NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE
PINE LANDS OF GEORGIA,
SHewing the advantages they possess,
Particularly in the CULTURE of COTTON.
*Addressed to persons emigrating,
AND THOSE DISPOSED TO
Encourage Migration to this State.
TOGETHER WITH A
PLAN OF EMIGRATION,
FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.
To which is added a Geographical sketch of the State of Georgia
with a comparative view of the Population of 1791,
and 1801, and the Exports of the Years 1791 & 1800.

BY GEORGE SIBBALD,
OF AUGUSTA.

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**FACE.**

**CANDOR** oblige me to acknowledge, that self-interest is the ground work of my present address to persons Emigrating to the state of Georgia; but whilst I make this acknowledgment, I must be permitted to say, that no personal advantage that I may have contemplated, or expected, shall induce me to prostitute my pen, my feelings or my character, by an unfair representation, which could cause the poor Emigrant to raise his voice against me and say you have deceived me. And I will be bold to say, that nothing contained in the following sheets will ever raise a frown from those, who may be thereby induced to move into this State.

In this statement I have the prejudices of many people to encounter, who judge of the Pine Lands of this State, from the value of Pine Lands in the more Northern States. Those Lands will bear no kind of comparison with the Pine Lands of this State; and I can venture to assert that there is no Land of any kind (unless near large Towns, where they are highly cultivated and forced by manure) that will produce a crop of any kind, of equal value to what may be made from the same quantity of Georgia Pine Land, when properly cultivated in Cotton.

**GEORGE SIBBALD.**

**AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, 1801.**
LANDS upon which there is a pine growth have been for many years supposed to possess but little value, except for the Timber; consequently the immense Forests of this State, clothed with trees of that growth, have been very generally uncultivated.

The name of Pine Barren, by which Pine Lands have been generally designated; particularly during the speculative mania, which for many years led people to the purchase of any thing, that bore the name of Land; has been a reason among many others why those lands have so long been neglected.

Upon my first arrival in the State of Georgia, I passed in the Stage from Savannah to Augusta, where the road generally runs upon a barren and uncultivated ridge. I here felt all the prejudice that the appearance of such Lands is calculated to inspire. I had always heard the name of Pine Barren applied to all Pine Lands, and felt satisfied, like many other basty Travellers, that Pine Lands possessed no value; but upon a more minute enquiry after my arrival at Augusta, I found that there were as various qualities of Pine Land as there were of Oak and Hickory: And that the Pine Lands in most parts of the
State, were of a better quality, than any I had seen. As I had seen some Farms upon the road, where, in spite of my prejudices, I found the appearance of plenty; I thought it worthy of some further investigation. My sole motive in coming to this state, was to investigate and explore property of this kind: I therefore determined to explore the Piney Woods, and the consequence was, that upon conversing with the people, who were settled upon those lands, and who were then but thinly scattered through this immense Country; I found that the Lands yielded abundant Crops, particularly of Cotton: I everywhere found the Pine Lands, where the industrious Farmer or Planter had made settlements, to be in a situation that promised plenty and profit. Every man that I conversed with assured me, that to destroy the name (for in fact there was no reality) of Pine Barren, and to induce industrious men of Character to settle on such lands was all that was wanting to make them truly valuable.

The soil of the Pine Lands is generally sandy, or a mixture of sand and loam; and wherever you find a clay foundation (which is generally the case) from eight to twenty inches below the surface, those Lands, are to be preferred; particularly for the culture of Cotton.

This truly valuable plant, which has become the staple commodity of this State; and which bids fair to increase the exports thereof, in point of value beyond the amount of any State in the Union, is most particularly adapted to the Pine Lands, which when properly prepared and cultivated, will produce equal to any lands in the State, except those of the first quality. It is true that the Sea Island Lands are generally better adapted to the culture of Cotton, and the Cotton will bear a higher
price; but the comparison between the profit and the price, will prove that the Pine Lands are most valuable to the industrious Emigrant.

The price of an acre of Land on the Sea Islands, or what is called Hammock Lands, on or near the Sea Coast, is from ten to twenty dollars. The price of an acre of Oak and Hickory Land, in the Counties commonly called the Upper counties, and which lay to the westward of a line drawn from about eight miles above Augusta, where the Oak and Hickory land commences, in a South West direction to the Oconee River, is from four to ten dollars; except that of an inferior quality: which, may be had from one dollar to four dollars per acre, according to the advantages of situation.

Upon all the water courses of the State, there is a proportion of what is termed Swamp Land; this Land is extremely rich, loaded with a heavy growth of white Oak, red Oak, and many other valuable trees. The Rivers Savannah, Ogechee, Oconee and Alatamaha, have immense bodies of this Species of Land, which sells from four to ten, and in some situations as high as twenty dollars per acre.

The Counties of Jefferson and Burke, which lie to the Eastward, of the line which I have before described, are the only Counties below that line, that have any quantities of Oak and Hickory Land (river Swamps excepted) those lands are generally sold high, and may be estimated at from five, to fifteen dollars per acre.

The price of an acre of first quality Pine Land, as now offered by me at an half dollar per acre will prove, which suits the new settler best.
The Sea Islands are covered with a heavy growth of Live Oak, Pine, &c. are full of undergrowth of shrubs and Palmetto, which require much labour and a great many hands to prepare for cultivation a Cotton Plantation. A labouring hand generally tends four acres, besides provision ground, which produces on an average from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of clean Cotton.

The Oak and Hickory Lands, bare much the same comparison as to labour of clearing, and a hand can tend the same quantity of land: and where it is of the first quality, which commands the prices before quoted, will produce upon an average about Eight hundred to one thousand pounds of clean Cotton to each hand.

The Pine Lands are covered with stately trees; with but little undergrowth; those trees being high, and their limbs a great distance from the ground, require no more attention in clearing, than to cut round the trees, commonly called girdling, this kills them; such only as are necessary for fencing and building are cut down; and there is but little necessity for grubbing. The Planter by penning his cattle at night, kills the grass and prepares the land for early cultivation; and a hand can tend five acres with ease; which will produce from Eight hundred to one thousand pound of clean Cotton. When I say a hand can tend five acres, I include the necessary attention to the cultivation, of provisions and picking in the Cotton; and this can be done by every person above fifteen years of age; but when there is a family of children of six years of age and upwards, that can attend to the picking the Crop, twenty acres can be cultivated with ease by one man, particularly upon the Pine Lands. Sup-
pose a mans family to consist of his wife and four small children, from six to twelve years of age he can secure the twenty acres, which on an average of eight hundred pounds of seed Cotton to the acre, will produce sixteen thousand pounds, equal to four thousand pounds of clean Cotton, clear of the expence of Ginning; this at a quarter of a dollar per pound, amounts to **one thousand dollars clear money**, besides supporting his family. Can this be done in any other State in the Union? The same species of Cotton which grows on the Sea Islands, called black seed Cotton, will grow on the Oak and Hickory and Pine Lands; but as the culture of the green seed Cotton is more simple, it has been generally preferred; and from many trials that have been made, the black seed has been found to answer as well in the middle and upper parts of the State, as on the sea coast, and the Cotton to bear the same price. There is however generally a difference in favour of the black seed Cotton of twenty-five, and sometimes thirty per cent; but this is owing more to the want of attention and proper management in cleaning it, than to any other cause, this has been clearly proved by several Planters, who have Ginned and shipped their Crops to Great-Britain, where they have obtained a price nearly equal to the Sea Island Cotton.

It is to be regretted that many frauds have been committed in the packing of Cotton. No punishment could be too severe, that could be inflicted on persons who basely attempt to injure the reputation of a whole country, and destroy the credit of its staple commodity, for the sake of a trifling profit. I have been in many countries where Cotton has been a great article of commerce, but have never heard of any frauds that made an Inspection necessary. If in addition to the screw auger
which is now generally used by the Merchants, the Legislature, was to pass a Law obliging the owners of all Cotton Gins to enter them with the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County in which they reside, and upon such entry make oath that they would well and truly Gin all Cotton that was offered, and pack the same, without fraud or deceit, and be obliged to put their names on each bag; it would surely curb this growing evil.

Cotton has become the staple of the chief manufactories in Europe, and the demand of this valuable article daily increasing. It appears by the last return of Exports that we shipped from the United States in one year, one hundred and seventy million, seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and three pounds of unmanufactured Cotton, of which twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty-three Bales were landed in London; and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine Bales in Liverpool. This appears from a late statement to be more than one fourth of all the Cotton, that was brought into those ports in the year 1800.

The demand for Cotton is daily increasing, and the manufactories of hemp, linen, and many woollen goods are giving way to those of Cotton. When we consider the ravages of a long war in the West-Indies; the almost total destruction of the Plantations in many of the Islands, where Cotton was formerly cultivated; that annual scourge of the West-India Islands Hurricanes, which frequently lay waste not only the crops, but every building on the Plantations, and even life itself is in eminent danger during their continuance; the difficulty of pro-
caring provisions (for which they are obliged to be de-
pendent on the United States) for a gang of negroes; add
to this the disadvantage of a very sickly climate (and the
consequent necessity of cultivating the lands entirely with
slaves) which generally carries off one out of four of all
the negroes that is landed in the Islands: When those
things are considered, a comparison in the advantages we
possess, is not necessary, for we never can be rivaled in
that staple.

A writer in the year 1789, stated, that twenty years
before that time, the whole Cotton trade of Great-Britain;
did not return two hundred thousand pounds to the coun-
try for raw materials and labour combined; and only fifty
thousand spindles were employed in spinning the Cotton
into yarn. In 1789, the number of spindles was nearly
two millions, and the returns of Cotton Manufactures ex-
ceeded seven millions sterling. There were then employed
in that business, one hundred and forty-three water mills;
above twenty thousand hand engines, or jennies, and
about twenty-six thousand men; thirty-one thousand wo-
men and fifty-three thousand children engaged in spin-
ing alone. And in the subsequent stages of the ma-
nufactories, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand men,
fifty-nine thousand women, and fifty-eight thousand chil-
dren, making an aggregate of four hundred and fifty
thousand persons.

Since that period the Cotton Manufactories of Great-
Britain, have encreased beyond calculation; and there is
hardly an article of female dress, and many articles, par-
ticularly the summer wear of the men, which are not to-
tally fabricated of cotton; without taking into view,
Jeans, Fusiliers, Corduroys, Thicklets, Hosiery and
most articles of domestic use, which have been used, not only in our country, but in every part of the habitable globe.

**Every** effort to consume Cotton that could be devised, ought to be attended to by the people of the United States. One of the first reflections that occurs to the mind is, that Cotton may be made a substitute for wool, in many coarse, bulky articles, as well as for hemp and flax. We see daily brought to market Cotton counterpanes, blankets, cotton cloth for sheets and shirting, striped Cotton both for men and women's wear, table cloths, curtain furniture, handsomely worked in figures with coarse cotton, and a variety of other articles of domestic use. It is here worthy of remark that the Indians prefer every kind of homespun and will not purchase the flimsy European goods, which were formerly imposed on them, while the more polished world are daily exchanging such substantial commodities for trifles no better than a cobweb. There are a vast quantity of blankets used in all parts of the United States, and if the country people were to make them and send them to market, white, black and white, indigo dyed, or bark dyed, there certainly would be a great sale in the middle and northern States. There is no regular Manufactory, which might be more safely attempted. Carpets of blue, red, purple, yellow, green, black or bark coloured, made of cotton of large heavy yarns, would sell in great quantities and would be in use from the South to the North. The duty of woolen carpets is 15 per cent and will not be lessened.

In China and the Mediterranean they use cotton fail cloth; it lasts much longer than fail cloth made of hemp and is not so apt to mildew: the coarsest kind I am
of opinion, would be the most profitable to us as long as
our object is to consume our Cotton.

Paper may be made of Cotton, and mixed with
linen rags I am well assured will make superior paper to
linen rags alone,

Small rope and lines of various kinds, towit, lead
lines, deep sea lines, log lines, fishing lines, pendant
halyards and small cordage for various ship uses, which
together with chalk lines, leading lines, bed cords and
white rope (of which great quantities are used) might
consume a vast quantity of Cotton. The stained Cotton
which is now either left in the field or thrown away at
the gins, would answer for many of these purposes.

It merits attention, that no raw material receives, or
retains, colours by dying more beautifully or more per-
fect than Cotton.

If Societies were formed for the encouragement of
agriculture, manufactures and the useful arts, and were
to offer premiums for certain quantities and qualities of
Cotton Goods, of those or other coarse manufactures,
they would certainly render general benefit to the Union:

The Southern Planters in particular ought to endea-
vour to make or purchase cotton blankets, rugs, car-
pets, &c. &c. and if cotton bagging could be made at a
small additional price it ought to be preferred. Wool in
Europe is much higher than cotton is here; the duties
on coarse, bulky and heavy woolen goods are from 10 to
15 per cent and the freight and charges extremely high
on account of their great bulk. Woolen goods are lia-
ble to injury from the moth; but cotton are not.
After having made the foregoing observations and comparisons, no doubt can arise of the growing value of Cotton Lands, and no argument is necessary, to prove what description of Lands ought to be preferred by Emigrants, who move to this State: The comparison in price will prove this beyond a doubt, and experience will shew the planter, that on Land which he can now have at half a dollar per acre, he can make as much Cotton and many other articles, as upon Land that he could not purchase for less than from four to ten dollars per acre.

It is called bad management for Farmers or Planters to tire Land as it is generally termed; but in clearing land upon first moving to a new country, it is most certainly an advantage to make two crops a year from the same ground; this can be done here to better advantage than in any part of the world. I have seen a fine crop of wheat growing on the Pine Lands, which was reaped in May, and then planted in Indian Corn; when they were done ploughing the corn, they planted pease, so that three entire crops were made from one field in the same year.

After Pine Lands have been cultivated, and cowpened or manured, they will produce better crops of small grain than Oak and Hickory Lands, and in their natural state equal crops particularly of wheat. I have seen four acres of Pine Land in which four bushels of white wheat were sown, which produced a crop of one hundred and seven bushels, which averaged sixty-eight pounds per bushel, this field had been in cultivation nearly twenty years.

The Spanish or Sweet Potatoes thrive in the pine soil, and from three to four hundred bushels are produced from an acre.
EVERY species of grain, roots, fruits, and vegetables, which grow in the United States and in Europe will thrive in the Pine Lands.

PEACHES thrive in a pine soil superior to any other soil, and those of this state are superior in quality and size to any in the world: The peach commonly called the Indian peach, generally, weighs from twelve to fourteen ounces. Fifty acres planted in peach trees will produce generally from one thousand to fifteen hundred gallons of brandy, which seldom sells for less than one dollar per gallon. They do not prevent the cultivation of the Earth, as they are planted at such a distance as no way to injure any Crop that is planted with them, and in three years from the time of putting the stone in the ground they will bear.

THERE are a number of very handsome, thriving Peach and Apple Orchards in almost every part of the State. Cherries, Pears, Nectarines, Plumbs, Damsons, Quinces, Strawberries, Raspberries and every species of fruit is now growing in great perfection.

GRAPES grow wild and in the greatest abundance in every part of the Southern States. The European Grape has been tried and found to answer, superior to the expectation of the most sanguine, we therefore want nothing but the people who are acquainted with the mode of cultivation, and manner of making wine, to enable us to make wine equal to any made in Europe. During fifteen years Peter Legeaux of Springfield, thirteen miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia, has been engaged in cultivating vines. He propagates the kinds which in France produce the Champaign, Burgundy and Bourdeaux wines, and which at the Cape of Good
Hope affords the Constantia wines. In the year 1793, he had his first vintage from the three former, which, are naturalized to the American soil. His vines have so thriven and increased that they have afforded not only liquors to drink; but at this time they abound with shoots for cuttings, to plant and rear other vineyards. To encourage the cultivation of vines the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the seventh of March, 1800, passed an act, and appointed fifteen Commissioners, to procure subscriptions for raising a capital in shares to be applied to the furtherance of this object. After one thousand shares are subscribed, the Company is to be incorporated. Each share is twenty dollars. The Commissioners express their conviction, that the Americans have it in their power to supply themselves with wine of their own growth, equal in strength and flavour, and superior in wholesomeness and purity to any which they can import. The means by which they are attempting to accomplish this, are, first by raising in their own vineyards a constant supply of the plants, of the best species of vines; to be distributed abundantly and on easy terms, throughout the Country. Secondly, by training a number of Vine Dressers, who having acquired the necessary skill, shall be capable of attending to and teaching the cultivation of Vines in any part of the Country to which they may be called: And giving instructions in the arts of making wine, brandy and vinegar from the juice of the Grape. If those attempts have succeeded in so cold a climate as Pennsylvania, we have surely a right to expect that any efforts to raise the Vines in the Southern States will be crowned with complete success.

Our climate being similar to the South of France
and part of Italy; leaves no doubt but that we might raise all the luxuries which we now import from the Mediterranean; all attempts which have been made to raise the fruits common to those climates have succeeded. Figs, Almonds, Grapes, Olives, Capers, Oranges, Lemons and many other fruits are now cultivated in this State.

A tract of Land of any magnitude can hardly be found, but a Creek, a River or some Stream of water runs through it; hence 'tis obvious that those Lands will become immensely valuable for the erection of Saw Mills, which in the hands of industrious men will always be a source of wealth; and wherever Lands are situated near a Creek or River from whence lumber can be floated to the Ocean, the trees, on the Land which the planter will find necessary to clear for cultivation, cut and properly squared into ranging timber, will easily enable the industrious man to pay, for a large tract of Land.

A saw-mill to run two saws, may be built in common situations where the dam is not required to be very long, for two or three thousand dollars. Seven labourers are sufficient to conduct it. By such a Mill five hundred thousand feet of boards may be cut in a year, which generally sells from fourteen to sixteen dollars per thousand feet.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, may be made to great advantage and a ready sale always found for it. Millions of barrels may be made within thirty miles of the Ocean, and nearly double the price always obtained for it at Sa-
fartnafi, to what it brings in North-Carolina, where they sometimes bring it on rafts nearly two hundred miles, to the sea ports.

Hay is made here easier than in any part of the known world, and it is a curious fact, that one acre of Pine Land manured or cowpened will produce two tons of excellent Hay. This Grass is called crowfoot, and is actually produced without sowing any feed, and is different from the natural Grass. All the preparation, that is necessary to produce it, is to take a field that has been cultivated, plough and harrow the Land after manuring and cowpening it. This Grass has been raised in this manner by many people, but has been more particularly attended to by Major Cowles near Augusta, and Mr. Pearce on the Savannah road. They have found it equal to timothy: It grows about three feet high. The proper season to prepare the ground is the last of May, so that a field which has been sowed in small grain will be reaped in time to prepare it for Crowfoot Grass; a Grass that deserves the attention of the State of Georgia, particularly in the lower country.

Families who have been many years settled in this State, and those who are daily removing to it, are now beginning to find out that the Pine Lands possess many advantages which are not to be found in the Oak and Hickory Lands; from the lower part of Scriven, Bullock and Montgomery counties, where the gradual swelling of the hills commences up to the line which I have mentioned as commencing eight miles above Augusta, which divides the Oak and Hickory from the Pine Lands, with the exception of two counties Burke and Jefferson, which have a very considerable quantity of Oak and
Hickory Land, I can venture to assert, that no part of the world ever enjoyed a greater share of health, and I can even go farther and say, that they enjoy superior health to the inhabitants of the Oak and Hickory Land, and have better water; except on and near the River Swamps, which in all parts of America, and I believe the world, are unhealthy. Scriven county commences on Savannah River and runs to Ogeechee River. Bullock county commences on Ogeechee and runs to Canuchie River. Montgomery county commences on Canuchie and runs to the Alatamaha and Oconee Rivers. Those counties are joined by Burke and Washington counties, and together with part of Jefferson, Richmond and the lower part of Columbia county, contain the Land between the lines I have mentioned, where health, good water, and a kind soil may be looked for. I am told that the upper part of Liberty and Glynn counties might be included; but I have not had the same opportunity of making any remarks on those counties; my business never having led me to investigate them particularly: In passing through them I have seen some good Pine Land towards the upper line: 'tis a fact that cannot be denied that there are three children in the Piney Wood cabins for two you'll find in the Oak and Hickory: This shews a superiority of health. It will be contended that the children in many parts of the Piney Woods look unhealthy, this cannot be denied and the reason is obvious; in the first settlement of this State, the Rice Lands upon tide water near the sea coast, were the only lands that were thought valuable, and the Pine Land adjoining them, was taken up by the first settlers for range, and to build on; those Lands are properly stiled Pine Barren and from them, all the Pine Land has been improperly named.
The first settlements that were made in the Pine Woods, were made by stock keepers, whose poverty or indolence induced them to hire themselves to the oppulent planters as stock keepers to take care of Cattle; those Cattle supplied them with abundance of milk; a few Potatoes was all that they thought of raising, for Corn they depended on purchase. This indolent life, together with the use of milk and Sweet-Potatoes produced that fallow complexion and unhealthy appearance, which is even now in some situations to be found; milk and Sweet Potatoes are very good diet, used in moderation, but when they are the principal food, they are the reverse in all warm climates.

After a few years those stock keepers began to make gardens, and some, to make fields of Corn, the produce astonished them, for they took them by their name, to be barren indeed. This will account for so much of the land being vacant when the speculative mania commenced; because it was supposed to possess no value except as a range for cattle and hogs; in this they are exceeded by no country. The woods present a scene new as it is useful and delightful; an extensive forest, covered with high grass having all the appearance and the reality of the advantage of a meadow, here the animals roam at large and are fit for the Butcher, nine months of the year and remain in good order during the winter season, without any attention whatever.

To assert that the Pine Land is generally of more value than the Oak and Hickory Land throughout the state, would be losing sight of that candor, which in this publication I have determined to keep always in view. But as I have before stated I now repeat, that the Pine Land is equal in quality, and will produce crops of any
kind that are planted on it (Tobacco, Indigo and Hemp excepted) with the second quality of Oak and Hickory; and that it is superior to the third quality for any crop whatever. The first quality, and a great portion of the second quality are generally settled, and where they are not, they cannot be purchased even on the Frontiers for less than four or five dollars per acre, and then, in most instances, you must pay the whole; but always a part in hand. The third quality far distant from navigation is surely unprofitable to the poor Emigrant, particularly if purchased on a credit. From Pine Land more may be made, and the purchase money not more than one fourth, besides the advantage of fine range; add to this, that the Pine Land is generally near navigation where everything may be sold; where the Pine knots may be turned into Pitch and Tar; Turpentine extracted from the trees, and the trees afterwards cut into ranging timber. While floating down those articles to market, your crop of Cotton, your Poultry, or any thing you have to spare, can be carried without expense, and a high price always obtained.

Nature has no where been so lavish in her bounties as in this state; a man without a farthing, possessing but common industry, can here procure himself a comfortable home, on easier terms and for less labour, than in any country in the civilized world. What a pity it is! that large families, who live on poor worn out land in the Northern states and in Europe, should lose such an opportunity as now presents itself, for procuring Land for their children; many toiling from year to year to pay a heavy rent, on poor miserable barren land. Here every man may cultivate his own land with the pleasing reflection that it will descend to his offspring. In this state there
is no such thing as poverty, unless people bring it on themselves by idleness and drunkenness. Such people can live no where. I have now been here long enough to have traversed the state many times, and I have rarely ever seen a Beggar imploring charity; In such a country, it is, that a poor man can be happy. But even those who live in poverty in other states, startle at the idea of moving. What! leave my friends and relations to go to a new country, and that so far off, is the general cry. Reflect for a moment on the difference between toiling to pay a heavy rent, and working for that which will soon be your own. In the first place, there is a certainty of entailing poverty on your family, which you may leave behind you: In the other, that most pleasing of all reflections, that you leave behind you a comfortable home for your family to enjoy. The great number of families which are daily moving to this state, shew that people are beginning to think of themselves instead of friends and relations; and when I reflect that my lands which are now a wilderness will soon assume a different aspect, exhibiting smiling fields and comfortable Cottages; and also reflect, that I have in some degree contributed to place in such a situation so many of my fellow-citizens; it will, independent of the advantages of the sale, give me a pleasure and satisfaction which can only be felt by those who are in the habit of feeling pleasure, from seeing others happy.

Governor Jackson in his Message to both branches of the Legislature, on the fourth day of November 1799, in speaking of an observation of the Commissioners respecting the line that has been run between the United States and the Spaniards, through the present Indian ter-
It is said that the lands through which the boundary between us and Spain runs, and far above it are of a poor piney quality; yet it may be doubted, if the Commissioners of the United States from whom this information is said to be derived are proper Judges of a Pine soil in a Southern climate. Among ourselves it is well known that large tracts of this kind of land, produce good crops of wheat and corn, and answer very well for Cotton, an article which is rapidly advancing to the head of American Exports, and which (called Georgia Cotton) is taking the lead and preference of that staple in most foreign markets; a staple which deserves the fostering hand of the Union, and merits its attention and encouragement. Supposing it therefore, Pine Land, it is nevertheless of in calculable value to the Union.

The many frauds which have been committed in the sale of titles to large bodies of Land, which never existed, and those bodies of Land which do really exist, held by people to the Northward and in many parts of Europe, is so far as respects population, truly a national misfortune; for the holder of them has either too much business of his own at home, to look after them in person, or determines to let them lay for his children, while others, from the uncertainty of title, and laying out of large sums of money paid for them, and daily paying in taxes are by no means willing to make other advances for making settlements on them, or to create a value by their encouragement. They generally begin to count the costs of Agents, Surveyors, &c. and find themselves going into an advance of still more money; besides, this species of property is rising every day, and in a few years to come,
will have attained an additional value: thus many of them argue. Some indeed have sent out Agents, but they are sent from the large Cities to the Commercial towns of this state, and generally pass in the Stage from Savannah to Augusta, where the road passes as I before observed, on a barren ridge, and from this they form an opinion of the value of all Pine Lands, which is not unfrequently confirmed by persons residing in Savannah and Augusta, who perhaps have never travelled any other road, than the Stage road between those Cities, and are perfectly unacquainted with the situation of the country: thus from prejudice and the opinion of others their minds are improperly impressed with regard to the value of property which they ought to have seen, and frequently go home with a good or bad tale as circumstances may have given it to them.

A man who has been used to enjoy the luxuries of a large City, don’t like to spend his time in the woods, where the manners and customs of the people do not exactly correspond with those he has left behind him; he finds, if he goes at all into the woods, only a hardy race of freemen, whose only happiness is procuring plenty, and making provision for a numerous family: this society don’t suit him, and his stay among them is no longer than he can ride post over the land, taking care never to quit the main road.

Owning large bodies of Pine Land in Washington, Montgomery, and Bullock Counties, my exertions have been as great as an Individual’s could be, to induce Emigrants to those Counties. The Surveys I hold are well known in this State, to have been the first Land that was surveyed in large tracts. Many families have
removed on my lands from South and North-Carolina and Virginia; but the Emigration has not been equal to what is necessary, to insure an immediate settlement of them.

The situation of the poor Inhabitants of Europe, has for a long time excited the Commiseration of all men of feeling, as one of the great family of mankind; I have felt that kind of Commiseration for their sufferings, which has led me into many plans for turning the tide of Emigration to the Pine Lands of this State, instead of the large Cities, where misery and sickness too frequently await them, and where property is hard to be obtained. Interest and inclination have induced me to form many plans; but all have failed for want of active resources to carry any extensive one into effect, having always considered how much interested the whole State is in bringing about an object of this kind, to settle the lands laying above Savannah towards Ogechee river, where the gradual swelling of the hills point out health, a kind soil and good water.

This land commences about thirty miles above Savannah, and some within twenty-five miles, which if settled by a hardy race of men, would surely be advantageous to the lower parts of the State. Savannah market would reap the advantage of their settlement, and the lower Country would find an interest, which no argument of mine need be used to point out to them.

All the Land between Ogechee and Canúchee rivers, thence to the Ohoopee river, and thence to the Oconee and Altamaha Rivers, is held in large Surveys, and years would not effect a settlement of them by the
exertion of an Individual, if people cannot be brought from Europe. For an Individual to advance fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year to carry such an object into effect, is not to be expected; because where a man has that income, he will hardly enter into the wide and troublesome field of exertion to better his fortune, already equal to his wishes.

This being the case, I have with the advice of a number of my friends formed a plan of emigration, which will enable me to bring about fifty families a year, which may be supposed to contain in the aggregate, from two hundred to three hundred persons, on those lands, besides those who will naturally follow, who have the means of emigrating within themselves, when once the current of emigration is turned to the Southern states. And here I must turn my attention to the suffering poor of Europe, where misery and wretchedness walk hand in hand; where distress and famine are making ravages even greater than war itself; where manufactures are almost suspended, and where the poor are willing to work for a morsel of bread to keep themselves from starving, and even, that cannot be obtained. What a contrast between the suffering poor of that country and America, the World's best hope! Here every man enjoys smiling plenty.

To provide a comfortable asylum for those whom fortune has turned her back on, is the intention of the following plan of Emigration, which once commenced will be soon followed by those to whom fortune has been more kind, and who have the means of removal within themselves. The tide of Emigration once turned it will
not be diverted from its course by the rough blasts of the inhospitable North, but will flow like a placid stream to the shores of Georgia, and enrich our Land with thousands of valuable Citizens.

PLAN
OF AN ASSOCIATION,
For the Purpose of Encouraging the Immediate Settlement of the PINE LANDS OF GEORGIA,
And to Promote the same by EMIGRATIONS from EUROPE, and the NORTHERN STATES.

THIS Plan from its nature and extent, cannot be carried into effect by the exertions of an Individual, particularly one, whose active resources are not equal to such an undertaking. It is therefore proposed by GEORGE SIBBALD, of Augusta, in the state of Georgia, to establish a Company, for the purpose of interesting Individuals in the advantages of a large quantity of Land of which he is possessed, and of thereby encouraging the settlement thereof, under the following articles of ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.
The said Company shall be known and styled, the GEORGIA ASYLUM COMPANY.
ARTICLE II.

The property upon which this plan is founded, consists of the following tracts, bodies or parcels of land, to wit, One hundred and seven thousand four hundred and five acres of land, granted to Joseph Ryan, lying in Bullock County.

Two hundred and twelve thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine acres, granted to Charles Ryan, lying in Bullock County.

Sixty thousand acres of land granted to Francis Tennelle, lying in Montgomery County.

One hundred and twelve thousand, seven hundred acres, granted to Francis Tennelle, lying in Montgomery County.

Thirty-one thousand acres, granted to James Dawson, lying in Montgomery County. Making in the whole, Five hundred and twenty-three thousand, five hundred and seventy-four acres.

The lands granted to Joseph Ryan and Charles Ryan, adjoin each other, and were the first large surveys, that were made in Effingham County, and by a division of that county, now fall in Bullock County, they commence near the head waters of the South Fork of Scull's Creek, about thirty miles below Louisville, and run thence, at the distance of from two to five miles of Ogeechee river, to within about thirty miles of the City of Savannah, taking in the head waters of Belcher's Mill-creek, Black Creek, &c. &c. thence across to the mouth of Lott's Creek, where it empties into Canuchee, being
about thirty-five miles above the Town of Hardwick, thence up the river Canuchee, to near the mouth of fifteen mile Creek, and thence across to the head waters of Scull's Creek before mentioned, including all the waters of great and little Lott's Creek, four mile Creek, ten mile Creek, and many other valuable water courses.

The Land granted to Francis Tennelle, Esq. was surveyed in Washington County, and by a division of said County, now falls into Montgomery; when Mr. Tennelle run this land he was surveyor of that County, of course had an opportunity of selecting land, the situation and safety of which must have been better known to him than any other person. The tract of sixty thousand acres lies on the east side of the Ohoopie, adjoining the tract on which Zachariah Cox, Esq. built the mills, known by the name of the Ohoopie Mills: The other tract granted to Mr. Tennelle, lays on the south side of the Ohoopie Mill tract, and runs thence towards the Altamaha, near where the Oconee and Ockmulgee form a junction, thence running up the Oconee river, back of the river surveys to Stalling's Bluff, and thence across to the Mill Tract.

The thirty-one thousand acres granted to James Dawson, lies on the upper line of the Ohoopie Mill tract; Pendleton's Creek runs through this tract, and Tiger Creek, including its waters. Five hundred thousand acres of this Land compose the property of this Company, valued at an half dollar per acre amounts to, Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE III.

The said property which composes the Capital Stock of this Company, is divided into Two thousand five
hundred Shares of one hundred dollars each, payable as follows, towit, Ten Dollars upon issuing the following Certificate, and the balance as therein stated.

These are to certify that A. B. or bearer is entitled to one share in the Georgia Asylum Company, being two hundred acres of Land, that is, the one twenty-five hundredth part of five hundred thousand acres of Land, being the Capital Stock of said Company, subject to the reservations of settlement that are contained in the Articles of Association; upon which share the sum of ten dollars has been paid; one other payment of same amount to be paid on the first of December 1802, and the remainder in annual payments on the first day of December 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809 and 1810, which payments when made, shall be receipted for on the back of this Certificate, and will entitle the bearer to a full share in this Company, but he will forfeit all his right, title or interest in said Company, and property thereof to George Sibbald, his Heirs Executors, Administrators or Assigns, and to all payments made, if he should fail in making payment of either of the several sums as they become due, or within ten days thereafter.

Witness my Hand,

GEORGE SIBBALD.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, 1801.

ARTICLE IV.

To secure the respective share holders in their interest, which they may hold in this Company, and to prevent unnecessary trouble being imposed on the Truf-
tees herein named, the land is conveyed in trust to the Honorable John Milledge, George Walker, Seaborn Jones and William M. Cowles, Esquires, who have kindly undertaken to act, and to receive the titles under a special trust, to enable George Sibbald, to convey to the respective share holders or purchasers, the quantity of acres mentioned in their Certificates, or to which they are entitled, on their complying with the terms contained in the articles of this Association.

**ARTICLE V.**

The said Trustees shall appoint an agent to reside upon the land, who shall receive an annual sum for his services, and George Sibbald engages to pay the same, and to act (with the approbation of the Trustees) as superintendent of the affairs of the Company as far as relates to the promoting and encouraging Emigration, and to make an advance of at least one half the sums that are annually received on the payment of shares, in bringing over Emigrants from Europe or the Northern States, to settle on the Land, for which purpose he engages to keep one good Ship or Brig of at least two hundred tons burthen, which he obliges himself to send once a year to Europe or the Northern States, for the purpose of bringing over families, to commence in the year 1802, and end in the year 1810, and to land them between the fifteenth of October and the fifteenth of December, in each year: He will go as often to Europe as shall be judged necessary, and make frequent tours to other States, in order to induce Emigrations therefrom. This plan is not intended to be fixed from any one country; but from several parts of Europe, in order to turn the Emigration of various nations to this State.
ARTICLE VI.

The agent of the Company shall cause to be built under the direction of the superintendant of the Company, fifty log houses per annum, and have twenty acres of land, cleared round each house by killing the trees, in order that the Emigrants may be placed thereon immediately, on their arrival; the expense of which, will be paid by George Sibbald.

ARTICLE VII.

An office shall be kept in the City of Augusta, or Savannah, as the Trustees may direct, and a person appointed by them to keep a regular set of books—and a record of all the proceedings of the Company agent and superintendant, who are to furnish annual statements for that purpose, supported by proper vouchers, which person is to be paid by George Sibbald; and all advances that are necessary for taxes, &c. are to be paid by him, and proper receipts annually filed in the office.

ARTICLE VIII.

To encourage the settlement of the land, George Sibbald engages to build within one year a Saw-Mill, Grist-Mill, Cotton machine, Blacksmith's shop, &c. this shall be done as near the centre of the Land as convenient, for which purpose he reserves ten thousand acres of Land, being part of the surplus Land over and above the five hundred thousand acres which compose the stock of this Company.

ARTICLE IX.

The balance of the surplus land shall be appropriated as follows: To the County of Bulloch, for the purpose of laying out a Town for their seat of justice, two hundred acres of Land. The agent of the Company provided
he conducts the affairs of the Company to the satisfaction of the Trustees, for the term of ten years, that is to say, until the year 1810, or the sales of the land are completed, shall receive in fee simple five thousand acres of land as a reward for his faithful services; but should he die previous to that time while in the service of the Company, one half that amount shall be given to his family (if he has any) divided in equal proportions between his wife and children; and the other half to his successor. The balance of the surplus land shall be given as follows: to the first Minister of the Gospel of any religious sect, society or denomination whatever, who shall remove on the land and preach the Gospel, one thousand acres of land in fee simple; to every other Minister of any sect or denomination whatever, who removes on the land and will preach the Gospel, and undertake to keep a school for the instruction of youth, five hundred acres of land; provided they shall not settle nearer than within five miles of each other, and shall remove on the land before the year 1805, and remain there and fulfil the duties required until the year 1810; they shall then produce a Certificate of their having resided on the land, and that they have preached the Gospel and instructed youth, and have in all things conducted themselves both by precept and example in teaching and enforcing moral principles. Such Certificate signed by any two Magistrates will entitle them to a fee simple title to their land, as far as the amount of the surplus land, which is seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four acres, which is to be given for this purpose in tracts of five hundred acres.

ARTICLE X.

To those who shall have the means of Migrating to this country, and will settle immediately on the Land,
Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, upon condition that they shall build a good log house at least twenty by sixteen feet; clear at least twenty acres of Land and plant at least two hundred peach and apple trees. Until the first of January 1804, no more than an half dollar per acre will be charged, such persons as shall actually settle thereon; after that time until the year 1806, the price shall not exceed three-fourths of a dollar per acre, and from that until the year 1808, one dollar per acre, and from that period to the year 1810, not exceeding two dollars per acre.

**ARTICLE XI.**

**Families** and single persons emigrating from Europe, who cannot pay their passage, shall come under engagements to serve the Company a term not exceeding the following, to wit:

All persons of the age of nineteen years and upwards, not exceeding the term of five years, and if under that age, not longer than they shall attain the age of twenty-four years, and if at the age of fourteen years or under, not longer than they shall attain the age of twenty-one years. Each family shall be placed on a tract of land equal to fifty acres for each person in family, and where there are Emigrants who have no family, they shall be placed as follows: All females shall be placed with some family with whom they have emigrated, and all single men in families of six persons. Upon tracts upon which a family shall be placed, there shall be built a good and comfortable log house previous to their arrival, and they shall be furnished with provisions for six months, and plantation utensils, &c. as follows:
Four bushels of meal per month, for six months, for every four persons; two hundred pounds of beef and one bushel of salt for six months, for four persons.

One Cow and Calf, one Ox, one Plough, two Axes, two Hoes, two Spades, three Pigs—and such Seeds as are convenient and necessary for each family.

For the first year, they shall enjoy all the advantages of their labour, after which they shall plant four acres in Cotton for each person in family at or above the age of fourteen, for four years, and should they deliver to the Agent of the Company one thousand pounds weight of Cotton in the seed a year, for four years for each person in family, above fourteen years of age, they shall have a discharge for their time of service, for their passage and for all the advance as above stated, that shall be made them, and receive an actual and fee simple title to fifty acres of Land to each person in family, of fourteen years of age or upwards, as above stated; and in order to prevent disputes as to whom the Land shall belong where the Cabin is built and round which they have cultivated, it is to be known and understood, that the head of the family is to have the improvements and the adjoining Land, towit, fifty acres for himself and fifty acres for his wife, if he has any, and the Ox and the Plough. The other articles then on hand, the Cattle, Hogs and increase shall be fairly divided between the family share and share alike; and where any female has been placed in the family, she is to be considered in the Distribution, the same as the children: And when there is no family where single men are placed together, the Eldest is to be known as the superior, and respected as the head of the family, and is to have the Cabin and the fifty acres of Land adjoining,
which they have cultivated, and the Ox and the Plough; the other articles to be equally divided as aforesaid. So soon as each family has delivered the quantity of Cotton, that is stipulated, they shall apply to the Agent for a certificate, and on producing one in the following words to the superintendant, he shall cause titles to be made out and delivered to them.

CERTIFICATE.

I A, B, Agent of the GEORGIA ASYLUM COMPANY, do hereby certify, that I have received of C. D. four thousand pounds of Seed Cotton, which is in full for his, or her passage, and entitles him, or her to a deed in Fee Simple for fifty acres of Land, witness my hand.

A. B. Agent.

ARTICLE XII.

As the superintendance of this Plan of Emigration, is stipulated to commence in the year 1802 and to end in the year 1810; It is understood that the affairs of the Company shall be closed in one year thereafter, in the following manner, to wit, all the lands then remaining on hand shall be laid off in Lots not exceeding five hundred acres, and be sold as follows. All the lands in Bullock County, on the first day of November 1811, and those in Montgomery, on the first day of December, thereafter, of which sale, and place of sale, at least six months notice shall be given in all the Gazettes of the State, and the land sold on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, the purchasers giving a Mortgage on the land as security for the payment of the purchase money.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each Subscriber of a share, may remove on the
Land or send a family of four persons, to whom a deed for two hundred acres of Land will be given, upon the payments being completed; but this will not be done except in case of actual settlement, either by the share holders or such family as they may send forward, and this must be done on or before the first day of January 1804, as the intention of this plan is to settle the Land at all events. Upon producing a certificate with all the payments received thereon, nothing more will be required of the holder of such certificate, and he will thereby relinquish all his right and title to the property of the Company or the advantages thereof, receiving in full for the one hundred dollars he shall have paid, a fee simple title to two hundred acres of Land, but when a person holds more than one and not exceeding five shares, he shall only be obliged to make one settlement; provided that he shall cultivate twenty acres for each share he may hold, and the Land be laid off in one tract.

ARTICLE XIV.

Families Emigrating from the Northern States, who may have the means of laying in their provisions and providing for themselves after their arrival, shall receive land upon the terms stipulated in the tenth article, and shall be provided with a passage and conveyance for their household furniture, provision, plantation utensils, &c. upon moderate terms, and the like time allowed them to pay for the same as is allowed for the payment of their lands, giving bond upon their embarkation for the amount, with a certain penalty in case they should leave the settlement. This is only done to bind the idle, the hardworking, labouring husbandman, will not be inclined to roam from a comfortable home.
ARTICLE XV.

All payments made to the agent, shall be paid over to the Trustees only, who shall appoint from among themselves a Treasurer, and an annual sum shall be paid to each share holder arising from the monies received. George Sibbald shall furnish the Trustees with annual statements of the sums he shall advance agreeably to the fifth article, and after the affairs of the Company shall be closed, and the original amount of each share paid to the share holders, the payment shall then be made to George Sibbald for the actual amount of his advances, which shall be supported by proper documents to the satisfaction of the Trustees. As soon as George Sibbald has been paid his advances, the sums afterwards received to be paid to the share holders.

ARTICLE XVI.

In order to ensure the advance of at least one half the sum paid by the share holders annually, agreeably to the fifth article, and of all things which George Sibbald has stipulated to perform, he has mortgaged to the Trustees, property valued at double that amount, which will remain thus mortgaged, until the year 1810.

ARTICLE XVII.

At the expiration of the year one thousand, eight hundred and ten, the Trustees shall close the accounts of the company, stating the sums due, money on hand, and sums advanced by George Sibbald, and should they be of opinion that all things have been complied with on the part of George Sibbald, which he has stipulated to perform, they shall certify the same and he will then be clear of his engagements to the GEORGIA ASYLUM COMPANY.
A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGIA.

To which is added a comparative statement of our Population in 1791, and 1801.—Also, a comparative view of our Exports of 1791 and 1800. With respect to the Latitudes which I have mentioned, I must beg leave to remark that from the short time I have had to complete this Sketch, I have had no opportunity to take them from actual observation; but from the best information I can collect, they are accurate.

GEORGIA.

SITUATION, EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES.

Miles.  
Length 600  
Breadth 250  

Degrees.  
Between 5 and 16 West Longitude from Philadelphia  
21 and 35 North Latitude.

Bounded on the North by South-Carolina and Tennessee; on the East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by East and West Floridas, and on the West by the river Mississippi.

The present temporary lines, limits or settled boundaries are as follow: Beginning at the mouth of Savannah river and running up the North side thereof, to the confluence of the rivers Tugalo and Keowee, including all the Islands within the same, thence up the most Northern stream of the said river Tugalo till it intersects the Northern boundary line of South-Carolina; from thence to
the top of the Currahee Mountain; thence to the head or
source of the most Southern stream of the Oconee river,
called by the white people Appalachie, and by the Indians
Tulapocka, including all the waters of the same; thence
down the said river to the main stream of the Oconee riv-
er, thence down the same to the confluence of the Oconee
and Oakmulgee, where it takes the name of Alatamaha;
thence down the same to near the mouth of Phinhollo-
way's creek, being the Western boundary of Glynn
County, running with the said line till it intersects the line
of Camden County; thence with the Western line of said
County to St. Mary's river; thence down the same to the
Atlantic Ocean; thence to the mouth of Savannah
river, including all the Islands on the Sea Coast.

Upon the first settlement of this country the land
was divided into districts or divisions; which, by an act
bearing date the fifteenth of March 1758, were divided
and constituted into eight parishes, towit:

Christ Church, St. Matthew, St. George, St. Paul,
St. Philip, St. John, St. Andrew and St. James.

By a proclamation of 1763, and a commission to
Governor Wright in 1764, the land on the South side of
the river Alatamaha, and thence to the river St. Mary's,
was added to the then province of Georgia, and laid off
into Parishes, by an act bearing date the 25th March
1765; as follows, towit:

St. David, St. Patrick, St. Thomas and St. Mary's.

By the Constitution of this State of the 5th Febru-
ary 1777, the aforesaid parishes were made into Counties,
towit:
THE Parish of St. Paul to be known as the County of Richmond.

St. George—as the County of Burke.

St. Matthew and the upper part of St. Philip, above Canuchee, as the County of Effingham.

Christ Church and the lower part of St. Philip below Canuchee, as the County of Chatham.

St. John, St. Andrew and St. James, to be known as the County of Liberty.

St. David and St. Patrick, to be known as the County of Glynn.

St. Thomas and St. Marys, to be known as the County of Camden.

And certain land north of the Ogeechee, ceded in the year 1773, and known by the name of the ceded land to form another County and be known by the name of Wilkes. By an act of the Legislature bearing date the 25th February 1784, two Counties were added to this State, and called Franklin and Washington. By an act of Assembly bearing date the 3d February 1786, a County was taken from the upper part of Washington County and called Greene. Those eleven Counties comprehended the whole of the State of Georgia, within its settled limits or temporary line when the census of 1791 was taken, at which time the population was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Free white males 16 years upwards</th>
<th>Free white males under 16</th>
<th>Other free persons</th>
<th>Slaves</th>
<th>Total of each County</th>
<th>Total of District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Df. M. Df. of Df.</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glynn</td>
<td>Brunswick</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>473</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>Sunbury</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4025</td>
<td>5355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>8301</td>
<td>10789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>Ebenezer</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>2444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>3343</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4116</td>
<td>11317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burke</td>
<td>Waynboro</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>3415</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2392</td>
<td>9467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>4552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilkes</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>5152</td>
<td>6742</td>
<td>12160</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>7285</td>
<td>31500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Carneville</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>417</td>
<td></td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>Greenboro</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>5425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13153</td>
<td>14044</td>
<td>24739</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>29264</td>
<td>Total: 82,548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F
Since the census of 1791, the following alteration of Counties by divisions and sub-divisions have taken place.

*Columbia.* Taken from the upper part of Richmond by act of 1790—census taken before the division took place.

*Elbert.* Taken from the county of Wilkes by act of 1790—census taken before the division took place.

*Hancock.* Taken from the counties of Washington and Greene by act of 1793.

*McIntosh.* Taken from the county of Liberty by act of 1793.

*Bryan.* Taken from Chatham by act of 1793—part of Effingham added by act of 1794.

*Montgomery.* Taken from the lower or Eastern part of Washington by an act of 1793.

*Warren & Ogleborpe.* Taken from Wilkes, Greene, Washington, &c. by act of 1793.

*Scriven.* Taken from the counties of Burke and Effingham by act of 1793.

*Bullock.* Taken from the counties of Scriven and Bryan by act of 1796.

*Jefferson.* Taken from the counties of Burke and Warren by act of 1796.

*Jackson.* Taken from the county of Franklin by act of 1796.

*Lincoln.* Taken from the county of Wilkes by act of 1796.
This State is divided into three Judicial Districts—viz. The Eastern; the Middle and the Western; which are composed of the following Counties:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Camden,  
McIntosh,  
Bryan,  
Effingham,  
Glynn,  
Liberty,  
Bullock,  
Chatam.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Columbia,  
Burke,  
Jefferson,  
Washington,  
Richmond,  
Scriven,  
Montgomery,  
Warren.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hancock,  
Oglethorpe,  
Franklin,  
Lincoln,  
Greene,  
Jackson,  
Elbert,  
Wilkes.

The foregoing Counties which now by divisions and sub-divisions compose the settled limits of our State, have been thus particularly described in order to shew the situation of Land, which may have been originally granted in one County, and now falls into others by divisions having been made; and to shew that although our population has nearly doubled, it is without any acquisition of territory. As will be seen by the following enumeration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Free white Males:</th>
<th>Male to all ages</th>
<th>Free white Females:</th>
<th>Female to all ages</th>
<th>Other perf. except Indian and not taxed</th>
<th>Slaves of both sexes</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total in each District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>496</td>
<td></td>
<td>440</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>1681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyen</td>
<td>445</td>
<td></td>
<td>334</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1092</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattox</td>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
<td>371</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1819</td>
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<td>2814</td>
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<td>959</td>
<td>6859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elbert</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3546</td>
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<td>2816</td>
<td>10694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td></td>
<td>1581</td>
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<td>4766</td>
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<td>1019</td>
<td>59406</td>
<td>162686</td>
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</table>

**SUMMARY of REPRESENTATION.**

- Free White Males: 53,968
- Free White Females: 48,293
- Other Free Persons: 1,019
- 3-5ths of 59,406 Slaves: 35,643

**Total to be Represented in the Congress of the United States—which entitles us to four Representatives, with a surplus of 6293.**
GEORGIA, being a frontier State, and at the first settlement only intended as a barrier to protect South-Carolina—A short historical view cannot be uninteresting to those who may be induced to become Citizens.

In the year 1732, the settlement of a new Colony between the rivers Savannah, and Altamaha, was projected in England, for the further security of Carolina, and also to grant relief to poor and indigent families. For this purpose certain persons applied to George 2d, and obtained letters patent, bearing date June 9th, 1732, for legally carrying into execution what they had projected. They called the new Province Georgia, in honor of the King. A corporation consisting of twenty-one persons, was constituted by the name of Trustees, for settling and establishing the colony of Georgia. The Trustees having first set an example themselves, by largely contributing towards the scheme, undertook to solicit benefactions, and to apply the money towards clothing, arming and transporting such poor people, as should consent to go over and begin a settlement, and purchasing utensils for them to cultivate the land. They however did not confine their views to the subjects of Britain; but generously opened a door for oppressed and indigent protestants from other nations. About the middle of July, 1732, the Trustees for Georgia, held their first general meeting, and in November following, one hundred and sixteen settlers embarked at Gravesend for Georgia; having their passage paid, and being furnished with necessary supplies for building, and for cultivating the soil. James Oglethorpe, Esquire, one of the Trustees, an active promoter of the settlement, embarked as the head and director of the settlers. They arrived early in the year 1733, at Charle-
ton, where they met with a friendly reception, from the Governor and Council.

MR. OGLETHORPE shortly after his arrival, accompanied by William Bull, made a visit to Georgia, and after examining the country, marked the spot, where the City of Savannah now stands, as the most proper situation upon which, to begin their settlement. Here they erected a small fort and other necessary accommodations. The people were set to work in clearing the ground, and at stated times were exercised in military duty.

In the mean time the Trustees for Georgia, had been employed in forming a plan of settlement, and establishing such regulations as they judged most proper, to answer the great end of the undertaking.

In this general plan, they considered each Inhabitant both a planter and a soldier, who must be provided with arms and ammunition for defence, as well as with tools and plantation utensils, for cultivation. As the strength of the province was the chief object, they agreed to establish such tenures of land, as were most favourable to a military establishment: accordingly lands were granted upon feudal principles, and could descend only to the heirs male; and in case the heirs male became extinct, the land reverted to the corporation. No man was permitted to depart the province without licence. All forfeitures for non-residence, felonies, &c. went to the Trustees for the use of the colony. The use of negroes was absolutely prohibited, and also the importation of rum. None of the colonists were to be permitted to trade with the Indians, unless by a special licence for that purpose. These were some of the fundamental regulations, establish-
ed by the Trustees of Georgia; and perhaps, the imagination of man, could scarcely have invented a system of rules, worse adapted to the circumstances and situation of the poor settlers; and of more pernicious consequence to the future prosperity of the province; yet although the Trustees were greatly mistaken, with respect to their plan of settlement, their intentions were truly benevolent.

Besides the large sums of money which the Trustees had expended for the settlement of Georgia; the parliament of England had also granted, during the two last years, thirty-six thousand pounds sterling, towards carrying into execution, the humane purposes of the corporation; and after a representation and memorial from the Legislature of Carolina reached Britain, the nation considered Georgia to be of great consequence; and began to make more vigorous efforts, for its speedy population.

An hardy bold race of men, inured to rural labour and fatigue, were highly necessary for enterprises of this kind. To find men of this description, the Trustees turned their attention to Germany and the high lands of Scotland—and resolved to send over a number of Scotch and German labourers to their infant province. When the terms were known at Inverness, one hundred and thirty Highlanders immediately accepted them and were carried to Georgia. About the same time, one hundred and seventy Germans embarked with James Oglethorpe. So that in the space of three years, Georgia received above four hundred British subjects, and one hundred and seventy foreigners.

Afterwards a number of adventurers, both from Scotland and Germany, followed their countrymen, and added further strength to the Province.
However, notwithstanding all that Britain had done for its population and improvement, it still remained in a poor languishing condition. From the impolitic restrictions of the Trustees, these settlers had no prospect during life, but that of hardships and poverty; and of consequence at their disease, of bequeathing a number of orphans to the care of Providence.

At length the Trustees finding that prosperity was not likely to be the result of their regulations—surrendered their charter to the King in 1752—and Georgia was made a royal government. In consequence of which George 2d appointed John Reynolds, Governor of the Province, and a Legislature similar to those in other Provinces. Governor Reynolds continued in office, for five years, and was succeeded by Henry Ellis, who remained Governor until the year 1760. Under their administrations, the province began to flourish, and its population, agriculture and commerce greatly increased.

After the year 1763, the wisdom and exertions of Governor Wright gave a new spring to industry, and the province increased at great rapidity. To form a right judgment of the progress of the Colony, we need only attend to its exports, as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>£.</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>£.</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>£.</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>£.</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>8613</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>81228</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1751</td>
<td>3810</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>12694</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>67922</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1752</td>
<td>4841</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>22352</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>92284</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1753</td>
<td>6403</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>15870</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>84830</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1755</td>
<td>15,744</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>47551</td>
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<td>1771</td>
<td>106387</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1772</td>
<td>121677</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For a number of years succeeding the last mentioned date, it is impossible to give any accurate account of commercial transactions; indeed an almost entire chasm presents itself to our view: for the war commencing soon after, in which Georgia, was a great sufferer, threw every thing into a state of confusion.

The amount of exports for one year commencing 1st October, 1790, and ending on the 30th September, 1791, was four hundred and ninety-one thousand, four hundred seventy-two dollars and eighty-six hundredths, and from 1st October, 1792, to September 30th, 1793, five hundred and one thousand, three hundred and eighty-three dollars, at which last mentioned date, the exports of the United States stood as follow, by which it will be observed that Georgia, ranked ninth in point of value.

- Pennsylvania: $6,958,736
- Maryland: $3,687,119
- Massachusetts: $3,676,412
- South-Carolina: $3,195,874
- Virginia: $2,984,317
- New-York: $2,934,370
- Connecticut: $770,239
- Rhode-Island: $616,416
- Georgia: $501,383
- North-Carolina: $363,307
- New-Hampshire: $198,197
- Delaware: $71,242
- New-Jersey: $54,176

$26,011,788 Dollars.
The EXPORTS for one Year, ending 30th September 1800, were as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>New-York</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>12,264,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>11,949,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>11,326,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Carolina</td>
<td>10,663,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>4,430,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2,174,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode-Island</td>
<td>1,322,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1,114,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-Carolina</td>
<td>769,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-Hampshire</td>
<td>431,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>418,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>57,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-Jersey</td>
<td>2,289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70,971,780 Dollars.

From the last mentioned statement, it will appear that Georgia ranks seventh, in point of value. This is an unfair mode of stating the value of the exports of the individual states, particularly, of the state of Georgia. The states of New-York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and South-Carolina, have their amount of exports swelled by means of an extensive foreign commerce. This is not the case with Georgia. More than one half of her produce, goes to the beforementioned states, in return for merchandize, with which we are supplied by them. For a state which has experienced such an uninterrupted scene of prosperity, to permit other states, to import goods for her, must appear strange to the enterprising of the mercantile world; but it is owing in a great degree, to the trade
of the inland parts of the state, being confined to retailing every species of merchandize; and a store cannot be supplied with such an assortment of goods as is necessary for the consumption of our country, from any one port in Europe. I consider this a fortunate circumstance, as by this means, a proportion of the goods sold here, is of American manufacture. Many of the Merchants go on annually to the Northern States for their supplies, and find it more advantageous, to purchase, the generality of their merchandize in the Northern States, than to import them directly from Europe. Those who are extensively engaged in trade, import their European manufactures. Many houses in Augusta, do business on an extensive scale, and are extending their views to the wholesale line, in order to furnish the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, from which, many wagons have already come. Our exports for one year, as has been seen, were 2,174,268 dollars. Mr. Powel, collector of the port of Savannah, informs me, that our exports coastwise, may be fairly stated at same amount. Add to this, the exports from the Islands and ports to the Southward, and we may be fairly placed above the state of Virginia, which ranks sixth. This I am of opinion is a just statement, Virginia having the advantage of a great part of the produce of North-Carolina, and an extensive foreign trade, which I am persuaded over-balances her produce, which is shipped to the Northern States. The United States has, for some time, had an almost exclusive trade with the Spanish Colonies, and from the continuation of the European war, their ports have been opened in the West-Indies and South-America, for almost every species of merchandize. The state of Virginia, particularly the port of Norfolk, has had her share of this trade. That, together with the East-India trade, has
swelled the exports of the ports of New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Charleston, to such an amount. I am therefore fully of opinion, that the real amount of the native production of the soil of either of the Northern States, will fall short of the exports of Georgia. Maryland obtains a great part of her exports from Virginia—and Virginia from North-Carolina. Pennsylvania owes a great part of her consequence to the states of Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey. New-York to the Eastern part of Jersey and Connecticut, and Boston to the states of Connecticut, Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire, while all of them are benefited by the riches of the Southern States. I think therefore, that South-Carolina, ought to rank first, Georgia second, and this from a population of only 162,686 inhabitants. Thus we find that our population has not quite doubled, while our exports have increased nearly ten fold. This is owing to the culture of that valuable plant, Cotton. When we look back to what we were at the close of a destructive war, when in ten years we find our population within 2410 of being doubled, we may safely calculate on arriving at a degree of respectability, which will place us first on the list, as an agricultural and commercial state. It is only sixty-eight years since our first settlement, and there are many of those settlers now living, which will serve among other proofs of the healthiness of our climate. Mr. Donald M‘Intosh, came over to Georgia, in the year 1736, he was born at Inverness in Scotland, and embarked among the first Emigrants in the ship, Prince of Wales, Captain George Dunbar, he died lately at the advanced age of 95. When the error is exploded, that from our Southern situation, we must necessarily be unhealthy, when it is known
that we enjoy a superior degree of health, to the middle states, we may look for an increase of inhabitants from every quarter of the Globe. We may reasonably expect to see Towns and Cities rise in every direction, see Commerce unfurl her canvas, and waft our riches from every Creek and river, to the shores of Europe; the uncultivated woods transformed into rich fields, by the hand of industry, and at some future day, hear the gladdening song of joy at gathering in the rich, heart-cheering juice of Bacchus; that we may stretch our population to the Mississippi, and finally overlap its streams, and help to people the lands, even as far as the Southern Ocean.

R I V E R S.

The principal rivers within the settled limits of this state, are Savannah river, Little river, Broad river, Ogechee river, Canuchee, Alatamaha, Ohoopee, Appalachee, Oconee, Turtle, Great and Little Satilla, and St. Mary's.

Savannah River, is navigable for ships of any burthen, as high as five fathom hole, a safe and commodious harbour with good anchorage, three miles below the City of Savannah. Vessels of 250 Tons, can load and unload along side of the wharfs of that City; from thence to the City of Augusta, the river is navigated by Boats carrying from eighty to one hundred and twenty hogsheads of Tobacco, and from thirty to fifty bales of Cotton, from thence to Petersburg, the navigation will only admit of Boats carrying ten to fifteen hogsheads of Tobacco, owing, in a great measure, to obstructions which might be removed at a small expence. The river from thence, might with an expence of two or three thousand dollars, be made navigable for Boats of the same burthen,
as those that are used between Augusta and Petersburg, as high up as the confluence of the Tugalo and Keowee. Its entrance which is called Tybee Bar, is in Latitude 31°57—here there are sixteen feet water at half tide.

**Briar-Creek**, which from its size and importance, ought to have a place among the rivers of the state, is navigable for sixty miles from its mouth to the Mills belonging to Seaborn Jones, Esquire, where he is constructing a lock to permit boats and rafts to pass. From the mouth to his Mills, the Creek is navigable for boats of the same burthen, as those navigating Savannah river from Augusta; and for forty to fifty miles above, may with a small expense, be made navigable for small boats, carrying ten to twelve hogheads. This Creek empties into Savannah river, seventy miles above Savannah.

**Little River**, is navigable for small boats and rafts four miles, to the Mills belonging to Mr. Lamar; from thence to the Mills belonging to Joseph Rae, the river is capable of being made navigable by means of jetties, formed with stone, to bring the stream into a smaller compass. Mr. Rae has offered to open the navigation at his own expense, for an exclusive right of navigating it for a certain time. It empties into Savannah river, twenty miles above Augusta, and is of great importance to the state, running through a thick settled, fertile Country.

**Broad River**, empties into Savannah river, at the town of Petersburg, is a river of considerable size, and capable of Boat navigation for many miles. A plan is now on foot to clear out the obstructions.

**Ogechee River**, has a fine and safe entrance at Ossabaw Sound, and is navigable, for vessels of any bur-
then as high as Hardwick; from thence it is navigable for about twenty miles, for vessels of thirty to fifty tons; from thence to Louisville, it is navigated by Boats, carrying about fifty to sixty hogsheads of Tobacco; but owing to the Country on both sides of the river, being but thinly settled, the navigation has not been sufficient to clear the river of the obstructions of trees, which frequently fall across, and into the river. This will be remedied by the citizens of Louisville: They have built for the purpose, a large boat, which went down the river in safety, and went through the inland passage to Savannah, and is now on her return. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean, about seventeen miles to the southward of Savannah river.

Canuchee River, takes its rise in Montgomery county, about twenty miles, S. E. from Louisville, and empties into Ogechee river, about twenty-five miles above the town of Hardwick: It is navigable for boats and rafts about twenty-five miles above the mouth, has a number of fine mill seats, and receives many tributary streams, on which mills and machinery may be erected to great advantage.

Alatamaha River, has a fine entrance at St. Simons's sound: It is navigable to Darien, for vessels of about 50 to 70 tons, and for some miles above, and from thence, for rafts and boats of eighty to one hundred hogsheads burthen, as high as the confluence of the rivers Oconee and Oakmulgee; from thence, boats of the same burthen pass up the Oconee river, as high as rock landing, near which two towns, Federalton and Montpellier, have been laid out, and a Tobacco Inspection established at each. Great quantities of produce have already passed
down the river to the towns of Frederica and Hamilton on St. Simons. The easy navigation of this river, the Oconee and Oakmulgee, the latter of which, will at some future period, be added to this state, promises a source of wealth, flowing down its majestic stream, which will increase the consequence of Frederica or Hamilton, beyond the power of calculation. Nothing can prevent the growth of a large City upon that Island, but the cutting a Canal from the Altamaha to Turtle river, the practicability of which, has never been questioned. But in all new Countries, the spirit of enterprise is not sufficient for undertakings of such magnitude: From this circumstance, I am induced to believe, that the town of Frederica, or the new town of Hamilton, will attain a considerable degree of importance, before such an object can be carried into effect. And it is well known, that when once the current of commerce has flown to a certain point, the riches it produces, and the connections which are the consequence, will make it difficult to turn the channel of trade to another port. This river and its tributary streams are of more consequence than is generally known, rising near the mountains brow, and flowing in majestic streams to the Ocean, through the most fertile Country that nature ever formed: In a situation which, when our territory is enlarged, by a purchase of the land, towards our southern boundary, will be near the middle of the state, from North to South: The State University fixed near one of its streams; the opening a road from the head of those streams, to the state of Tennessee; the immense increase of population and of wealth, which is flowing in, upon its adjacent land, promise this river and its towns, an uncalculable degree of commercial importance.
APPALACHEE RIVER, the Southern Stream of the Oconee river, and the present temporary boundary of the State, falls into the main Oconee river, a few miles below the line of Greene and Jackson Counties. There are several branches of the Oconee, called the North Fork, Middle Fork, and Mulberry Fork, all of which unite and empty, into the Oconee river in Jackson County.

OHOOPEE RIVER: This river rises in Washington County, and runs through that and Montgomery County, and empties into the Alatamaha river above Beards Bluff, eighty miles above Darien. It is navigable for Boats and Rafts as high as the Mills, built by Zachariah Cox, Esq. which are situated twenty miles from its mouth. It runs through a great extent of country has many fine Mill-Seats on it and its tributary Streams, the principal of which are Pendletons, Swift and Tiger Creeks, which rise in Montgomery County, and the Little Ohoopee river, which rises in Washington County.

TURTLE RIVER is a noble river, and capable of navigation for vessels of any burthen, to the town of Brunswick, and should the projected Canal be cut from the Alatamaha to this river, it will doubtless rise into very considerable consequence.

THE RIVERS, Great and Little Satilla, are navigable for many miles from the Ocean.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, so important from being our Southern boundary, beyond which, we cannot look for an acquisition of territory, is a noble river, navigable to the town of St. Mary's for vessels of any burthen, and for some distance above it. It empties into Amelia found in latitude 30 44.
ISLANDS. From St. Mary's river, to the river Savannah, there is a chain of Islands, which seem as if placed there by nature as a protection to our coast; they form a number of safe and commodious harbours, with good anchorage, and have an inland navigation, between them and the main. The principal are Cumberland, a large Island, which forms one part of the entrance into St. Mary's river, and Amelia Island belonging to Spain, the other, through Prince William Sound;—Jekylls, St. Simons, Sapello, St. Catharine's, Ossabaw, Warlaw, Skidaway, Wilmington, Tybee and White Marsh. Those Islands produce immense quantities of black seed Cotton called Sea Island; were originally covered with live Oak. From them the timber for building our navy is procured.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Savannah, which may be considered as our commercial Capital, is situated upon the south bank of Savannah river, in latitude 32° 5', seventeen miles from its mouth. It stands on a high sandy Bluff, which is elevated fifty feet above the water, is regularly built. The public buildings are, an elegant Exchange, Court-House, Goal, a Filature originally built for a silk manufactory, now used as an Academy, a Jews synagogue, a Roman Catholic chapel, one Episcopal church, one Lutheran meeting house, two Presbyterian meeting houses, a Baptist meeting house, two market houses, a Tobacco Inspection, &c. This City was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, 1789, and is under the direction of a Mayor and Aldermen, with extensive powers. It is rising into commercial consequence; is the grand Emporium of the State, through which the principal riches are shipped, and at which all our imports are landed. Its
commercial consequence is greatly increased from its situation, having a safe and convenient harbour, with an entrance equal to any in America; near the West-Indies, and having an abundance of articles of the first necessity to the Islands, always at command; its navigation never interrupted by ice, point it out, as the most convenient port to the Southward, where vessels which are prevented returning home in the winter, from their rivers being blocked up with ice, can go for a cargo, in the time which would otherwise be lost, by laying in the West-Indies, where their vessel's bottoms are not unfrequently injured by the worm, or if they attempt returning are frequently driven off the coast, and obliged to seek shelter in our ports. The water is fresh at the City of Savannah, and possesses all the good qualities of the Delaware and Thames.

The following articles of the first necessity to the West-India Islands, may always be obtained in abundance, to wit, Indian Corn, Flour, Butter, Bacon, Hams, Ranging Timber, Plank, Boards, Shingles, Staves and Heading, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Live stock, to wit, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, &c. &c.

For the European markets, Sea Island and upland Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Ranging timber, Pipe, Hogs, head and Barrel staves, Beeswax, Peltry, Ginseng, and Snake root, Live oak, red Cedar timber for ship building, Mafts, Spars, &c. &c.

Augusta, is situated upon the South-western bank of Savannah river, Latitude 33 40, on a beautiful and extensive plain. It is one hundred and twenty miles North west of Savannah. The town is regularly laid
out in streets, crossing at right angles. The principal street called Broad-street, running nearly East and West, is a handsome, well built street, one hundred and sixty-five feet wide, has a row of trees for nearly a mile on each side: On this street there are upwards of one hundred stores, filled with all the necessary manufactures of the Northern states, of Europe, the East and West-Indies. This City in point of riches, is equal to any of the same size in the United States. The other streets are sixty-six feet wide, except Greene-street, which is one hundred feet wide. There are many handsome well built houses on them. In the rear of the Town, a street has been laid out three hundred feet wide, in the middle of which an Academy containing a center building forty-five by thirty-six feet, and wings thirty-three by one hundred feet is now building. This building is ornamented with a Cupola and may be said to be the most elegant building of the kind in the Southern States, it is intended to accommodate, one hundred and fifty Students. Upon a line with it, fronting another square, a Brick Building is now erecting for a Court-House, upon a handsome and convenient plan.—This Street is intended to be ornamented with trees for a Public Walk. There are also a Church, Methodist Meeting-House, a large Stone Goal, a Market-House and two Warehouses for the Inspection of Tobacco. No Town ever rose into importance with such rapidity as this Town has. In the year 1785, on the spot where the Town stands, there were only ten houses—there are now three hundred and four houses, and it is fast encreasing in buildings, commerce, and every kind of improvement. It has the advantage of a most beautiful situation and enjoys a good climate, good water and is surrounded by fertile land. It will one day rise to a great degree of im-
portance. It was incorporated by an act on the Legislature, January 31st, 1798.

**Harrisburg**, a Town about two miles above Augusta, has a Warehouse for the Inspection of Tobacco, is opposite to the town of Campbellton, in South-Carolina, and will probably at some short period, be connected with it by a bridge across Savannah river. The banks on both sides are high.

**Louisville**, the temporary seat of government, is situated upon an eminence near Ogeechee river, is a regular well planned town, forty miles S. S. W. from Augusta, has a number of good houses, and being near the center of the present boundaries of the State, enjoys a considerable trade, mostly in Cotton. The public buildings, are a handsome, well built State-house of brick, built in the middle of a square, which is tastily enclosed with pailing, has four entrances, one fronting each street, and is intended to be ornamented with trees, &c. The other buildings are a neat brick Academy, a Goal, &c. It is the seat of Justice of Jefferson county.

**Fedralton**, a town on the Oconee river, near the line of Washington and Hancock, below Rock Landing, has a Tobacco Inspection, and from its being situated near the head of navigation for boats of sixty to one hundred hogsheads burthen, surrounded by a highly cultivated country. It is probable it may become the grand Warehouse, for the riches of the Western Frontiers, and that the trade of Tennessee, will pass to the Atlantic by the boats from that town, which now navigate the river. The river above, and many of its streams, may with a trifling expense be made navigable for Boats of ten to twelve hogsheads for many miles.
MOUNTPELLIER, a Town three miles above Federalton, the Rock Landing lies between those Towns—It enjoys the same advantages with Federalton and has a Tobacco Inspection.

WAYNESBOROUGH. The County Town of Burke County, has a Court-House, Goal and Academy, is rising into consequence as a Commercial Town, being situated in a very rich neighbourhood.

WARRENTON. The County Town of Warren County.

GEORGE-TOWN, situated at the Falls or what are commonly called the Shoals of Ogechee, in Warren County.

SANDERSVILLE. The Seat of Justice of Washington County.

SPARTA. The Seat of Justice of Hancock County.

GREENESBOROUGH. The Seat of Justice of Greene County.

WASHINGTON, fifty miles Westward of Augusta, is the Seat of Justice of Wilkes County, is a neat well built Town, has many good houses and Stores, and from being in a rich well cultivated Country is increasing rapidly in wealth; it has a Court-House, Goal and a handsome Brick Academy, an ornament to the Town and an honor to the County. Near this Town is a Spring, possessing many Medicinal qualities, and is resorted to by Invalids from many parts of the state.

PETERSBURG, in point of situation and commercial consequence is second only to Augusta. It is situated on
a point of Land, formed by Broad river, where it empties into Savannah river; is a handsome well built Town and presents to the view of the astonished traveller, a Town which has risen out of the Woods in a few years, as if by enchantment: It has two Warehouses for the Inspection of Tobacco: Is fifty miles North West from Augusta. On another point of Land on the opposite side of Broad river is the Town of Lincoln, which has an Inspection for Tobacco, some Stores, &c. On the opposite shore in South-Carolina, is the Town of Vienna, which has a number of houses, Stores, a Tobacco Inspection, &c.

Edenborough, a Town fourteen miles above Petersburg on a point formed by Cold Water Creek, where it empties into Savannah river, has a Tobacco Inspection, &c.

Elberton. The Seat of Justice for Elbert County.

Lexington. The Seat of Justice of Oglethorpe County.

Carnesville. The Seat of Justice of Franklin County.

Clarkesborough. The Seat of Justice of Jackson County, has a good well built Court-House, Goal, several Stores and houses mostly occupied as Taverns.

University of Georgia.—At a meeting of the Senatus Academicus at Louisville, on the 15th of June, 1801—It was Resolved—that the State University should be fixed in Jackson County; and a Committee, consisting of the Honorable George Walton, the Honorable John Milledge, the Honorable Abraham Baldwin, General John Twiggs and General Stewart, were appointed to
fix on the Site. Those Gentlemen after viewing every situation which was supposed eligible, fixed on a height near the North Fork of the Oconee river, commonly called the Cedar Shoals, which in point of situation is excelled by no part of that country. The hill is very high, has a fine commanding view of the surrounding country, and the North Fork of the Oconee full in view, has a fine Spring of Water near the top of the hill, and experience has proved it to be remarkably healthy. The Honorable Mr. Milledge, purchased the Land for one thousand dollars and presented it to the University. The Committee then marked the Spot where the Buildings were to be erected which they named Athens. The University is possessed of ample funds and is under the direction of Josiah Meigs, Esq. late Professor of Mathematicks in Yale College Connecticut.

COLUMBIA, Montgomery and Bullock Counties, have no Towns laid out at their Seats of Justice. A Law was passed the last Legislature, for laying out one in Bullock county. At Columbia Court-House there is an Academy.

JACKSONBURG. The County Town of Scriven County.

There are two Towns, or public and fashionable places of resort in the Middle District—Richmond Bath, about fourteen miles S. S. W. of Augusta and Jefferson Bath, S. W. of the former eleven miles distant, and eighteen miles from Louisville; they are said to possess many medicinal qualities. It is certain they are healthy—and the Baths in point of convenience are excelled by none on the Continent. At Richmond Bath, there are two plunging and two shower Baths—built in a superior stile
of elegance, with convenient dressing rooms, &c. Jefferson Bath has four plunging and two shower Baths, well constructed, with dressing rooms and private walks to the Baths: This Bath has had astonishing effects in relieving persons afflicted with Rheumatic pains—they are both situated in a high and healthy Country surrounded by Pine Woods.

Hardwick, situated near the mouth of Ogeechee river in Bryan County, the navigation being good and having an extensive river, running through a fertile Country, bids fair to arrive at some considerable degree of Importance.

Sunbury, a sea port town in Liberty County, favoured with a safe and convenient harbour, is a very pleasant, healthy place, and no doubt will be a port of commercial consequence: It is resorted to by many persons, during the summer months; it has an Academy under an able instructor.

Darien, lies on the Alatamaha river, is a thriving town, and well situated for the West-India trade for vessels of fifty to seventy tons, and has a Tobacco Inspection.

Brunswick, the seat of justice of Glynn County, lies in latitude 31° 10', is situated at the mouth of Turtle river, is regularly laid out, and it is probable, from its advantageous situation, will one day rise into great commercial consequence.

Frederica, is a pleasantly situated town on the Island of St. Simons, latitude 31° 15' North. The mouth of the river Alatamaha, washes the western side of this valuable Island, forms a Bay before the town, and is navigable for vessels of any burthen.
Hamilton, a town lately laid out on St. Simons, at Gaskin's Bluff, and to which, a great part of the produce of the Alatamaha and Ocone is carried, it has a fine harbour and promises to be a place of considerable trade.

Jefferson, the seat of justice of Camden County.

St. Mary's, in point of health, is exceeded by no Country, and from its situation upon our Southern frontier bids fair to arrive at a great degree of commercial consequence. The river of that name, on which it is situated, is navigable for many miles above St. Mary's, for vessels of any burthen.

Manufacturers and Mechanics, are much wanted, and many Capitalists could nowhere employ their funds to so much advantage as in this state. The erection of Saw mills, Iron works, Grist mills for manufacturing wheat, which seldom exceeds one dollar per bushel, and weighs from sixty-five to seventy pounds; the erection of Paper mills, Cotton manufactures; in Tanning and manufacturing leather, &c. Brick makers, Brick layers, Carpenters, Stone masons, Stone cutters, Mill stone cutters, Mill wrights, Wheel wrights, Blacksmiths, Shoe makers, Carriage makers, Saddlers, Harness makers, Cabinet makers and Coopers would all find employment: While the present low price of Land offers to the poorer class of mechanics an asylum, for a little labour, that would enable them to spend the remainder of their life in ease and comfort.

This state abounds with Iron Ore, particularly the Pine Woods. There are also black lead mines, coal mines, &c.

Stone for building is to be found in every part of
the upper country. In the neighbourhood of Augusta, there are four kinds of free stone, equal to any in the world. Mill stones of the same species as the Cologne stones, (but said to be of a superior quality) are made in many of the upper counties. Oil stones equal to the Turkey stone, are to be had in abundance. Within a few miles of Augusta, there is a large bank of white Clay or Marle, now only used for white washing. Seven miles from Augusta, red and yellow Clay used as paint, is also to be had in great abundance.

The most remarkable curiosities, are the ancient fortifications, which are to be seen in many parts of the state; and the bank of petrified shells, which commences at Savannah river, twenty-five miles below Augusta, and runs through Burke, Jefferson, Warren and Washington Counties, to the Oconee river. This bank of shells serves for various purposes. It makes good lime for building, makes mill stones superior to French Burr, and affords the Philosopher a rich variety of the frolicks of nature, in petrifications as various as they are rare.

The forest trees are in the same variety as in the other states, with the addition of the live Oak. As this tree is daily falling under the ax of the cultivator, it would have been well for the United States to have secured some of the land. We have an exotic, which seems, from its form, to have been intended by nature for ship timber; nothing could induce an opinion to the contrary, but its quick growth. This tree is called the Pride of India, or vulgarly called China Tree: Its form, its foliage and its flower surpass in beauty, all the trees of the forest. It makes handsome furniture, somewhat resembling the wood which is used in Cuba for ship building, called Spanish
Cedar or Spanish Mahogany. If this tree would answer the purposes of Ship Timber (and I hope the experiment will be made) in ten years growth they would answer for timber for Vessels, of one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons.

The Pine of this state is of two species, one of them differs from the Pine of the Northern States, has a long leaf and the wood is much more durable then the Northern Pine, is superior for any use except for ship spars, for which purpose it will not answer, being too heavy; the other called short leaf, is only found intermixed with the oak and hickory. Those trees the growth of the Land, which led to this publication, was the first to experience an arbitrary act of oppression by act of the parliament of Great-Britain, prohibiting the cutting down Pine Trees, or what they called Pitch and Tar trees. This was the first act that was complained of by the Colonists.

When the Emigrants shall land on our shores, and view the stately Pines; when Americans shall know that they are even in a remote degree, the cause of American Independence, they ought in future to venerate them as a symbol of liberty. A stately staff supporting the verdant cap of freedom should be our crest; and liberty, happiness and smiling plenty, will I hope, attend every Emigrant, who may in any way be induced to remove to this country by my statement.

This Short Geographical Sketch was commenced at the solicitation of some of my friends, who had read and approved my Plan of Emigration, and Notes on the Pine Land of Georgia.
I have had but a few days to accomplish it, and when I inform my friends that it has been mostly compiled from notes, which I have hastily made, since my residence in this State, they will excuse the language in which it is written, when they find that the information now conveyed to them is, accurate.

ADVICE TO EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS.

The Season for Planting and Sowing in this State is as follows:

Wheat may be sown in October, November or December, Oats and Barley in February, Cotton, Indian Corn and Potatoes may be planted in March or April, Pease, March to June, Garden Roots and Vegetables may be sown in every month of the year. Emigrants ought to arrive here in the Fall or Winter, from about the 15th October to the first February, by arriving at that season, they will have time to prepare their land and sow or plant a crop which they can reap immediate benefit from, at that season they can always find Waggons and Boats in the Sea Ports, by which they can be conveyed to any part of the State; in the Fall and Winter, provisions are plenty, which is not the case in Summer, as those who have provisions to spare, generally carry it to market in the Spring when the rivers are high, this is attended with no inconvenience to those living in the State, as every body makes their own provisions, and there is no class of people who depend on purchasing from day to day: having no Ice in our rivers in any Month, and the weather in Janu-
try being no colder than the Northern States and many parts of Europe in October: Emigrants may approach our coast in safety in any Month in the Winter without experiencing cold, a tempestuous Sea, or Ice; whereas if they land in Summer, they have every inconvenience to combat; this has been severely felt by the Emigrants who have landed to the Northward, where they either remain in Towns till their money is expended, or if they go into the Woods to begin a settlement in Summer, are exposed to the heat of the Sun by day, and the dew by night, for some time, before they can prepare a cabin to shelter them.

CIRCULAR ADDRESS.

SHOULD the foregoing work, or any part thereof, attract the attention of any of the Printers in the United States, 'tis at their service. My object has been to make it useful. I have therefore not secured the copy right. Self-interested as I appear, I appeal to the candid and discerning Planter, to determine how far my statements are accurate. In my notes and observations on the Pine Land, candor has been my guide. My Plan of Emigration has been carefully balanced by the scale of justice; and truth has been my Pilot through my Geographical, descriptive and historical sketch of the
state: Supported by candor, justice and truth, what have I to fear? Not the sneer of the sceptic, the ignorant, or the uninformed, who think of nothing beyond the business in which they are engaged, many of whom are no way attached to the soil they inhabit. Not the Miser; not those whose penuriousness of soul would shrink from an act of benevolence, and who therefore believe it impossible for a man to possess a sufficiency of humanity, to make him wish to serve his fellow-men. No, my object has been equally to serve myself, the State I live in, and the poor Emigrant, who may be driven to our shores—seeking an asylum from the ills of life, the oppression of the old world, or the miseries of war, and its too frequent attendant famine. In doing this, I should think my labour illly applied, if I conceived I had made a wilful mistatement of any thing in this work. I therefore shall close it, as I would wish to close my life, by reflecting, that I had done some good, and had never intentionally done evil. From the common lot of human nature, I may have erred, but I trust those who know me, will attribute all error to its proper source—As for myself, I feel a consolation in the integrity of my intentions.

GEORGE SIBBALD.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, 1801.
MAY they prove by their good conduct, that they
are deserving of the comforts enjoyed by all classes in
America! Let the happiness they find in the
enjoyment of, be a lesson to them, to be peaceable and,
industrious.

During the late session of the assembly a law passed
to divide the county of Montgomery, from the eastern
part of which, a county has been made, and called Tat-
tnall in compliment to our present worthy Governor.
This county commences at the mouth of Limestone Creek
on the Oconee River, thence in a direct line to the mouth
of Wolf Creek on Great Canuchee, thence down Canu-
chee to the mouth of Cedar Creek, thence keeping the
late established line between Liberty County and Mont-
gomery to the mouth of Beards Creek on the Alatamaha,
thence up the middle of the Alatamaha and Oconee to
the beginning. The temporary seat of justice is fixed at
the Ohoopie mills, which are near the center of the coun-
ty. The land contained in my Asylum plan, that when
surveyed was in the county of Washington, and by a di-
vision fell into Montgomery, now lies in the County of
Tattnall. A law also passed dividing the county of Jackson,
from the lower part of which, a county has been made and
called Clarke. This throws Athens the seat of our Uni-
versity, into Clarke County. The present Court-house
will be near the line dividing those counties, and is to be
made use of for an Academy for the two counties.

The Goddess of Peace having once more stretched
forth her olive branch and relieved Europe from the hor-
rors of war, the inhabitants of the old world, can now
without risque or difficulty turn their attention to Ame-
rica, where peace, plenty and happiness are always to be
found, where the din of arms is almost forgotten in the
peaceful culture of smiling fields, where the only distinc-
tion known is between the idle and the industrious: the
one always meeting that deserved contempt which poverty
when brought on by indolence merits, while the other is
sure to meet that respect and confidence, which is due to
honest exertion. Let this be a warning to those who may
wish to emigrate to America. Let not the dissipated, the
city vagrant, or the idle farmer look for the blessings arising from plenty, or the respect which is sure to attend honest industry. But to the industrious poor, whether labourer, farmer, or mechanic, the state of Georgia offers an asylum which will bring them plenty and independence.

The peace lately concluded in Europe, will by no means operate generally in favour of the commerce of the United States. The ships of all nations can now navigate the ocean in safety, and will of course become the carriers of their own produce and manufactures. The armies being disbanded, they will return to the plough, and stand in need of no foreign aid to supply their wants. In this situation, the United States can only look for a demand for their provisions from the West-Indies, the Canary Islands, Portugal and Spain, which have always been in part supplied by us, particularly with flour, wheat, Indian corn, rice, fish, &c. How favoured then will the Southern States be, when they have the only articles for making remittances to Europe. Cotton cannot fall materially in price; the quantity we make is nothing, compared with the increased demand, which the peace will occasion: from its bulk too, it will give employment to a great number of ships, and from the expences attending vessels in time of a general peace being considerably diminished, and the insurance lessened, the probable profit on cotton must be greater than formerly, when the freights and insurance, were more than double to what they will soon be. Our tobacco and lumber will give employment to a great number of large ships. Thus favoured the planter may look forward with confidence to a steady demand, as men of capital will doubtless turn their attention to the state of Georgia. Charleston and Savannah being the two largest commercial cities of the three southernmost states, they will be considered the general mart that must fix the prices of cotton, and the only difference the planter will experience, will be in the charges necessary to convey it to the sea coast: for it is not the mercantile interest of the state of Georgia alone, will be the purchasers; but the European merchants in every part of the union. And it is probable, that many of the manufacturers of Europe will obtain their
regular supplies by means of agents, so that the planter may confidently rely on obtaining a price for his cotton, that will not be governed by the prices in the northern states, but by the prices in Europe. The northern states having a great number of ships, and but few articles that will be wanted in Europe, the monied capitalists will be obliged to turn their attention to the southern states to give employment to their shipping. The state of Georgia, offers as ample a field for enterprise as any part of the world. Our forests are almost untouched, except adjacent to Savannah river; our inlets, our rivers, are navigable for ships of almost any burthen, and every species of lumber and timber can be obtained sufficient to load the ships of the United States for years to come. Our contiguity to the West-Indies, is another advantage which no other state can boast of. Under these circumstances, Georgia may confidently look forward for an extension of commerce, while that of the northern states must decline, or be in a great degree dependant on the southern states for support. The East and West-India trade, the whale fishery and the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, will always give employ to a number of vessels; but there will be a much greater number that must look to us for employment. With pleasure then must we anticipate, while we have so much reason to expect, such advantages as must result to us from the peace. An extension of commerce, of agriculture and of riches, will soon place us first on the list in point of value of exports, as I anticipated in the original publication. Whilst we are expecting these advantages the state would do well to encourage the clearing out rivers, cutting canals, making roads and bridges, to give a spring to commerce.

Notwithstanding this discouraging view of a necessary decline of commerce in the Northern States, that same commercial enterprise that has for years past covered the ocean with our flag, that has been greatly instrumental in saving France in one instance, and England, Scotland and Ireland in another from the horrors of famine, cannot lie idle, new sources of commercial aggrandizement will be resorted to, to give employment to their ships; the genius of commerce which has enriched them notwith-
Standing the oppression, plunder and injustice which the Belligerent powers have unmanly heaped on the unarmed ships of a neutral power cannot long want employment, if one ocean will not furnish it they will resort to another, and old Neptune will soon again see our flag waving throughout the navigable world.
HAVING ushered my Notes and Observations on the Pine Lands of Georgia into the world some months past, I waited with that anxiety which is natural on such an occasion, particularly when interest is at stake, for an answer to my appeal to the candor of my country, for the accuracy of the opinions and observations contained in my pamphlet. What pleasure then must result to me, to find, that the work was not only well received, but met the decided approbation of every intelligent person who read it? Upon the Legislature commencing their late session, I presented the members composing both branches, with a pamphlet, which, I had the satisfaction to find met their approbation, all viewing my plan of emigration, as productive of general good if carried into effect, as every emigrant that I shall land, or that is induced by my exertions to emigrate to the state, adds riches to it. It is obvious, that in effecting an undertaking so extensive, the resources of an individual, whether of his wealth or his wisdom, must be inadequate. I subjoin, therefore, with satisfaction, the proceedings of the Legislature, on a petition presented by me, at once extending to me its aid, and expressing their approbation.

The prayer of my petition was, to obtain a suspension of the payment of all taxes due, or which should become due on my lands, until the year 1805. My petition was referred to the committee on finance, who unanimously reported in my favour, and recommended the following resolution, which received the approbation of both branches of the Legislature, and was sanctioned by the executive:

A
IN SENATE, 1st December, 1801.

THE committee on finance further report— the committee taking under consideration the petition of George Sibbald, and viewing the matter as of the utmost importance, and if carried into effect highly beneficial, as tending to increase the wealth and population of the state, are of opinion he ought to receive the fostering aid of the Legislature, and therefore recommend the following resolution:

"Resolved, that if George Sibbald does and shall within twelve months from this day, leave the state for the purpose of bringing into the same, emigrants for settlement, he be indulged with a suspension of the payment of any taxes, which are now due and owing by him to the state, or which may become due, and owing until the meeting of the General Assembly in the year 1805.

"JOHN JONES, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

"Teste, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Secretary.

"In the house of Representatives, read and concurred,

"DAVID MERIWETHER, Speaker.

"Teste, HINES HOLT, Clerk.

Executive Department, 4th December, 1801.
Presented and Approved of.

"JOSIAH TATTNALL, Junior, Governor.

"Teste, GEORGE R. CLAYTON, Secretary."

The obligation I owe to my country for this concurred resolution, cannot ever be forgotten; and I should do injustice to my feelings, did I not record it with my publication, in order that the Emigrants, who may be landed on our shores by my exertions, may see that they owe a debt of gratitude to the state of Georgia, for assisting in giving them a peaceful home.