packet No. 1 contains a copy of the instrument so confirmed, which points out the limits of the territory ceded.

The treaty making department of the nation makes no difference, in the confirmation of treaties, whether they be with a civilized and enlightened people, or the rude savage of the wilderness—they pass through the respective branches of that department, and undergo all the forms of other treaties. The first treaty held under the general government with the Greek Indians was that of New York, where the treaty making power adopted the precedent respecting the ratification of Indian treaties. That treaty is well known to us all—it dismembered the state of that part of her domain called Tallassee county, and not until the treaty of Fort Wilkinson, under a change of national administration, did we get restored to us a small portion of that county, of which we have been deprived. But we need not doubt that there exists a disposition on the part of the general government to heal by every means in its power, the wound made on the jurisdiction of state right.

On the subject of the land ceded, I conceive it my duty to lay before you my ideas, trusting that they will be allowed to spring from motives pure and disinterested.

I have long reflected on the conduct which ought to be pursued in this interesting business, and if my sentiments should meet your approbation, I flatter myself our union, on this occasion, will gain the confidence and assent of every disinterested good citizen of the state. Let me earnestly request then, that while you are adopting a mode for locating the land, you will seriously and attentively reflect on the advantages that will result to the state, by requiring actual settlements and possession before grants establish qualified rights in the grantees; for if you do not guard all the avenues to private interest, you will find to your sorrow and the mortification of the state that nearly the whole of that fine country will centre in the hands of a few companies, and parcelled out and sold in all parts of the world—immense fortunes made by individuals—and the state rifled of its brightest prospects.

It is in vain for us to hope for an increase of population, an object so desirable for our country, if grants are allowed without the actual settlement and improvement of the lands granted. If head-rights should be permitted to be taken out in the manner they are, it will be seen in a short time, that every man in the country, whose habits, mode of life, and want of industry forbids his settling in a wilderness, will sell to whoever will buy and be at the expence required to obtain a grant. Review the pine land speculation. Here was a quantity of vacant land, and some of a quality fit for cultivation, that numbers might have settled with comfort and advantage to themselves and benefit to society. Yet millions of acres have been owned and sold by a few without acquisition or addition of any settlers. The strength and consequence of the state depends on population, no matter from what cause produced, and any measure which may foster monopolies of land, must be the bane of that source of strength.

Georgia may be the most flourishing and important state in the union—view its geography and add to it but population, and her advantages are incalculable—therefore smother in the bud, all hopes entertained by individuals, of accumulating in the western parts of this state, a large landed interest. Let us secure the industrious poor from the grasping hand of the rich speculator, who may at a future day possess and retail this land, at an exorbitant profit; or, on humiliating and degrading conditions. It is against the genius of our government to have large land holders, and if events and carelessness have heretofore brought us into this state of things, it is time they should be checked; for it is unnatural to enable a few to get rich at the expence of many who may and do want.

It may also be prudent to reserve from this cession some of the best sites and places for towns or public institutions, as the convenience of getting such spots, after the sale into the hands of individuals, is considerable, and the expence great—therefore reserves of that kind on vacant land, ought always to be made. I have said thus much to draw your attention to the importance of the subject, confident that the result of your deliberations will be for the public good.

The place of deposit, at New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, secured to our western fellow-citizens by the Spanish treaty, has been shut up by the Intendant of that port; by which unjust obstruction the commerce of the country bordering on that river is much injured and embarrassed—But we learn with satisfaction that the President of the United States has taken steps to arrest the progress of the injury, and has sent an enlightened and approved citizen as a special Envoy to negociate on the subject. It is believed that the measure adopted by the Spanish Intendant is not sanctioned by the king his master. The negociation will place us in a situation to know the cause of this unjustifiable act.

It must strike every dispassionate man, that it was wise and prudent in the President, to seek negociation before war—Should we however find that the aggression has been ordered or countenanced, and no redress can be obtained, we may be compelled to resort to arms to do ourselves justice; and should this necessity occur, I am confident Georgia will be found as forward in defending the common rights of the nation, as either of her sister states.

The President, as you will find by the packet No. 2, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, has called upon this, as well as other states, and urged the importance & indispensible necessity of vigorous exertions on the part of the state governments, to carry into effect the militia system, adopted by the national legislature, agreeably to the powers reserved to the states respectively, by the constitution of the United States—Under the circumstances mentioned, I beg leave to recommend to the legislature, to adopt immediate and efficient measures for arming the militia, and for providing a sufficient quantity of ammunition. Permit me also to recommend a revision of our militia laws, that if from the experience we have had of their operation any defects have been discovered they may be amended—and moreover, let me recommend to each of you, in your individual stations, to inculcate a military spirit and ardor among our fellow citizens, to aid and assist discipline within your respective counties, that we may be prepared, if required, for active war; always recollecting that well armed and disciplined militia, supercedes the necessity of a standing army, that instrument which has proved so destructive to the liberties of mankind in every quarter of the world.

It affords me pleasure to be enabled to transmit for your consideration the excellent observations of our Adjutant general, colonel Fauche, on the militia system, which you will also find in packet No. 2.

By the act passed the last session of the legislature, pointing out a mode for adjusting the claims of the citizens of this state against the Creek Nation, it was made the duty of the Comptroller General to examine, and make out schedules, of all such claims as should be laid before him by the executive, within three months thereof. I accordingly called on that officer, within the time limited, to comply with the requisition of the law, and receive the claims which were deposited in the executive office. The packet No. 3. contains a copy of my letter to him on the subject, and his answer, by which you will perceive his reasons for not entering on the duties by that law assigned him. The evidences of claim against the Indians therefore remain unacted on.

On the 8th day of January last, Mr. Seymour, of the firm of Seymour, Woolhopter and Stebbins, printers of Savannah, deposited in the Secretary of the State's Office, the manuscript digest of the laws of Georgia, as compiled by Horatio Marbury and William H. Crawford esqrs. from which the printed work now in that office was taken. I deemed it necessary, in order that the work should be as complete and perfect as possible to appoint three persons to examine the same, not only with the manuscript, but with the originals from which it was compiled. That being done, errors as are contained in the errata which is now annexed to each digest, as in the one transmitted for your examination have been found.

The act of the sixth of December 1799, to carry into effect the 8th section of the 3d article of the constitution, authorised the Governor, to approve or disapprove of such Digest of the laws, as should be compiled in compliance with that act; and his excellency James Jackson, then governor of the state, did, on the 3d of March 1801, confirm and establish, Marbury, and Crawford's reported digest, as the digest of the state, "believing that every useful act is in it, and that no material act, to injure private or public happiness is withdrawn or concealed from it." The same section, in the article of the constitution just mentioned, declares, "that within five years after the adoption of that instrument, the body of our laws, civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and arranged under proper heads, and promulgated in such manner, as the legislature may direct." I therefore apprize you, that on the 30th of the ensuing month, [May] the term of time allowed for that purpose will expire, and suggest the propriety of your pointing out as early as possible the manner in which you would wish the two thousand copies of the printed digest to be distributed.

The packet No. 4, contains a copy of the affidavit of Gurdon I. Seymour, which shews the reason of the manuscript's not being returned at the time stipulated by him and his partners, in their contract for printing the digest, and also a statement, shewing what they contracted to print the work for, the amount they have received, and the balance now due them from the state, for the payment of which, the legislature is in justice bound to make immediate provision.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature several persons have presented for settlement, accounts for supplies furnished the militia of the lower division, when guarding the seacoast against the landing of the French Brigands; the claims appear so just, that I hope you will allow payment. The danger of insurgent negroes landing on our coasts, were not groundless—the corporation of Savannah, communicated the information to my predecessor, and the major general of that division, and upon that information, steps were immediately taken for preventing it; the expences of which are an undoubted charge upon the Treasury. The corporation were seriously impressed with the danger, as you will perceive by the packet No. 5. which also shews, that our sister state, South-Carolina, was equally vigilant. Under these impressions, I must be allowed to recommend the Legislature's authorising the settlement of the accounts, that warrants may be drawn on the Treasury for their payment.

Colonels Carnes, Easly, and Harris under an appointment which I made, in compliance with a concurred resolution of the 20th of November last, repaired to the Cherokee nation, to endeavor to prevail on the Indians, to forbear committing outrage on our citizens, who have settled beyond the temporary line, and to suffer them to remain peaceably on their settlements. It being at the season of the year when they reached the nation, that the Indians were dispersed over their country, in pursuit of game, a sufficient number of them could not be collected to give a final answer to the request of our commissioners which rendered a second meeting necessary. This took place in February last when col. Easly alone attended. The Indians at that time, as reported to me by Col. Easly, consented to permit the inhabitants to remain until the 10th of this month, which is now passed. A copy of concurred resolutions of the 20th of November last, relative to those inhabitants, was transmitted to our representatives in Congress, and by them laid before the President of the United States, who as you will perceive by the packet number 6. feels disposed, and will cause such steps to be taken, as are requisite for obtaining the land from the Cherokees, whereon our inhabitants are settled, as well as the residue in the Fork of the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, and Tallassee county.

A man in Hancock, by the name of Joseph Bridges was at the last superior court, held for that county, convicted of, and condemned to be executed for murder; but on account of applications in his favor, which you will find by the packet number 7, I was induced to respite the execution of his sentence, until the 20th of the next month in order that he might have an opportunity of applying to the Legislature for pardon, that being the department of government, which alone could grant one, for his offence.

A list, of executive appointments, made under the 9th section of the constitution, to fill vacancies which have happened during the recess of the General Assembly, is submitted for your consideration, marked number 8.

Thus much I have thought proper to lay before you at this time, knowing that the season of the year is materially interesting to the planter, and that your anxiety will be great to return as soon as possible, to your respective homes. I assure you, that whatever depends on me, will cheerfully and readily be done, either as to the whole or part of what I have communicated, or any thing your experience and reflection may suggest, which has for its object the public good.

JOHN MILLEDGE.

State-House, Louisville, April 18, 1803.

Valuable Ware House
FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the premises on Friday the 10th day of June next at 12 o'clock, the Ware Houses and the Wharf, now occupied by Messrs. Steuart and Beall. This property is situated at the corner of Frederick and Key's street in the centre of that part of Georgetown where the flour and shipping business is done. There are two ware houses connected in such manner, (the one opening on one and the other on the other street) as to be used in separate or joint tenements, that are strongly and well built of stone and brick, three stories high, beside an extensive sail loft, are well divided for storing, and very capacious; they front about 70 feet on the street next the water, and about 50 feet on the other. The wharf is only divided from them by the street, and extends, in water sufficient for large ships, the whole width of the widest front, the whole is in good repair.

This sale will be made under a deed of Mortgage, and power of attorney to sell, to reimburse the subscriber a sum of money due from the late Francis Lewis Taney. The residue, if any, to be divided among said Taney's creditors.—The title will be explained on the day of sale—and will be given to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money.

Approved negotiable notes for the purchase money, payable the one half at six months, the other half at nine months will be required, and must be given at the time of purchase, or the sale will be void and a resale take place.

J. MASON.

George Town, May 17.—e. p. til June 10.

JOHN GOULDING,
BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT;

HATH LATELY RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,

AND FOR SALE,

Cogniac Brandy,
Old Spirit,
Claret,
Red Port,
Madeira, &
Sherry, } Wines of good quality & fit for immediate use.
Hare's Philadelphia Porter,
Fresh Teas, &c. &c. to be sold Cheap for Cash.

He wants to purchase,
One hundred Shares of Columbia Bank Stock for cash.

George-town, May 18. 4w

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occaquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the he premises.

THOS. POLLARD.

Feb. 21st. tf.

Three Dollars Reward.
Lost about ten days ago.

A bay horse about 15 hands high. He has a star in his forehead, and appears to be about nine or ten year old. He was but lately shod all around. It is not recollected that he has any other natural marks than the one above mentioned. Whoever will deliver this horse to the Messenger of the Secretary of States office, shall receive the above reward.

May 15

Lots for sale.

IN eligible situations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the several squares in which they are contained may be seen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.
Attorney at law and conveyancer. tf

In Case of WILLIAM DYER,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy, founded on the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded against William Dyer, of the city of Washington, a trader:—And whereas the major part of the commissioners in the said commission named, have declared the said William Dyer to be bankrupt: he is hereby required to surrender himself to the said commissioners, or the major part of them on the 22d of March instant, and on the 9th and 28th—days of April next, at the hour of of 5 o'clock P. M. on each of said days at the public goal in Washington county, then and there to make a full and fair discovery & disclosure of his estate and effects,, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their claims, at the second sitting, to choose assignees, and at the third, to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate—all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his estate or effect in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same to him, but give notice thereof to

JOHN C. DENT,
Secr. to the Commissioners.

March 18th 12w7w