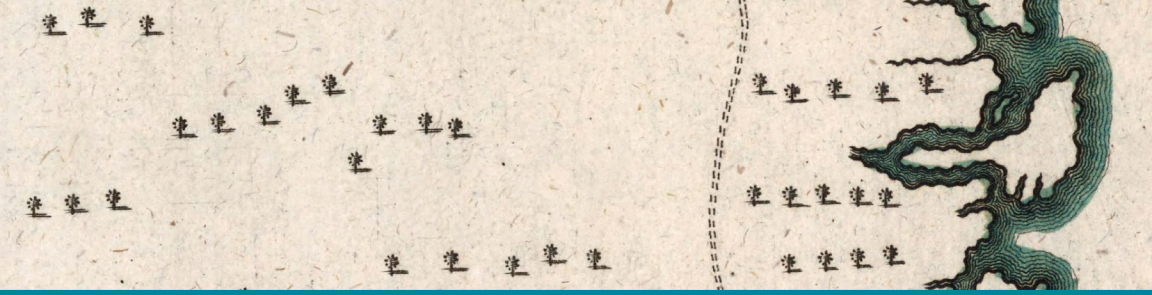

Colonial Records of the State of Georgia

Volume 28, Part 2: Original Papers of Governor Wright, President Habersham, and Others, 1764–1782

EDITED BY KENNETH COLEMAN

With a new foreword by Leslie Hall

The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia

VOLUME 28

PART II

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Original Papers of Governor Wright, President Habersham, and Others

1764-1782

VOLUME 28

PART II

Edited by
KENNETH COLEMAN
and
MILTON READY

Copies Made from Original Records in England and Compiled under Authority of Allen D. Candler, 1902

Sponsored by
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These Volumes are for

Georgia's Archivists and Librarians

This Volume is for

LILLA MILLS HAWES

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FOREWORD TO THE REISSUE

Volumes 27 and volume 28, parts 1 and 2, of the Colonial Records of the State of Georgia consist of original papers of the colony's royal governors John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, and James Wright (and several others). These papers are primarily reports written to the Board of Trade in London between 1754 and 1782—though only a few are from the tumultuous years between 1776 and 1782. They provide us with an exceptional view into the life of the frontier colony and the personalities of these men.

The governorship of Georgia was considered a dubious honor by London officials because the colony was renowned as a poor, hot, and unsophisticated place that required too great an effort to live in and oversee. Yet John Reynolds served between 1754 and 1757, Henry Ellis between 1757 and 1760, and James Wright between 1760 and 1782, with his service interrupted by the first years of the Revolutionary War. Once one begins reading their correspondence, it becomes readily apparent that they were all highly literate, possessed trained minds, and were keenly observant and adventuresome. Their letters conveyed many complex details to the Board, and these details help us gain a sense of their world, often one of urgency and tension.

They administered and were held accountable for the large subsidies provided by Parliament, and while these subsidies kept the colony afloat, there was never enough money to meet the many challenges they faced. They all regularly requested additional funds, primarily to establish stronger defense and to repair crumbling infrastructure. Written by hand, their correspondence was placed in boxes for transport by ship, and this slow and precarious exchange might take as long as six or seven months each way, if it arrived at all. The governors' letters

reveal how they met the many challenges they faced while governing the colony, the most important of which was to keep peace with the neighboring Creek Indians.

Much is written by the three governors about the colony's ever-changing relationship with the Creeks, who were both their greatest military threat and greatest ally. During John Reynolds's and Henry Ellis's governorships (1754–60), the colony's relationship with the Creeks was complex because these Indigenous neighbors were trading partners and military allies not only with the British but also with the Spanish and French. After the end of the French and Indian War in 1763 and during the remaining years of James Wright's governorship (1760–82), the world of the Creeks and their neighbors to the east, the Cherokees, began to change dramatically. Often the governors expressed frustration about Indian problems in their letters, which at times convey a sense of their desperate need to find a way to defend the colony, to avert an Indian war, and to work with neighboring royal governors to create an enforceable Indian policy.

Much has been written about the Creek and Cherokee Indians during the colonial period, with the focus primarily on formal relations brought about by treaties and negotiations and the breaking of them, the benefits of these formal agreements to the colonists, and the resultant profound losses experienced by the Indians. While these are significant topics, it is important to recognize the emotional content in the governors' letters when they wrote about anything to do with Indians—Creeks in particular. Their words can convey a strong sense of fear for the colonists' and the colony's survival as well as their personal attitudes toward the Indians. These high emotions convey to us the shifting, dangerous, and traumatizing conditions the inhabitants of royal Georgia endured and help us to consider the long-term effects these conditions had on the population.

Each governor was concerned with maintaining and improving the infrastructure of the colony's few towns and ports, in part for defense and also for promoting colonization and everyday life. The governors focused their attention chiefly on the capital and principal port, Savannah. Johann Christoph Bornemann described it in the mid-1750s as a mid-size European village with all the houses looking no better than market booths. Two decades later, Ebenezer Hazard described Savannah as a small town situated on the top of a sand hill. Reynolds, Ellis, and Wright

knew it well as they resided and governed there, and each suggested to the Board that the capital be moved to a healthier and more secure location down the coast. One wonders why all three governors wanted to leave Savannah.

Their letters, and the legislation included in them, detail what needed to be repaired, demolished, constructed, or cleared in the town and environs and the governors' efforts to arrange the work and the financing. These details give us information about the town's generally dilapidated condition over time and the need to improve it. A look back at the Trustee period might offer additional clues to the town's condition when the colony first became royal.[1] Although the colony slowly grew in prosperity, its capital never matched the orderly vision of its famous town plan and was heavily damaged in 1779, during the Revolutionary War. The governors' tireless efforts to improve the infrastructure of Savannah, hampered as it was by insufficient funds, can provide us with a broader understanding of the town itself, as well as the infrastructure conditions of the rest of the colony.

All three governors suffered from a profound lack of operating funds, which they never hesitated to mention to the Board and never overcame. The colony was not self-supporting and relied on the annual parliamentary appropriations in pounds sterling, which paid the salaries of Georgia's government officials but was insufficient to ever meet the colony's many infrastructure and defense needs. Due to the overwhelming poverty of the population—which dated back to the Trustee period—the governors could not raise any significant amount of local revenue through the collection of duties or taxes. Nor could they establish a quitrent tax law, which meant that no one had to pay tax on land. Most Georgians used their land and crops to barter and obtain credit, and Georgia's private debt structure rested on land. Each governor, along with asking for additional funds, had a scheme or two of their own to get the colony out of debt and raise money, and these are described in detail and offer insights into the colony's economic challenges in these volumes. This lack of money had a lasting effect not only on the colony's growth and the poverty-stricken colonists' ambiguous political stance but also on the future state of Georgia.

These three volumes, spanning nearly three decades, contain many new opportunities for research on topics both large and small. The many problems, places, and people that come alive through the original

papers of the governors and others offer us the opportunity to better understand the colonists' world.

The documents contained in volume 28, part 2, are the original papers of Governor Wright, President Habersham, and several others from the final years of royal rule (1764–82).[2] They are almost entirely from the period between 1764 and 1775, when Georgia was still a royal colony. In January 1776 royal government ended when Wright fled the colony. Although Wright returned and reestablished royal government between 1779 and 1782, this volume contains few documents from that period. The letters we do have are important, at least in part, because they set the scene and bring to life Georgian's early responses to the idea of rebellion and the opposition to it.

James Wright (1716–85) was born in London, raised in South Carolina, and trained as a lawyer in London and he later served as South Carolina's attorney general and purchasing agent prior to becoming governor in 1760. During Wright's nearly two-year leave in England (1771–73), he was elevated to the nobility, becoming Sir James Wright, baronet. This was due to his successful governorship of Georgia and his securing the Crown's approval for the Indian land session of 1773.

James Habersham (ca. 1712–75) served as Georgia's president or acting governor during Wright's leave. Habersham arrived in Trustee Georgia penniless and died on the eve of the Revolution a prosperous planter, merchant, and respected public servant. Wright and Habersham's friendship is a fine example of colonial Georgia's social mobility.

Governor Wright lived through many dramatic changes in Georgia between 1764 and 1782, and a careful reading of these letters reveals much about his relationship to the colony and its people. He was irritated with the Revolutionary movement developing in the northern colonies, and when rebellion came to Georgia, he blamed the influence of the South Carolinian newspapers and publications, believing its inhabitants were a bad influence on Georgians. Violent protests erupted in Savannah when Wright upheld the 1765 Stamp Act. He vividly described these protests, bringing to life the tensions and danger present in the town. This was a turning point in Wright's relationship with the colonists, for when he boldly upheld the act, he lost their unanimous support.

Governor Wright maintained royal government until early January 1776, and his letters reveal the pressures he was under to do so. Georgia's factionalized politics reached a new level of complexity when both the colonial assembly and the rebel provincial congress met in January 1775 in Savannah, with at least six men attending both. This was the beginning of the end for royal power in the colony and demands closer study from modern scholars. Civil peace was maintained, remarkably, up until the departure of royal officials. Wright reestablished royal government in Savannah for three years and evacuated the colony in July 1782. He represented many Georgians before the Loyalist Commission in London prior to his death and lies buried in Westminster Abbey. James Wright's letters stimulate the imagination and suggest many research possibilities on life and politics in royal Georgia leading up to the Revolutionary War.

Leslie Hall

Notes

1. Volumes 20–26 and 29–31 in the series contain letters from the early colonists to the Trustees and the Trustees' responses to these letters, respectively.

2. Volume 28, part 1, in the series contains Governor Wright's papers between 1760 and 1764.

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PREFACE

The history of Georgia's colonial records has been a varied one. Her customs records were destroyed in early 1776 when the vessel upon which they had been stored for safekeeping was burned during the "Battle of the Rice Boats" at Savannah. During the Revolutionary War, Georgia sent many of her records as far north as Maryland to protect them, and some of these never found their way back to Georgia. Many old records were left at Milledgeville when the state's capital was moved to Atlanta in 1868. As late as the twentieth century colonial records were destroyed in Savannah to make room for current records. Normal loss and destruction through improper use and storage over the years have taken their toll as well.

With all this loss and destruction, it is not surprising that most of the colonial records which survived are the letters, reports, and other documents sent to London by colonial officials and now deposited in the Public Record Office. Georgia first had these records copied in the 1830s and 1840s and they were used by several historians before being burned accidentally in the late nineteenth century. Early in the twentieth century the Georgia volumes (mainly P.R.O., C.O. 5/636-712) were copied a second time by the state.

Between 1904 and 1916 twenty-five volumes of these transcripts were published as The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia (volumes 1-19, 21-26). Allen D. Candler began compiling and printing these volumes, and William J. Northen and Lucian Lamar Knight assumed the work after Candler's death in 1910. Essentially Candler, Northen, and Knight arranged the transcripts and printed the volumes with no further editorial apparatus.

Immediately the published volumes had an influence upon the writing of Georgia's colonial history. The unpublished transcripts, arranged in fourteen volumes in the state archives, have been used considerably less. Some of these unpublished volumes contain very valuable materials such as the letters of Georgia's three royal governors, the record of Georgia's hesitant entry into revolt from 1765 through 1775, and other topics.

Many scholars, including the present editors, have long hoped that the remaining volumes could be published. This project is now undertaken by the Georgia Commission for the National Bicentennial Celebration and the Georgia Department of Archives and History and is being published by the University of Georgia Press as a part of their contribution to the national bicentennial and to making Georgia's historical sources more available to scholars and students.

Athens, Georgia

Kenneth Coleman

Milton Ready

INTRODUCTION

This volume spans the years 1764-1782 and consists mainly of Governor James Wright's correspondence with the Board of Trade. During Wright's leave in England from 1771 to 1773, there are a few letters from President of the Council James Habersham, who acted in Wright's stead in Georgia. There are also memorials and petitions to the Board of Trade and the King, royal Orders in Council, reports of the legal counsellors of the Board of Trade on Georgia's laws, and miscellaneous documents.

Although this volume includes the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary years, it details mainly ordinary governmental affairs and life in Georgia. Governor Wright, the obvious leader until 1775, summed up his viewpoint about his job on February 4, 1764, when he wrote the Board of Trade that he would "in every respect Endeavor to acquit my Self in such a manner as I hope your Lordships will be of opinion becomes a faithful & vigilant servant of the Crown." The editors, one of whom has known and worked with Wright for thirty years, are in agreement that this was Wright's greatest endeavor.

The topics which loom large in this volume show a great deal about life and problems in Georgia and the concern of Georgians, especially of Governor Wright. The biggest item is undoubtedly expansion. There is Wright's work in England to secure the approval for the 1773 Indian cession and the actual granting and settling of the lands of both the 1763 and 1773 Indian cessions. Helping to bring in new settlers was important; but Wright was more concerned with the 90,000 acres granted south of the Altamaha River by Governor Boone of South Carolina in 1763 before this area was added to Georgia. Wright resented these grants, the fact that the grantees did not settle them or pay taxes on them, and the fact that the Board of Trade took a legalistic approach to the rights of the grantees whenever Georgia tried to force them to live up to the law.

Although the Bosomworth affair, which took up so much of the last several volumes, was ended before this volume begins, it continues in the several memorials of Isaac Levy who was

attempting to get some settlement from the Bosomworths for the financial backing he had given them.

An excellent overall picture of Georgia through Wright's eyes is given in his answers to queries from the Board of Trade of 1762 as amended in 1766.

Wright would have made the Georgia Trustees happy with his continual concern to expand and improve the silk culture in Georgia. The weather and the "seed" were never quite good enough, but Wright was always hopeful for the next year. Instead of the additional help from London for which the Governor continually asked, the bounty was effectively ended by 1770. This, plus revolt in the 1770s, finally ended the Trustees' hopes of great silk production in Georgia.

There is some concern in Wright's letters about pre-revolutionary activities, 1765-1775, especially the Stamp and Townshend Acts and the increasing desire for freedom of action on the part of the Georgia Commons House of Assembly. The years 1776-1782 contain only a few miscellaneous documents, not all of which are connected with revolt and fighting.

Hence the theme of this volume is expansion rather than revolt. For most Georgians until 1776, this was undoubtedly their main concern!

Editorial Guidelines

The original volume division and internal arrangement created by Allen D. Candler and Lucian Lamar Knight, the original editors of this series, are retained. This will facilitate references in works already published which used these volumes in manuscript.

Original spellings are retained unless the meaning is not clear. A single word may be explained in brackets immediately after its appearance in the text. More lengthy explanations will be given in footnotes. Punctuation, often absent in eighteenth-century manuscripts, has been supplied for the sake of clarity, though many sentences are long by modern standards. All raised letters have been lowered, abbreviations that are not clear have been expanded, and slips of the pen have been corrected silently. No attempt at uniform spelling, even of proper names, has been made; rather the original text has been followed. For proper names a single most common spelling has been used in the index.

Each document is given a short introduction which contains the name of the writer and recipient, place written, date written,

date received and/or read by the Board of Trade where indicated, Public Record Office location if available, and the topic or topics in the documents.

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ORIGINAL PAPERS OF GOVERNOR WRIGHT, PRESIDENT HABERSHAM, AND OTHERS, 1764-1782

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Jan. 17, 1764, Savannah, read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 90, relating Indian murders in South Carolina.

My Lords

Since mine of the 23rd of December an unfortunate affair has happened; fourteen People have been murdered in South Carolina by some Runagate Creek Indians. The first Information I received was on the 1st instant, from Lieut. Barnard at Augusta, whose letter was dated the 28th Decr. and who wrote as follows, "late last night arrived at my House Elisha Brazet from Long Cane Settlement in Carolina and Acquainted me that a Party of Creek Indians came near that Settlement on Saturday last, and had Actually killed 14 white People, but he would not give me the Particulars on oath, and this morning Arthur Coodey came here and gave upon oath a more full Account of the affair, whose affidavit I have sent your Excelly by Express." A Copy whereof your Lordships have, inclosed No. 1. Notwithstanding this my Lords I had some doubt who the Murders were committed by and was very clear that if they were Creeks who had done the Mischief, yet the Nation in genl. was not Concerned. That it was no Concerted Measure, and that it had not been done even with the Privity of the Nation. And [I] wrote Governor Boone my sentiments on it to this Effect in answer to a Letter received from him and that when the real Certainty was known, it might be Proper to make a demand of satisfaction agreeable to the 3d. article in the late Treaty. And I Immediately sent the necessary orders to all the Militia Officers, and put the People in general upon their guard. And thus the matter rested my Lords till the 13 instant, when I received letters from Mr. Galphin (a very substantial intelligent man, largely Concerned in the Indian Trade) Informing me that he had been out in the Hunting grounds, and seen several Parties of Indians, who were all much alarmed on being told of the Murder of the White

People in Carolina and disavowed the thing, and declared their Apprehension that it might be some Stragglers who keep chiefly amonst the Cherokees and have been Influenced by them to Commit those Murders, with a view to Involve the Creeks in a War with the white People and I also received a Talk or Message from a Creek Indian, a Head Man of very Considerable Connections amongst the Lower Creeks, a copy whereof your Lordships have also Inclosed No. 2, and my Lords since this affair happened, I have had several Parties of Creek Indians here at Savannah with me, who are all wholly Ignorant of the affair, and from all Circumstances I am Confirmed in my first Idea and Opinion of this matter.

Yesterday I consulted the Council, and after laying the matter fully before them, I desired their advice and opinion on the whole and whether any & what Measures were necessary to be taken by me in this Province and they were all Clearly of Opinion that the Proper Measure to Pursue is a demand of Satisfaction in His Majesties Name agreeable to the 3rd Article in the late Treaty,[1] and as mentioned in my letter to Governor Boone, but that it cannot Properly be done from this Province, The offence being committed in South Carolina and the People murdered being Inhabitants of So. Carolina. Therefore the demand will more Properly go from that Province and not from me, and that no other Measures are necessary to be taken here at Present than have been already Pursued. Thus your Lordships See how this matter stands, which I thought it my duty to give you the Earliest intelligence of.

Copy of affidavit of Arthur Coodey of Dec. 28, 1763, Augusta in Georgia, read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 91, respecting murders by the Creeks. Enclosure No. 1 in Wright to Board of Trade, Jan. 17, 1764.[2]

N.B. Notwithstanding what Coodey mentions of seeing several Scalps yet no People were killed but those at Long Canes, of which only one was scalp't, so that he must have been Mistaken.

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1. This is the Treaty of Augusta of Nov. 9, 1763, printed in Kenneth Coleman and Milton Ready, eds., Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, XXVIII, Part I, (Athens, 1976), 456-460.

2. This affidavit is in CRG, IX, 113-114.

Talk of Tugulkey to the Governor, C.O. 5/648, E. 92, read July 9, 1764, respecting murders by the Creeks. Enclosure No. 2 in Wright to Board of Trade, Jan. 17, 1764.[3]

N.B. Abraham Mentioned within is a very sensible Trusty Creek Indian.

The Young Warriour of Estatoe is a Cherokee who is supposed to have spirited on the Creeks.

Memorial of Dennys Rolle to the Board of Trade, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, Jan. 30, 1764, received Jan. 30, read Jan. 31, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 77, concerning trade in America.[4]

Humbly Sheweth

That in pursuance of the general views of the government of these kingdoms, the establishment of colonies in North America has been offered to be encouraged on a foundation that will lead to the most beneficial consequences to the Mother Country. The Petitioner humbly offers to the consideration of the honourable board a proposal for a joynt settlement by one connected interest on the Alatamaha River or it's branches in Georgia, and the River Apalachicola it's branches of Flint, or other in Florida as far up the said Rivers as convenient navigation will permit on the one hand, or Indian Interest suffer on the other, and the goodness of the land will render most eligible, preserving thereby more effectually the health of the settlers and establishing a shorter land Portage from the Atlantic to the Gulph of Mexico. And that whereas one most profitable commerce is carried on with the Indians, whereby large quantities of wollen goods, Cutlery, and Haberdashery wares of English manufacture are exchanged for Skins and other things, and that as Augusta is situated more particularly convenient for the trade with the Cherokee nations, Forts on the Halibama adapted for the Chickesaws and Chactaws, That a trading Fort for the Creek nations may perhaps be conveniently situated on the greater Sitilla, and may be a relay between the two settlements proposed on the two other Rivers constructing thereby a safe communication not only for the immediate benefit

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3. This talk is in CRG, IX, 115-116.

4. Two earlier petitions of Rolle are in CRG, XXVIII, Part I, 448-449, 452-453.

of this settlement, but for the western Florida likewise. It is not known to the Petitioner the resolution of Government respecting the restriction or freedom of permission as to the use of Negros, the exceeding improportion to the Whites was sometime near fatal to Carolina as the total disuse of them an heavy obstruction to the Georgian improvements, was at another. It is humbly conceived that the great means now in our possession of Engines shortening labour will render the whites able to clear and cultivate the lands though in so hot a climate by themselves or with a small assistance of those necessary but dangerous hands of slaves.

The Swiss Engine for eradicating trees soon prepares a quantity of land free enough for the introduction of the Drill Plow and Horse How [hoe], this with the improved Saw Mill, and others, all receiving a great perfection from the encouragement given by the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; these will be sent over, and a strict correspondence kept with the Society, that every other improvement recommended by them may be adopted, particularly the Provincial Garden for the culture of East Indian Commodities, as far as Government shall think fit to allow shall be promoted by the Petitioner and his friends.

Respecting the growth of Naval Stores for the use of his Majesty's Fleet the memorialist apprehendeth the great destruction of the woods near Boston and Philadelphia has rendered timber scarce in those parts, tho' some is still remaining in these kingdoms, and there may seem at a distant day a want of sufficient supply. Yet if the Sea Coasts are thus disforrested care may be necessary for to preserve in the more inland parts on Navigable Rivers a sufficiency for the day of necessity; as to masting and particularly as to knee Timber from the live Oak - a sort not the most plenty and which being of extream slow growth the trusting to a supply from future produce would be imprudent. The encouragement for its preservation such as may seem most proper to your Lordships is humbly submitted, and as the Freight of Lumber is vastly enhanced by the British Merchants so as to render the Planter incapable of delivering it in Great Britain. Whether Government Storeships might receive it as delivered at the Store houses at the Mouths of the Rivers where the Petitioner hopes for a small spot to be granted for these and the purposes of collecting the commodities to be prepared ready against the arrival of the shipping.

For the good conduct of the whole the protecting of liberty and property the Memorialist wishes that the inconveniences of the distance from the seat of Government may be remedied by some power created for the administration of justice in the settlement

solicited, that the Setlers may render all justice to the Natives, and live in peace among themselves.

Your Lordships need not be informed of the probable Products of those Climates, but beg leave to remark on the supposed benefits that may arise from the connected Interests on the Rivers running into both Seas. The immediate income in clearing the lands on the Apalachicola by the nearer communication of trade with the lumber to the Islands in small craft which otherwise would be chiefly burnt on the spot.

The light articles of produce, but however, very valuable, such as Silk, Cotton, Cochineal, Indigo, Drugs and others, can suffer a transmission of a hundred and twenty Miles in Land Carriage, and arrive in England with cheapness sufficient for the market. The careful attention to the Manufacturers of Great Britain will lead the undertaker to diminish the strength of the manual labour as little as possible, he only asks for a few necessary for the first establishment; and the gradual supplies, (for he wishes for gradual only) afterwards from those whose hasty youthful slips may have rendered them disagreeable to their friends and Relations, and thus neglected become either a dead weight on the publick or an absolute loss to it, but to whom a possibility to reestablish their character may reduce them to useful subjects in this retreat and Asylum; and also to the emigration of foreign Protestants retiring from persecution and Arbitrary power. The Petitioner says few at the first embarkation, as he might by a personal attendance more probably preserve them in a good state of health, than larger numbers most commonly but injuriously stowed in small vessels to the laying a foundation for the destruction perhaps of half the number soon after their arrival, and he can with these then well provide healthful accommodations for future fresh comers. That whatever extent the grant may be it is to be understood, as containing among good cultivatable grounds a great deal of irretrievable swamp and some that is covered with Ponds of water which when the woods are cleared will be nevertheless some years under the power of the Sun before the waters will subside, and the ground rendered arable. The Memorialist doubts not the candour of your Lordships in recommending such a Grant as may be adequate to the risque and expence of such an undertaking and may transmit to posterity a different view of those Ideal Castles so estimated at this time by the generality. The Petitioners general desire of promoting the publick weal at the same time he creates future prospects of his Successor's emolument, and as this will be transacted under his own inspection

'tis hoped will coincide with your Lordships most sanquine expectations.[5]

Memorial of Isaac Levy to the Board of Trade, read May 14, 1764, London, C.O. 5/648, E. 78, desiring copies of papers on Creek Indian Conference in Georgia in 1755 about Bosomworth claims.

Sheweth

That your Memorialist sometime since presented a Petition to his Majesty in Council accompanied with another Petition of your Memorialists Agents both of which stand referred to your Lordships.

That before your Memorialist can lay his Case before your Lordships in such Manner as he could wish in Order to have the merits thereof considered He is advised it will be necessary for him to obtain Copies of sundry papers in your Lordships Power.

Your Memorialist Therefore humbly prays your Lordships would be pleased to give Directions that he may have a Copy of the Sundry Resolutions and Matters that passed at a Conferrence between the Upper and lower Creek Indians the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of December 1755 and the then Governour of Georgia and Commissioners or Agents of the Crown relating to the Islands of Saint Catherine Ussaba and Sapola. Also a Copy of the proposals made by Thomas Bosomworth Clerk and his Wife and of the Agreement made with them on the Behalf of the Crown with Respect to their Several Claims and Pretensions.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Feb. 4, 1764, Savannah, received March, read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 93, relative to the silk culture, South Carolina grants south of the Altamaha, transmission of public papers, illicit trade, Creek murders, and legislative business.

My Lords

The last I had the Honor of writing to your Lordships was of

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5. Rolle got no property in Georgia but was given 20,000 acres of land on the St. Johns River in East Florida where he established a plantation in 1765.

the 23d Decr. & 17 Janr. which went with several of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council & other Papers by the Greenwich Capt. Marshall by way of Bristol. I then acknowledged the receipt of your Lordships of the 30th of September, & the 7th, 10th & 11th of October. Our last years Silk was shipt on Board the Snow Augusta which sailed from this Place the 4th of December & I hope was received Safe & is approved of. I have at length fixed on a Proper Person to be instructed by Mr. Ottolenghe, as his Successor, and have talk't the matter over fully with them both and shall consult the gents of the Council on the Respective Allowances to be made them, and the necessary Articles, or Engagemt on the part of the Person to be instructed and endeavour to put this affair on such a footing as may best promote the Public Service.

The Arrangements in Consequence of the Definitive Treaty seem extremely well Calculated to make these Southern Colonies become considerable, & beneficial to Great Britain. But your Lordships Views, and those of the Other Branches of the Ministry will be greatly obstructed unless the enormous Purchases or pretended Purchases, from the Spaniards are set aside.[6]

It gives me great satisfaction my Lords to be Informed by your Lordships, That in order to remove all obstacles to the Improvement of the Lands to the Southward of the River Alatamaha which are annexed to this Province, every Measure that can be Legally taken to set aside the grants Unwarrantably made in that Country by the Governor of South Carolina will be Pursued and hope your Lordships will pardon me for again Repeating That I am perfectly Clear, the Consequences of a Confirmation of those grants will be as suggested by me in my letter in April & Decr. last, let it be Represented as it may, by the Parties Concerned.

Your Lordships letter of the 7th of October is entirely confined to a matter of neglect or omission in not regularly transmitting the several Papers and Accounts required by His Majesties Commission & Instructions. In answer to which my Lords, I beg leave to Observe, that the Copys of the several Bills assented to in April last, with my Notes & Observations thereon, were

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6. This refers to huge purchases of land made in East Florida by John Gordon, Jessie Fish, and others from departing Spaniards, and included much of the most desirable land near St. Augustine. See Lawrence Henry Gipson, The British Empire Before the American Revolution, (New York, 1956), IX, 183-189.

transmitted from hence, in the Ship Richard & Benjamin Capt. Robinson which Vessel sailed for England in July last at which time I also sent Copys of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 5th of October 1762 to the 31st of Decr. following and from the 4th of January 1763 to the 28th of March 1763, and the Journals of the Upper House from the 18 of October 1762, to the 7th of April 1763, also the list of Ships Enterd & Cleared from the 5th of January 1763 to the 5th of April, all which I Presume your Lordships received, as I know the Vessel arrived safe. And by the Greenwich Capt. Marshall who sailed for Bristol last Month, I transmitted your Lordships the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 5th of April 1763 to the 29th of September 1763, also Lists of all the Vessels Enter'd & Cleared at Savannah from the 5th April 1763 to the 4th of January 1764 and Lists of all the Vessels Enter'd and Cleared at the Port of Sunbury for the whole year 1763, also did myself the Honor to send your Lordships a Copy of the late Treaty with the Indians at Augusta and a Map of the lands ceded by them, all which I hope your Lordships will receive safe. And I now Transmit to your Lordships abstracts of Grants Register'd from the 25th of Sepr. 1763 to the 25th Decr. 1763, and the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 9th of September 1763 to the 8th of Decr. 1763 also the Journals of the Lower House of Assembly during their last Session, to the 7th of April 1763 which I must Acknowledge ought to have been Transmitted much Sooner. But my Lords it was not in my Power to get them, on account of the Clerks long sickness and Indisposition, and the Original Minutes & Entries were so made that no Person could Perfect them, but the Clerk himself, who made & enter'd them. I have Reprimanded him most severely & threatned him with a Removal and shall take care that he is more Regular for the Future. The Papers now sent my Lords (I think) Compleat the year 1763. If I have omitted any that your Lordships Expected, or which I ought to have sent, it is not intentionally and if your Lordships will be Pleased to let your Secretary inform me what they are (if any) I shall pay the utmost attention & regard to such Information, but believe those I have already sent are all that are usually Transmitted, and presume your Lordships do not require duplicates in time of Peace. But if they are to be sent, I shall take care to do so in Future. Your Lordships Letter of the 10th of October directing His Majesties printed Proclamation to be published throughout this Government was immediately complied with, and I shall take Especial care to Conform exactly to the Orders & Regulations therein contained in so far as depends

upon me, and have strictly enjoined all Persons whatsoever whom it may concern, to pay due Obedience thereto, on their parts, agreeable to His Majesties Royal Commands.

Your Lordships of the 11th of October Relative to His Majesties Revenue of Customs, I shall certainly give my most serious attention to, and have already given the strictest orders possible to the several Officers concerned therein, and Notified to all Persons in general that the Laws of Trade would be most punctually adhered to & enforced, and a Total & Effectual stop put to all Smuggling attempts. It was my Lords with this very view, and to prevent Supplies of Provision to His Majesties enemies, that I thought of making Sunbury a Port of Entry, for an Account of which, I beg leave to refer your Lordships to my letter of the 2nd of October 1762. But my Lords the officers I appointed will not continue to act until they are confirmed from Home with the usual Salaries & Allowances, either this, or sending out officers from Home, my Lords seems necessary, otherwise if smuggling attempts are made there, I don't know how it will be possible to prevent their Succeeding. The only Contraband Trade that I ever had any Reason to suspect being Carried on here was by small Vessels from St. Croix with Foreign Rum & Sugar which they avoided paying the duty for, and this my Lords I am Perfectly satisfied was only to a very small Trifling amount and even that Trifle I think will be essentially prevented in Future. No other illicit Trade I believe has ever been attempted here tho largely to the Northward. Your Lordships may rely that I shall exert every means & authority to Enforce his Majesties Commands and give the Officers of the Revenue all Possible Protection & support, and be very watchfull over their Conduct, and in every respect Endeavour to Acquit my Self in such manner as I hope your Lordships will be of opinion becomes a faithfull & vigilant servant of the Crown.

In my next I hope to furnish your Lordships with a Sketch of the State of the Trade & Produce &c here, from the year 1760, at which time I came to this Government.

The Indian affairs continue as when I had the Honor to write your Lordships last, it now appears to have been as I at first Conceived, not a National design, but the act of a few villains. If they do not make satisfaction, I conceve nothing but Force will reduce them to order, they are People who have no Notion of beneficence, or Principle of gratitude. I daily Expect to hear from the Nation on this subject, and when I can with any degree of certainty Acquaint your Lordships further, I shall embrace the first Opportunity that offers. The Tax Bill is now under Consideration, and I expect that, and some other Bills that appear

necessary & usefull, will be ready to pass in ten days or a fortnight, and shall as Soon as Possible afterwards transmit them to your Lordships.

James Wright to the Commissioners of Customs, Jan. 14, 1764, Savannah, received March, read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 94, about illicit trade. Enclosed in Wright to Board of Trade, Feb. 4, 1764.

Having received His Majesties orders to Endeavour to put a total & effectual stop to the Clandestine running of Goods, lest my letter to you of the 2nd October 1762 should not have Come to your Hands, I again think it necessary to Acquaint you that in Septr. 1762 in order to prevent clandestine Trade, and His Majesties Enemies from being supplied with Provisions, I judged it necessary for His Majesties Service that Sunbury a very well settled Town (about 25 miles South in a direct line from Savannah, but as the Road is made, at least 40 miles, and also about that distance by the Water Passage) and having an exceeding good Harbour & inlet from the Sea, should be made a Port of Entry, and therefore Pursuant to the Powers given me by His Majesties Royal Comm. I did with the Advice of the Council accordingly declare & Establish the Same to be a Port of Entry and Appointed Mr. Thos. Carr Collector, John Martin Naval Officer & Francis Lee Searcher and Obliged them to give security in £500 Sterl. each for the faithfull discharge of their duty of all which by letter of the 2d. of Oct. 1762. I acquainted the Lords of Trade, and your Honble Board and would beg leave to Observe that this Port lying at so great a distance from me, its Impossible that I can be so watchfull over them as may be necessary and as the Officers are on a very uncertain footing by my Appointment, and have no Salaries, I submit it to your Consideration whether it may not have a good effect if you were to send out Officers, or to Confirm those I have Appointed, with the usual allowances in such Cases, as I Conceive there cannot be that dependance on the Conduct of an Officer who receives little or rather no Emolument & the Continuance of whose appointment is so uncertain as theirs at Present is. Indeed I could not Prevail on them to continue, but in Expectation of being Confirmed with the usual Salaries.

I now transmit you the Coll. & Naval Officers Accounts down to the 5 inst. and have given directions that for the future, the Accounts be regularly transmitted Quarterly. I believe very little

of the smuggling business has been Carried on here, altho' its very difficult in a young unsettled Country to Prevent it if attempted, as Vessels may get into Creeks or inlets a distance undiscovered.

I have heard of an irregularity being Committed by Mr. Spencer the Collector here, in admitting a Vessel to an entry before the Master had produced the Register, or been with me. In Fact the Master had a Legal Register (which was afterwards brought to me, and the owner made Oath before the Collector of the Built & Property and that there was a Register on Board) but had left it in the Vessel, which lay at a Place called Cockspur, near the inlet from the sea, about 12 Miles down this River below the Town, and on Board which an Officer had been put from one of the Kings Ships. However for this I gave the Collector a most severe Reprimand. He is an old Man, has a large Family & little or nothing to Subsist on but his Office, has always behaved very well & I believe him to be perfectly honest.

Since the receipt of His Majesties Orders I have given the strictest Charge & directions to the officers to be very vigilant in the discharge of their duty, and informed them that no Neglect or Omission for the Future can or shall pass unnoted and can only assure you that my best Endeavours in every Respect shall be exerted to Fulfil His Majesties Royal intention and put an effectual stop to such Infamour Practices.

An Abstract of Grants of Lands Registered in Georgia from March 25, 1763, to Sept. 25, 1763, received March 1764, C.O. 5/675, E. 95, enclosed in Wright to the Board of Trade, Feb. 4, 1764.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Clement Martin for 80 Acres of Land in St. Matthew's Parish. Registered 14th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Clement Martin for 50 Acres of Land in St. Matthew's Parish. Registered 14th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Clement Martin for 50 Acres of Land in St. Matthew's Parish. Registered 14th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To James Deveaux for 80 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 16th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Matthew Mauve for 300 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 16th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To John Bowles for 200 Acres of Land in St. Matthew's Parish. Registered 16 April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To John Dohart for 100 Acres of Land in St. Matthew's Parish. Registered 18th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To John Davis for 200 Acres of Land in St. Phillip's Parish. Registered 18th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Frances Graham for 200 Acres of Land in St. Phillip's Parish. Registered 18th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Pickering Robinson for a Town Lot & 50 Acres of Land in the Township of Frederica. Registered 20th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To William Swinton for 200 Acres of Land in St. John's Parish. Registered 20th April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Thomas Carter for 100 Acres of Land in St. John's Parish. Registered 22d April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763
To Daniel Rose for 100 Acres of Land in St. Andrew's Parish. Registered 22d April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763
To Charles Neal for 100 Acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 22d April 1763.

Grant Dated 5th April 1763.
To Samuel Wright for 100 Acres of Land in St. Paul's Parish. Registered 22d April 1763.

Grant Dated 3d May 1763.
To Abraham Williams for 100 Acres of Land in St. Philip's Parish. Registered 10th May 1763.

Grant Dated 3rd May 1763.
To James Habersham for 100 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 10th May 1763.

Grant Dated 3d May 1763.
To Levi Sheftal for 150 Acres of Land in St. Andrew's Parish. Registered 12 May 1763.

Grant Dated 3rd May 1763.
To Charles Hawkins for 300 Acres of Land in St. John's Parish. Registered 12th May 1763.

Grant Dated 3rd May 1763.
To Elizabeth Ellis Widow for a Town Lot & 45 Acres of Land in the Township of Savannah. Regd. 12th May 1763.

Grant Dated 7th June 1763.
To Elizabeth Butler Widow for 900 Acres of Land in St. Philips Parish. Registered 14th June 1763.

Grant Dated 7th June 1763.
To David Truan for 100 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 14th June 1763.

Grant Dated 5th July 1763.
To John Middleton for 300 Acres of Land in St. Andrew's Parish. Registered 12th July 1763.

Grant Dated 5 July 1763.
To Josiah Powell for 250 Acres of Land in St. Philips Parish. Registered 12th July 1763.

Grant Dated 5th July 1763.
To Jon Joachim Zubly for 250 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 12th July 1763.

Grant Dated 5th July 1763.
To John Asbell for 50 Acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 14th July 1763.

Grant Dated 5th July 1763.
To Thomas Lloyd for a Town Lot in Savannah. Registered 14th July 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To William Handley for 300 Acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 4th August 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To William Handley for 100 Acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 4th August 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To James Cuthbert for 300 Acres of Land in St. Matthew's Parish. Registered 6th August 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To James Cuthbert for 300 Acres of Land in St. Matthew's Parish. Registered 6th August 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To Mary McCullough Widow for 500 Acres of Land in trust for her Children in St. Andrs. Parish. Regd 8th Aug. 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To Samuel Wallace for 100 Acres of Land in St. Philip's Parish. Registered 10th August 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To William McKenzie for 500 Acres of Land in St. Philip's Parish. Registered 10th August 1763.

Grant Dated 2d August 1763.
To Joseph Perry for 100 Acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 10th August 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To Raymond Demere Esqr for a Town Lot & 50 Acres of Land in the Township of Frederica. Registered 16th Sepr 1763.

To Raymond Demere Esqr. for 200 Acres of Land in St. James's Parish. Registered 16th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To Charles Watson for 400 Acres of Land in St. Philip's Parish. Registered 16th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To Charles Watson for 400 Acres of Land in St. Philip's Parish. Registered 17th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To Roger Lawson for 300 Acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 19th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To John Perkins for a Town Lot in Frederica. Registered 20th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To David Guindre for 50 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 20th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To William Clemm for 200 Acres of Land in St. Paul's Parish. Registered 22d Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To Benjn Sheftal for 250 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 22d Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Sepr 1763.
To Elizabeth Mchugh for 500 Acres of Land in St. Phlip's Parish. Registered 22d Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 1st July 1760.
To Jeremiah Green for 100 Acres of Land in St. John's Parish. Registered 23d Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 7th Augt 1759.
To Henry Calwell for 450 Acres of Land in St. Andrew's Parish. Registered 23d Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 7th July 1761.
To Esther Minis for a Town Lot & 50 Acres of Land in the Township of Savannah. Registered 24th Sepr. 1763.

Grant Dated 13th April 1761.
To William McIntosh for 50 Acres of Land in St. Andrew's Parish.
Registered 24th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 13th April 1761.
To John McIntosh for 66 Acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish.
Registered 24th Sepr 1763.

Grant Dated 13th April 1761.

To George McIntosh for 88 Acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish.
Registered 24th Sepr 1763.

The aforesaid Abstract of the Grants Registered from the 25th of March 1763 to the 25th of Sepr 1763 Compared with the Registers Book at Savannah this 1st Day of Novemr 1763.

Jas. Houstoun, Depy. Regr.

Sir Mathew Lamb's Report to the Board of Trade, Feb. 5, 1764, Lincoln's Inn, received Feb. 14, 1764, read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 102, on thirteen acts passed in Georgia in April 1763.

My Lords

In Pursuance of your Lordships Commands Signified to me by Mr. Pownall's Letter wherein you are Pleased to Desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following Acts Passed in the Province of Georgia in April 1763, I have Perused and Considered the same (vizt.)

1. An Act for Impowering the General Court of Pleas to grant Writs of Partition of Lands and Tenements held in Coparcenary Joint Tenancy and Tenancy in Common in this Province and appointing the Method of Proceeding therein.

   This Act by the Title appears to be for the General Partition of Lands held in Coparcenary, Joint Tenancy, and Tenancy in Common; And in the Preamble Recites that the same cannot be made by Writ of Partition, in the manner of Proceedings in England, Therefore by this Act a Method is Prescribed for that Purpose, which appears to me not to be effectual, so as to Comprehend the General Partition of such Estates, but only relates

to such Estates as may belong to Infants, and obliges such Infants when come to age, and Guardians of such other Infants as may have Shares in the same Estates, to apply for Writs of Partition, which are to be Prosecuted, and Partition made, and be Conclusive to the Infants and all Parties without any Appeal. This is a Power too great to be Executed in this manner. The Act of Parliament of the 8th and 9th of King William for Partition of Lands has Reserved an Appeal from Judgments upon Writs of Partition in Cases of Infancy and other Disabilities. And for these Reasons, and that this Act is so loosely Worded as not to be well understood as to the Intent and Effect of it, I am of Opinion the same should not be Confirmed.

2. An Act for preventing fraudulent Mortgages and Conveyances and for making Valid all Deeds and Conveyances heretofore Made in respect to any Defect in the form and manner of making thereof

This Act, so far as it related to the Registring of Deeds &c, is different from any of the Acts of Parliament that have Passed here for that Purpose, which are Extended only to all Deeds &c that shall be made from and after a fixed Day after the Passing the Act, by which all Persons have Notice of what they are to do, and the Inconveniencies that will attend their neglecting the same, and includes no Deeds that have been made before. But this Act as it is Worded, Includes all Deeds which shall be first Registred after the Passing it, and may by that means, Lett in Second Purchasors and Mortgagees to take the Start in Registring of their Deeds before the Prior Purchasors or Mortgagees, who were not Obliged before to Register their Deeds, and thereby defeat them of their Right. And it goes further in Confirming all Deeds &c made before the passing this Act, which may have been made and Executed in any defective Way. This is too general and extensive a Confirmation of Deeds, The Validity of which should remain upon the usual and legal Proofs when they are Required, and is not in any other Act relating to the Registring of Deeds. And I am of Opinion for these Reasons this Act should not be Confirmed.

3. An Act for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Thousand

Nine hundred and thirty four Pounds nine Shillings for the Use and Support of the Government of Georgia for the year 1763 to be Raised at certain Rates as therein mentioned And for the more Effectual Collecting of Arrears.

4. An Act to prevent Damages which may arise from Dams or Banks for Reserving or Stopping of Water

5. An Act to impower the Commissioners Appointed in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province Intitled an Act for Repairing of Christ Church in Savannah to lay out a Spot of Ground for Erecting a Parish Church thereon and to remove the present Market and lay out a Spot of Ground for erecting the same

6. An Act to Amend an Act to prevent the building Wooden Chimneys in the Town of Savannah the Repair of those already built and to provide against Accidents of Fire.

7. An Ordinance appointing The Honourable William Knox Esquire Agent to Solicit the Affairs of this Province in Great Britain

8. An Act for Regulating a Work House for the Custody and Punishment of Negroes.

9. An Act to prevent Persons throwing Ballast or Rubbish, or falling Trees into the Rivers and Navigable Creeks within this Province and for keeping Clear the Channels of the same

10. An Act for Continuing and Amending an Act of the General Assembly of this Province for Regulating the Assize of Bread

11. An Act for Amending an Act for Constituting and Dividing the several Districts and Divisions of this Province into Parishes And for Establishing of Religious Worship therein According to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, And also for Impowering the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the respective Parishes to assess Rates for the Repair of Churches the Relief of the Poor and other Parochial Services And for enlarging the Public Burial Ground at Savannah and Inclosing the same

12. An Act to prevent the bringing into and spreading of contagious

Distempers in this Province And to Oblige Vessels going out of any Port within the same first to produce for that Purpose a Passport from the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being And also to prevent the harbouring of sick Sailors and others

13. An Act for holding special or extraordinary Courts of Common Pleas for the Trial of Causes arising between Merchants Dealers and others and Ship Masters Supercargoes and other Transient Persons

Upon Perusal and Consideration of these Acts I have no other Objections thereto in Point of Law than are before mentioned.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, March 27, 1764, Savannah, read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 98, relative to Indian troubles, fear of a Creek War, and shortage of troops in Georgia.

My Lords

By this Opportunity I have the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships the Accounts of all Monies raised & to whom paid, beginning with the first grant to His Majesty after my arrival in this Province. That is towards the Support of this Government from the 29th of Sept. 1760, to the 29th of Sept. 1761 [and] from that to the 29th of Sept. 1762. Particularizing the Sumes _____ & to whom paid. Agreeable to the 26th Article of His Majesties Royal Instructions to me, they are Audited [by] the Deputy Auditor and I believe my Lords there is no error in substance. If there should be any in Form, it being [the] first instance that I have known in America, and consequently no Rule to go by. I rely on your Lordships goodness to excuse Informalities, and if a Precedent is but set out, I shall take care that it be duely Observed for the future.

I have ordered the Treasurer to Prepare an Account from the 29th of Sept. 1762 to the 29th of Sept. 1763 which shall be transmitted as soon as ready, also the Bills lately passed & the Journals of the Proceedings during the last Session are preparing & I hope will be dispatched in due time.

Mr. Stuart the Superintendant of Indian affairs is now here with me and our sentiment entirely agree. He has not yet received the final answer of the Indians, relative to the Murders Committed in So. Carolina, but that your Lordships may the more

Clearly see how things are at Present circumstanced and what Plan I proposed in Case it should be necessary, I have taken the Liberty to send your Lordships an Extract out of a letter I wrote to Mr. Stuart, and a copy of a letter I received from Governor Boone with my answer thereto.

And I have wrote fully on the subject to General Gage, Govr. Dobbs, Govr. Fauquier,[7] Coll. Ogilvie at St. Augustine and Major Farmar at Mobille. If there should be a War with the Creek Indians, this Province will Certainly stand in great need of assistance, for my Lords if an Handfull of Indians at the Northward have been able to Massacre so many People & so greatly to distress those Populous & Opulent Countries Pensilvania, New Jersey &c. &c. where there are also a great number of His Majesties Troops, What may or may not, be the Fate of Georgia, if attack't by the Creeks only, who alone consist of at least 3000 Gun Men. And my Lords instead of assistance at this time, we are threatened, for the Commands that were here of the Independent Companys, are in a Manner taken away. The Command at Frederica, used always to be a Capt. 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 52 Private Men, who are relieved by a Sergeant & ten Men only, and the Command at Augusta used to be sometimes a Capt. & at other times a Lieut. or Ensign & 30, but never less than 25 men and they are relieved by a Corporal & 4 Men. I wrote to Capt. Prevost who Commands the 3 Companys about it, who answered that it was done by Gov. Boones Advice, and that he had reported it to General Gage, & could not alter it without his Orders, that their Companys only Consist of 45 men & are not yet Compleat and I have now stated the matter to General Gage. Thus your Lordships see how Georgia is attempted to be distressed & injured from South Carolina.

The Receiver General and Register of Grants informed me some days ago, my Lords, that the Rent Roll is near finished, and the deputy Auditor will very soon transmit it but 'till we have a Law to enable the Receiver to Collect and Compell Payment, there will be very large Arrears. I transmitted a Sketch of a Bill upwards of 2 years ago, and His Majesties Revenue will certainly suffer till I receive your Lordships Pleasure on that Head.

Extract and copies of letters between Gov. Wright, Gov. Boone, and Indian Superintendent John Stuart, Feb.-March 1764, C.O.

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7. British commander in chief in America, Governor of North Carolina, and Governor of Virginia respectively.

5/648, E. 99, read July 9, 1764, relative to Creek murders, enclosed in Wright to Board of Trade, March 27, 1764.

Extract of Wright's letter to Stuart, Feb. 23, 1764.

"I don't know what messages or demands may have gone to the Creeks from you or Gov. Boone, but its very clear to me that this affair must not be put up with or passed.

If a General Resolution was taken to stop the trade from every Quarter, this, together with such other annoyances as may be given them without much difficulty or Expence, I imagine would soon bring them to a Compliance without other Measures. But the People are not yet returned from their Hunts. They will not all be in, till the Middle or end of next Month, so that their final Answer or Resolution cannot be known till sometime after that, and the traders will require previous time to withdraw their Effects &c."

Remark [by Gov. Wright]. Mr. Stuart received this Letter in 3 or 4 days after it was wrote, and told me he Communicated it to Mr. Boone. The Annoyance meant is Setting the Chactaws Chickesaws &c upon the Creeks and which I Conceive a few Presents might Effect. But no Trade [is] to be stop't till every thing is properly concerted & settled with the other Provinces, & the final Ansr. first had.

Copy of a Letter from Gov. Boone to Wright, March 7, 1764.

Sir

The Answers sent by the Creeks to the Superintants Talks, on the Murders committed since the Congress, in the Long Canes settlement are so trifling & unsatisfactory, that it appears to me highly Expedient that some more effectual Step should be taken to bring this insolent Nation to reason, upon a Supposition that what has, might happen. I sometime ago proposed to the Commander in Chief in America, such a Correspondence on Indian affairs, and such a Concurrence in Measures also, with the officers commanding the Posts in the two Florida's, as I apprehended would be Productive of the very best Effects to all the Provinces, having Intercourse with the same Indians, and he approved so much of my Proposal, as to direct the Respective Officers accordingly. Now I am firmly of Opinion, that an absolute restraint of the Creek Trade, would soon procure that Satisfaction for the outrages done us, which is, & ever will be denied. I am afraid to Talks & Expostulations,

whilst sitting down tamely under the Provocations & injuries we so frequently receive, can only Conduce to the Repetition of them. Should you be of the same opinion, & will concur with me, in not only restraining the Trade from our two Provinces, but in requesting also the Respective Commanding Officers of St. Augustine, Pensacola and Mobile, to stop it in their Commands, it cannot I think be denyed by them. And if you will write to this effect, & send it me by an Express (whom I will pay) I will dispatch your letters with mine on the same Subject, by some Opportunities which offer very Soon for Mobile & Augustine. And if you think Proper to let me have a Copy of your letter to the commanding Officers, that I may write as conformably as Possible, I will transmit you a Copy of mine by the return of your Express. I leave the day when the Prohibition shall take Place to you.

Remark [by Gov. Wright]. I am well Informed that the Mode of Correspondence Proposed by Mr. Boone to General Amherst was, that the Military Officers in the 2 Floridas should Correspond with him Mr. Boone alone.

Copy of a letter from Wright to Boone, March 21, 1764.

Your letter of the 7th instant I received by Capt. Stuart on the 17th and altho the Answers in genl. hitherto received by him are rather unsatisfactory, yet it appears from the Answer of the Lower Creeks of the 14 of last Month that their final Resolution could not be taken or enter'd into, untill all the Head men were returned from Hunting, and they acquaint Mr. Stuart that he shall then hear from them again, and Expressly say "they will give the great King satisfaction for what has happened." And altho the final answer or determination of the Indians may Possibly prove as unsatisfactory as the former yet I conceive it should be first had. With respect to what you have proposed to the Commanding Officer relative to a Correspondence on Indian Affairs, as you have not thought proper to mention the Particulars, I can say Nothing. But I received a letter from Coll. Robertson dated at St. Augustine the 25 of Sept. in which he Acquaints me, that amongst the Instructions he had received from General Amherst, he had one to correspond with me.

The Measure of putting a total & effectual stop to the Creek Trade, will certainly be proper, if we cannot obtain Justice without. And this Measure is exactly what I mentioned in a letter to Capt. Stuart of the 22d. of February and which I understand was Communicated to you. But altho this was, & is my clear opinion,

yet its a matter that I apprehend ought not to be too hastily done, for its very Probable it may bring on a War, as I Concieve the Indians will either comply with our demands, or be enraged & very soon begin to Commit Hostilities, and if the latter, this Province is nearest, weakest & most exposed to their Ravage. For which Reason I think it will be Necessary for me Previously to know whether any assistance may be expected from General Gage. I fear not, but think it my duty to state the matter clearly to him before I take a step which may bring on a War. I should also know what Part your Province, & the other neighbouring Provinces will take in that Event, whether offensive, or barely defensive. And I think Gov. Dobbs & Gov. Fauquier should be wrote to on the Occasion, and the Answers or Resolutions of the Military Commanding Officers in the two Florida Governments should also be known. For if they should not agree to Cooperate, and restrain or put a total & absolute stop to all Trade with the Creeks, and to supply the Chactaws sparingly, so that every Channel of Supply may be stop't, and they may not have it in their Power to get any thing either from White People or Indians or restraining it from our Provinces would rather be Injurious than Salutary. And as this is a Point which may in its Consequences be tantamount to a Declaration of War, I shall not determine upon it, untill I first lay the matter before His Majesties Council, and know their sentiments thereon, and which I shall take an Early Opportunity of doing unless the Indians by further outrages Oblige us in all events to endeavour to Enforce this measure without delay. I think it should not be done yet and tho our Sentiments are the same as to the thing to be done, yet a difference in Places and Circumstances, may make a difference in Opinion as to the time when. Your Province is Populous and Opulent compared with this, and therefore on my part every Precaution is necessary. However that no time may be lost in case the Measure should finally be Resolved on, I shall send a letter to Major Farmar at Mobile, by a Vessel which I am told go's from hence next week, and have inclosed you the Substance agreeable to your request and have also dispatched one for the Commanding Officer at St. Augustine by Land.

[Remark by Gov. Wright.]

This Letter I showed to Mr. Stuart who said he intirely agreed with me in the whole.

Account of the Produce and Application of aid granted to his Majesty by Act for the year 1761 the Sum provided for the several services in a schedule and Application of different Funds heretofore granted his Majesty for Wright to the Board of

Receipt

Balance of Produce of Tax unaccounted for last year		212. 6. 7
The Produce of Tax in the Parish of Christ Church p. Acct.	459. 3. 8½	
Ditto . . . of St. Matthew. . D°	48.10. 7	
D° . . . . of St. George . . D°	22. 4. 7¼	
D° . . . . of St. Paul . . . D°	70. 2. -	
D° . . . . of St. Philip. . . D°	79. 5. 6	
D° . . . . of St. John . . . D°	188.14.10	
D° . . . . of St. Andrew . . D°	44. 5. 8¼	
D° . . . . of St. James. . . D°	9. -. 3½	
		921. 7.2½
D° . . . . of Tax on Transient Trade raised by the same Act.		2.15.6
Ballance being a Deficiency this Year and carried to Discharge of the next Year		7. 2.6
		1144. 1.9½
The Produce of Licences to 29th September 1761 appropriated by Act of Assembly pass'd 27th March 1759 towards ye Repairs of Christ Church		76. -.-
D° of the Receipt of Powder, to 29th Sept. 1761 appropriated by Act of Assembly pass'd said 27 March 1759 for erecting a Magazine . . .		51. -.3
Ballance of Produce of the Impost on Shipping by an Act of Assembly passed 7 March 1755 appropriated for keeping in Repair ye Light House & Pilot House on Tybee Island	56.17. 7½	
The Produce of said Impost for ye year ending 29 September 1761	34.13. 6½	
		91.11.1½
		£1362.13.2

Savannah in Georgia 26 March 1764
Treasurer's Office

Errors excepted

N. Jones
Treasr.

I have Examined the above Account and believe it to be just and True.

Ja. Wright
27th March 1764

of Assembly passed the 9 day of June 1761 for the Support of Government annexed to the Same being £1373. 11. 7. Also an Account of the Produce particular Purposes. Read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 100, enclosed with Trade, March 27, 1764.

Discharges

Paid on Account of the Expence of Courts of Oyer & Terminer p Acct.		91. 10. 11½
D° . . . of the General Assembly . . D° . . .		257. 3. 4
D° . . . of the Execution of Justice . D° . . .	16. 10. 3	
D° . . . of Expresses & other Incidents . . . D°	31. 8. 7¼	
		47. 18. 10¾
D° the Salaries of the Commissary General & Armourer . . . . . D°	41. -. -	
D° for Corn for Indians and Barrack Necessaries . . . . . D°	19. 19. 6	
		60. 19. 6
D° several Sums particularly appropriated by said Tax Act. . . . . D°		631. 19. 6
		1089. 12. 2½
Treasurers Commissions on the above at 5 p Ct.		54. 9. 7¼
		1144. 1. 9½
Paid the Commissioners of the General Loan on Account of £300 advanced for repairing Christ Church in Savannah by Act of Assembly pass'd 27 Mar. 1759 the Fund raised by Licences, the year to Mich. 1761		76. - -
D° the Commissioners for erecting a Magazine the Fund arising from the Receipt of Powder . . for same time		51. - 3
Ballances yet remaining in the Treasury to account for next Year being the Produce of the Impost on Shipping		91. 11. 1½
		£1362. 13. 2

Auditor Generals Office Georgia

March 27th 1764

The Several Vouchers of the above Account for the Year 1761 have been therewith exhibited in this Office, & the Ballance due from or defficiency in the Tax raised for the Service of the said year appear to be Seven pounds, two shillings & Sixpence Sterling and the Ballance of the Impost on Shipping in the Treasurers hands unapplied is Ninety One pounds eleven shillings & One penny half penny Sterling

Grey Elliott Dy. Aud. Gn.

Account of the Produce and Application of the Aid granted to his Majesty by the Year 1762 the Sum provided for the several Services in a schedule annexed cation of different Funds heretofore granted his Majesty for Particular Purposes.
Board of Trade,

Receipt

The Produce of the Tax in the Parish of Christ Church p Acct.	631.18. 8	
Ditto . . . . . of St. Mathew . . . . D°	63. 5. 8¼	
D° . . . . . of St. George . . . . D°	30. -.10	
D° . . . . . of St. Paul . . . . . D°	50.10. 1½	
D° . . . . . of St. Philip . . . . D°	102. 4. 1	
D° . . . . . of St. John . . . . . D°	257. 1. 7½	
D° . . . . . of St. Andrew . . . . D°	50. -. -	
D° . . . . . of St. James . . . . D°	8. 9. 6	
		1193.10. 6¼
D° . . . being omitted last Year and collected this . .		16.12. 9¾
D° . . . of an Act passed 12 December 1758 for preventing the Enemy from being supplied with Cattle &c being a Moiety of the Cattle seized passing to the Spaniards		26. 7. 9
D° . . . raised by an Act passed the 4 March 1762 towards the better Support and Encouragement of Pilots for the Service of the Province.		159. 1.11¾
		1395.13. -¾
Ballance being a Deficiency in the General Tax this Year and carried to the Discharge of the Year 1763		111.17. 1
		£1507.10. 1¾
The Produce of Licences to 29th Septemr. 1762 appropriated by Act of Assembly passed the 27th March 1759 towards the Repairs of Christ Church		78.17. -
D° . . . of the Receipt of Powder to 29th Sept. 1762 appropriated by Act of Assembly passed 27th March 1759 for erecting a Magazine		62. 3. 8
Balance of the Produce of Impost on shipping raised by Act passed 7 March 1755 for keeping in Repair ye Light house &c on Tybee	91.11. 1½	
The Produce of said Impost for ye Year to the 29th September 1762	38. 4. 9	
		129.15.10½
Ditto . . of the Tax on Transient Trade by Act Passed 4th March 1762 appropriated to the Light House &c on Tybee Island		42. 9. 8
D° . . . the Tax on Deer and Beaver Skins exported to any Part of his Majesty's Dominion except to Great Britain only appropriated by Act passed 19 December 1761 for sinking the Certificates made for building Cockspur Fork		12.18. 6½
		£1833.14.10

Savannah in Georgia
Treasurers Office 26 March 1764

Errors excepted

N. Jones

I have Examined the above Account and believe it to be Just & True.

Ja. Wright
27 March 1764

Act of Assembly passed 4th March 1762 for the Support of Government for
to the same being £1621.18. Also an Account of the Produce and Appli-
Read July 9, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 101, enclosed with Wright to the
March 27, 1764.

Discharge

Ballance being a Deficiency of last Years Tax and to be paid out of the Produce of the Aid for 1762			7. 2. 6
Paid on Account of the Expences of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer as p. Acct.		115. 7. 4	
D° . . . . General Assembly . . . D° . .		235.16. 1½	
D° . . . . Execution of Justice . . D°	40. -. -		
D° . . . . Barrack Necessaries . . D°	15.12. -		
		55.12. -	
D° . . . . Expresses and other Incidents . . . . D°		43. 7. 4	
D° . . . . the Salaries to the Commissary General Armourer . . D°. . .		41. -. -	
D° several Sums particularly appropriated by the Tax Act . . . D°		757.15.11	
D° to the two Pilots of Savannah River and Barr their Salaries of £50, each.	£100		
D° the Pilot of Midway River and Barr his Salary . . . D°	80		
		180. -. -	
		1428.18. 8½	
Treasurers Commissions on £1428.18.8		71. 8.11¼	
			1500. 7. 7¼
			£1507.10. 1¼
Paid the Commissioners of the General Loan, on Account, in part of £206.18.- the Ballance of £300.-.- advanced for repairing Christ Church			78.17. -
D° the Commissioners for erecting a Magazine the Sum arising by the Powder Duty to Michaelmas 1762			62. 3. 8
Ballance yet remaining to account for next year of the Produce of the Impost on shipping to Michaelmas 1762			129.15.10½
D° . . . . of the Tax on Transient Trade			42. 9. 8
D° . . . . for sinking the Certificates made for building a Fort on Cockspur Island . .			12.18. 6½
			£1833.14.10¼

Auditor Generals Office Georgia
March 27th 1764

The Several Vouchers of the above Account for the Year 1762 have been therewith exhibited in this Office, and the ballance due from, or difficiency in the Tax raised for the Service of the Said Year, appears to be one hundred and eleven pounds Seventeen shillings & one penny Sterling & the Ballance of several funds in the hands of his Majestys Treasurer unapplied, is One hundred and eighty five Pounds four Shillings & one penny Sterling.

Grey Elliott Dy Audr. Genl.

C. Jenkinson, Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, to the agents for Georgia, East and West Florida, May 24, 1764, London, C.O. 5/648, E. 79, concerning payments from the Treasury.[8]

I am directed by the Lords Commrs. of his Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships disapprobation of Your Conduct in applying to this Board for issuing the Monies voted in the last Session of Parliament for the Service of the Colony of Georgia, to which you are Agent, when you had been before the Board of Trade on this Subject, and knew they had objections thereto and had under their Consideration certain regulations concerning the payment of this money which were to be Communicated to this Board, without apprizing My Lords thereof; and their Lordships direct me to acquaint you that they will not grant you a Warrant for any payments out of the said Money (without which you are not Authorized to dispose of any part of the same) unless you first procure a Certificate for every such payment from the Board of Trade and that you therefore govern yourself accordingly.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, May 26, 1764, Savannah, received Aug., read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 5, relative to laws passed by the assembly, reports to London, smallpox in Savannah, trade with the Creeks, recommendation of Henry Yonge for surveyor general, and repairs on the fort at Augusta.

My Lords

By Capt. Kemp in the Ship Wolfe which Sailed from hence on the 8th of April I did my Self the Honor of Writing to your Lordships, and then Transmitted the Public accts. Audited from the 29th of Sept. 1760 to the 29 Sept. 1762 and have now the Pleasure to Transmit to your Lordships Copys of the Several Bills assented to by me on the 29 of Feb. last with my observations on Such as require any, Vizt. a Bill for Raising & Granting to his Majesty £2117.13.0 3/4 Ster. for the use & Support of the Government of Georgia for the year 1764, a Bill for the Punishment of Vagabonds, & other Idle & disorderly Persons, & for Erecting Prisons or Places of Security in the Several Parishes of this Province, & for Preventing Trespasses on Lands of the Crown, or Lands Reserved for the Indians, and for the

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8. A copy of this letter was also sent to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

more Effectual Suppressing & Punishing Persons Bartering with Indians in the Woods. This my Lords is a Bill intirely adapted to the Local Circumstances of our affairs here, Particularly Relative to Indians. I being Clearly Convinced that most of our Broils with & Insults received from them, have been Occasioned by the Persons Trading with the Indians, & other Vagabonds who have Neither Property nor Habitation, who Live as the Indians do, are worse than the Indians themselves. I have had this Some time in View my Lords, but was at a Loss on what Plan or Footing to put it, at Length Resolved on the Present from which I Expect the best Consequences, tho Possibly being the 1st attempt, it may Prove defective & require amendment but my Lords I really Consider it as a very Salutary Measure.

A Bill to Suppress Lotteries & Prevent Excessive and Deceitfull Gaming. Notwithstanding the Infancy of the Colony my Lords I found the Vice of Gaming Creeping in apace, & Judged it best to nip it in the Bud.

A Bill to direct Executors and Administrators in the Manner & Method of Returning Inventories & Accounts of their Testators & Intestates Estates & for Allowing them, & all other Persons who shall or May be intrusted with the Care & Management of Minors & other Estates, to Charge Commissions thereon.

This Law my Lords altho with Respect to Obliging Administrators as Creditors to Pay the debts of the Intestate in Equal Proportion, is not Strictly Agreeable to the Common Law, yet my Lords Seems grounded upon & Consistent with Equity & Justice. It does not Extend to Executors, nor to Administrators as next of Kin, but only to Administrators as Creditors & to Prevent the Largest Creditor, or Such as may Catch at an Opportunity of getting Letters of Administration from Swallowing up the whole assets, or retaining them in their own Hand to pay themselves, to the Prejudice of every other Creditor. The whole my Lords Seems to me to be on a Just & Equitable Plan, and I believe Some of the Other Colonies have Laws to the Same Effect and hope your Lordships Will approve of the Same.

A Bill to Enable the Commissioners Appointed in & by an Act of the general assembly of this Province, Intitled an Act for the Repairing of Christ Church in Sav. to dispose of Such Materials as have already been Provided for Building of the Said Church in Sav. and to Place out at Interest the Monies Arising by Sale thereof, together with the Monies Provided by Several Acts of Assembly for Repairing & Rebuilding of the Said Church, & now in the Hands of the Treasurer. It had been intended my Lords to Build a New Church, the old one being very Ruinous & not Large Enough to

Accommodate all the Inhabitants, but on having a Plan drawn & an Estimate of the Expense, it was found So far to Exceed the Money in Hand for that Purpose, that the Commissioners were Obliged to Lay aside the intention & instead thereof have Repaired the Old Church, & are going to Build a Rough Gallery at the West End, which will be Sufficient for Some years, and by the Repairs already made, the old Church will Stand very well for 6 or 7 years to Come. And it was thought Advisable that the Public Should Receive & Pay an interest for this Church Money during that time, Part of which is Applied in Ease of, & to keep down the Tax on Lands & Negroes in Order to Encourage New Comers & Settlers. And the Rest is Appropriated towards Building an Handsome Brick Court House. And these things Appearing Rather Convenient, & agreeable to the People, I assented to it.

A Bill for Appointing Commissioners to Rebuild the Court House in the Town of Sava. with Jury Rooms, & other Conveniencies Necessary for the Said House, and to Empower the said Comrs. to dispose of the Materials of the old Court House.

This my Lords Seemed a very usefull & Necessary work, which I was glad to Promote, and altho £600 will not be Sufficient to Compleat the Building, yet it will go a great way towards it and we must find ways and Means to Finish it.

A Bill for Farther Continuing an Act to Prevent Masters of Vessels for Carrying off Persons in debt from this Province.

A Bill for Further amending & Explaining an Act intitled an Act for better Regulating the Market in the Town of Savannah.

A Bill for Further Amending an Act intitled an Act to Empower the Several Surveyors therein Named to Lay out Public Roads in the Province of Georgia.

An ordinance Reappointing Wm. Knox Esqr. Agent to Sollicit the affairs of this Province in Great Britain.

These last my Lords seemed all usefull & Proper, and doubt not but to have the Pleasure of Receiving your Lordships approbation of all the Bills herein Mentioned.

I also now Transmit to your Lordships the Journals of the Council as an upper House, & of the assembly during the last Session. Also the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council for January, February & March 1764. Also the Register of Grants Acct. to the 25 of last March, and the Naval Office list to the 5th of April 1764. Also the Public Accounts Audited from the 29 of Sept. 1762 to the 29th of Sept. 1763. And I have the Pleasure to Acquaint your Lordships that the Rent Roll of His Majesties Lands Granted in this Province is Finished, and will by this Opportunity be Transmitted to Mr. Cholmondeley by the Deputy Auditor. An Acct. of

the Lands granted in Each Parish as Sumed up at the Foot of the Rent Roll. I also Inclose your Lordships and Conceive I have now Transmitted to your Lordships every Paper whatever, Mentioned in any of His Majesties Instructions to me, and I believe Some that your Lordships have not had yet from any other Province.

We have now the Misfortune my Lords to have the Small Pox at Savannah, which I'm afraid will Prove very Injurious, Especially if it Should Spread into the Country. This is a hard Stroke upon us, as very few of the Inhabitants have had it, I believe not one that was Born in the Province.

I very Lately Sent your Lordships Copys of a letter Wrote by me to Mr. Stuart the Superintendant, and of a letter I received Soon after that from Govr. Boone with my Answer to it, Relative to Indian Affairs,[9] and now inclose your Lordships an Extract from the Minutes of the 4th of April when I Laid every Circumstance Relative to Indian Affairs before the Council, & desired their Sentiments thereon.[10] By my last accounts everything was quiet in the Creek Country and the Nation in General had Confirmed the Cession of Lands made at the Congress but my Lords there is no answering for these wretches. I mean as to their Continuing quiet. Tho if they really Mean't Otherwise as they have now the Small Pox amongst them (got from Mobile) that will keep 'em so.

I take Liberty my Lord to Recommend to your Favour Mr. Henry Yonge who is now I Presume (Since the Appointment of Mr. De Brahm to be Surveyor General of the Two Florida's) Alone Surveyor General of this Province. He is very ingenious, able & Cleaver in his Office, a Well disposed Man, and very usefull in the Assembly.

Since my last to your Lordships Vizt. on the 18 of April I received a letter from Capt. Prevost who Commands the 3 Companys doing duty in this Province and Carolina, by which he acquaints me he has ordered an Officer & 24 Men to Fort Augusta, and I have given orders for Some Repairs to be made, and hope at the next Meeting of the assembly they will think it a Necessary Service to Provide for Rebuilding, or making a New Fort there, which never Could have been Expected to Accommodate a Corporal & 4 Men, which was all the Command at first intended for that Place, as your Lordships will see from Capt. Prevosts letter to me of the 1st

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9. These letters are given above pp. 19-23.

10. These minutes, C.O. 5/649, F. 6 and F. 9, are printed in CRG, IX, 168-173.

of March, an Extract of which I furnished your Lordships with in mine of the 27 of March.[11]

P.S. The Box with the Laws &c. go by Capt. Hill who sailes from hence in 2 or 3 days, this go's by way of Charles Town.

Amount of lands granted and quit rents due in Georgia to March 25, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 7, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, May 26, 1764.

Georgia

Totals of Quit Rents Due to His Majesty

The 25th of March 1764

Parishes	Number of Acres	Quit Rent this Year	Arrears of last Year	Sum Due by each Parish
Christ Church	88145	87.11. 1½	245.16. 4	333. 7.5½
Saint Mathew	37066	36.16.11	36.11.10	73. 8.9
Saint George	6950	6.19. 0	11.14. 6	18.13.6
Saint Paul	10613	10.12. 4	30.14. 5	41. 6.9
Saint Philip	45955	45.19. 2	128.14. 1	174.13.3
Saint John	81035	81. 0.11½	163.12. 4½	244.13.4
Saint Andrew	33606	32. 7. 4	60.13. 4	93. 0.8
Saint James	2200	2. 4. 0	4.15. 6	6.19.6
	305570	303.10.10	682.12. 4	986. 3.2½

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11. This extract is not mentioned in the letter of March 27 nor filed with it.

An abstract of land grants registered in Georgia from Sept. 25, 1763, to Dec. 25, 1763, read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/675, F. 10, enclosed in Wright to the Board of Trade, May 26, 1764.

Grant Dated 4th October 1763

To James McHenry for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th October 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763

To George Galphin for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 11th Oct. 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763.

To Barbara Galphin for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 11th October 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763

To William Clark for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 12th October 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763

To William Clark for a Lot in Augusta. Registred 12th October 1763.

Grant Dated 5th Sept. 1758

To Walter Fleming for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 2d Novem. 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763

To James Love for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 5th Novem. 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763

To James Love for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 5th Novem. 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763

To Henry Kennan for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 5th Novem. 1763.

Grant Dated 2d Oct. 1759

To George Hogue for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 7th Novem. 1763.

Account of the Produce and Application of the Aid granted to his Majesty for the Year 1763 the Sums provided for the several Services in a Schedule duce and application of different Funds heretofore granted his Majesty for with Wright to the Board

Receipt

The Produce of the Tax in the Parish of Christ Church		921. 0. 7½
Ditto . . . . . of St. Matthew		116. 9.11
D.° . . . . . of St. George		55. 9. 5
D.° . . . . . of St. Paul		134. -. 9
D.° . . . . . of St. Philip		175.19. 1¼
D.° . . . . . of St. John		427.11. 5¾
D.° . . . . . of St. Andrew		86. 4. 2¼
D.° . . . . . of St. James		19.13. 4
		1936. 8. 9½
Balance being a Deficiency in the Tax of this Year and carried to the Discharge of the Year 1764		103.12. 1¼
		2040. -.10½
The Produce of Licences for the Year to the 29th Septemr 1763 appropriated by Act passed 27th March 1759 Towards ye Repairs of Christ Church. . . .		69. 7
The Ditto . . of the Receipt of Powder to 29 Septr 1763 appropriated by an Act passed 27 March 1759 for erecting a Magazine &c		92. 6. 3½
Balance of the Produce of the Impost on Shipping raised by Act of Assembly pass'd 7 Mar. 1755 for keeping in repair ye Light House &c	129.15.10½	
Produce of the said Impost for the Year to Michaelmas 1763	51. 3. 6¼	
		180.19. 4¼
Balance of the Produce of the Tax on Transient Trade by an Act pass'd 4 Mar. 1762 appropriated to ye said Light House &c	42. 9. 8	
Produce of the said Tax for the Year to Michs 1763		77.18. 4¼
		120. 8. 0¼
Balance of the Produce of the Tax on Deer & Beaver Skins exported to any Part of his Majesty's Dominions (except to Great Britain) appropriated by an Act pass'd 19 Decr. 1761 for sinking Certificates made for erecting Cockspur Fort	12.18. 6½	
Produce of said Tax for the Year to Michaelmas 1763	16.16. 3¼	
		29. 4.10¼
		£2532.16. 5¼

Savannah in Georgia
Treasurer's Office 25th May 1764
Errors excepted

N. Jones
Trear.

I have Examined the above Account & believe it to be just & True

Ja. Wright
26th May 1764

by Act of Assembly passed the 7th April 1763 for the Support of Government annexed to the Same being £1913. 18. 11½. Also an Account of the Pro- particular Purposes. Read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 8, enclosed of Trade, May 26, 1764.

Discharge

Balance being a Deficiency of last Years Tax and to be paid out of the Produce of the Aid for 1763		111.17. 1
Paid on Account of the Expence of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer per A.S.	105. 0. 0	
D° . . of General Assembly	228. -. 3	
D° . . Execution of Justice	23.13. 9	
D° . Public Buildings & Barrack Necessaries in Savan . .	35. -. -	
D° . Expresses and Other Incidents	60. 3. 8	
D° . Register's Acct. Commissary & Armourers Salaries .	46. 0. 0	
D° . Sums Particularly appropriated by the Tax Act . . .	1158. 9. 9	
D° the 2 Pilots of Savannah Barr Salaries of 50 each . . .	100. -. -	
D° . . . . . the Pilot of Midway Barr	80. -. -	
		1836. 7. 5
Treasurers Commission. .		91.16. 4½
		1928. 3. 9½
		2040. 9.10½
Paid the Commissioners of the General Loan, on Account in part of £128. 1. 0 the Balance of £300. advanced for repairing of Christ Church		69. 7. -
D° the Comissioners for erecting a Magazine the Balance of their Acc	56. 3. 7½	
Balance of said Powder Duty yet remaining to be Accounted for next Year	36. 2. 8	
		92. 6. 3½
D° . . . yet remaining to account for next year of the Produce of the Impost on Shipping to Michaelmas 1763 . .	180.19. 4	
D° . . of the Tax on Transient Trade	120. 8. -¾	
D° . . of the Tax on Deer and Beavor Skins	29.14.10¼	
		331. 2. 3½
		2532.16. 5½

Auditor Generals Office
May 25th 1764

The Several vouchers of the above Account for the Year 1763 have been therewith exhibited in this Office, & the balance or defficiency in the Tax appears to be One Hundred & three Pounds twelve Shillings & one penny farthing, the Balance in the Treasurer's hand unapplied is Three hundred & Sixty Seven Pounds, four Shillings & Eleven pence farthing

Grey Elliott Dy Aud. Genl.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763
To Noble Jones Esqr. for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 8th Novem. 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763
To Robert Smallwood for 70 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 10th Novem. 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763
To William Tinley for 46 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 10th Novem. 1763.

Grant Dated 4th Oct. 1763
To William Stephens for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 8th Nov. 1763.

Grant Dated 7th July 1763
To Thomas Rasberry for 45 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 28th Novr. 1763.

The aforesaid Abstract of the Grants Registered from the 25th of Sepr. 1763 to the 25th Decem. 1763 compared with the Registers Book at Savannah this 1st Day of Feb. 1764.

Jas. Houstoun Depy. Reg.

Thomas Whateley, Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, June 2, 1764, read July 23, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 106, concerning payment of the salary of William Grover, Chief Justice of Georgia.

The Lords Commrs. of his Majts. Treasury having taken into their Consideration the inclosed Memorial[12] of Mr. Garth Agent for the Colony of Georgia; concerning the payment of Mr. Grover's Salary late Chief Justice of that province, are pleased to direct me to transmit the same to you, desiring you to lay it before the Lords Commrs. for Trade and plantations, and to return their Lordships Opinion thereupon to My Lords.

Memorial of Charles Garth, Crown Agent for Georgia, to the Board

12. The memorial is not filed with this letter.

of Trade, June 22, 1764, read June 25, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 80, concerning payment of salaries of pilots in Georgia.

Sheweth

That your Memorialist has had brought to him a Certificate from the Governor of Georgia certifying that Francis Goffe and Painter Dickenson have acted as Pilots for the Barr of Tybee and River of Savannah in ye Province of Georgia from the 20th Feby. 1763 to the 20th Feby. 1764.

That endors'd thereon by the said Goffe & Dickenson is an Order of Payment for ye Salary allotted for a Pilot.

That no Bill has been drawn for ye said Salary since ye 20th of Feby. 1763, And as your Memorialist has Reason to believe ye Name annex'd to the sd. Certifycate to be of the Handwriting of Governor Wright, he prays your Lordships Order and Direction (without which he cannot regularly pay the same, the Bill not being drawn on the Agent) and hopes for yr Lordships Certificate.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, July 5, 1764, Savannah, received Sept. 10, read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 12, relative to stopping the Creek trade, Creek Indian relations, and South Carolina grants south of the Altamaha.

My Lords

The Vessel with the Box of Papers not being yet ready to Sail, I take this Opportunity by way of Charles Town to Acquaint your Lordships that I very lately received a letter from General Gage dated the 2d of May wherein he says "That Stopping the Trade with the Creek Indians is a Measure which Seems to him at Present rather unadvisable, as it would be Look't upon as a declaration of War" and this I am very Clear in, as I have been long Acquainted my Lords with Indian Affairs and he is in General of my Opinion not to take any Step whatever which may Occasion a Rupture between us & the Indians but on the Contrary to use every Means Possible to avoid it, and in my last I Inclosed your Lordships the Opinion of His Majesties Council here on that Point. I now inclose your Lordships the last Indian Talk, but Notwithstanding what they Say there, the upper Creeks joined with the Lower Creeks in everything that Passed at the Congress & Expressly declared themselves to be fully Authorised by the Upper Towns to Represent them & as your Lordships will See by the

Proceedings Transmitted by me, I dont know of any such Presents being Promised as are Mentioned. Possibly the Superintendant might after I came away. What they mention of Abuses by the People Employed by the Traders as Packhorsemen &c I believe is very True, and a most difficult thing to Prevent while the Trade is on such a general Footing.

I shall hope to receive your Lordships directions as to the Carolina Grants, for His Majesty having been graciously Pleased to Declare an Extension of the South Boundary of this Province, I Expect Soon to have applications for taking up Lands to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, & shall be at a Loss to know how to Conduct my self with respect to those Grants, whether I am to Consider them as Valid, or to look on the Lands as Vacant Notwithstanding those Grants. There is According to the Account I have received from the Office in Carolina 56 Grants Signed, Containing in the whole 89,400 Acres of Land, which is the finest Land & indeed almost the Whole in that Tract which will be worth Settling for many years. There is not yet a Single Negro brought into the Province by any one of the Persons who have obtained Grants, or any Application or Notice taken about the Payment of the Land Tax or any one Man that I can hear of removed into the Province. I Humbly Conceive my Lords that if His Majesty is Pleased to allow these Grants to remain as effectual & Valid, Yet agreeable to the Royal intention & Instructions those who hold them Should bring into this Province either a white Person or a Negro for every 50 acres that is Contained in their Grant, and this my Lords they are not by the Tenor of their Grants obliged to do or can be Compelled to as without Some further Method or order is taken for that Purpose, the Grants being only in the usual Manner to Clear & Cultivate so many Acres & Pay the Quit rents. And as these Surveys were made in the greatest hurry for fear of being interrupted by the Indians, & to get the Grants Signed before they were forbid, which they were very Apprehensive of, it is asserted by Some very Creditable Person that few or none of the Lands were actually Surveyed or the Lines Run, but that for the Tracts on the Rivers, they only Mark't a Tree at each Corner & Plotted off the rest, without going on shore, and if so my Lords there may Probably be a much Larger Quantity Contained within the Lines than Expressed in the Plots returned, & Consequently in the Grants, to Prevent any abuses of which Sort Resurveys by the Sur. Genl. of this Province might be Ordered from Home at the Expence of the Party's Grantees, and that the grants should be all Enter'd & docketted in this Province, or otherwise neither his Majesties Quit rents or Taxes can be Regularly ascertained. These

things my Lords Occurred to me as Necessary to Lay before your Lordships for your Consideration & Order therein, and it is Submitted whether the Partys should not by Some Law be Compelled to bring into the Province a white Person or a Negro for every 50 acres within a limited time, & Comply with such other Matters as your Lordships may Judge Necessary, or otherwise the Grants to be void.

Talks at a meeting between traders and Headmen of the Creek Indians at Little Tallassie, April 10, 1764, read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 13, enclosed in Gov. Wright to Board of Trade, July 5, 1764.

Present

Traders	Indians	
James McQueen	Oakchoy King	Hupeifixecoi
James Germany	Mortar	Tuskagee King
Joseph Cornall	Emistisegoe	Devalls Land Lord
George Whitfield	Molten	Colamie head Warrior
William Struthers	Hollowing King	Mad Wind
William Graves	Long Second Man	Head Warrior of Weokas
	Tallseys King	Ohetter
	Half breed of Toceabatches & many other Men of Consequence	

Emistisegoes Talk

We now send this answer to the Governor & Superintendant as we had not many headmen with us to hear the Great Kings Talk at Augusta, we are the Chief part of the Upper Creeks now present. It is true that when we were at Augusta, we gave you no answer, our reason for so doing, was that some Conversation passed between Governor Boone & half breed Abraham at Mr. Golphins, which we were informed of, but now we will Answer your Talk.

We were informed that the Great King George tho we are a poor Sort of people yet allowed us to be Masters of our own Land; altho the Governor of Charlestown seems to love our Days from us, By information of half breed Abraham, we hear that Alix yawillie wiannie & half breed Abraham should say, that they looked upon these Upper Town & Chickasaws as there Younger Brothers; & that they were there Guardians, & had already saved their lives,

a speech we do not understand. The Lower Creeks gave you there answer at Augusta. We Upper & Tallipussie Creeks are all here now Present, & you may believe this to be a Talk. Without Doubt you expected an answer from us & now the Day is come, we send you this answer. You may think that the heads of the Nation were at Augusta, they were not we are now present. You may depend we will abide by this Talk, & we desire you will make it known to your People. Tho we did not outwardly confess our approbation of the Great Kings Talk, we were pleased with it, & what we now say we hope will stand for three or four years; if it does we will think it a Talk, & hope it will always abide so. The Talks gave you by the Lower Creeks we thought was good, but we were Dubious of their Intentions for all. As to the Lands Granted you by the Lower Creeks we said Nothing; however we agree to that, providing that you keep your slaves & cattle within that Bounds. If they do for four years & not Exceed it; we shall think you sincere to us. I was promised Six Cags Rum, to treat the Headmen at this Talk, but I have received none. I likewise was promised Ammunition, & other Articles for the old people, to distribute to the Young people by there Elders, & to acquaint them the reason of these Presents to Establish a good understanding between the English & us. But we have failed of them Presents, likewise in regard to the old times, its certain that what Trade we had with your Country formerly, that we were obliged to carry our Goods on our Backs, & that these present times we are much Assisted by the Traders in bringing horses amongst us. The Young people its certain daily have Pilfered & Stole horses from the Traders; which horses we regard as our property, as they are wholly employed in the Service of Trade to the Nation; we will do our endeavors to get all returned to the owners that can be found. When we do that, we hope you will send us up the things promised us. This answer that I send to you in Consequence of my promise, that I would assemble the Upper Creeks & Tallipussee; which I have now done. It is not me alone that send you this Talk; its with the Consent of the Oakchoy King & Mortar who now sets by me, who agrees to this & all the Headmen present agrees to the same. We hear that Alix, & half breed Abraham Frequently Converses with you; & that there is a good understanding between you. We hope you will likewise think favourably of us, & that we may live & lengthen one anothers Days.

We have been long Silent but now we open our Mouths, we heard your great Talk; & tho a White Man Robt. Sallit has run out of this Nation & occasioned much Disturbances, I was resolved not to throw away the Great King George's Talk, before I would

bring the Talk to be heard by this Nation. Some white people raised bad talks, & they have occasioned Disturbances; but we hope you will take Notice of them; as they will not mind the Headmen that has Commissions from your Provinces. I mean Robt. Sallit who has occasioned much uneasiness & we desire to know whether you will not take Notice of that person who pays no regard to your Talks. Unexpected soon after your good Talk, the Cowetas committed on your people what they ought not to have done; however we are determined that nothing further of the kind shall happen. There is some runnagading people that make bad Talks. This is not a very great Talk but you may depend on it to be sincere, tho Mischief by the Cowetas Occasioned the white people running out of the Nation, but we hope they will return, & nothing of the kind will again happen. When we were at the meeting in your Country we lost many horses. We hope if we do our endeavor to get the white peoples horses, you will likewise give orders to your people to return ours, which we Expect. There is Likewise Traders who make a Practice of loading our horses to Augusta, & when they come back, near the Towns turn them loose, a matter not at all proper so to do. We have lost many People by former Wars, we have red people all round us, & the Mortar has settled Peace with them. We desire to live in peace with all people white & Red.

We desire that all the Governors & Superintendant may all see this, & if it stands for four years, which we sincerely hope will be the case, then we shall hope it will be forever, which we now Sincerely wish & hope to receive a favourable answer from all of you & Speedily; & as I promised to return you an answer I now do it. I hope you will look on it as one Talk & not as two, & I hope your Talk will be the same. The French lived in this place & had a Fort before I was born. Its true they were of some assistance to us. They are now gone, & what houses are left, belongs to us. Some of this Nation intends to move there & make a Town of it, & therefore we desire you will have no thoughts of Erecting any Fort about here. This being the last of our Talk we desire you will Dispatch an answer as soon as possible. I promised that John Proctor should be Interpreter, but as he was drove off & the rest of the white people, by the Talk John Wiggin brought us; Joseph Cornall has acted in his room.

Oakchoys King Talk

You have had a meeting with all Nations of Indians and you desire us to live in peace with one another, which we intend to do

and to hold the English fast friends. The head Warriors that went down to your Talk, its true had a good deal of fatiegue, but they think nothing of it, as it served so good an end as to hear a good Talk, & you may likewise see, that we are all well satisfied with it. Our forefathers lived in perfect friendship with you. They had room to hunt, to kill Game to supply their wants & cloath themselves. We desire nothing else, & we hope you'll not encroach upon our Lands; as hunting is our only dependence. We are sensible that you are settled round us, but we hope it is for our good. We desire our young people to behave civil to white people wherever they go. I have formerly been reckoned your younger Brother, I remain so still. Its true my head Warriors may get in a Passion, but its my business to stop them; which I constantly strive to do; & let your Traders bring Ammunition and Goods among us as usual & we shall be satisfied. As to the English taking possession of Mobille & the former Spanish settlements, we are satisfied, providing they keep within the Bounds that the french and Spaniards did. If so we shall be well Contented, & that we may have a Trade as usual. I have not, forgot the old Talks. I was allways a wellwisher to the English, & I never heard an English King desire us to take up Arms against one another. We are now hoping the Breed[13] and Choctaws are in same mind, who we are going to send our Talks. Many of these disturbances is owing to white men, who are very guilty with Women that have husbands. If a woman brings any thing to the House of a white man, let him pay her, & let her go again, or if a free single woman chooses to live with a white man, we have nothing to say against it, but many white men who are very Impudent & occasions uneasiness. I do not mean all white people. Red people are subject to our Laws, & they must be the same provided they are guilty of the same Errors. Robt. Sallit reported that there was a bad Talk from you, & that no body but the Wolf & Wills friend of Oakfuskee was acquainted with it. I said I had often walked to your Country, & that I was certain I should hear it if any come, & therefore did not believe it. We hope there is nothing in this Talk that will be dissagreeable to you. We are like other Nations, in want of Necessarys; I look upon myself now as an old man, & talk what I think is for the good of us both. My head warriors are now taking pains to put things on a good footing, & I hope we shall live in better

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13. Breed is a name sometimes used for the Cherokees. See John R. Swanton, The Indians of the Southeastern United States (Washington, 1940), 223-224.

friendship than ever.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, July 5, 1764, Savannah, received Sept. 24, read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 14, relative to Creek Indian relations, South Carolina grants south of the Altamaha, and meeting of the assembly.

My Lords

The Inclosed letter of the 26th of May was to have been sent with the Box of Papers by the Brign. Rose Capt. Hill, but after that Vessel was Loaded she Proved Leaky & was obliged to unlade & be repaired, and this opportunity offering so soon by a much better Vessel, I kept the Box till now.

[Here follows the identical letter of July 5, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 12, given above pp. 37-39.]

Pardon me my Lords but it is the bringing in a Number of People that will be of Real use to the Province, & not Complying with the terms of Cultivation in the Grant, that will be of little use or benefit. And it is the Number of Persons only that His Majesties Instructions Seem to make the Qualification, or give the Partys a Right to ask for Lands.

The Small Pox my Lords being here I Issued a Proclamation with the advice of the Council for Calling together the Assembly to meet the next day, being the 26th of May, when a Bill was Framed on the Occasion & Passed the 29th a Copy of Which, and a Bill to Continue the Militia & Negro Lawes also Passed then. I now Transmit.[14]

Memorial of Isaac Levy to the Board of Trade, read July 5, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 81, respecting his interest in Thomas Bosomworth's claims to Georgia lands.

Sheweth

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14. This session of the Assembly passed two acts: one to prevent the spread of smallpox, and the other to continue several laws, including the militia act and the Negro law. Only the second act is in CRG, XVIII, 619-623.

That your Memorialist in the Month of December 1759 caused an humble petition of himself to be presented to his Majesty in Council accompanied with another of his Agents both of which were referred to your Lordships By which Petitions your Memorialists Right to a Moiety of the three Islands of Ossaba Sappola and Saint Catherines was humble insisted upon jointly with one Thomas Bosomworth and his Wife. And Stating that he had given Notice of his Right to Henry Ellis Esquire then Governour of Georgia and humbly Submitting his Case to his Majesties Justice and Goodness he offered, if the public service required to take such Recompence from his Majesty as therein mentioned.

That since presenting the said Petitions and Reference it is come to your Memorialists Knowledge and which he submits appears to your Lordships from the Records of your Office that during all the Treaty between Governour Ellis on his Majesties Behalf and the said Thomas Bosomworth the Title and Claims of your Memorialist were fully stated and declared. Notwithstanding which Governour Ellis on the 19th of April 1760 took a Conveyance of two of the said Islands (Ossaba and Sappola) and of some Lands therein mentioned for the Use of his Majesty.

That it is also Evident that the Indians ratified the title of the said Thomas Bosomworth and his Wife and declared the Grant made by Malatchi Opyia Mico to be good and that they might do therewith as they chose which is confirmed as your Memorialist humbly submits by the Grant and Conveyance taken from them by Governour Ellis for the Use of the Crown.

That in the Conveyance of the 19th of April 1760 It is mentioned That the Sum of £2050 therefore paid to the said Thomas Bosomworth was paid him as a Recompence for the Services of himself and his Wife. Whereas your Memorialist humbly Submits to your Lordships this could not be the true Consideration as he received the very Money the Islands sold for and as on a former Application for Services and Demands of the said Thomas Bosomworth and his Wife preferred to your Lordships in the Month of February 1755 they only claimed £400 for a Ballance and since which they had not even a pretence of Services and which very Sum of £400 or any part whereof your Memorialist believes that your Lordships did not think proper to recommend to his Majesty to give but which may more plainly appear by the Minutes of those Transactions in your Lordships Power.

That your Memorialist finding that about February 1758 an Act of Assembly passed in Georgia to forbid the purchasing of Lands of the Indians adjoining to that Province and requiring all Persons claiming under Indian Titles to register their Claims within a Time

limited of which Notice was given in the London Gazette your Memorialist caused his claims to be entered in Georgia in due Time of which having demanded a Certificate he could not obtain the Same and therefore humbly referrs himself to the Authentic Account thereof transmitted to your Lordships.

That your Memorialist in the Year 1754 underwent very heavy losses from the Depredations of the Indians to the Amount of £2500 Sterling and upwards for which he hath received no Recompence whatsoever.

That as the Islands of Ossaba and Sappalo were purchased by Governour Ellis of Thomas Bosomworth for the Use of the Crown and are now held under Grants of the Crown and as his Majesty hath also Confirmed Saint Catherines to the said Bosomworth and as it hath been much desired that these Islands should be quietly settled as they would be in that Light of public Utility your Memorialist in Order to avoid any Contest with the Crown or its Grantees hath humbly represented his Case and these several Facts hoping in the Justice of his Majesty and your Lordships for Redress and the rather as your Memorialist hath been given to understand that no persons will chuse to undertake any Case for him in Georgia against the Interest of his Majesty.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays your Lordships will appoint a short day for the taking his several Petitions and Case in Consideration, and to hear him or his Council or Agents thereon. And that your Lordships will thereupon make such Report to his Majesty as your Lordship shall think just.

Memorial of Charles Garth, Crown agent for Georgia, July 16, 1764, Inner Temple, read July 16, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 103, respecting payment of a Georgia bill.

Sheweth

That he has received a Bill for acceptance drawn by Governor Wright upon account of the Contingencies, accompanied with the proper & usual Vouchers.

That as the Bill bears date the 4th of May, previous to the date of your Lordships Directions to the Governor of Georgia vizt. 29th of May, and being upon the same Plan as heretofore, Your Memorialist prays your Lordships Directions to accept the same, and hopes for a Certificate thereof.

Endorsement

Whitehall July 16th 1764

The foregoing Memorial having been laid before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantation, their Lordships upon examination of the Bill therein mention'd and of the Account and Vouchers there with transmitted, approve thereof, and have no objection to the said Bill being accepted and paid.

John Pownall
Secretary [Board of Trade]

Thomas Le Breton, counsel for Isaac Levy, to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, July 16, 1764, Sun Court, Cornhill, read July 16, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 104, respecting Isaac Levy and the Bosomworth claims.

Sir

We herein inclose you a Copy of the Summons mentioned to their Lordships on Friday last, whereby it will appear that the further Hearing which their Lordships intended them to have had was for the further Consideration of the Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council of the 20th of December 1759, Referring the petitions relative to the Claim of Isaac Levy.

We presented a Memorial to their Lordships about the 29th of May last, stating the further Circumstances of the Case of Mr. Levy which had happened since the presenting of our petitions to his Majesty in Council, or which were unknown to us at that Time, and thereby prayed a short day to be appointed, for hearing the said Isaac Levy his Council, or Agents on the Matter of the said Memorial and Referrence.

Your Experience of Business will readily inform you, that in all Courts of Justice or elsewhere, whenever any fresh matter arises, or is discovered, after a first Hearing, a second Hearing is granted. This is what we desire in the present Case and that their Lordships, by your Intercession, will please to fix a Day for the hearing Mr. Levys Council on the Matter of the Referrence and his Memorial.

Copy of summons of John Pownall to Messrs. Le Breton &

Whiteside, Jan. 9, 1761, Whitehall, respecting Isaac Levy's claim. Enclosed in Le Breton to Pownall, July 16, 1764.

Gentlemen

The Governor of Georgia having transmitted to the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations an Account of his Proceedings in the sale of the Islands of Usseba & Sappola & other Indian Lands in that Colony ceded to his Majesty by the Creek Indians in 1758, their Lordships have appointed Wednesday next the 4th Inst. for the further Consideration of the Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council of the 20th of December 1759, referring your Petition relative to a claim of Isaac Levi to a part of the said Lands, of which their Lordships have directed me to acquaint you and that they desire your Attendance at their Board on that Day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

N.B. The 10 Janry. 1761 Mr. Whiteside prayed Mr. Pownall to have it putt off by a Letter as Mr. Le Breton was out of England & had some Papers relative to ye Claim in his Custody.

The Committee for Plantation Affairs of the Privy Council, to the Board of Trade, July 17, 1764, Whitehall, read July 20, 1764, C.O. 5/648, E. 105, requesting a report on the petition of the Earl of Eglinton and others for a grant of land in Georgia and the two Floridas.

His Majesty having been pleased to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of Alexander Earl of Eglinton and others praying for a Grant of the Soil of the Provinces of Georgia and the two Floridas under the Conditions therein mentioned, in order to a speedy and perfect Settlement thereof. The Lords of the Committee this day took the same into their consideration and are hereby pleased to refer the said Petition (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider thereof, and Report their opinion thereupon to this Committee.

Petition of the Earl of Eglinton and others to the King in Council, for land in Georgia and the two Floridas. Enclosed with the order of the Committee for Plantation Affairs to the Board of Trade, July 20, 1764.

Humbly Sheweth

That your petitioners being desirous to Contribute towards a speedy and a perfect Settlement of Georgia and the two Floridas most humbly beg leave to lay the following proposal at Your Majestys feet.

They are willing to introduce into these provinces 100,000 settlers Vizt. 10,000 the first five years and 18,000 every five Years after till the whole is compleated, at their own expence for the property of the Soil only the Crown reserving the intire Jurisdiction with power to Order and direct the proprietors to give what Grants Your Majesty shall be pleased to signify to them by Your Secretary of State or the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

1st. We most humbly beg that One of the Royal Family will be graciously pleased to be at the head of this great and expensive undertaking.
2d. We are willing to oblige ourselves to comply with the Terms of Your Majestys late proclamation for encouraging the Settlement of that Country.
3d. We desire all legal Grants of Lands already made in these Countrys may be confirmed and that the proprietors may be restrained from making Grants to any One person exceeding 500 Acres (except to such as have greater Allowance by Your Majestys Proclamation) which Grants to contain indespensable terms and Conditions of Cultivation and to subject the new Settlers to no higher Quit Rents than what is at present paid in those provinces.
4th. We will give full and sufficient Security to pay into your Majestys Exchequer free of all Charges and deductions One Shilling pr Ann. for every 100 Acres that is already and may hereafter be granted away Provided such Quit Rent be not exacted or payable till fifteen Years from the Date of the respective Grants.

And all these Conditions we will be obliged to perform upon penalty of a resumption of the Grants and the loss of whatever We may have laid out previous to the forfeiture together with any other Security that may be judged necessary for the performance of this Task particularly against a Monopoly of the Lands by being subject to such Directions respecting Grants as Your Majesty shall from time to time signify to Us by your Secretary of State and Lords of Trade and Plantations whereby We shall be as much under the Control of Your Majestys Government as the present Governours and Councils of those provinces or any other part

of the Continent of America who are now vested with a power of granting Lands under Your Majestys Commissions and Instructions and We are also ready to submit to any other Measures for the true and reasonable interest of the Colonys and Mother Country which can be contrived so as to make the one grow and flourish under the protection and Superintentancy of the other.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, July 23, 1764, Savannah received Oct. 15, read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 15, respecting Indian peace and last year's silk production.

My Lords

I Embrace this opportunity by the Grenville Packet to Acquaint your Lordships that my Box with my letters & our Laws Passed in February last, & all other Public Papers, is on Board the Elizabeth Capt. Scott Bound for Cowes. Which I hope your Lordships will receive Safe.

By my last Accounts from the Indian Country, all appearances were Peaceable. There has been delivered in at the Filature this Season 15126 lb. of Cocoons, which is 360 lb. less than the last year, altho' we Expected a Considerable Quantity more, as a Great many People went upon it, who had not done so before. But the Weather Proved unfavourable in the beginning of the Season, and to my knowledge one who in March Expected to make from 5 to 700 lb. of Cocoons did not make above 100. And Several others Suffered in Proportion, so that your Lordships see it depends greatly on the weather in March & April, and very Particular Care & Management during that time. I beg leave to refer your Lordships to my letter by Capt. Scott.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 6, 1764, Savannah, received Oct., read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 16, respecting quality of silk and Indian peace.

My Lords

My last to your Lordships was by the Elizabeth Capt. Scott who Sailed from hence the 30th of last Month & by which Conveyance I wrote your Lordships very fully & Transmitted the Copys of our Laws Passed the 29th of Febr. & the Accounts Audited &c. Mr. Garth Lately wrote me "That the Silk Broker told him our Silk

is too Round & Spungy, owing to its being Reeled from too great a Number of Cocoons," and Sent me a Sample of what he Calls Nova Silk, Reeled from only 6 or 7 Cocoons. Since the Receipt of which I have had Several Conversations with Mr. Ottolenghe on the Subject. The Silk here is Reeled from 16 to 20 Cocoons, and never was taken from a less Number as Ottolenghe assures me. Mr. Martyn frequently Informed me as a Proof of its Goodness, that Georgia Silk Sold for 2/6 a lb. more than Italian Silk. And Mr. Ottolenghe avers that the Silk which went from hence made in 1762, was the finest & best in Quality that ever he made, or sent from the Province, and yet the Broker Complains of it. Ottolenghe Says if your Lordships Choose to have it Reeled from 6 or 7 Cocoons, it may Certainly be done, but then the Expence will be 3 times as much, & the Work will Continue about 9 Months instead of 3 and the Losses & damage other ways, he apprehends will amount to much more than any Advantage Arising from the Goodness of the Silk, and he finds it difficult to get Hands to Reel. The usual Price is one Shil. per day, which they Say is too Little, & they can't work for that next year. The Working Hours are from 5 in the morning to 8, from 9 to 12, & from 1 to 6 & Sometimes 7 at Night & Ottolenghe Complains that the Seed degenerates. If your Lordships would be Pleased to direct the Agent to Send out Some Fresh Seed, it would be of Great Service. The Method My Lords of Applying the Bounty Money is the Same as was Practiced before my Arrival here & which I have followed ever since, Supposing it to have been directed by your Lordships Board, & approved of. I Frequently go to the Filature my Lords during the Season, tho' I must Confess I am no Connoisseur yet, have therefore directed Mr. Ottolenghe to write fully & Clearly on this Subject, it being a matter I Conceive more Immediately within his department.

Every thing Continues quiet amongst the Indians, I shall be very hopefull to receive your Lordships directions in answer to mine for the 5th of July.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 27, 1764, Savannah, received Nov. 15, read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 17, concerning methods of Indian trade and the Mortar.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council for April, May, and

June 1764, also the Naval Officers Accounts of Vessels Enter'd & Cleared at this Port from the 5th of April to the 5th of July.

As I think my Lords it would be Clearly for His Majesties Service by Promoting & Continuing Peace and quietness amongst the Indians if the Trade Carried on Amongst them was more Limited and Confined than it is at Present, I Cannot Consistent with my duty, and the Trust Reposed in me, Remain any Longer Silent on the Subject, and humbly hope it will not be thought Presumptuous in me to Propose some matters that may Seem Contrary to His Majesties Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October last.

My Lords soon after my arrival here, I found the Indian Trade Running into Great Confusion, Numbers of People were Applying for Licences, and 3 or 4 Persons were Trading in one & the Same Town, which was Productive of almost Continual disputes & Quarrels between the Traders & the Indians. By so many Persons Trading in one Town, the Indians were over supplied with Goods, which I Conceive to be bad Policy. The Traders who go Amongst them are not the honestest or Soberest People, and I found they were in General Undermining one another, and in Order to get the greatest Share of the Trade, each Endeavoured to make the Indians believe that the other Cheated them, which Raised Jealousies & ill Blood Amongst them all, & disorders were frequently Committed, & I had Continual Complaints as well from Indians as the Traders. In order to Remove and Prevent which for the Future my Lords, I got as Exact & Correct a list as I Possibly Could of all the Real Indian Towns, and the Number of Gun Men or Hunters in each Town, and then Endeavoured to divide & Proportion the Trade as Equally as I could amongst all the People Concerned in that Trade and with the advice & assistance of His Majesties Council made such Regulations therein, as Appears by the Journal of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council for July 1761 and to which I beg leave to Refer your Lordships. After this I found the Trade went on easier, and I had fewer Complaints, altho it was not Possible to make such a Division of the Trade as was Satisfactory to all Parties Concerned in it. But Really my Lords with great deference & Submission, I apprehend Some Plan of this Sort will be found better adapted to the Nature of Indians & Local Circumstances of these Countries, than Such a General Freedom & Liberty of Trading as His Majesty has been most Graciously Pleased to direct, unless it should be thought more advisable to take the Trade into the Hands of the Government, & Suffer no Private Traders to go Amongst them. Clear I am beyond a doubt, that almost every disturbance & injury that has happened from the Indians has in a great Measure, if not totally Proceeded from the

great Misconduct & abuses Committed Amongst them by the Traders & Packhorsemen Employed there. Who I may with Truth say are the very worst & most abandoned Set of Men. Few others will enter into Such Service, and my Lords however it may Sound, or Seem, it is very difficult almost next to Impossible to bring any Offenders in those Remote Parts to Justice.

I have the Pleasure to Acquaint your Lordships that every thing is now Perfectly quiet & easy amongst the Indians, as your Lordships will Perceive by the Inclosed Talk from the Mortar & Others, which I only received on the 23d instant. This Fellow my Lords who is Called the Mortar, is a Creek Indian of Considerable Family Connections Amongst them, a Man of Great Influence and who for Several years Past has been our greatest & most active Enemy.

P.S. The Rent Roll is Finished & was attested before me the 25th instant, and I believe Mr. Elliott the deputy Auditor Transmits it by this Conveyance.

Talk of the Mortar, Creek chieftain, delivered at Fort Augusta, Aug. 24, 1764, and Gov. Wright's reply of Aug. 24, read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 18, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 27, 1764.

I the Handsome Fellow with Some others of the great Men of the Oakfuskees are come down here in the Name of the Mortar with a Peaceable Talk which we hope will be Agreeable to the great King over the Large Lake, as also to the Governors & the beloved Man.

1st. That I the Mortar am thoroughly Sensible of the Many Outrages & hostilities that I have Committed Against the English, during my Attachment to the French interest, but am now Extremely Sorry for it, & humbly Beg forgiveness of the great King, The Governors, & the beloved Man.
2nd. I Present you with a white Wing as a Pledge of my firm Friendship and Fidelity for the time to Come. And I beg that the Governors & beloved Man, may Acquaint the great King, That I am determined to be for Ever his most Faithfull Friend.
3d. I Likewise Present you with this String of white Beads at the request of the Great Men of the Nation. That its their desire, That the Great Old Path between Augusta and the Nation, may be kept White & Clean, and that they may be Supplied with goods &c by that Path, as they want to know no Other.

4th. It's my Particular desire that the White Wing be sent to Governor Wright by the Warriour Captain at Augusta, likewise the String of White Beads to be Sent to Governor Bull, as True Emblems of my Attachment & Everlasting Friendship to the great King &c. &c.
Note. The Indian Called the Handsome Fellow is a Man of Consequence, and who was Sent from the Nation with a Train of followers to bring this Talk.

The beloved Man is the Superintendant.

My Answer to the Above.

Georgia.

Friend and Brother the Mortar

I have received your Talk Sent down by the Handsome Fellow, Oakfuskee Captain & others, and am very Glad to find that the Great being, and Master of Breath has opened your Eyes, and that you now See & are Convinced that the English are your Real & best Friends, and that the French only Instigated you against the English to Involve you in Misery and Ruin, with Private Views to their own Advantage, and not out of Friendship to you. And this is what I have been Endeavouring to Convince all your People of ever Since the Great King George Sent me to be Governor of this Province, and that it was & is your True interest to be good Friends with, & Hold fast by the great King & his English Subjects, in him you will always find a Father, & a Friend to Supply all your Wants, but he will Expect a Gratefull Return, and that you Protect his white Children, and not Suffer any of your People to kill them, or in any Manner disturb them, and that you Observe the Treaties & Agreements made between him, and your Nation.

The Great King forgave you all your Past Offences at the Meeting at Augusta in November last, and which I now Again Repeat. I will Encourage the Traders to Continue the Trade by the Great Old Path from Augusta to your Nation as usual, but this must depend Greatly on yourselves, & According to your behaviour to the White People, who will not Carry Goods into your Towns unless they find they can do so with Safety and are Protected from all injuries & Abuses Whatever.

In the Name of the Great King George I accept the White Wing you have Sent me, as a True Emblem of your firm Friendship & Fidelity to him & his white Children and from this time Shall

Consider you the Mortar, as my Particular Friend & Brother, and this Talk as a further Confirmation of the Pacific & Good intentions of all the Creeks in General. Given under my Hand & Seal at Savannah

the 24th of August 1764

Ja. Wright

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Sept. 13, 1764, received and read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 19, transmitting the Naval Officer's report for Sunbury.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Transmit to Your Lordships the Naval Officers Quarterly Accounts of all Vessels Enter'd & Cleared at the Port of Sunbury from the 30th of December 1763 to the 5th of July 1764.[15] Everything is well here at Present. Only the Small Pox Still in Town & some few Places in the Country. I have not had the Honor to receive a Single Line from your Lordships, Since yours of the 11th of October last.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Sept. 26, 1764, received and read Dec. 17, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 20, concerning the expenses of the silk culture.

My Lords

I did my Self the Honor of Writing to your Lordships by His Majesties Packet Boat Suffolk on the 27th of last Month, Since which Nothing Material has Occur'd. I have this day given Certificates on Account of the Silk Culture to the Amount of £2577.8.3¼ Sterl. Expended as Appear by the General Account Examined and Passed by me in Council on the 4th instant, which Account together With all the usual Vouchers has been Transmitted to Mr. Garth the Agent by Mr. Baillie the Commissary here. I think it Necessary to Mention Particularly to your Lordships the Article

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15. Naval Officer accounts of vessels entered and cleared from Georgia ports are filed in the British Public Record Office, C.O. 5/709-710.

of £200 to Mr. Ottolenghe & of £20 to Mr. Baillou. These Additional Articles my Lords are in Consequence of letters I rece'd from your Lordships Board of the 10th of May & 30 of Sepr. 1763 Authorising & directing me to Come to an agreement with Mr. Ottolenghe for Instructing Persons in the Superintendancy & Management of the Silk. This Matter I Consulted the Gentlemen of the Council upon, and came to a Resolution thereon, one the 6th of March last as Appears by the Minutes of that day when it was Unanimously agreed that Mr. Ottolenghe deserved to have the Sum of £200 Sterl. over & above all other usual Allowances to him, in Consideration of his Covenanting to Instruct Such Persons as he shall from time to time be required to do, by the Governor of this Province for the time being, and Pursuant to which Mr. Isaac Baillou was Immediately put under Mr. Ottolenghe for his Instructions, and with whom I believe he has taken all due Pains. I transmitted your Lordships a Copy of the agreement at Large & wrote you on the Subject the 12th of March last which went by His Majesties Ship Epreuve to all which I beg Leave to Refer your Lordships, that Mr. Garth may receive your Lordships Orders to Pay the Amount of those two Certificates. The Silk that was made this year my Lords was Shipt on Board the Henrietta John Raines Master, which Sailed from this Port on the 13 of last Month, and by which Vessel I wrote your Lordships dated the 6th of August I have not had the Honor to receive a Single Line from your Lordships Since yours dated the 11th of October last.

Memorials of Charles Garth, Crown Agent for Georgia, to the Board of Trade received Nov. 15, read Dec. 4, 1764, C.O. 5/648, F. 2, regarding payment of the salaries of Crown officials in Georgia.

Sheweth

That the Bill annex'd, drawn by Chas. Pryce Esqr. appointed to be His Majesty's Attorney General in the said Colony by Warrant bearing Date at Westminster the 24th of Jany. 1764, hath lately been tender'd to Yr. Memorialist for Acceptance, being for Salary due from the Date of his Appointmt. to Ye. 24th. of June 1764.

That the said Bill appears to have been drawn, before Your Lordship's Letter to the Governor, regulating the Disbursement of the publick Money granted for the civil Establishment of Georgia, have been rec'd in that Colony.

That, Yr. Memorialist declining to accept it, not being accompanied with a Certificate from the Governor, nor, as Yr. Memorialist is inform'd, any Advice thereof transmitted to your Lordships. The said Bill has been left in his Custody in Order for him to receive Yr. Lordships Directions upon the Premises.

Sheweth

That several Gentlemen resident in Great Britain, authoriz'd, by Power of Attorney from the Officers of the Crown respectively within the said Province of Georgia, to receive their Salaries from the Agent as they shall severally become due, have lately apply'd to Yr. Memorialist for the same.

That Yr. Memorialist has declin'd Payment untill he shall have receiv'd the Directions of Yr. Lordship's Board, whether such Attornies shall be entitled to receive the same on producing only the Handwriting of the Officers respectively, bearing Date subsequent to the Period for which such Salary shall be demanded, (this having been the Usage hitherto;) or not till they shall produce a Certificate sign'd by the Governor for the Time being of such Officers being alive and in actual Execution of the Office for which the Salary is claim'd.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 4, 1764, received Jan. 30, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 28, concerning abstracts of grants and quit rent rolls.

My Lords

Your Lordships letter of the 13 of July Requiring me to Transmit an abstract of all Grants from the first Establishment of the Province, I had the Honor to receive the 3d. Instant, and Beg Leave to Acquaint your Lordships that ever Since I have been here, I have duely Transmitted a Quarterly Account or Abstract of all Grants for Lands, Such as I now Send from the 25th of December 1763 to the 25th of Sepr. 1764, and am Informed by the Officers such have been always duely Transmitted before my Arrival here. And as these Abstracts contain & Specify the Names of the Grantees, the time when each Grant was made, the Quantity of Acres, and the Parish where Situate, I Humbly Conceive your Lordships are already Possessed of all the Materials required by this letter. As to the Quit Rent my Lords, all Lands are Granted on the Same

Rent that is 2/Sterl. for every 100 Acres.

Your Lordships will also receive a further Satisfaction on this Head from the Rent Roll made up to the 1st of January 1764 & duely Attested and transmitted Some time Past, and which will be Continued Annually, and the Registers Accounts Quarterly or half yearly. But if any thing further should Appear to your Lordships to be Necessary on this Occasion whatever orders you are Pleased to Give Shall be Punctually Obeyed.

An abstract of land grants registered from Dec. 25, 1763, to March 25, 1764, C.O. 5/675, F. 29, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 4, 1764.

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763

To Thomas Eatton for a Wharff Lot in Savannah. Registred 27th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763

To Anne Barbara Sigfret for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 27th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763

To Abraham Gable for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 27th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 3d Decemr. 1760

To William Frances for a Wharff Lot in Savannah. Registred 28th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 1st May 1759

To Peter Blyth for a Lot in the Town of Savannah. Registred 28th Decemr. 1764. [1763 ?]

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763

To Peter Grant for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 29th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763

To Archibald McDonald for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 29th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763

To Townsend Robinson for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St.

Mathew. Registred 30th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 6 Decemr. 1763
To Robert Humphrys for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 30th Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763
To Mordecai Sheftall for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 31st Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 6th Decemr. 1763
To David Huguenin for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registred 31st Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 13th April 1761
To James Edward Powell for a Wharf Lot in Savannah. Registred 31st Decemr. 1763.

Grant Dated 7th July 1761
To Nathaniel Miller for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 10th Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 13th April 1761
To John Lawson for 200 Acres of Lands in the Parish of St. John. Registred 10th Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 13th April 1761
To John Conyers for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 20th Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 5th March 1756
To James Parris for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 20th Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 3d Janr. 1764
To Lachlan McGillivray for a Lot in Augusta. Registred 23 Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 3d Janr. 1764
To James Gray for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 23d Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 3d Janr. 1764
To John Scheraus for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ

Church. Registred 24th Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 3d Janr. 1764
To Abraham Williams for 133 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 24th Janr. 1764.

Grant Dated 5th Febr. 1760
To Joseph Burton for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 4th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 13th April 1761
To Joseph Massey for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 14th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To Mathew Roche for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 15th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To John Peter Briton for a Lot in Savannah. Registred 22d Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To David Fisher for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Churcl Registred 22d Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To John Clark for a Lot in Augusta. Registred 23d Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To John Clark for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 23d Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To John Clark for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 24th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To John Clark for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 24th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To Donald McDonald for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 27th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To John Lynn for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 27th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To Edward Barnard for 450 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 28th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To Peter Blyth for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 28th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Febr. 1764
To Peter Blyth for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 28th Febr. 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To Lachlan McGillivray for a Town Lot in Augusta. Registred 14th March 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To Lachlan McGillivray for a Town Lot and 45 Acres of Land in the Township of Savannah and Parish of Christ Church. Registred 14th March 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To Lachlan McGillivray for 392 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 14th March 1764.

The aforesaid Abstract of the Grants Registred from the 25th of Decemr. 1763 to the 25th of March 1764 compared with the Registers Book at Savannah this 2d Day of April 1764.

Jas. Houstoun Dep. Reg.

An abstract of land grants registered from March 25 to September 25, 1764, C.O. 5/675, F. 30, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 4, 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To Beatrix the Wife of Thomas Hartley for a Town Lot in Savannah. Registred 6th April 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To James Edward Powell for a Town Lot & 45 Acres of Land in the Township of Savannah. Registred 6th April 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To John McCleland for 118 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 7th April 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To John McCleland for 86 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 7th April 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Lieut. Harry Munroe for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 9th April 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Lieut. Harry Munroe for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 9th April 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To William Gibbons for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 10th April 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To John Milledge for 128 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 10th April 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To George Galphin for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 11th April 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To William Russell for 45 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 11th April 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Rae Galphin & McGillivray for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 13th April 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To John Witherspoon for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 18th April 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To William Kennedy for 14 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 7th Mary 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To James Butler for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registred 7th Mary 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To William Donnam for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 8th May 1764.

Grant Dated 6th March 1764
To James Ducker for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 8th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Stephen Clark for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 12th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Florence McCarty for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 12th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Alexander Wood for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 12th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Samuel Hudson for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 12th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Thomas Caudery for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 22d May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To John Conyers for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 22d May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To John Baker for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 22d May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To John Stevens for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 23d May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Sylvanus Robinson for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 23d May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Joseph Barns for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 28th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Joseph Barns for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 28th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Charles Herring for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 29th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Charles Herring for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 29th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Peter Blake for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 30th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Peter Blake for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 30th May 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To James Habersham for 340 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 4th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To James Hambersham for 328 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 4th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To James Habersham for 332 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philips. Registred 4th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Claudia the Wife of John Mullryne for 800 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 6th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Claudia the Wife of John Mullryne for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 6th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Josiah Tatnell for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 8th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To Josiah Tatnell for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 8th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To William Kennedy for 68 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 18th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To John Gasper Wertsch for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 18th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To James Thomas for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 19th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To John Goldwire for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 20th June 1764.

Grant Dated 3d April 1764
To John Goldwire for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 20th June 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To William Williamson for 260 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 26th June 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To Philip Delegal for 103 1/2 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 26th June 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To Abraham Odum for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 27th June 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To William LeConte for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registred 24th July 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To Thomas Eatton for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registred 24th July 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To Mathew Smallwood for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 26th July 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To Daniel Donovan for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 26th July 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To John Gasper Griener for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 1st August 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To John Walters for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 1st August 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To Nicholas Fisher for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 2d August 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To John Burnsides for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 2d August 1764.

Grant Dated 1st May 1764
To Alexander La Mar for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 2d August 1764.

Grant Dated 5th June 1764
To Samuel Alexander for 48 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 16th August 1764.

Grant Dated 5th June 1764
To Samuel Alexander for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 16th August 1764.

Grant Dated 5th June 1764
To Josiah Phrisby for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 17th August 1764.

Grant Dated 5th June 1764
To William McCormack for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrews. Registred 17th August 1764.

Grant Dated 5th June 1764
To Jonathan Woodland for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 18th August 1764.

Grant Dated 5th June 1764
To Hugh Kennedy for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 18th Augt 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Augt 1764
To Benjamin Williamson for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 20th August 1764.

Grant Dated 3d July 1764
To William Ducker for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 6th Sepr. 1764.

Grant Dated 3d July 1764
To Urban Buntz for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registred 15th Sepr 1764.

Grant Dated 3d July 1764
To Danl Donovan for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 15th Sepr 1764.

Grant Dated 3d July 1764
To Robert Houstoun for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registred 15th Sepr 1764.

Grant Dated 3d July 1764
To James Anderson for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 17th Sepr 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Augt 1764
To Derby Kennedy for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 17th Sepr 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Augt 1764
To John Williams for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 18th Sepr 1764.

Grant Dated 7th Augt 1764
To Lewis Johnson Esqr for 5 Acres of Land in the Township of Savannah. Registred 18th Sepr 1764.

The foregoing Abstract of the Grants registered from the 25th March to the 25th Sepr 1764 Compared with the Registers Book at Savannah this 8th Day of October 1764.

Pat Houstoun Register.

Memorial of Charles Garth, Crown Agent for Georgia, to the Board of Trade, Dec. 10, 1764, received and read Dec. 10, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 3, concerning payment of Gov. Wright's bills.

Sheweth

That a Bill for £77.8s.2d has been brought to him for Acceptance, drawn by Governor Wright upon Account of the Contingencies, accompany'd with the proper and usual Vouchers.

That the Bill, bearing Date the 7th of September ultimo; (upon the 26th of which Month your Lordships directions to the said Governor had not been received by him as per Advice of that Date to your Memorialist and being upon the same Plan as heretofore Your Memorialist prays Your Lordships Permission to accept the same.

Memorial of Charles Garth, Crown agent for Georgia, to the Board of Trade, Dec. 10, 1764, received and read Dec. 10, 1764, C.O. 5/649, F. 4, concerning payment of expenses for silk culture and the Board's approval thereof.

Sheweth

That He has lately receiv'd from the Governor of the said Province an Accompt of the Moneys expended by him for defraying the Expences of the Silk Culture in the Province of Georgia, amounting

to the Sum of £1577.8S.3 1/4D over and above the Sum of £1000 granted by Parliament for the said Purpose in the last Sessions.

That the net Profit upon the Sale of the Raw Silk imported from Georgia of the Produce of the year 1763 amounted to £881.3S.8D, that a like Profit upon the Produce of this Year 1764 amounts to £899.13S.2D, both which said Sums are now in the Hands of yr. Memorialist, and to be apply'd to such Purposes as Your Lordships shall be pleas'd to direct and which said Sums are the whole that yr. Memorialist has the Possession of over and above both the Estimate granted for ye civil Establishmt of Georgia in the last Session of Parliament; The late Agents Accounts not having yet been pass'd in the Auditor's Office.

That the Governor of Georgia having given Certificates in the Nature of Bills of Exchange upon yr. Memorialist to the Amount in the whole of £2577.8S.3 1/4D, Your Memorialist prays Your Lordships Warrant authorizing him to pay out of the aforesaid Moneys the said Sum of £1577.8S.3 1/4D, being the Surplus expended for defraying the Expences of the Silk Culture in Georgia in the Year 1764, over and above £1000 granted by Parliamt for that Purpose.

Decr. 10 1764

The foregoing Memorial having been laid before the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, their Lordships approved thereof and the Agent was directed to present it to the Lords Comissioners of His Majestys Treasury for their Lordships orders upon it.

J. Pownall
Secry.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 10, 1764, Savannah, received Jan. 30, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 31, relative to correspondence with the Crown agent.

My Lords

I had the Honor to Receive your Lordships letter of the 29th of May last, on the 3d instant by the Hillsborough Packet, in which your Lordships are Pleased to Mention that Persons appointed by His Majesty to be Agents for the Receipt & Payment of Public Money Granted by Parliament for the Support of the Civil Establishment of Several of the Colonies, have taken upon them to

Transact the Public Affairs of such Colonies, and to Carry on a Correspondence Relative thereto, with the Officers of Government &c. and Your Lordships are Pleased to declare that you Shall on no Account receive any application on Public affairs (other than what may Relate to the Grants of Parliament) through the Channel of Such Agent, and desiring that I will not Deviate from the directions Contained in his Majesties Instructions in Respect to the Mode of Correspondence.

In answer to which I beg Leave to assure your Lordships that I have never wrote a Single Word to Mr. Garth the Present Kings agent for this Province, on the Public Affairs. Except only Such as Relate to the Money Granted by Parliament in doing which I have Occasionally, & I conceived Necessarily Mentioned Some matters Relative to the Silk Culture.

I shall with due Caution Observe the directions contained in his Majesties Instructions for Carrying on a Correspondence Relative to the Affairs of this Government.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 10, 1764, Savannah, received, Jan. 30, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 32, acknowledging acts of Parliament relative to colonies.

My Lords

Your Lordships letter of the 11th of May last Inclosing Sundry Acts Passed in the last Session of Parliament Relative to the American Colonies, I Received on the 3d, Instant by the Hillsborough Packet, and Shall give all due attention to Such Matters therein, as any way Relate to this Province.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 11, 1764, Savannah, received Jan. 30, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 33, relating to fees of public officers in Georgia.

My Lords

I had the Honor to Receive your Lordships letter of the 10th of July Inclosing your Plan for Regulating the Indian Trade, also Copys of your Lordships letters to Sir Wm. Johnson & Mr. Stuart. The well Regulating that Trade is Certainly an object of Great Consequence, & I Conceive will be Found a Matter of difficulty. Certain I am the Present Footing under His Majesties Proclamation

of the 7th of October 1763 Will by no means answer the Purpose. I shall Endeavour to give your Lordships the fullest Satisfaction in my Power on this Subject & that as soon as the Nature of the thing will admit of.

In Obedience to His Majesties Royal Instruction of the 6th of June last Relative to abuses by the Officers in taking Fees. I have Issued a Proclamation as required, and Sent written Orders to all the Officers to put up Tables of Fees in their Respective Offices, (which I found they had done & always observed) I have never heard the least Complaint against any of the Officers in this Province on Account of Fees. But the Officers have frequently Complained to me of the Fees in this Province being at least 10 per Cent less than in Carolina, and that many Articles are omitted in the table of Fees, that are contained in the Fee Law in So. Carolina, and I did intend to take the Matter into Consideration, and with the Concurrence of the Council Settle a New Table of Fees agreeable to the Power given by His Majesties Instructions. However I shall now delay it for some time till I can hear from your Lordships and Shall Transmit (by this Opportunity if it can be got Ready) a Certified Copy of the Fees Established by Order in Council and which are all that are at Present taken by any of the Officers in this Province and which my Lords are Really very Trifling.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 14, 1764, Savannah, received Jan. 30, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 34, concerning Creek Indians, grants south of the Altamaha, the law for partition of lands and register of deeds, and enclosing an extract of Gen. Thomas Gage's letter on Indian affairs.

My Lords

Your Lordships letter of the 12th of July I had the Honor to receive on the 3d instant by the Hillsborough Packet and with Respect to our Indian Affairs, I have the very Great Satisfaction to Acquaint your Lordships that the Storm did blow over, but had the Measures Proposed by the Governor of Carolina been agreed to by me, I'm firmly Persuaded we Should have had a War with the Creek Indians, instead of their Chearfully & Unanimously Confirming the Cession of Lands made at Augusta.

In my letter to your Lordships of the 27th of March last I Sent your Lordships a Copy of Govr. Boone's letter to me on that Subject of the 7th of March & my Answer to it and your Lordships will see I was not Single in my Opinion by the Advice of His

Majesties Council to me of the 4th of April, which I long ago Transmitted to your Lordships, and by the Inclosed Extract of a letter I received from General Gage. Upon the whole my Lords I hope & really think we shall keep things very quiet & Easy with the Indians, If Nothing happens in the New Governments[16] to disgust them on Account of the Lands they Call theirs, and of which they are very Jealous & Tenacious.

The Propositions your Lordships Mention I Presume are those that were made by Durn. But the Indian alarm So Terrified them, that when the People who Resided in Virginia heard of it, they withdrew their Petition, but my Lords we are Picking up Inhabitants daily.

With Respect to the Carolina Grants to the Southward of the Alatamaha, I am clearly my Lords of the Same opinion I at first was, That so far from being an Advantage, they will on the Contrary be highly Injurious to this Province, unless Some Such Method is taken as I Mentioned to your Lordships in my letter of the 5th of July last, which I Trust Your Lordships will be of opinion is Just & Reasonable, & am in daily Expectation of Receiving your Lordships answer to it, and hope to have your Concurrence & Support therein. Surely my Lords it Cannot be Said to be either Unjust or Unreasonable, that People who have got Grants for Some of the best & most Valuable Lands in the Province, Should be Compelled to Comply with his Majesties Royal Instruction & intention by bringing into the Province either a White Person or a Negro, for every 50 acres of Land, and this is the thing my Lords that will be of Real use to the Province, and is what I Conceive gives them a Right to ask for & have Lands Granted to them. The Terms of Cultivation or Improvement required by the Grant (if Complied with) is not the thing that will be of any Material use or benefit to the Province in this Case, and my Lords I every day hear of Abuses in the Surveying of these Lands, and believe in Fact, few or none were Actually Surveyed.

With Respect to the Law for Partition of Land & Register of Deeds, I shall not Say further till I See Sir Mathews Reasons against them. Will only take Liberty to Repeat that those Laws or to that Effect Would not only be very Salutary, but Really Seem Necessary. The Tedious Mode of Partition in England will not answer here. One Grand Objection is, the Value of the Lands will not Answer the Expence.

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16. This reference is to the British colonies of East Florida and West Florida, created by the proclamation of 1763.

P.S. If your Lordships would be Pleased to order all letters for me, to be delivered to Mr. Knox the Agent I Should receive them in half the time that I get them in by the Packets. Its Sometimes 6 to 12 months before I get them by way of New York & your Lordships see how Long these were Coming by the Hillsborough Packet.

Extract of a letter from Major General Gage dated at New York August the 11th 1764.

"On the 28th Ult. I had the Honor of your letter of the 6th of June, and it gives me great Satisfaction that my Sentiments on the Situation of the Indian Affairs Coincided so intirely with your own, and it appears already that by not being too hasty & Precipitate, you have avoided an Indian War."

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 14, 1764, Savannah, received, Jan. 30, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 35, respecting the payment of his salary and the details of the payments for silk produced in Georgia.

My Lords

The Hillsborough Packet Arrived here the 3rd Instant by which I had the Honor to receive your Lordships Letter of the 29th of May last Inclosing a Copy of the Estimate for Supporting the Civil Establishment of this Colony to Midsummer 1764 and a Particular account of the distribution of the Said Grant as Settled by your Lordships.

With Respect to the Salary Allowed me, my Lords I gave a letter of Attorney to Mr. John Watsone Merchant in London to receive that from the Agent as it may from time to time become due, which he has hitherto done, & I Presume will continue to do. And I have acquainted all the Officers who have any Salary or Allowance from the Crown, with your Lordships Notification, that no Bill hereafter to be drawn will be Paid unless it is accompanied with a letter to your Lordship advising you thereof.

With Respect to the Expence attending the Silk Culture and the Purchase of Cocoons, the whole matter Relative to that to midsummer 1764 was all Settled & Finished, and Certificates given for the amount thereof on the 26th of Septr. last past, upon the same Plan & Regulations as formerly, and of which I then wrote & advised your Lordships. The Plan my Lords that I found Settled on my arrival here, and which I have Pursued ever Since, is barely & Simply as Follows. In April or as Soon as any Cocoons are made, Mr. Ottolenghe opens the Filature where he gives

Constant Attendance every day to receive whatever Cocoons may be brought there by any Persons, and all Cocoons brought are Weighed by him & Enter'd in a Book kept for that Purpose, the Persons Name & the Weight, and he at the same time gives the Person a Ticket or Note, on which is Mentioned the quantity of Cocoons delivered in, and whether of the Production of this Province or Elsewhere, and when each Person has delivered in at the Filature the whole Quantity that he has got in the Season, he then Applied to the Commissary with his Several Tickets from Mr. Ottolenghe, & delivers them to him, with whom Mr. Ottolenghes Book is Lodged, and these tickets are then Compared with the Book by the Commissary, who at the Same time Swears the Person to the declaration whether Such Cocoons were Produced in Georgia or Elsewhere. The Reason of this my Lords is, because for all the Cocoons Produced in this Province, the Partys receive 3/ Sterl. per lb. and for those Produced in Carolina only 1/6 per lb. How, or by what direction this was so Settled at first, I know not, but I have continued to observe the Same Method. All other articles of Expence, Such as Repairs about the Filature, Store Rooms, Ovens, Wells, Reels &c. &c. are done on the Easiest Terms that workmen can be got to do them at. Mr. Ottolenghe Represents to me what is out of Repair, or Necessary to be done before the opening of the Filature and then he agrees with the workmen in the best Manner he can. The Workman attests his account upon Oath, and Mr. Ottolenghe also Certifies that the work has been done by his direction. Ottolenghe also my Lords hires and agrees with the Sorters, Turners, Reelers & others Necessary to be Employed about that business, and also Furnishes Wood for heating the Stoves &c. and returns an Account thereof to the Commissary, who then Makes out the Account of the whole, and they Attest that they have been Employed so many days, weeks, or Months, at so much per day. The usual Price hitherto has been a Shilling a day, but the last year they declared they Could not Come again next year at that Pay, and my Lords when the Commissary has received all the Accounts of every kind he Lays them with a General State of the whole before me in Council where the Same are Carefully Examined, Check't and Passed. After which & not before Bills are drawn or Certificates given to the Several Partys for the Sumes they have Respectively advanced, and Paid into the Hands of the Commissary. And this leads me to Acquaint your Lordships with the Method used by me to Raise Money for discharging the Expence attending this affair. The Commissary is Ordered to Advertise that Such a Sume of Money is wanted for Payment of the demands on account of the Silk Culture, and for which on Closing

the whole Accounts either Bills will be drawn by me or the Kings Agent, or Certificates Given on which the Merchants & others Pay in their Money, and take his Receipt in order to intitle them to a Bill or Certificate for the Same.

From the above I hope your Lordships will Receive that Satisfaction you require of the Circumstances, Conduct, & Present Regulation Relative to the Silk Culture, and I would also beg Leave to Refer your Lordships to the Accounts & Vouchers Transmitted to the Kings Agent, with the Silk last Sent Home, or at any time Since my being here, which will further Elucidate this Matter. 2 Sets of Accounts & Vouchers were Sent to Mr. Garth.

And this Method I understand by your Lordships letter I am Still to Pursue till I Receive further, or other directions on the Subject. But if I am Mistaken in this, I must Entreat your Lordships that I may be Set Right by the very first Opportunity. For if the People Continue to bring in their Cocoons to the Public Filature on the Faith of being Paid for them as usual, they will Expect Payment of me.

I apprehend your Lordships will See & be Convinced from the above Cautious Manner in which this affair is Conducted, that its not Possible for any Fraud or abuse to be Committed. And I am Perfectly Satisfied that the Whole Matter of Expence & Accounts throughout is Conducted with Strict Justice and integrity.

Your Lordships are Pleased to Say <u>That no Exceedings upon the Several Branches will on any Account be Allowed, and that I shall Stand Accountable in my Private Fortune for any draught or Expenditure beyond the Allowance made in the last Grant of Parliament</u> and that no Bills whatever drawn on Account of Contingencies, or for the Silk Culture will be Paid without Letters of Advice to your Lordships accompanied with a Particular account of the Expenditure of the Money for which the Bill is drawn, is Transmitted. On this Head I must beg leave to observe to your Lordships, That only the Sume of £1000 Sterl. is allowed in the Grant of Parliament for the Encouragement of the Silk Culture. And I have this last Season given Certificates to the amount of £2577.8.3 1/4 Sterl on that Account, as per the Particulars Transmitted to Mr. Garth. And I Suppose next year if we meet with no Extraordinary Misfortune, it may amount to that Sume or more. And I am Certain its not Consistent with your Lordships Justice that I should be injured or suffer in my Private Fortune, for doing that which I conceive to be my duty, and which were I to refuse doing, might bring me under His Majesties Displeasure, as well as your Lordships. Therefore I trust it is not your Lordships Meaning that my Private Fortune should be subject to the Payment of £1577.8.3 1/

Sterl being the amount of the Exceeding drawn, or Certified for by me on Account of the Silk Culture.

As on the one Hand I am Confident not one farthing of the Public Money has been Misapplied Since I have had the Honor of being Governor here. So on the other my Lords I Cannot Suppose that I am to be Subjected to any hardships, when I have honestly & Conscientiously discharged my duty to the King and People. I must beg to be Favoured with your Lordships Answer, by way of direction on this Point as Soon as Possible that I may neither Subject my Self, nor others to Inconveniences. If my Lords I am to receive no more Cocoons than what will amount to the £1000 which I Presume will be granted by Parliament to Midsummer 1765, after deducting out of that £1000 the Expence of Repairs, Sorters, Reelers, Turners, Attendants & Firewood &c. I Conceive My Lords in that Case the Affair will Soon dwindle to Nothing and so if my Bills or Certificates meet with any demur in being Accepted, or Paid, it will Soon put a Stop to the Culture, for my Lords the Merchants and Others will not advance & Pay their Money into the Hands of the Commissary here (for the Support of that Affair) at least 3 Months before they receive Bills or Certificates Home for what they so advance. If after those Bills come to the Hands of the Persons to whom they are Remitted, they meet with any demur or Mark of discredit and without the Money being thus advanced the Culture of that Commodity Cannot be Supported. For the Poor People must have their Money, and a Bill 3 or 4 Months after, will not Serve their Turn, nor do I Suppose if the People were Content to take it, your Lordships would approve of drawing Perhaps 300 Sets of Bills of Exchange (the Number of People who Received Payment on Account of the Silk Culture this year) insted of about 20 and from this your Lordships will also See that it is totally Impossible to Settle the Accounts of the Silk Culture Otherwise than once a year.

With Respect to the Accounts of Contingent Expences these may if your Lordships Choose it be Settled & Drawn for Quarterly insted of half yearly as now Practised. I found my Self under a Necessity my Lords of being thus full on this Subject, That your Lordships According to your Desire might be Exactly and Minutely Informed of Every Circumstance Relative to it and Shall hope for your Lordships full Clear & Express directions as Soon as Possible, how I am to Govern myself for the Future, which shall be Literally Observed, and am Certain Nothing will be Expected or required by your Lordships that can Possibly Subject or injure my Private Fortune for doing that which as a Servant of the Crown, I am Laid under the Necessity of doing.

Copy of an address of both houses of the Assembly of Georgia to Governor Wright, Dec. 20, 1764, Savannah, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 37, in favor of the Rev. George Whitefield's application for lands to endow a college in Georgia. Enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 21, 1764.[17]

James Wright to Board of Trade, Feb. 20, 1765, Savannah, received April 24, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 38, lists of vessels entered and cleared at Sunbury, July 5, 1764, to Jan. 5, 1765.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Inclose your Lordships the Naval Officers Accounts of Vessels Enter'd & Cleared at the Port of Sunbury from the 5th of July 1764 to the 5th of January 1765.[18]

James Wright to Board of Trade, Feb. 20, 1765, Savannah, received April 11, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 39, lists of vessels entered and cleared at Savannah, Oct. 10, 1764, to Jan. 5, 1765.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Send your Lordships the Naval Officers list of Vessels Enter'd & Cleared at this Port, from the 10th of October 1764 to the 5th of January 1765.[19] I have Nothing Material to Acquaint your Lordships with.

Copy of an Order in Council, March 4, 1765, Whitehall, received March 8, read June 1, 1765, C.O. 5/649, F. 21, concerning William Knox's petition for 5,000 acres of land in Georgia.

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17. This address is in CRG, XVII, 145-146. Governor Wright's letter of Dec. 21, 1764, has not been found.

18. Filed in C.O. 5/709-710.

19. Filed in C.O. 5/709-710.

Upon reading this day at the Board, the Petition of William Knox, humbly praying, that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant to him Five Thousand Acres of Land in the Province of Georgia, subject to such Conditions as His Majesty shall think fitting to prescribe, in order to make Settlements thereupon. It is Ordered in Council, that the said Petition (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) Be, and it is hereby referred to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider the same, and report to a Committee of the Lords of His Majestys most Honourable Privy Council, what they conceive adviseable for His Majesty to do therein.

To The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council
The humble Petition of William Knox

Most humbly Sheweth

That Your Majestys Petitioner during his Residence in Your Majestys Province of Georgia settled and improved a Plantation in the said Province and by his Attorneys there still continues to cultivate the same.

That Your Petitioner conceives himself to be of Ability to make further Settlements in Your Majestys said Province, but for as much as Your Petitioner does not now reside therein he cannot as he is informed obtain any Grant of Lands by Application of his Attorneys to Your Majestys Governor and Council of Georgia.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant him Five Thousand Acres of Land within Your Majestys Province of Georgia, Subject to such Conditions as Your Majesty in Your great Wisdom shall think fitting to prescribe

And Your Petitioner will ever Pray

Will Knox[20]

Memorial of John Campbell, crown agent for Georgia, to Board

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20. This petition was acted upon favorably by the Board of Trade and the Privy Council, and Governor Wright signed the grant in Savannah on Jan. 6, 1767. See CRG, IX, 494, 538, and X, 40.

of Trade, read August 21, 1765, C.O. 5/649, F. 22, requesting permission to pay bills drawn by Governor Wright.

Sheweth,

That your Memorialist received on the 28th of June last a Letter from His Excellency James Wright Esquire, Governor of the Province, dated the 1st of May preceeding containing an Accoun't of his having drawn a Bill for the Sum of Forty Four Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, and Seven Half-Penny Sterling for Contingencies to Christmas 1764, and at the same time transmitted an Account of the several Particulars with proper Receipts and Vouchers, all of which Your Memorialist has produced.

Your Memorialist therefore prays that the Premisses considered, your Lordships will be pleased to grant him Permission to accept the said Bill, and to pay it when due, to the Merchants who have tendered it to your Memorialist for Acceptance.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, April 4, 1765, Savannah, received May 29, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 40, relating to South Carolina grants south of the Altamaha.

My Lords

On the 25th of last Month our Session of Assembly Ended when I assented to 16 Acts & 2 ordinances Copys of which will be Transmitted to your Lordships as Soon as they can be Prepared, with my observations thereon.

I have now the Honor to Send your Lordships only a Copy of the Law Relative to the Carolina Grants, and of the Ordinance appointing Mr. Knox Agent of this Province from May 1765 to May 1766.

And Notwithstanding it is your Lordships Opinion that the Power Exercised by the Govr. of So. Carolina in Granting Lands Lying to the Southward of the River Altamaha was unwarrantable, and declaring that Proper Measures Should be Pursued to Set those Grants aside. Yet in Consequence of your Lordships letter to me of the 12 of July 1764 wherein you are Pleased to Say "you hope some Means may be found either to Set them aside or to Oblige the Grantees to Proper Terms of Cultivation and improvement, and that you Shall be Willing to Concur in any Reasonable Law which the Legislature of this Province may Enact for Compelling Such

Cultivation" and least the said Grants Notwithstanding your Lordships Opinion & intentions Should not yet be Vacated, I have Framed the Law which your Lordships will receive herewith, to Compel the Grantees to Settle, & for Remedying Several abuses & inconveniencies attending those Grants, and hope your Lordships will be of Opinion that the Same Corresponds with the True Spirit of His Majesties Instructions for Granting Lands, and Contains Nothing in it but what is Just & Reasonable, in which Light it appears to me, and there is not anyone thing whatever required of these People, but what every Inhabitant of this Province is Obliged to Comply with on applying for & taking up Lands. Your Lordships will Observe the Law Says to Cultivate & improve the Lands Granted, or other Lands within this Province. These words are inserted that there may be no inequality or hardship put upon the Carolinians, but that if they choose to Purchase other Lands & improve them in Proportion, or on the footing of the Kings Instructions Relative to those they take up in Family Right, they May do so, if they think fit, & not be Compelled to settle every tract they take up in Family Right, Provided they actually bring in the Number of Negroes, & improve as much Land any where Else in the Province, as the Proportion required by the Kings Instructions.

Your Lordships See Clearly that these People being Allowed to Hold Lands in this Province in Right of Negroes Employed in So. Carolina, is of no kind of benefit to us, no more than if they were Employed in Virginia, therefore if the Carolina People are Suffered to hold Lands in this Province by which they keep out a white Inhabitant or Negro for every 50 Acres they hold, to the Manifest Prejudice of the Province, it Seems but just & Reasonable that to Prevent that injury they Should themselves be Obliged to bring or Send into the Province Such a Number of Persons as is required by this Law & agreeable to the Kings Instructions.

It is my Lords an undeniable fact that most if not all the Tracts of Land taken up by the Carolina People upon any River were not Surveyed, but the Method was to Stop their Boat & Set up a Stake or Mark a Tree, and then Row a guessed distance, & there Stop again, & put in another Stake (which they Carried in their Boats ready Mark't & Notched) or Mark another Tree, and then made a Plot of the Land all at Random without ever Stretching a Chain upon the Land. This Information I have had from many Persons of Reputation, Some of whom were Present, and indeed must Partly Appear from the Plots themselves. And very few if any of the inland Tracts are surveyed, but only a Corner & a few Trees Mark't from it, & the rest laid off in the Plot without ever going

over or Surveying the Lands. So that my Lords our Surveyors don't know how or where to Lay out any Lands in that part of the Country with any Certainty, as they can find no Lines to Regulate their Surveys by. And this my Lords is a further Grievance & injury to the Province, as well as the Crown in the Manner Set forth in the Bill, and which will make Resurveys Necessary.

If it Should be Pretended my Lords that the Swamps or Low Lands were Impassable, Such Pretence is without Foundation in Truth, and the Contrary is a Fact known to Hundreds of People. Upon the whole my Lords this Bill Seems to me to be altogether Just & Equitable. I think more so than the Carolina People had any Right to Expect, but as your Lordships were Pleased to Say you Would concur in any Reasonable Law, I was determined to Frame this on the most Reasonable & Favourable Terms, and so that it might be totally unexceptionable & Agreeable to your Lordships. And I presume it will be thought Reasonable & Equitable by every one, unless it be some of the Partys Concerned.

In order that the People of Carolina may be Prepared to make any Application they Shall See fit to your Lordships or Elsewhere Relative to this Matter I have furnished Lieut. Governor Bull (who is a Party Concerned having a Grant of 2000 acres of Land Signed the 16th of May 1763) with an attested Copy of this Act, So that he May either in a Public Character or as a Party Notify it in the Province and take his Measures Accordingly, which I hope your Lordships will Regard so far as to Prevent any delay of obtaining His Majesties Royal Approbation till Notice be given in the Province, as the Governor (who is a Party) has had a Copy and I also take Liberty to inclose your Lordships a Copy of my Letter Sent him with the same.

I Shall only further Observe to your Lordships on this Head that I Cannot to this day Learn that any Settlements are made on those Lands, and believe I may affirm it as Fact that None have yet Removed either Family or Negroes, nor has one Shill. Tax been Paid or offered to be Paid in this Province Notwithstanding his Majesties Royal Proclamation of Annexation in Octr. 1763, and that the Partys have now had those Lands for a year & 10 Months, a Specimen my Lords of the great advantage this Province is like to Receive from the owners of 90,000 acres of the best Land in it.

I now Transmit to your Lordships the Proceedings of the Governor in Council to the End of the year 1764, also the Journals of the Council as an Upper House, the short Session in May last, & their Journals in the Session Ending the 25 of last Month, also the Register's Account of Grants from 25 of Sepr. 1764 to the 25

of March 1765.

I have not received a Line from your Lordships Since the 3rd of Decr. by the Hillsborough Packet. The Greenville Packet is Lost & all the Mails.

P.S. I have not yet received any directions from your Lordships about the Quit Rent Bill Sent Home 2 years ago & a very Necessary Law for His Majesties Service.

James Wright to Lt. Gov. William Bull of S.C., March 30, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 41, relative to Carolina grants south of the Altamaha, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, April 4, 1765.

Sir

Having on the 25 inst. given my assent to a Bill Intitled an Act for the better Strenthening & Settling of this Province, &c. I now inclose your Honor an Attested Copy thereof, in Case you Should either as Govr. of the Province of Carolina, or as a Party (having a Grant for 2000 acres of Land to the Southward of the River Alatamaha in this Province) be disposed to write Home on the Subject, and a further Reason for my Troubling you on this affair is, that it may avoid any delay at Home in Obtaining His Majesties Royal Approbation of the Said Act on account of your Province, or the Partys, being unacquainted with, or uninformed of its being Passed here, and in my Letter to the Lords of Trade I shall Mention that I have Furnished you with a Copy.

An abstract of land grants registered from Sept. 25, 1764, to March 25, 1765, received May 29, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/675 [no folio number], enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, April 4, 1765.

Grant dated 4th September 1764

To Caleb Burton for 100 Acres of Land in Saint Mathews Parish. Registered 17th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th September 1764

To Darby Kennedy for 100 Acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 17th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th Septr. 1764
To George Gardiner for 250 acres of Land in St. Phillips Parish. Registered 17th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th Septr. 1764
To Darby Kennedy for 300 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 17th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th Septr. 1764
To John Kennedy for 200 acres of Land in Saint Pauls Parish. Registered 18th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th Septr. 1764
To John Kennedy for 100 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 18th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th Septr. 1764
To John Adam Treutlen for 150 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 18th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th Septr. 1764
To Henry Yonge for 2 Garden Lots in Savannah Township. Registered 18th October 1764.

Grant dated 4th Septr. 1764
To John Fyffe for 50 acres of Land in Saint Pauls Parish. Registered 18th October 1764.

Grant dated 2d October 1764
To Noble Wimberly Jones for a town lot in Savannah. Registered 18th October 1764.

Grant dated 2d October 1764
To William LeConte for 400 acres of Land in St. Philips Parish. Registered 30th October 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To William Clemm for 150 acres of Land in St. Pauls Parish. Registered 30th Octr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To James Carter for 350 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 30th October 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To William Gibbons for 320 acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish. Registered 31st October 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Robert Heaton for 300 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 31st October 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To James McHenry for 250 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 31st Octr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Edmund Pearse for 150 acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish. Registered 31st Octr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Jonathan Fox for 100 acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 1st November 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Solomon Kemp for 100 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 1st November 1764.

Grant dated 2d October 1764
To Ludwig Ernst for 100 acres of Land in Saint Matthews Parish. Registered 2d November 1764.

Grant dated 2d October 1764
To Nicholas Hanner for 50 acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 2d Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d October 1764
To Christian King & Peter Blyth for 400 acres of Land in St. George's parish. Registered 8th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Robert Brisbane for 500 Acres of Land in Christ Church parish. Registered 8th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Nathaniel Miller for 300 acres of Land in St. George's parish. Registered 9th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Matthew Zetler for 200 acres of Land in St. Matthews parish. Registered 9th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Gilshot Thomas for 200 acres of Land in St. George's parish. Registered 9th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d Octr. 1764
To Samuel Craus for 150 acres of Land in St. Matthews parish. Registered 10th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 2d October 1764
To Christopher King for a town Lot in Savannah, No. 9. Registered 10th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Grey Elliott Esqr. for 230 acres of Land in Christ Church parish. Registered 22d Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Grey Elliott Esqr. for 100 acres of Land in Christ Church parish. Registered 22d Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Thomas Camber for 200 acres of Land in St. Phillips parish. Registered 23d Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Robert Baillie for 50 acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish. Registered 23d Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To William Dunham for 300 acres of Land in St. Andrews parish. Registered 24th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To William Dunham for 200 acres of Land in St. Johns Parish. Registered 24th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Daniel O'Cain for 300 acres of Land in St. George's parish. Registered 24th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To James Mutter for 150 acres of Land in Christ Church parish. Registered 26th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Nathaniel Miller for 250 acres of Land in St. George's parish. Registered 26th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To James Nesmith for 150 acres of Land in St. George's parish. Registered 27th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To James Nesmith for 250 acres of Land in St. George's parish. Registered 27th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To John Royal for 200 acres of Land in Saint Georges Parish. Registered 28th November 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Samuel Royal for 200 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish. Registered 28th November 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To John Niess for 200 acres of Land in Saint Matthews Parish. Registered 29th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Michael Paner for 150 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 29th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Joseph Leitner for 100 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 30th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To John Adam Treitlen for 250 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 30th Novr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To John Mainer for 300 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 1st December 1764.

Grant dated 20th Novr. 1764
To Thomas Palmer for a Garden Lot in Savannah township. Registered 1st Decr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To John Mackay for a town & Garden Lot in Savannah. Registered 1st December 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Samuel Pelton for 50 acres of Land in Saint Matthews Parish. Registered 1st December 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To William Mainer for 300 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 3d Decr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To William Mainer for 100 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 3d December 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Richard Bagley for 100 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 4th December 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To John Raddick for 100 Acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 4th Decr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Jeremiah Vallaton for a town, Garden, & farm Lots in Savannah. Registered 5th Decr. 1764.

Grant dated 6th Novr. 1764
To Elizabeth Pryce for town, Garden, & farm Lots in Savannah. Registered 5th Decr. 1764.

Grant dated 4th Decr. 1764
To Thomas Forster for 503 Acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 9th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 4th Decr. 1764
To Cornelius McCarty for 350 acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 9th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 4th Decr. 1764
To John Waters for 150 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 10th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 4th Decr. 1764
To James Gray for 46 acres of Land in St. Pauls Parish. Registered 10th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 4th Decr. 1764
To Andrew Lambert for 100 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 11th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st January 1765
To John Bostick for 250 acres of Land in Saint Pauls Parish. Registered 11th January 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To William Adams for 300 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish. Registered 12th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To William Adams for 200 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish. Registered 12th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To Urban Buntz for 300 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 12th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To Christian Rumph for 200 acres of Land in St. Phillips Parish. Registered 14th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To Christian Rabenhurst for 400 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 14th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To Henry Overstreet for 150 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish. Registered 16th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To Joseph Ottolenghe for 197 acres of Land in Christ Church Parish. Registered 17th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To John Meyers for 100 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 17th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To Peter Knight for 150 acres of Land in St. Phillips Parish. Registered 18th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To William Colson for 100 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish. Registered 18th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To Henry Somerall for 100 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 19th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 1st Jany. 1765
To John Baker for 50 acres of Land in St. Johns Parish. Registered 19th Jany. 1765.

Grant dated 5 Feby. 1765
To David Tubear for 250 acres of Land in St. Pauls Parish. Registered 16th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To John Maclean for 460 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 18th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To James Muter for 200 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 19th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Charles West for 200 acres of Land in St. Johns Parish. Registered 19th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Robert Miller for 500 acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish. Registered 20th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Robert Miller for 500 acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish. Registered 20th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th February 1765
To Robert Miller for 300 acres of Land in St. Johns Parish. Registered 21st February 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Francis Brown for 300 acres of Land in St. Johns Parish. Registered 22d Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Daniel Douglass for 100 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish. Registered 22d Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Martin Dasher for 200 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 22d Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To John Gravenstein for 150 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish. Registered 23d Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To James Gray for 100 acres of Land in Saint Georges Parish. Registered 23d Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To James Gray Junr. for 100 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 23d Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Andrew McCurrie for 100 acres of Land in St. Georges & St. Pauls Parish. Registered 25th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th Feby. 1765
To Andrew McCurrie for 300 acres of Land in St. George's Parish. Registered 25th Feby. 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To Edward Barnard for 160 acres of Land in St. Pauls Parish. Registered 16th March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To John Talley for 500 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish. Registered 16th March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To William Porter for 200 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish.
Registered 16th March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To Jonathan Mulkey for 329 acres of Land in St. Georges Parish.
Registered 19th March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To David Murray for 500 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish.
Registered 20th March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To David Murray for 500 acres of Land in St. Matthews Parish.
Registered 20th March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To Isaac Perry for 100 acres of Land in Saint George's Parish.
Registered 21st March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To James Fletcher for 100 acres of Land in Saint George's Parish.
Registered 21st March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To Donald McDonald for 100 acres of Land in St. Andrews Parish.
Registered 22d March 1765.

Grant dated 5th March 1765
To Richard Johnson for a town Lot in Augusta, St. Pauls Parish.
Registered 22d March 1765.

Compared with the Register Book at Savannah the 30th March 1765.

Pat. Houstoun, Regr.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, April 10, 1765, Savannah, received, June 19, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 43, regarding letters received and actions taken.

My Lords

On the 8th inst. I had the honor to receive your Lordships

letter of the 24th of December last, and having Long Since made my Report to your Lordships on the Plan for Regulating Indian affairs, and also fully answered your Lordships letters of the 29th of May & 12 of July 1764 (Duplicates whereof I have now received) it only remains to acquaint your lordships that I Shall forthwith Lay your Opinion & direction about reducing the Price Paid for Cocoons raised in this Province, before the Council, agreeable to your Lordships letter, and advise with them & Mr. Ottolenghe about Carrying this matter into Execution, the Result of which I Shall by the 1st Opportunity Transmit to your Lordships. Nothing further Material offers at Present.

P.S. I have received an Acct. that the Copy of our Law was delivered to Govr. Bull.

James Wright to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, April 19, 1765, Savannah, received June 19, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 44, relative to funds for public use and the silk culture.

Sir

I Received your favour of the 7 of decr. last on the 8 inst. with a Copy of the Report made by the Lords of the Treasury Relative to the Power of Governors drawing for Money Expended for Public uses, which I shall take due care to Observe, and not draw for anything but what is Voted by Parlt. unless it be the Exceeding of the £1000 for the Silk Culture, which Exceeding it is absolutely Necessary for me to draw or give Certificates for, as you will See by my letter to their Lordships of the 14 of december last, and which I Conceive is Paid out of the Money arising by the Sale of the Silk Ship't.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, April 23, 1765, Savannah, received June 24, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 45, relative to encouragement for the silk culture.

My Lords

On the 10th instant I acknowledged the Receipt of your Lordships letter of the 24th of december last, since which I have had a Meeting with the Council & Mr. Ottolenghe, and after Stating the Matter fully & Clearly to them, desired their advice upon the

Reduction of the Price Paid for Cocoons Raised in this Province agreeable to your Lordships directions. Who were all Unanimous in Opinion that the Silk Culture is in a Flourishing State at Present, and that there Seems to be a very Proper Spirit and disposition in the People for advancing that Culture, and were all Clearly of Opinion that if the Price to be Paid for Cocoons was to be now reduced from 3/ to 1/6, it Would Strike to great a damp, & discourage almost every Body of Property from going upon it. And that few or none would Continue to Raise Cocoons for the Future but Poor Indigent People, who have little or no Property, and hardly any other Means of Subsisting or getting Bread and that the Culture Would Dwindle to little or Nothing; and the Money heretofore Expended for the Introduction & Support of that most Valuable Commodity, be all thrown away. On which Considerations they Unanimously advised that instead of Reducing the Price from 3/ to 1/6 as your Lordships Seem to direct, that it Should only now be Reduced 9d in the lb. and 2/3 be Paid for all the Cocoons Raised in this Province & brought to the Public Filature and which Opinion & Advice will Agreeable to your Lordships letter be carried into Execution. And however improper or ineffectual the Present Mode may appear to your Lordships, I doubt much whether any other Would have answered the Purpose better, and how far it may have been usefully your Lordships will Judge from the Quantity of Raw Silk made here the last 3 years Vizt. in 1762, 1047 lb. in 1763, 958 lb. & in 1764, 898 lb. in all 2898 lb. And if no accident happens there will probably be a much Larger Quantity this year from the Present appearance. But the third Stage of the Worms Sickness not being yet come, there is no Certainty as to the Quantity yet. Much Still depending on the Weather & Management so Precarious & uncertain is the Raising of this Commodity. And my Lords in the years 1756, 57, 58, 59, 60, & 61 altogether was made only 2989 lb. weight for Raw Silk so that your Lordships will See Clearly that it is advancing having made near as much the three last years, as the Six Preceeding years. And I Conceive the increase must have Proceeded from the high Price given, how far the Damp by the Present Reduction may effect or Obstruct it another year I shall not attempt to Say, but I think I may Venture to Say that if its Reduced to 1/6 without some other Mode of Encouragement is fallen upon, it will very soon decrease, for my Lords there are few but what can employ their time & Negroes to better Purpose than Raising Cocoons at 1/6 per lb. The Poorer Sort of People as I have mentioned May Continue to Pursue it but for others, altho the Real Value of a lb. of Cocoons as a Commodity or Article or Merchandize is not more than one Shilling.

I was always of the Same Opinion with your Lordships as to

the difference made between the Price here & in Carolina, and it was & is most Evident, that if the People in Carolina Could afford to Raise Cocoons at 1/6 the People in Georgia may likewise. This is a matter I never Could get any Satisfaction about but now with the assistance of Mr. Habersham Looking into the & Examining the Correspondence & Instructions from the Trustees, I find a letter from Mr. Martyn wrote by order of the Trustees the 23 of December 1749 and Some Instructions from them Relative to the Silk Culture dated 16 November 1749 as the Foundation of the distinction or difference between the Price to be Paid or Encouragement to be given to the People of Georgia Superior to the Carolinians. And I Presume it might be intended to assist the Poor People in Georgia, who at that time laboured under Many difficulties & Hardships. The Method then directed my Lords was not only to give a Bounty on every lb. of Cocoons Raised in Georgia, but also to Pay the Expence of Manufacturing the Cocoons, and then to Purchase the Silk at Stated Prices Vizt. the Cocoons were to be Sorted into three Classes, as by Particular direction Sent out by the Trustees, and for the 1st Quality they gave a Bounty of 2/ per lb. for the 2nd. 1/, and for the 3d only 8d, and for the Silk of the 1st Quality they gave 14/ per lb. for the 2d 12/ and for the 3d 6/. But this Method was found inconvenient & very difficult & Troublesome on Account of the sorting & keeping each Person Quantity of Cocoons, and also the Different Sorts by themselves in Reeling &c untill the Silk was finished & Weighed. And therefore after making Several Tryals & Experiments as to the Produce of the Cocoons, it was at Length Resolved by the President & assistants here, to give at the Rate of 3/ per lb. for the green Cocoons, which was Judged to be as near as Possible equal to the Encouragement as above directed to be given for the Georgia Cocoons, and by which great difficulty & Trouble was avoided. And by the Same Instructions the President & Assistants were directed to give the Bounty above Specified according to the Respective Qualities for Cocoons brought to Georgia, tho' Raised in Carolina, but not Mentioning the different Prices to be Paid to the Carolina People for the Silk, in the Same Manner as was directed to be Paid the Georgians. It was by the President & Assistants Settled & agreed to give 1/6 per lb. for all Cocoons Raised in Carolina, and brought to the Filature in Georgia. And this the People acquiesced in as a Price for the Purchase of their Cocoons. There were the Poor Saltzburghers Carried over some years ago, by a Coll. Purry, and Settled at Purrysburgh on the North Bank of Savannah River about 24 miles above this Town. As I found by your Lordships letter that Matter had not been directed by your Board, I was determined

to Trace it to its Source, that I might give your Lordships the Clearest Satisfaction Possible.

And now will your Lordships Permit me to Suggest that the Price Paid for the Cocoons for the future after this year Should be the Same both in Georgia & Carolina, and that if your Lordships See fit to Reduce the Price Lower, either to 2/, (which I should hope for a while) or 1/6 that then Some other Encouragement may be given, Suppose by way of Premium to those who make the greatest Quantity. Say for the Ten Largest Quantities Exceeding Such Limited Quantities as your Lordships may Judge Proper, if for the 1st £50, and £5 less on each, down to £5. This in the whole your Lordships See would amount only to £275. Something of this kind would Certainly (with Respect to the People of Property) continue or Raise a Spirit of Emulation, or at least Stimulate them to Exert. But the Poorer People would have nothing to depend upon, but the Price your Lordships are Pleased to allow for the Cocoons.

I hope your Lordships goodness will Pardon my Proposing this matter, which I have done from a Clearness in Opinion that if the Price is next year Reduced to 1/6 per lb. on the Cocoons, & no further Encouragement given, the Culture will Soon dwindle away. Another thing that I conceive would greatly Contribute to its advancement is the Certainty of Receiving whatever Bounty or Encouragement may be thought Proper, for a Number of Years Certain, as People will be backward in taking any Particular Pains or Trouble, or going to any Expence on an Uncertainty. And before I conclude I cannot Omit Observing to your Lordships That if the Culture go's on as it Seems to Promise, £1000 per ann. will not be Sufficient to Purchase the Cocoons, & Pay the Necessary Expences. And as there is a Pretty good Filature &c at Ebenezer though thro disuse is now much out of Repair. Probably the opening that a year or 2 hence Might be of Some use, and Encourage Persons at a greater distance to Raise Cocoons. Ebenezer my Lords is about 25 miles above Savannah, a distance which Seems full far for Carrying Cocoons, not only on Account of the Expence attending it, but the Loss that arises from keeping the Cocoons till they have Quantity Sufficient to Carry to the Filature. In which time many of the Worms or Aurelia [chrysalis] eat their way thro the Cocoons which are Lost.

The Lands about Augusta are Settling fast, and some of the Principal Inhabitants have told me if they could have a Filature there & the Silk Manufactured at the Public Expence as it is here at Savannah, Numbers of People would plant Mulberry Trees & Raise Cocoons. Augusta my Lords is about 146 miles by Land &

300 by Water above Savannah, and as the Seasons are more Equal & the Weather more Steady there, than near the Sea Coast its highly Probable Cocoons might be Raised with more Certainty there than in this Neighbourhood. I don't at Present Recollect any other Light in my Power to give your Lordships on this occasion but will write on the Subject again as soon as I have made some inquiries in the Country and must desire to know as soon as Possible what Price your Lordships may think Proper to allow for another year, as the Expectation of its being Reduced to 1/6 will I am very apprehensive have a bad Effect. I shall hope for your Lordships Speedy answer, that I may know how to Conduct myself in this affair. I will next Winter Endeavour to get Some Small Provincial Encouragement for the Raising of Mulberry Trees in Nurseries, in Order to be distributed Gratis to all who will Plant them, & some Encouragement likewise to every Person who will Plant them, for every 50 Trees to be Planted Fenced & secured from Cattle &c which I hope will have a good Effect.

Sir Mathew Lamb's Report to the Board of Trade, May 20, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 78, giving his opinion on eleven acts passed in Georgia in Jan., Feb., and May 1764.

My Lords

In Pursuance of Your Lordships Commands Signified to me by Mr. Pownall's Letter wherein You are Pleased to Desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following Acts Passed in the Province of Georgia in January February and May 1764 I have Perused and Considered the same (Vizt.)

1. An Act to Suppress Lotteries and prevent other Excessive and deceitful Gaming.
2. An Act to Direct Executors and Administrators in the manner and Method of Returning Inventories and Accounts of their Testators and Intestates Estates and for allowing them and all other Persons who Shall or may be Intrusted with the Care and Management of Minors and other Estates to Charge Comissions thereon.

The Acts of Parliament here and the Rules of the Eccelesiastical Courts, have Established and fixed Methods for Executors and Administrators for making Inventories and Accounts of Testators and Intestates Estates, and the Method in Payment of Debts and Legacies &c And I apprhend this Province could not do better, than to Enforce the same Method as is

Established and Settled here, and And not vary the same in the manner as is done by this Act. And the Allowance of Commission or Poundage to Executors and Administrators Guardians and Trustees for their Trouble out of the Moneys that shall Pass through their Hands in Execution of their Trusts, which must be Voluntary in them if they take upon them such Trusts, nobody being Compellable so to do, Is an Allowance not made by any Court here, and ought not to be made any otherways than in respect of their Charges and Expences, which they have a Right to retain, And for these Reasons I am of Opinion this Act should not be Confirmed.

3. An Act for further Amending and Explaining An Act for better Regulating the Market in the Town of Savannah.

4. An Act for further amending An Act Intitled an Act to Impower the Several Surveyors therein named to lay out Publick Roads in the Province of Georgia.

5. An Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds and other Idle and disorderly Persons and for Erecting Prisons or Places of Security in the several Parishes of this Province and for preventing Trespasses on Lands of the Crown or Lands Reserved for the Indians and for the more effectual Suppressing and Punishing Persons Bartering with the Indians in the Woods.

6. An Act for appointing Commissioners to Rebuild the Court House in the Town of Savannah with Jury Rooms and other Conveniencies necessary for the said House and to Impower the said Commissioners to dispose of the Materials of the Old Court House.

7. An Act for further Continuing an Act to prevent Masters of Vessels from Carrying off Persons in Debt from this Province.

8. An Ordinance Reappointing William Knox Esquire Agent to Solicit the Affairs of this Province in Great Britain.

9. An Act for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of £2117.13.0 3/4 Sterling for the Use and Support of the Government of Georgia for the year 1764 to be Raised at Certain Rates and after the Method therein mentioned and for the more effectual Collecting of Arrears.

10. An Act to Enable the Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province Intitled an Act for the Repairing of Christ Church in Savannah to dispose of Such Materials as have already been Provided for Rebuilding of the said Church in Savannah and to Place out at Interest the Moneys Arising by Sale thereof together with the Moneys Provided by several Acts of Assembly for Repairing and rebuilding of the said Church and now in the Hands of the Treasurer.

11. An Act for Continuing several Laws therein mentioned for

Regulating the Militia. For the better Ordering and Governing Negroes and other Slaves. For Impowring Surveyors to Lay out Publick Roads, For laying an Impost on Shipping and to prevent Horse Stealing.

Upon Perusal and Consideration of these Acts I have no other Objections thereto in Point of Law than are before mentioned.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, June 28, 1765, Savannah, received Nov. 10, 1764, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 46, concerning Spanish vessels coming to Georgia.

My Lords

On the 15 inst I had the Honor to receive your Lordships letter of the 15 of February Relative to Spanish Vessels which had been Ordered to be Seized Coming into Port for Refreshment and Signifying his Majesties Commands "That Spanish Vessels Coming into any of the Ports within my Government through distress, or for Refreshment may Receive the Assistance they have been usually allowed in Jamaica. Provided they are not Laden with or attempt in any Manner to bring in Foreign Goods or Merchandize."

His Majesties Commands in this Particular Shall be Punctually observed, and the better to Enable me to obey them, I shall write to the Govr. of Jamaica, to desire to be Informed what assistances &c has been usually allowed in Jamaica, as I am at Present unacquainted therewith.

I beg leave to Observe to your Lordships that only 3 Spanish Vessels have put into this Port Since my arrival here, all in distress & for assistance & Refreshment, and as on the one Hand I took care to Prevent Trade, by Ordering the Collector to Send an Officer on Board, who Remained there till the Vessels Sailed, so on the other Hand I allowed all Necessary assistance & Refreshment without the least detention or Molestation on my Part. The last Vessel came in my Lords some time in Febr. last, and when the Capt. had Repaired his Vessel & was ready to Sail, Several of his Men with Some English Sailors, Stole his Boat & went away with it, which Prevented the Spaniard from Sailing, and Capt. Thos. Foley Commander of his Majesties Ship Escorte came here from Charles Town in So. Carolina & Seized the Vessel, and detained her from the 12 of March to the 1st of April, when she was Cleared by the Court of Admiralty as your Lordships will See by the Inclosed Certified Copy of the Proceedings in the Admiralty

Court. I was Perfectly Satisfied that no Trade had been Carried on here & as I thought Capt. Foleys Proceedings Pretty Extraordinary, I wrote him a letter on the 27th of March last "That as it was Necessary for me to Transmit to your Lordships an Acct. of every thing of a Public Nature that happens within my Government, I desired he would Inform me, whether he had Seized & detained the Spanish Vessel as an officer of the Customs, or as Commander of his Majesties Ship Escorte, & for what Cause or Offence." to which he returned me the following ansr. Escorte at Tybee the 30th of March 1765. Sir "I received your favour of the 27th inst. & in Answer thereto am to Acquaint you that I don't stop the Brigt. on Acct. of illicit Trade, but on Suspicion of Piracy, by the Confession of his own People, & the Number of Great Guns, & other ammunition he has on Board, and has no Register, or other Papers, at least if he has, it was his duty to have Shewn them to me, on my first going on Board, the Brigt.

I am &c

Signed Thos. Foley

What his Suspicions were on how he Supported them your Lordships will Judge from the Proceedings in the Court of admiralty, but its Certain the Vessel was detained by Mr. Foley for 19 or 20 days & Rummaged from Top to bottom and for which the Spanish Capt. did not get one shilling Satisfaction, and was himself obliged to pay the Court Charges, as the Judge of the Admiralty Informed me, how far such Conduct may be Consistent with his Majesties Royal intention Lyes not with me to Say, nor did I apprehend I had any Authority over Mr. Foley, but as I mentioned in my letter to him, think it my duty to Represent the Facts to your Lordships.

I suppose he had a Custom House Commission but he never Produced it to me, or applied to Qualify, which I Should rather Presume those Gentlemen Should do in every Province they go to, but as the Commissioners of the Customs have not thought Proper to Send a Copy or Mention anything of their Powers or Instructions to me, I am wholly in the dark Concerning the authority of those Gents or whether Producing their appointment & Qualifying, is or is not Necessary.

Copies of papers relating to the seizure and detention of the Brigantine Neustra Senora de'l Rosario in the Georgia Court of Vice Admiralty, March-June, 1765, Savannah, C.O. 5/649, F. 47, read

June 27, 1766, enclosed in Wright to the Board of Trade, June 28, 1765.

America Province of Georgia

To the Honourable Grey Elliott Esquire Judge Surrogate of His Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty in the Province of Georgia.
The Petition of Don Gabriel Garcia Palenzualas.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioner is a Subject of his Catholic Majesty The King of Spain Sole Owner and Commander of a Brigantine or Vessel called Neustra Senora del Rosario lately put into this Port in Distress.

That Thomas Foley Esquire Commander of his britannic Majesty's Ship of War the Escorte about Tuesday being the twelfth of this Instant did come on board your Petitioner's Vessel and seize the same under pretences to your Petitioner unknown but your Petitioner on the Saturday following produced to him the Passports, and Papers granted and obtained for the said Vessel at the Spanish Port from whence he last sailed and the said Thomas Foley did thereupon quit Possession thereof and discharge the same.

That on Monday following being the eighteenth Instant the said Thomas Foley did again enter on board the said Vessel and Seize the same and has continued in Possession ever since without acquainting your Petitioner with his Reasons for such Treatment and without proceeding judicially against the Vessel agreeable to the Tenor of the English Laws as your Petitioner presumes in such cases enjoined.

That your Petitioner is not conscious of having transgressed the Laws, or in any Manner subjected himself to their Penalties that on his coming into this Port he obtained his Excellency the Governor's Permission to repair and refit his Vessel, and had proper Officers put on board to see the same done.

That by Reason of the Seizures aforesaid your Petitioner alledges he is unduly detained and otherwise greatly damnified; that their britannic and Catholic Majestys being in a State of profound Peace your Petitioner cannot consider himself otherwise than in a friendly Port and intituled to claim the Protection of it's Laws.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honour to take the Circumstances of his case into Consideration and grant him such Relief and Protection as shall appear consonant to

Justice and the Law of Nations and the several Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain. And Your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Dm. Gph. Gal. Tapiadoa T. Palenzuelas

Savannah 22nd March 1765

The prayer of this Petition
granted & a citation to Issue

Grey Elliott

Court of Vice Admiralty

George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth to Thomas Vincent Gentleman Marshal of the Court of Vice Admiralty in the Province of Georgia Whereas Don Gabriel Garcia Palenzualas a Subject of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain Sole Owner and Commander of a Brigantine or Vessel called Neustra Senora del Rosario (put into this Port in Distress) hath made humble Suit to Grey Eliott Esquire Judge Surrogate of our said Court setting forth that Thomas Foley Esqr. Commander of our Ship of War the Escorte had seized his said Vessel and continues in Possession of her from the eighteenth of this instant March without proceeding judicially against the said Vessel agreeable to the Tenor of our Laws in such Cases enjoined to his great Damage And praying Relief in the Premisses consonant to Justice and the Law of Nations and the several Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain. You are therefore hereby commanded to Cite and admonish and these Presents are to cite and admonish the said Thomas Foley Commander of our said Ship the Escorte to appear by himself or Proctor in our said Court of Vice Admiralty to be held at Savannah in the said Province on Friday next being the twenty ninth Day of this instant March at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day and also then and there to produce such Witnesses as he the said Thomas Foley may be desirous to have examined so that preparatory Examinations may be begun and then taken in Order for the Libelling or Discharging the said Brigantine.

Given under the Seal of the said Court Witness Grey Elliott Esquire Judge Surrogate of the same the twenty Sixth Day of

March One thousand seven hundred and sixty five and in the fifth Year of our Reign.

In the Court of Vice Admiralty.

George the Third by the Grace of God of great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c To Thomas Vincent Gentleman Marshal of our Court of Vice Admiralty in the Province of Georgia. Whereas Don Gabriel Garcia Palenzualas a subject of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain Sole Owner and Commander of the Brigantine or Vessel called the Nuestra Senora del Rosario (put into this Port in Distress) did make humble Suit unto Grey Elliott Esqr.

Judge Surrogate of our said Court setting forth that Thomas Foley Esqr. Commander of our Ship of War the Escorte had seized his said Vessel and continued in Possession of her from the eighteenth Day of this instant March without proceeding judicially therein agreeable to the Tenor of our Laws in Such Cases enjoined to his Great Damage And praying Relief in the Premisses. Whereupon a Citation under the Seal of our said Court did issue dated the twenty sixth Day of this instant March directed to you our said Marshall commanding you to cite and admonish the said Thomas Foley to be and appear before us in our said Court by himself or his Proctor on this Day being the twenty ninth instant to justify the said seizure and then and there to produce such Witnesses as he might be desirous to have examined so that Justice might be done in the Premisses. And you having made return on Oath of the due Service thereof and the said Thomas Foley having appeared by our Advocate General acknowledging the Seizure and Detention of the said Brigantine and praying that a further time might be given for him to make his application So that preparatory Examinations might be taken in support thereof which Prayer has been granted. These are therefore to will and require you the said Thomas Vincent forthwith to take into your Possession and Custody the said Brigantine Neustra Senora de'l Rosario, the said Gabriel Garcia Owner and Commander, and the same, together with the Cargo on board, safely to keep until she shall be duly discharged thereof fail not.

Given under the Seal of our Said Court Witness the Honourable Grey Elliott Esqr. our Judge Surrogate at Savannah the twenty ninth Day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty five.

Georgia

In the Court of Vice Admiralty

The Answer of Thomas Foley Esquire Commander of His Majesty's Frigate Escorte, to the Petition of Don Gabriel Garcia Palanzualas, pretended Owner and Commander of the Brigantine or Vessel called Neustra Senora del Rosario now in the Port of Savannah.

This Respondent saith

That on or about the 12th Day of March now last past, he did enter the said Brigantine, as it was lawful for him to do by Virtue of certain Powers and authorities to him granted.

That this Respondent hath detained the said Brigantine in his Custody, that due Inquiry might be made in this Honourable Court concerning her, for the Causes following Vizt.

First. Because upon the Respondent's going on board the said Brigantine and demanding her proper Passport and other necessary Papers to be produced and shewn to him, the same were refused or not produced.

Secondly. That because when afterwards, at the time alledged in the said Petition, a single Paper only was produced to this Respondent by the said Petitioner it appeared to this Respondent, that the same was entirely of the Hand writing of one Person, and consequently gave him Reason to suspect the Authenticity of the said Paper.

Thirdly. Because the Navigator or Pilot of the said Brigantine did declare that he was shipped at Campeachy to Navigate and Pilot the said Brigantine to the Port of Charles-town in South Carolina, and not to any Port of the King of Spain's Dominions.

Fourthly. Because the said Don Gabriel Palenzualas did declare he had but two Cannon on board the said Brigantine; whereas it appears there are twelve Cannon at least, properly slung, and ready for mounting with their proper Carriages, on board the said Brig. And for that the said Brig hath a sufficient Number of Port Holes, pierced for mounting the said Cannon, and a very large Quantity of Warlike Stores on Board her whereby this Respondent is induced to believe the said Brigantine came upon this Coast either to force or carry on an illicit Trade, or with piratical Intentions.

Fifthly. Because it appeared to this Respondent that several Packages were thrown out of the said Brigantine into the River Savannah since she hath been at Anchor there. And for that the said Petitioner hath exposed and offered to Sale his Cargo on board, or some part thereof.

Wherefore for the reasonable and probably Causes aforesaid this Respondent Saith that he did take the said Brigantine into his Custody, that due and legal Inquiry might be had in the Premisses.

Thos. Foley

Savannah April 1st 1765

The Court taking under Consideration the said Answer, concluded; that the four first Alligations in the same which might be reduced to three were of such a Nature, as considering the Law of Nations, and the particular Treatys subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, could not Justify a Detention, or be Cognizable in any Court of Admiralty or other Court of Judicature in Great Britain or the territories thereunto belonging that part of the 5th however being a direct Infraction as well of the said Treaties as of the Laws of Great Britain, the Court was ready to hear such Evidence as the Respondent might produce in support thereof, and as a foundation for a Libel in this Court against the said Vessel and Cargo but Mr. Advocate General declining to enter therupon, and acknowledging that he had no Evidence to produce. The Court did thereupon pronounce and Decree that the said Vessel the Brigantine Neustra Senora de'l Rosario where of Don Gabriel Garcia Palenzualas is Master and Owner, together her Tackle, Furniture and Cargo be cleared and discharged, and that the said Thomas Foley Esqr. should pay all Costs of Suit and damages arising from his Detention as aforesaid, and that the Marshal of this Court be directed by Warrant to deliver the said Vessel, her Tackle Furniture and Cargo to the said Don Gabriel Garcia Palenzualas.

Georgia

Before the Honorable James Edward Powell Esquire
Judge of His Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty for
the Province aforesaid.

Personally appeared before me William Spencer Esquire Register of His Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty for the said Province of Georgia who made Oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that the above are true Copys of the several Papers relating to the seizure and detention of the Brigantine Neustra Senora de'l Rosario, as exhibited in and issued from this Court, also a Copy of the Decree pronounced by the Court in that Cause.

Wm. Spencer 1765

Sworn before me this 25th Day of June 1765 (SEAL) Register

Jams Edwd. Powell

I do hereby humbly certify that I did serve Thomas Foley Esqr. with a Copy of the within Citation as I am commanded.

Thos. Vincent

Sworn in Court before me this 29th Day of March 1765

Grey Elliott

James Wright to the Board of Trade, June 29, 1765, Savannah, received, Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 48, concerning acts lately passed, the silk culture, and people from Bermuda who wish to settle in Georgia or East Florida.

My Lords

I have lately done my Self the Honor of Writing to your Lordships Several times, and now Transmit to your Lordships an Act to Prevent as much as may be the Spreading of the Small Pox in this Province Passed the 7th of December 1764. Also Copys of the several other Bills assented to by me on the 25 of March last, having already Sent to your Lordships The Bill for the better Strengthening & Settling of this Province &c and the Ordinance appointing Mr. Knox Agent from May 1765 to May 1766. The Rest of the Bills are as follow Vizt. An Act for Granting to His Majesty the Sume of £1599.7.1 1/2 Sterl. for the use & Support of the Government of Georgia for the year 1765 to be Raised at Certain Rates & after the Method therein Mentioned & for the more Effectual Collecting of Arrears.

An Act for Building a Fort & Barracks within the Same on the Lands Reserved for the use of the Public near the Town of Augusta, in the Parish of St. Paul, a Guard House in Savanah, and Reparing the Barracks in the Fort in the Town of Frederica, on the Island of St. Simon, and for Granting to His Majesty the Sume of £ 650 Sterl to defray the Expence of the Same, also for appointing & Empowering Commissioners to Issue Certificates for the said Purposes. These my Lords Seemed to me to be very usefull & Necessary Services, and which Measure I Prevailed on the assembly to Come into. The Certificates Issued are to be Sunk by the General Tax on Land & Negroes within the Term of 3 years. This

I Propose as a certain & Safe Fund for Sinking them. And to Ease the Inhabitants the Following Law was Passed Vizt. an Act for granting to His Majesty a duty on the Sundry Articles therein Mentioned, that Shall hereafter be Imported from any of his Majesties Colonies to the Northward of the Province of So. Carolina & appropriating the Money Arising therefrom in aid of the General Tax. By this Law your Lordships will Perceive that the Expence of Building the Fort at Augusta & the other Matters Mentioned in the Preceeding Law is intended to be defrayed from these dutys but least there Should be a Failure I chose to have the Security of the General Tax. I have taken care to Confine the duties to the Produce & Manufacture of the Colonies, and Shall only further Observe to your Lordships, that the dutys are very Light and Easy Compared with those Laid on the Same Articles in the next Province, and by which they Raise a very Considerable Revenue, and we may encrease ours hereafter. An Act for the better Ordering the Militia of this Province. An Act for the better Ordering & Governing Negroes & other Slaves in this Province, and to Prevent the Inveigling or Carrying Away Slaves from their Masters or Employers. These two Laws my Lords are the 2 most Material & Capital Laws we have, and I have taken a good deal of Pains, to Examine the former Laws & those of other Colonies, and upon the Whole have Endeavoured to get these on Such a Footing as tis hoped may answer the many Salutary Purposes of Such very Necessary Laws.

An Act to Extend & enforce the Authority of the Several Laws therein Mentioned to & throughout the Territory lately annexed to this Province, for dividing the Same into Parishes, & for adding the Island of Jekyl to the Parish of St. James. This my Lords Seemed Necessary after his Majesty was Graciously Pleased to Extend the Limits of this Province & my Comm. & Jurisdiction. An Act to Prevent Frauds & Abuses in the Admeasuring and Laying out His Majesties Lands in this Province. This Law my Lords I Judged Extremely Necessary & therefore directed the Surveyor General to give in a Memorial on the Subject to the Genl. assembly. Some Frauds may have already been Committed by Employing Negroes as Chain Carriers by which it is an Easy Matter to get 500 acres of Land returned or Contained within a Plot of 3 or 400 Acres, and from the very great defects & irregularities in the Surveys or rather Pretended Surveys made in this Province by the Carolinians to the Southward of the Alatamaha. I thought it my Indispensable duty to Endeavour to Prevent abuses of that kind for the Future.

An Act to amend an act to Prevent Persons throwing Ballast or

Falling Trees into the Rivers and Navigable Creeks within this Province, & for keeping Clear the Channels of the Same. The former Law my Lords it appeared would have had an Exceeding good Effect, but that the Penalty was not Sufft. & by this it is Raised & Some further usefull alterations made.

An Act for Raising a Fund by an Impost on Shipping to defray the Expence of keeping in Repair or Rebuilding the Light House & Pilot House on Tybee Island. This Land Mark my Lords is of so great & general use to all Ships and Vessels coming this way or Sailing along this Coast, that it seemed a Matter of Great Moment to Provide a Fund for its Support, & this was thought the Properest Method.

An Act to Empower Commissioners to Lease or let out, for a Certain Term of years, the Lot of Land Commonly Called the spring, near Savanah, & to Rent the Building in Sav. Commonly called the Watch House, & to appropriate the Monies arising thereupon. These Lands my Lords were by a former Law Vested in Trustees for Public uses, and the assembly Choosing this Method of Making them usefull, I had no Objection to it. An Act to Continue Several Acts therein Mentioned, to Prevent Masters of Vessels from Carrying off Persons in debt, to Continue the Sevl. Road Acts, & an Act to Prevent Stealing Horses & Neat Cattle.

An Additional Act to an act Intitled an act to Suppress Lotteries & Prevent other Excessive & deceitful gaming. An Additional Act to an Act Intitled an Act for the better Regulating Taverns, Punch houses, & Retailers of Spirituous Liquors. An Act to amend an Act Intitled an Act to Prevent Private Persons from Purchasing Lands from the Indians; and for Preventing Persons Trading with them without a Licence. An Act to amend an Act Intitled an Act to Prevent as much as may be the Spreading of the Small Pox in this Province. And An Ordinance for Appointing Francis Lee Esqr. Comptroller & Collector of the Country duties at the Port of Sunbury, and for Appointing Daniel Nunes Waiter for the Port of Savanah in this Province. These last 5 acts & the Ordinance my Lords all Seemed usefull & Proper, and I trust I shall receive your Lordships approbation of all the Bills assented to by me, on the 25 of March last. And while I am on the Subject of our Laws, give me Leave to Remind your Lordships of the draught of the Quit rent Bill which I Transmitted about 3 years ago, and on which I have not yet received your Lordships Sentiments. Lest the former Should be mislaid I now Send another Copy & Shall hope for your Lordships direction thereon, as I am Certain the Quit Rents are very ill Paid & fear will Continue to be so, till his Majesties

Receiver General is Vested with the Necessary Powers to Compel Payment, and as there are Some absentees who hold Lands without Settling or Improving them, or Paying any Quit rent, & without any Property to distrein on, I have thought a Clause for Selling their Lands or Regranting them if the Quit rents should remain in arrear & unpaid for 3 years, might have a good Effect, but Indeed I Can't answer whether our Folks might agree to such a Clause in Case your Lordships Should approve of it. Possibly your Lordships may be Pleased to take the Opinion of the Attorney General on this Matter.

On the 23d of April I did my Self the Honor to write your Lordships fully about the Silk Culture & to that letter now beg Leave to refer, and Notwithstanding the great Prospect we had then, yet very Cold Weather for the Season of the year, increased the third Stage of the Worms Sickness so much, that great Quantities dyed, & the whole amount of Cocoons brought to the Filature does not Exceed 12,300 lb. weight, which is about 3000 lb less than last year Altho' we had Reason to Expect at Least 3000 lb. weight more than last year. I grounded my Expectation on the Following Facts, an ounce of Seed Will Produce from 40 to 50 lb. of Cocoons, & upwards of 3 lb. more seed was given out by Mr. Ottolenghe for this Season than for the year 1764, and the weather Proved very Favourable all the fore part of the year, and Many People applied for Seed, who had never done so before.

In my former Letter I mentioned to your Lordships Opening the Filature at Ebenezer. I have Since inquired more Particularly & find that the Expence of Putting the Present Building, well, oven &c, &c, &c into Proper Repair will come to about £45, or £50, and Building another House with Stages or Shelves for the Cocoons if the whole that is made in that Neighbourhood is Reeled off there may Cost about £50. This will be the first Cost, or outset to put things in Order for Reeling the whole that may be made in that Neighbourhood, and the annual Expence after that may be about £50 per. ann. more than the whole Present Expence of Reeling at Savannah, & will encrease according to the Quantity of Cocoons Raised. This £50 my Lords I suppose would be to one or 2 Persons who would have the Chief care & Management of the whole business at Ebenezer, for Mr. Ottolenghe will Continue to direct at Savanah. The other article of expence will be Just the Same, I mean that of the Sorters, Reelers, & Turners, baking the Cocoons &c. as it will make no difference whether these People are Employed at Savanah or at Ebenezer. If my Lords they only Reel 3 or 4000 lb. for the 1st year or 2 at Ebenezer by way of Tryal, there will be no Occasion for another Building & the other Expence

will be Less. Upon the whole my Lords I cannot be of Opinion that so Long as the Reeling of the Silk is Confined to Savanah only, the Culture can be Improved to anything Considerable, and if your Lordships approve of Opening the Filature at Ebenezer, I am Pretty Clear it will be an Encouragement to Many at a greater distance to go upon it, and if it Should be attended with Success, then others May be opened. Suppose one at Halifax, Another at Augusta, & another at the Medway Settlement in St. Johns Parish, & by degrees Small Filatures all over the Province, but while its Confined to Savanah it will not much Exceed what it has done. I must intreat your Lordships not to be too hasty in Lowering the Premium or rather Price of the Cocoons, for as I mentioned before the damp is great, and Many People have declared to me that they will not Concern themselves with it any more even at 2/3 per lb. and this I much fear will be the Case with Several People of Substance or Property. I hope to have your Lordships Speedy directions or Answer to my last & this letter on the Subject of the Silk, & that you will be Pleased to be full & Express, as I am very clear much depends upon it. I don't know whether I may go too far in Saying that whether it shall or shall not be an Article or Commodity of any Consideration or Consequence in this Province, depends on your Lordships Resolution & further directions to me. On the 27th of May Mr. Ottolenghe wrote me a Letter that he could not get Women & others to Sort the Cocoons, & Turn & Reel off the Silk on Acct. of the Low Wages on which I found it was absolutely Necessary to Raise their Pay or the Cocoons must have Perished, for Some of the few that came there, had Actually left it, and accordingly I Promised them an addition of 2d. a day, those who had 18d to have 20d and those who had 1s to have 1/2d.

I Cannot omit Mentioning to your Lordships that about a fortnight ago, Some Gentl. arrived here from Bermuda, authorised by 150 Families to Come in Search of Lands either in this Province or East Florida. They Want one Tract and Mean to Settle altogether on a River, & Seem most desirous of Settling in this Province, as they assure me, but I doubt very much whether we can Accommodate them, by Reason of the Lands granted by the Govr. of Carolina. It is very Certain we cannot, unless they will take up with Some Ordinary Land on the North Bank of the River St. Mary and if we Lose getting these People to the amount of 5 or 600 it will Certainly be a great Prejudice to the Province arising merely from the Carolina Grants, & at the Same time the Carolinians want to Hold the Lands without Settling them. I am assured by the Bermuda's Gentl. that Many of the People who Propose Coming are men of Property from 1000 to 5000 lb. Sterl. & that

wherever they Settle Numbers more will follow.

I have also now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships the Naval Officers Account of Vessels Enterd & Cleared at this Port from the 5th of January 1765 to the 5th of April[21] and the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 18 of December 1764, to the 5th of March 1765.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, July 16, 1765, Savannah, received, Oct. 30, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 49, concerning act for partition of land and register of deeds.

My Lords

In your Lordship's letter to me of the 12 of September last you are Pleased to Say, "That Your Lordships Counsel had Stated Such Strong Objections to the Law for Partition of Lands & Register of Deeds, that altho' you wished to Shew all Proper Regard & attention to the Reasons I gave for Passing them, yet your Lordships had been under the Necessity of Laying them before His Majesty for his disapprobation, but hoped that when his Majesty Shall have decided upon your Representation, your Lordships will be Enabled to State those objections to me, in Such a light as to Pave the Way for the Renewal of Laws for the Same Salutary Purposes without being Lyable to the Same Objections." Since which I have not been honoured with any letter from your lordships on the Subject of those Laws. And as the Law for Register of Deeds Expires with the next Session of Assembly, and has been found to be of great Utility in preventing Frauds & abuses, Securing People in their Property, and giving an additional degree of Credit & Reputation to the Province, I must Entreat your Lordships will be Pleased as Soon as it may be Convenient to you, to let me know the Objections as it really appears very Necessary to Continue the former Law or Pass another for those Salutary Purposes with Such Variation as your Lordships may think Proper.

I hope the objection does not Lye to the Supplying defects in Deeds & Conveyance, as that Seems from the Necessity of the Case to be Proper, for in Infant Colonies there are not Lawyers & Persons who know how to draw Deeds &c in a formal Manner, and Probably one half of the Transfers of Property in Lands are by Bills of Sale deeds of Gift, Feoffements Executed without Livery

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21. Filed in C.O. 5/709-710.

& Seisin and others not Strictly formal & Legal Titles. And if these are to Remain Lyable to be Questioned & Set aside after Long Possession under a Valuable Consideration Paid, and Considerable Improvements made, it may be Productive not only of very great inconveniencies but in Some Cases Ruin to the Parties. In So. Carolina a Clause was Inserted in the Quit Rent Law for this very Purpose in the year 1731, and which is Still in Force without any Objection from Home, and has been Found of very great Utility, and is I Conceive Founded on Justice & Equity, and therefore I hope that is not the Exceptionable Part. I beg your Lordships Speedy directions that I may know how to Conduct myself in this Case, at the Next Meeting of the Assembly. I have wrote your Lordships fully in my Box with the Publick Papers sent by this Opportunity, to which I refer.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 12, 1765, Savannah, received Oct. 19, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 50, concerning former letters and transmitting papers.

My Lords

I have done my Self the Honor of writing to your Lordships Several times lately, and by a Vessel that Sailed from hence the 21st of last Month, one Anderson Master. I Transmitted to your lordships Copys of all the Laws assented to by me on the 25th of March last, with my Observations thereon, and also then Sent your Lordships Several other, of our Papers & Proceedings as usual. I now Transmit your Lordships the Journals of the House of Assembly to the 25th of March, which would have gone by Capt. Anderson but the Clerks Sickness Prevented their being finished. I also now Send your Lordships a Copy of the former Journals, and the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 2nd of April to the 5th of June 1765.

I have Nothing Material to add or Trouble your Lordships with at Present, our Indian Affairs & everything Else Tranquil & Well.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 19, 1765, Savannah, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 51, concerning Indian affairs.

My Lords

On the 12 instant I did my Self the Honor of writing to your

Lordships & Transmitting the Journals of the Assembly, and Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council to June last, and Should not now Trespass on your Lordships time, did I not know your desire to be Informed of every Circumstance Relative to Indian Affairs. And as Possibly your Lordships may yet have the Regulation of those Matters under Consideration, I now inclose Copys of 2 letters received from Mr. Stuart on the Subject, also Copys of Some Regulations Proposed by him, and a Tariff, also Transmit to your Lordships a Copy of my Standing Instructions given with all Licences granted, and for the Observance of which, Bond & Security is taken. Also a Copy of the Tariff or Terms of Trade which has always been observed Since I came here, and I Presume before. So that your Lordships will See on what Footing these Affairs have heretofore been, and what is now Proposed by Mr. Stuart, I also inclose a Copy of my letter to Mr. Stuart in Answer to his, from which & my Answers to your Lordships Articles or Plan Proposed, which went from hence in december last, you will be Clearly Possessed of my Idea of Indian Affairs, and the Manner of Conducting them with the Indians. Pardon me my Lords for Repeating again that the Interposition of Governors in Indian Affairs without the Limits of their Respective Commissions by granting Licences or Otherwise, may & will be Productive of disorder if not worse, and it also Appears very Clearly to me that Lodging the Supreme Political Power, in any other Hands than the Govr. or Govrs. with the advice of the Council may be attended with Embarrassing & bad Consequences. It is a Matter my Lords of the Utmost Importance, to the Provinces, but if your Lordships Should think I go too far in declaring my Sentiments in the Manner I have done, I rely on my zeal for His Majesties Service, the Welfare of the Province, and the uprightness of my intentions as a Plea with your Lordships in my Justification.

Copy of John Stuart to James Wright, March 31, 1765, Mobile, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 52, concerning uniform trade regulations for the Chickesaw and Choctaw Indians. In Wright to Board of Trade, Aug. 19, 1765.

Sir

From the Numberless disorders & Complaints Occasioned by the want of Proper Regulation & order for Carrying on Trade in the Surrounding Nations of Indians, I Consider it as an Indispensable Part of my Duty to Propose to the Governors of the different

Provinces within this department, the Laying the Traders to whom they Respectively Shall grant Licences, under one Uniform Set of Regulations which may extend through the whole department, as well for Introducing Some Sort of Government & Order Amongst the Traders themselves, as Procuring them & the Indians Natural Justice. It was with this View that [I] Proposed to the Govr. of this Province, that all Persons hence forward to be Licenced by him, as Traders to the Chickesaw and Choctaw Nations, Shall be bound to the Observation of the inclosed Regulations, by Bonds to be given when Licenced.

As most of the Principal Traders to the above 2 Nations are now here, Governor Johnston & I Summoned them to a General Meeting, when the Articles of the Inclosed Regulations were Read & debated, & after Mature deliberation unanimously approved of as well by the Governor as the Traders.

My intention in forwarding the inclosed Regulations to your Excellency is, that if you Concur with Govr. Johnston in approving of them, you may like him, by Bond Subject such Persons as you shall hereafter grant licences to for Trading to the Choctaws & Chickesaws Nations to the Observation of them.

I Shall as Soon as Proper Persons can be found appoint Commissaries to Reside in those Nations.

Copy of John Stuart to James Wright, July 25, 1765, Charles Town, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 53, concerning his plan for the governance of Indians. In Wright to Board of Trade, Aug. 19, 1765.

Sir

I arrived here from Pensacola the 19th inst after a Tedious Passage of 5 weeks. Before I Sailed from West Florida I was favoured with your Excellencies letter of the 4th of March, but never received the Other of the 13 of December.

My Negotiations with the Choctaw, Chickesaw, Creek, & Small Nations Contiguous to West Florida, were Rendered Extremely Tedious & Fatiquing, by Many Concurring Circumstances, the Season of the year, the great Scarcity of Provisions, the Party differences among the Indians, their Jealousies on account of their Lands. The Machinations, divisions, dissentions, Competition for Trade, & Want of Regulation or Government of any Sort Amongst the Traders & Packhorsemen, all Conspired to Embarrass & impede the Accomplishment of the Objects I had in View and with which I was Charged by Government, which were

Principally to Efface the Unfavourable impressions of the British Nation left on the Minds of the Indians by the French, to Procure an Enlargement of Territory for, & distinctly ascertain a Boundary Line between the Provinces of East & West Florida, & the Lands Claimed by them, & to Prepare them for the Introduction of Commissaries into their Nation, by which Some Sort of Police amongst themselves, as well as Rule and Government Amongst the Packhorsemen & Traders Might be Established. In the first & Second, I Succeeded with the Choctaws beyond my most Sanquine Expectations. They delivered up all their French Medals & Commissions, which I replaced with English, they yielded a very Considerable Territory of fine Land to the Province of West Florida, & with Joy Embraced the Establishment of a Commissary in their Country. They Petitioned for a Garrison to Tombegbey not to Exceed 30 men. They made up all differences with the Chickesaws who Returned Home thro the Heart of their Country, and they Parted from me fully Satisfied, & with every Mark of the most Cordial Attachment to their new Masters.

The Mortar & Principal Head Men of the Upper Creeks, arrived at Pensacola the 12th & Continued to the 27 of May. Capt. Alleck, the young Lieutenant, white Cabbin, & about 50 other Principally Leading Men from the Lower Towns were there also. The Mortars behaviour was Manly & Sagacious. I had Seen him before in the Cherokee Nation without knowing him, which he Mentioned, & an intimacy grew between us. He ask't me for a Commission & Great Medal, which he never Could be brought to Accept of or from the French. He Enter'd Immediately into the Idea of having a Commissary in the Nation, but as his People are Ignorant & Jealous, desired time to Consult & Prepare them for it, before we Should Carry it into Execution. He was Charmed with the Institution of Medal Chiefs & the Prospect of Power to be thrown into the Hands of the Leading Men.

All the Proceedings at Augusta were Confirmed & a Considerable Territory yielded to the Province of West Florida. And from Principles of Self Love as well as the Consideration of Advantage to his Country, the Mortar went away with all the Marks of inclination to Cultivate a good understanding with us, and Introduce order & Regularity into his Nation.

The making of Medal Chiefs among the Creeks will introduce Subordination in their Nation, and will render the Great Chiefs depending on us for their Power while all Commissions of an inferior Nature, to which Some Pre-eminence & Douceur Should be annexed, are to be hencefoward given according to the Recommendation of the Medal Chiefs. Their Influence & Consequence,

will thereby be Supported, and the People become dependant on them, which must Render our Governing the Indian Nations more Practicable.

The Chiefs in the Upper & Middle Creeks who received great Medals are Zahatastonake, or the Mortar, Emistisegoe, Oakehoy Mico, or the Gun Merchant, Duvals Landlord & the Old Wolf King of the Mucklasses. Those to whom Small Medals were given are, Tupulga, or Molton, Second Man of little Tallassies, the white Lieutenant, the Beaver Tooth King, and a Small Medal was Sent to the Gun Merchant, to be disposed of as he Shall think Proper. The Commissions which I gave with the Medals &c are in the Kings Name, & Witnessed by me. I have Reserved 3 great & 3 Small Medals to be disposed of at the Ensuing Meeting with the Lower Towns at St. Augustine, and I shall be glad to have your Excellencies Opinion of the Proper Persons. Capt. Alleck Sempiaffee, I think may Pass. The Young Lieutenant, the young Twin, Talligie, half Breed Abraham, will Expect to be taken Notice of. I Shall give away Gorgets with Commissions to be one degrees Lower than the Small Medal Chiefs. Upon the whole your Excellencies Sentiments will Oblige me much.

The Complaints from every Quarter, of the disorders Committed by the Swarms of Packhorsemen in the Nation, and Occasioned by Want of Regulation & the unlimitted introduction of Spirituous Liquors, rendered it incumbent upon me to Propose some Method for Remedying & Stopping evils, which otherwise must infalibly & Soon defeat every Measure that has been taken, & throw Indian affairs back into a State of Confusion, with a View to which I Laid before his Excellency Govr. Johnstone Regulations, of which I had the Honor to Transmit your Excellency a Copy the 31 of March, and which were approved by him & his Council, as well as at general Meetings of the Traders who attended the different Congresses, who Renewed their Licences in West Florida, and Bound themselves to the Observation of the said Regulations. And in Consequence I appointed Mr. John McIntosh to reside as Commissary in the Chickesaw Nation, and Mr. Elias Legardere to reside in the Same Character in the Choctaw Nation.

The Object of these Regulations, the Propriety of Uniformity in the Mode of Granting Licences to Traders from the different Governments, the Necessity of Some Jurisdiction, by which Licentious Traders & other white men may be Restrained, the Conformity of the Steps taken & Proposed by me, to the Idea & Spirit of the Plan for the Future Management of Indians Proposed by the Right Honorable the Lords of Trade, are very apparent. I Shall be Extremely [glad] to hear from your Excellency in answer

to Mine of 31 March that I may be Enabled to Report on it, in the State of Indian Affairs within this department, which I am Preparing to Lay before the Board of Trade.

I cannot help thinking it my duty to Represent to your Excellency, that the delegation of Power, from Governors to Particular Merchants & Traders by Virtue of which they Permit whom they Please to Trade indiscriminately in any or every Town of every Nation, as it is Productive of Great Confusion by Creating Competition, Parties, & divisions, so it does not appear to me to be well authorised by His Majesties Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, which Says "That every Person who may be inclined to Trade with the Said Indians, do take out a Licence for Carrying on Such Trade, from the Govr. or Commander in Chief of any of our Colonies where such Person Shall Reside and also give Security &c." The Light which the Lords Commissioners for Trade understand this Part of the Proclamation and their Idea of the Mode of granting Licences, appear & are fully Stated in Article 24 to 34 of their Plan for the Management of Indians, of which Copies were Sent to all the Governors.

I am Convinced Sir, that your Excellency in Considering these matters will only be actuated by your Zeal for His Majesties Service, and Inclination to assist in bringing that Chaos, Indian Affairs into Some Order, which Occasions my being the more Explicit on the Subject, and desirous of being Honoured with your Excellencies Sentiments Concerning them.

If Practicable I will Endeavour to pay my respects to you before I go to St. Augustine.

Copy of regulations for Indian trade in West Florida proposed by John Stuart, March 31, 1765, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 54. In Wright to Board of Trade Aug. 19, 1765.

Regulations Settled as Necessary for the better Carrying on the Trade with the Indian Nations Surrounding the Province of West Florida, By his Excellency Gov. Johnston Esqr. & the Honourable John Stuart Esqr. and also with the Consent of the Traders themselves, & to which the Trading Bond & Licence Refer.

1st. That no Traders Shall by himself or Substitue or Servant Sell or give to any Indian any Spirituous Liquor of any kind whatsoever.
2nd. That no Trader Shall Employ any Person as a Clerk Packhorseman or Factor in their Service before an agreement is first

Entered into between them Specifying the time & Conditions of Service, & also his or their Names Indorsed on the back of the Licence which may be given to such Trader, whereby the Principal Traders Shall then be deemed answerable for his or their Conduct.

3rd. That in Case any Trader by himself, Substitue, or Servant Shall Send more than ten gallons of Rum at any one time, into the Indian Nation, or in Case there Shall be found in the Possession of any one Person above that Quantity in the Indian Country, Such Person Shall be Considered as having Forfeited his Bond & Licence.

4th. That every Trader on Employing any Clerk Packhorseman or Factor as aforesaid shall give Notice within ten days thereafter to the Commissary Residing in the Nation, and whose Permission for his Continuance must also be obtained. Otherwise if not Obtained in the Space of Six Weeks, and Such Clerk, Packhorseman or Factor Still Continuing in the Service of Said Trader, after the Said Six Weeks, then upon Conviction of Such Fact the Bond and Licence to be forfeited.

5th. That no Trader Shall Employ an Negroe or Indian or half Breed, who from his manner of life Shall, to the Conscience of a Jury be Considered as Living in the Indian Government, as a Factor or deputy to Trade in any Town or Village on Account of the Said Trader.

6th. That no Trader Shall Employ in his Service any Clerk Packhorseman or Factor who may have been formerly Engaged with any other Trader, untill a Regular discharge from Such former Master Shall first have been had & Produced to the Person hyring the Said Servant &c Showing the former Contract had been dissolved by Mutual Consent, or Else untill the Said Servant Shall have Produced an Authentic Certificate from the Commissary Shewing that the former Contract is dissolved for Good & Sufficient Reasons before him the Said Commissary.

7th. That no Indian Trader Shall harbour in his House any White Person Exceeding Eleven days, unless under the foregoing Regulations, Except in Case of Sickness.

8th. That whatever Trader, Packhorseman, Factor or Clerk Shall refuse or Neglect to be aiding & assisting to the Commissary on a Legal demand being made for the apprehending of any offender, Such Conduct Shall be Construed as a forfeiture of the Bond & Licence given by the Principal.

9th. That no Trader by himself Servant or Substitute Shall Sell any Swan Shot, or Rifle barrel'd Guns to the Indians.

10th. That all goods Shall be sold to the Indians at the Following Tariff, and if any Trader by himself, Substitute or Servant Shall

Sell any Goods Cheaper or dearer than on the Following Tariff, then Such Fact to be Considered as a Forfeiture of the Bond & Licence.

11th. That the Weight & Measure of every Trader Shall Conform Exactly with the Standard Weight & Measure Lodged with the Commissary, and if any Weight or Measure shall be found on Comparison to differ therefrom 1/2 an ounce in Weight or 1/2 an inch in length then Such difference to be Considered as a Forfeiture of the Bond & Licence.

12th. That no Trader Shall Credit any Indian for more than 30 lb. weight of Leather, and that debts above that Amount are not to be Considered as Recoverable. Neither Shall any Trader Credit an Indian for more than 3 lb. of Powder, & 12 lb. of Bullets.

13th. That no Trader by himself, Servants or Substitutes Shall Propagate any Report or Reports Amongst the Indians, or Shall Convene any Meetings with them, or deliver any Messages to them, without the Concurrence of the Commissary first Obtained in Writing.

14th. That the Traders Shall Communicate to the Commissary whatever Reports or intelligence they may hear, which may be of Consequence to the Province.

15th. That any Trader Refusing or Neglecting to Appear at any General Meeting of the Indians, or Congress, when Summoned by the Governor of the Province, or Superintendant or his Deputy, except in the Case of Sickness, that Such refusal shall be Considered as a Forfeiture of their Bond & Licence.

16th. That all Traders, Clerks, Factors & Packhorsemen Shall duely attend the Summons of the Commissary & Conform to Such Regulations as his Majesty may hereafter be Pleased to Prescribe with Respect to this Trade.

17th. That no Trader, Factor Clerk or Packhorseman Shall Beat or abuse any Indian, and that they Shall Pay proper respect to the Medal Chiefs & Captains bearing Commissions.

18th. That no Trader by himself Substitute or Servant Shall Trade with any of the Indians in the Woods, under any Pretence whatever.

19th. That no Trader Shall buy or take in Barter for their goods any Hides in the Hair, Except in the Proportion of four to each Horse Load of dressed Skins.

A True Copy

Ja. Wright

Tariff as Settled by Mr. Stuart, or Sent by him to me.

2 yards of Strouds	8	Pounds of Leather
1 Blanket	8	
1 do. Shag End	6	
1 white shirt	3	
1 Check do	4	
1 Fringed Housing	10	
1 Laced Housing	6	
1 Piece of Gartering	4	
1 Piece dutch Pretties	2	
Quality binding 3 yds. . . .	1	
Silk Ferret 2 do	1	
Indian Calico 1 do	4	
1 Romal Handkerchief	2	
Sadels according to the Quality		
1 Snaffle Bridle	4	
3 Strands of Barley Corn Beads	1	
do. do. Common do	1	
1 Pair of Trading Scissars . .	1	
1 Knife	1	
1 Cutteau	3	
1 Trading Razor	2	
1 ounce Vermillion	1	
Brass wire 3 spans	1	
Brass kettles & Tin do. no fix't Price		
1 Trading Gun	16	
Hatchets from 1 to	8	
ten Gun Flints	1	
10 Hawkes Bells	1	
Gun Powder per 1/2 Pint . . .	1	
40 Bullets	1	
1 Pair of Ear Bobs	2	

A True Copy

Ja. Wright

Governor Wright's standing instructions to Indian traders, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 55, Enclosed in Wright to Board of Trade, Aug. 19, 1765.

By His Excellency James Wright Esquire Governour and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Colony of

Georgia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

INSTRUCTIONS for

That in all Places you come to, you are direct the Indians to be honest, loving and assisting to white Men; to which Purpose you are to set good Examples before them. And your Behaviour must be such that no Offence be given to the Christian Religion.

You are to reprove whatever tends to the contrary. And if any Person or Persons be disaffected to the Indians you are to acquire me therewith.

That your Behaviour and Dealing be such, as well towards the Indians as your fellow Traders among them, that no Person or Persons have Cause or Matter of Complaint of your Severity, or unreasonable Action in suffering your Horses, Hogs, or other Cattle to destroy the Crops.

And that you do not compel, By Threats, the Indians to do any Labour, or carry Packs or Burthens, or buy, sell or deal with you contrary to their Wills and Inclinations.

You are not to receive any Present, Gift, Fee or Reward, of any Indian or Indians, or trust or credit any of them, for Goods or any other Thing whatsoever, except one Pound of Powder and four Pounds of Bullets to each Indian.

You are to inform the Indians, that they are not obliged to pay any Debts they have heretofore contracted, except as before excepted.

That you do not, at your Peril, sell or deliver any Arms, or Ammunition, or other Goods, to any Indian or Indians belonging to the Crowns of France or Spain.

You shall not carry any Swan-Shot to the Indian Country, on any Pretence whatsoever.

You are to inform me, of all Matters that shall come to your Knowledge, relating to the Motions or Designs of the French or Spaniards, as to the Safety of this Government or Trade.

You are not to presume to bring any Indian or Indians within the Settlements, unless you have leave from me or the Commander in Chief of this Colony for the Time being.

You are to pay due Obedience to any Act made or to be made for the better regulating of the Indian trade. In case any Person lives or trades with the Indians not having a Licence, you are to acquaint me therewith as soon as possible. You are not to presume to talk with any Indian or Indians of Matters relating to the State or Government, without special Directions. You are not to suffer your Servants or Men, whom you are permitted to carry

with you, to trade with any Indian or Indians whatsoever.

You are not to discharge any of your Men in the Indian Country. You are to send, or cause to be sent down, to the common Goal in Augusta, any of your Men against whom Information hath been made upon Oath, before any lawful Magistrate, of him or them being guilty of any capital Crime, and against whom Process shall be issued upon your receiving Information of the same.

You are, at the Renewal of your Licence, to have but one of the Men whom you are permitted to carry with you at the Trading House; the rest you are to bring down to Savannah in Georgia at that Time.

You are also, at such Renewal, to give me an Account of the Skins or other Effects purchased among the Indians, and the Sort and Quantity of each, together with an Account of what Goods you left behind unsold, or Skins the Effects of Goods sold; and you are to give me a Journal of your Proceedings during your Abode among the Indians.

You are not to employ, by any Manner of Ways or Means, any free Indian or Negro, any Negro or other Slave, in the Indian Trade, or in rowing up and down any Boat or Pettigua to or from any of the Garrisons, or from any other Place, without special Leave.

You are not, in your Barter with the Indians, to take any raw Skins in Exchange for any Goods whatsoever.

You shall not presume to carry Rum or any other spirituous Liquors, or any rifled-barrelled Guns into the Indian Country, or dispose of either to the Indians, under any Colour or Pretence whatsoever.

You are personally to be and appear before me, in one of the Months following, that is to say in April, May, June or July.

You are to return these Instructions and the annexed Licence to the Secretary of the Indian Trade for the Time being.

Given under my Hand and Seal this

By his

Command.

By His Excellency James Wright Esquire Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Colony of Georgia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To

I Reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Justice, Probity

and good Conduct, of you the said

your Substitutes or Servants, do hereby give and grant unto you the said
full Leave and Licence, for and during the Term of Twelve Months, and no longer, to carry to or bring from any Indian or Indians in the Town of the
any sort or Quality of Goods, Wares, Skins, Furs, or other Merchandize whatsoever, and among the said Indians to trade, traffick, deal or reside during the Term aforesaid. And you are to observe, that, during the Continuance of this Licence, you shall not, either in your own Person or by your Substitutes, Servants or other Persons employed by you, go from thence, or presume to trade at any other Place whatsoever, you strictly observing and obeying the Instructions herewith given you; and all such other and farther Instructions, Orders and Directions, as shall from Time to Time, or at any Time be issued, given or sent to you by me, or any other Person or Persons empowered or authorized by or in Consequence of His Majesty's Royal Proclamation bearing date the seventh Day of October one thousand seven hundred and Sixty three and published in the Gazette of this Province the 8th of December following.

Given under my Hand and Seal this

By his
Command

Prices of goods in the Indian trade under Georgia licences, [Savannah], received Nov. 10,1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 56. In Wright to Board of Trade, Aug. 19,1765.

2 yards of Strouds	8 lb. of Leather
1 Duffel Blanket	8.
1 Shag End do	6.
1 Trading Gun	16.
3 Quarter of a lb. of Powder.	1.
40 Bullets	1.
12 Flints	1.
3 Check Shirt	4.
1 White Shirt	3.
Fine Check & White Ruffle Shirts . .	6 to 8.
Ozenbrig [Osnaburg] Frocks	3.
a Common Trading knife	1.

Large Cutteaus from	2 to 3.
Hoes from	3 to 4.
Hatchets from	1 to 3.
a Pair of Negro Cloth Boots 1 1/2 yds.	3.
6 Strands Barley Corn Beads	2.
4 yards of Gartering	1.
4 yards of Cadace	1.
20 Strands of Common Beads	1.
Bandana Handkerchiefs each	4.
Inferior Silk do	3.
Linnen do	2.
a Piece of None so Pretties	2.
2 yard of 3/4 Garlix	1.
a yard of Common Calicoe	3.
Painted Frame Glasses	1 to 3.
Walnut Frame do.	4 to 8.
a Pair of Bobs	2.
a Bell	2.
a Pair of Spurs	2.
Brass kettles per lb.	2.
Large Brass Wire 3 & 4 Spans.	1.
Small do. 2 yards	1.
Pea buttons per doz.	1.
Silver Gorgets from	16 to 24.
Silver arm Plates	10 to 20.
Silver Wrist Plates	3 to 6.
Saddles according to their Quality & Furniture	20 to 60.
Vermillion per ounce	1.
Ribband According to Quality 3/4, 1, & 1 1/2 yards.	1.
Bridles	3 to 4.

A True Copy

Ja. Wright

Copy of James Wright to John Stuart, Aug. 17, 1765, Savannah, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 57, regarding Stuart's proposed Indian trade regulations. In Wright to Board of Trade, Aug. 19, 1765.

Sir

On the 15 inst I had the Pleasure to receive yours of the 25ult. & am Extremely glad to hear you have Suceeded so much to your Wish in your Negotiations with the Indians at Mobile & Pensacola, I also received yours of the 31 of March last, with your Proposed Regulations, Bond & Tariff, on which you Seem desirous to have my Sentiments. I have with great care & attention Perused the Regulations and Compared them with my Standing & General Instructions, which I give to every Person who Obtains a Licence, & take Bond, & Security that the Same Shall be duely Observed, and find every one of the Regulations Proposed by you, fully and Clearly included & Settled by my Instrns Except the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th and as all the rest intirely Correspond with Mine, therefore I shall Confine my Sentiments & Observations to them only which are not Contained in Mine.

Your 2d article Seems unexceptionable & may be usefull. The 4th I think Exceptionable & go's too far. If the Commissary has any Real & Proper Objection to the Clerk Packhorseman or Factors Character or Conduct the Trader may be Obliged to dismiss Such Clerk &c but as it Stands any Person may be Objected to without Cause at the Meer Caprice of a Commissary who may not always be a disinterested Man. For my Part I don't See the Propriety of this Regulation, at least as it now Stands, or unless Some further or better Reason is given for it, than Occurs to me, but it Seems to be taking away too much of a Mans Natural Right.

No Objection at Present Occurs to the 6th & 7th. Part of the 13th & 14th are Exceptionable for I shall Certainly expect that whatever Talks or Necessarys I may at any time think Proper to Send to any Indians Shall be delivered whether the Commissary Pleases or not and Shall also Expect the most Immediate Information that can be given or Sent to me on all Occasions, & therefore must disapprove of these Articles in so far as they may be Meant, or can be Construed to affect or include the Right or Power of the Govr., who Surely Ought to be the first Man acquainted with every Circumstance that may affect the Province, & not to have it Just when, or how our Indian Commissary Pleases nor to have any Talk or Message delivered, unless Such Commissary Pleases, or Chooses to Suffer it to be done. I See no Objection to the 15th & part of the 16th, only that the Latter Part of the 16th Seems altogether unnecessary as it is a matter of Course. Your Proposed Tariff is Exactly the same in every Particular but 2 or 3 with that Observed by me ever Since my Arrival here, which the Indians are Perfectly well Acquainted with, and which I have frequently told them Should be Faithfully Observed, & to Complain to me of any abuse to the Contrary. In yours you Say 1 yard of

Calicoe 4 lb of Leather. Mine is 3 lb. Hatchets You Say from 1 to 8. Mine is 1 to 3. You Say 10 Flints for 1 lb. Mine is 12 for 1 lb. and this I think is all the difference. It Seems indeed as tho taken from the former Settlement, by its agreeing so Exactly with it. Thus Sir you have my Sentiments freely on the Matter. And I see no alteration Necessary to make my Instructions agree almost literally with what you Propose, unless a Single Article to include the Substance of Some of those I have mentioned and which I have no Objection to as Licences may be hereafter renewed. Indeed as I have very fully & Clearly wrote my Opinion on every Particular of the Plan Proposed by the Lords of Trade, and as Probably the affair is by this time Settled at Home, I am not for making alterations till the matter is Settled there, & Sent out, or I hear from their Lordships again on the Subject, which I Presume must be in a little while. And Sir are you not rather too hasty & Premature in Appointing Commissaries yet. Possibly you may have received Instructions for that Purpose, but the Matter only appears to me at Present on the Footing of a Plan Proposed & under Consideration, the Execution of which when Settled and approved by his Majesty, is to be warranted & authorized by a Law, as it Certainly ought to be before it can Properly take Effect &c. &c. And their Lordships Say in their letter to you of the 10 of July 1764, That the whole depends on the Fund for defraying the Expence of the Establishment, and in another Place that the whole Expence must be borne by the Trade.

As to what you Mention of the Power delegated to Merchants &c. the 29 article of the Plan Proposed by the Lords of Trade is "That no Person Trade under Such Licence but the Person named in it, his Servants or Agents, whose Names are to be inserted in Margin." The End of which is that the Party having the Licence & giving the Security may be answerable for the conduct of Such Servant or Agent. The Licences I give are directed to the Person who Applies & gives the Security, to Trade by himself, his Substitutes or Servants, and this from the Nature of the thing Seems Necessary. An Indian Trader must Employ Servants or Substitutes or as the 29 article Says Servants or Agents and I Consider every Mans Bond & Security to Stand good & answerable for the Conduct of every one he Employs under him, or who Trades by Virtue of his Lycence. And on Looking into & Examining my Licence Book, I find there is not one General Licence, but all Confined to Particular Towns, & there is not a Licence but 3. to any Person who do's not actually go into the Nation himself. And they are, one to Mr. Jackson whose two Partners are always in the Nation, but I am not Certain whether Jackson goes or not. The

Others are to Mr. Rae & Mr. Galphin, who have been old Traders themselves, are Men of very Considerable Property, & the best Characters. These Gents I believe dont now take the Fatigue of going into the Nation themselves, but Substitute others for whom they are answerable, and to which I See no Objection or that your Observation Seems Warranted by the Conduct of, or Licences Granted in this Province, which I Conceive is not only well Warranted by His Majesties Proclamation, but also agreeable to the Plan Proposed, with Respect to that Particular. However if any abuses are Committed, or they take any Improper Latitude, on due Information & Proving thereof to me, they may Easily be Restrained for the Future. But as I have already Said, we have Reason to Expect a General Regulation from the Fountain Head, almost every day, wherefore there Seems to be little Necessity for new Regulations here, tho there may be in the New Governments. Indeed every one of your Propositions Except the very few I have Notice of, are already Enforced & Observed by me.

Upon the whole Sir I well believe you are Convinced, and I assure you, that you may Rely I Shall always be Actuated by a Proper Zeal for His Majesties Service, and that I have also the Inclination you can Wish, to Co-operate in bringing the Indian Affairs into better Order. It is a Matter I have Laboured & taken great Pains about ever Since I came to this Government, but which I think is Scarce Practicable or Possible while things Continue on the Footing they now are, and on which I have been very Explicit in my Observations from time to time Transmitted Home on the Subject of Indian Affairs.

P. S. There are Several other Principal Men in the Lower Creeks, besides those you Mention and that I think are Fellows of more Weight and Consequence than any Except Sempiaffee, as for Alleck he assumes an air of Consequence, but is not Really of so much as he would have it believed, however is well disposed.

The White King of the Cussitas. The Chehaw Mico, Wehanny, & Selechee, the 3 last of the Chehaws, or Point Towns. The Lieutenant is a Villain but of Some weight.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Aug. 21, 1765, Savannah, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 58, regarding disallowance of law for the transfer of land.

My Lords

On the 19th instant I Received His Majesties Repeal of the Law for Empowering the General Court of Pleas to grant writs of

Partition of Lands & Tenements held in Coparcenary Jointenancy & Tenancy in Common, in this Province, & for appointing the Method of Proceeding therein. And of the Law for Preventing Fraudulent Conveyances & for Making Valid all Deeds & Conveyances heretofore made in Respect to any defect in the form & manner of making thereof.

Your Lordships in your letter to me of the 12th of July 1764 are Pleased to Say "That when his Majesty Should have decided upon your Representation on the above Acts you Should be Enabled to State the Objections to me in Such a Light as to pave the way for the renewal of Lands for the Same Salutary Purposes Without being Lyable to the Same Objections." But I have not as yet been favoured with any letter on that Subject and as these Laws have been by Experience found to be of great Utility I must entreat your Lordships will be Pleased as Soon as it may be Convenient to you, to let me know what kind of Bills I may assent to for those Purposes, as it really Appears very Necessary to have others for those Ends with Such Variation as your Lordships may think Proper. I hope the Objection to the Bill for Register of Deeds &c does not Lye to the Supplying the defects in Deeds &c as that Seems from the Circumstances of the Case to be Necessary, & is one Principal End of the Law. For in Infant Colonies there are not Lawyers and Persons who know how to draw Deeds in a formal Manner, & Probably one half of the Transfers of Property in Lands are by Bills of Sale, Deeds of Gift, Feoffments Executed without Livery & Seisin, & other not Strictly formal & Legal Titles. And if these are to remain Lyable to be Questioned & Set aside after Long Possession under a Valuable Consideration Paid, & Considerable Improvements made, it may be Productive not only of very great inconveniencies, but in Some Cases Ruin to the innocent or Honest Purchasers. In So. Carolina a Clause was Inserted in the Quit rent Law for this very Purpose in the year 1731, & which is Still in Force without any Objection from Hence, & has been found of very great Utility, and therefore I hope that is not the Exceptionable Part. They have also a Law for making Partitions in Carolina much on the Same Plan with that Passed here, but I think rather more Exceptionable which (I believe) yet remains in Force, and I was hopefull these Laws would not have been Repealed, as I heard nothing further from your Lordships about them Since I received the Letter Mentioned, till now by the Hillsborough Packet, which I find has been upwards of Eight Months in Coming. If your Lordships would be Pleased for the Future to Order the dispatches to be delivered to the Agent, I should receive them in due time, which I never do by any of the Packets.

I must beg your Lordships will be Pleased to let me have your

directions, that if Possible other Laws may be Framed less Exceptionable, and altho' these Laws Might not be Strictly Agreeable to the Law & Practice in England, yet I was hopefull Local Reasons & Circumstances, and the Precedents in the next Province might have induced your Lordships to have Suffered them to Remain.
P.S. When the Titles &c are Carried to the Office to Record if there be any defect it will be discovered, & therefore my Lords without Such a Clause People instead of bettering their Title, or obtaining any degree of Security, may be Ruined by discovering a defect in their Deeds, So that I fear my Lords the one Part may not be thought Expedient without the Other, for making good defective Titles Prior to the Law, for it is not mean't to Extend to Subsequent Deeds.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Sept. 2, 1765, Savannah, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 59, enclosing lists of vessels entered and cleared Savannah.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships the Naval Officers Quarterly Account of Vessels Enter'd & Cleared at this Port from the 5th of April to the 5th of July 1765.[22]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Sept. 2, 1765, Savannah, received Nov. 10, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 60, regarding expenditures in Georgia.

My Lords

I had the Honor to receive your Lordships letter of the 24th of June last Inclosing the Estimate of the Civil Establishment of this Colony & other incidental Expences from the 24th of June 1764 to the 24th of June 1765, with your Lordships distribution of the Sume of £2120. Part thereof, and your Lordships may be Perfectly assured that I shall Pay all Possible Regard & Attention to your Lordships letters of the 29th of May & 24th of december 1764, the Contents of both Which letters I have Long Since done my Self the Honor of Writing your Lordships very Fully & Circumstantially

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22. Filed in C.O. 5/709-710.

upon, and to which I beg Leave to Refer.

James Wright to the Lords of the Treasury[23] Oct. 15, 1765, Savannah, received Jan. 15, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 61, transmitting naval officer lists and abstract of grants.

My Lords

I have the Honour to Inclose your Lordships the Naval Officers list of Vessels Enterd & Cleared at the Port of Sunbury in this Province from the 5th of January 1765 to the 5th of July,[24] also the Register of Grants abstract of all grants of His Majesties Lands Signed by me from the 25th of March 1765, to the 25 of September.[25]

James Wright to Board of Trade, Oct. 18, 1765, Savannah, received Jan. 15, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 62, concerning silk produced this year, act about Carolina grants, and lads suspected murdered by Indians.

My Lords

I have the Honor to acquaint your Lordships that the Silk Produced this year amounting to 712 lb. 8 oz. is ship't on Board the Vessel by which I Send this letter. The Accounts & Vouchers attending the whole matter were yesterday Examined in Council approved & Passed for £1619.12.0 1/2 and as Soon as this Vessel Sails I Shall give the Persons who advanced their Money, Certificates for the Several Sumes they paid in to the Commissary. I have been very explicit on the Subject of the Silk Culture in Several of my Letters Since April last, and am daily Expecting your Lordships answer and directions on that Head, on which I have nothing to add, but beg leave to refer to the letters I have already wrote.

I hope soon to have his Majesties Confirmation of the Law

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23. Lords of Treasury is evidently an error for Lords of Trade.

24. Filed in C.O. 5/709-710.

25. For this abstract see below

Passed here relative to the Carolina Grants, which is a matter of the greatest Consequence to this Province.

Inclosed your Lordships will receive the Registers abstract of all Grants Signed by me from the 25th of March to the 25th of September 1765, also the Naval Officers List of Vessels Enterd & Cleared at the Port of Sunbury from the 5th of January 1765, to the 5th of July.

This day I received a letter from Augusta Mentioning 3 young Lads who went from thence towards the Head of little River (about 180 miles from Savannah) are Missing & its Suspected have been Murdered by Some Indians. As soon as I know the Certainty of this Affair, I shall acquaint your Lordships therewith.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Nov. 9, 1765, Savannah, received Feb. 5, read Feb. 6, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 23, concerning silk expenses, Indian murders, and non-receipt of Stamp Act.

My Lords

On the 18th of last Month I did my Self the Honor of Acquainting your Lordships with the Quantity of Silk made this year, & the Amount of the Expence Attending the Same, and which I have this day Signed Certificates for, Vizt. £1619.12.0 1/2 Sterl. I have also given Certificates for £68.13.5 3/4 being the Amount of the Contingent & Indian Expences from December 1764 to June 1765. The Vouchers for all which I have ordered Mr. Baillie the Commissary here, to Transmit to the Agent.

In my last I mentioned a Report of three young Men being killed by Some Creek Indians, which has Since been confirmed beyond a doubt by many Circumstances tho' no Positive Proof. It appears my Lords that they were a deer Hunting upon the Indian ground about 70 miles within the Line of the Lands Reserved by the Treaty made at Augusta the 10th of November 1763, for the Indians as their Hunting ground. What Quarrel there was, or Passed between them is not known, but the Fact is Certain.

I am my Lords under great difficulty with Respect to the Stamp Act, not having to this day received the Act of Parliament, or one Scrape of a Pen about it, nor is any Stamp't Paper or Officer yet arrived here. I fear my Lords there has been an omission Some where relative to this matter which Embarrasses me greatly. The moment I receive the act it shall be Punctually observed to the Utmost of my Power. But am very Sorry to acquaint your Lordships that too much of the Rebellious Spirit in the Northern

Colonies has already Shewn itself here, indeed the People have been for many Months Past Stimulated by Letters papers &c. Sent them from the Northward to follow their Example.

Sir Mathew Lamb to Board of Trade, Nov. 20, 1765, Lincolns Inn, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 79, opinion of acts passed in Georgia.

My Lords

In pursuance of your Lordships Commands Signified to me by Mr. Pownall's Letter Wherein you are Pleased to Desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following Acts passed in the province of Georgia in March 1765. I have Perused and Considered the same (Vizt.).

1. An Act for the better Strengthening and Settling this Province by Compelling the several persons who Claim to hold Lands within the same under any Grant or Grants from his Majesty Witnessed by the Governor of South Carolina to bring or send into this Province a Number of White Persons or Negroes in proportion to the Lands they Claim to hold agreeable to his Majesty's Royal Instructions for Granting Lands and to Cultivate and Improve the same And for the better Ascertaining the said several Tracts of Lands by Regulating the Surveys and Marking the Lines thereof and Recording the several Plotts in the Surveyor Generals Office also for Registering and Docketing such Grants in the other proper Offices in this Province.
2. An Ordinance appointing William Knox Esqr. Agent to Solicit the Affairs of this Province in Great Britain.

Upon Perusal and Consideration of these Acts I have no Objections thereto in Point of Law.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Dec. 2, 1765, Savannah, received and read Feb. 11, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 24, concerning the Stamp Act and proposed settlers from Ireland and Pennsylvania.

My Lords

I have not been Honored with any of your Lordships Commands [in] a great while, am in daily Expectation of hearing from your lordships Relative to the Silk Culture which may Suffer if I am not

Soon Authorised to give the People some Assurances Concerning it. I have wrote very fully & clearly on this Subject, and on which Nothing further Occurs at Present.

I am Still in a very Perplexed Situation with respect to the Stamp duty, not having yet received the Law or a Scrape of a Pen from any of His Majesties Ministers or Officers Concerning it, nor is the Paper or officer to distribute it yet come to this Province. I have Since my last of the 9th of November received the Act in a Private way from a Friend & then thought it my duty to take the Oath Prescribed, but how is it Possible my Lords for me to Inforce the Law without the Means, even if there was no Opposition by the Populace which I am apprehensive of, and from what has hitherto Passed my Lords, I have too much Reason to Expect that whenever the Officer Arrives, he will be intimidated from Acting, as the Officers in the Northern Colonies have been, and which I doubt not your Lordships before this time have received an Account of. I herewith Transmit to your Lordships Copys of the Several Orders & Resolutions in Council relative to this matter,[26] that your Lordships may See how I am Circumstanced. I have Pursued every Method I could Suggest both in a Public & Private way to Convince the People of their Error and Support his Majesties authority.

An application was made Some time ago my Lords for a Reserve of Lands for Settling a Township by a Number of Families from Ireland, to Promote which I am in Expectation the Assembly will grant a Sum of Money towards Paying their Passage over, and furnishing them with arms & ammunition, but my Lords it has been usual in the other Colonies on Such Occasions to Procure His Majesties Royal Leave to Pass the Grants of Lands in Such Townships free from quit rents for ten years, and the Legislature have Exempted those Lands from Provincial Taxes for that Term. This I Propose to do here, and I am to hope that through your Lordships means & Favour I may receive his Majesties Royal Instruction to Pass the Grants of Lands in any Township to Such Persons as may Actually come into this Province to Settle in them, free from quit rents for ten years. Several Persons my Lords have Proposed coming from Pensilvania as well as from Ireland, Probably in the whole from both Places 200 Families, if they are assisted and

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26. There are three excerpts from Minutes of the Council enclosed with this letter. They are for Oct. 31 (F. 25), CRG, IX, 435; Nov. 12 (F. 26), ibid., 438-439; and Nov. 22 (F. 27), ibid., 439-440.

Encouraged as above, and its very like they may be Followed by many more.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Jan. 15, 1766, Savannah, received March 27, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 64, concerning Stamp Act troubles.

My Lords

The beginning of last Month I did my Self the Honor of writing your Lordships two letters[27] which I sent to Charles Town in South Carolina to go by the Grenville Packet, in which I acquainted your Lordships of the Perplexed Situation I was then in, with Respect to the Stamp Duty, and in the last Mentioned that the Papers &c were brought here by His Majesties Ship Speedwell, and had been Landed & Lodged in the Kings Store in Fort Halifax under the Care of the Commissary without any appearance of Mob or Tumult, but that I had great reason to apprehend there was a design, when the distributor Should arrive to Compell him to resign or Promise not to act, as had been done in every other Colony to the Northward of this. I also acquainted your Lordships that I had been Informed Several Persons here, had Signed an association to Oppose & Prevent the distribution of the Stamp't Papers, but that I Could not come at Such Proof as was Necessary to Support any Legal Proceedings against them. All which I now Confirm & beg Leave to Refer your Lordships to those Letters. The Military Force in this Province my Lords is two Troops of Rangers Consisting in the whole of 120 Effective Men, which occupy 5 Forts or Posts, in different Parts of the Province, also 30 of the Royal Americans, 20 at Fort Augusta 150 Miles from hence, & 10 at Frederica about the Same distance. And on the 1st appearance of Faction & Sedition I ordered in Some of the Rangers from each Post & made up the Number here at Savannah 56 Privates & 8 officers and with which & the assistance of Such Gent as were of a Right Way of thinking I have been able in a great Measure to Support His Majesties Authority. But my Lords I think it my Indispensable Duty to give your Lordships a Short detail of Some things that have happened here relative to the Stamp Duty affair. Since I had the Honor to write last on Thursday, the 2nd instant about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I received intelligence by the two Captains of

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27. The first of these, Dec. 2, 1765, is given above, but the second has not been found.

Rangers, Milledge & Powell, that the Liberty Boys, as they call themselves, had assembled together to the Number of about 200 & were gathering fast and that Some of them had declared they were determined to go to the Fort & break open the Store & take out & destroy the Stamp't Papers &c. Upon which I immediately ordered them to get their Men together and armed myself & went to the guard House. And having got together to the Number of about 54 Marched to the Fort & had the Papers taken out of the Store & Carried in a Cart to the guard House Escorted by the above Number of Rangers. This was done my Lords between 4 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon and without any disturbance or opposition tho there was at that time at Least 200 assembled together.

But my Lords appearances & threats were Such that I have not had less than 40 Men on duty every Night Since that to Protect the Papers, or I am Confident they would have been destroyed, and for the 1st four nights I had not my Cloathes off. I had my Lords used Such Precaution as I was Sure to be first Informed of the Arrival of Mr. Angus the distributor for this Province, & had notice of it accordingly on friday the 3rd inst about one oclock, when I Immediately Sent the Scout Boat to Tybee with an Officer & a Party of Men to Protect Mr. Angus & Suffer no Body to Speak to him, but Conduct him Safely to my House, which was done the next day about noon, & that afternoon he took the State Oaths & Oath of Office, & is still at my House, as no other Could Protect him. And I have had the Papers distributed & Lodged in all the different Offices relative to the Shipping & Opening our Ports, but understand my Lords that the People in General are determined not to apply for any other Papers untill His Majesties Pleasure is known on the Petitions Sent from the Colonies. However my Lords I Presume in a very Short time Necessity will oblige them to apply for other Papers.

Notwithstanding my Lords I have been so far Successfull in Supporting His Majesties Authority in this Case. Yet my Lords I must not Conceal from His Majesty, that Several Public Insults have been offered, & abuses Committed, and that I have very nearly seen the Power & Authority His Most Sacred Majesty has been graciously Pleased to Vest in me, wrested out of my Hands, a Matter my Lords too Cutting for a good Subject & Servant to Bear. No Pains my Lords has been Spared in the Northern Colonies to Spirit up and inflame the People here, and a Spirit of Faction & Sedition has been Stirred up throughout this Province, and Partys of armed Men actually assembled themselves together, and were Preparing to do so in different Parts, but my Lords on my Sending Expresses with Letters to Many of the Most Sensible

& Dispassionate People, I had the Satisfaction to find that my Weight & Credit was Sufficient to Check & Prevent all Commotions & disturbances in the Country, & every thing is at Present Easy & quiet, & I hope Peace & Confidence will be Restored in general. Thus your Lordships will See the Situation I am in, and I Trust my Lords that Effectual Means will be taken to Support his Majesties Authority from Future Insults, & to Prevent Mobs from daring to attempt to Obstruct the due Course of Law & Civil Power from taking Effect which has been too much the Case upon this Occasion.

The People in general my Lords I think not ill disposed, but have been Misled & Influenced to a degree of Madness, by the Seditious & Rebellious acts & Publications in the other Colonies. And I humbly hope the whole Province will not suffer in your Lordships Opinion for the Rashness of Some. At the Same time my Lords it Seems very Clear that the Executive Part of Government requires Some further degree of Strength & Support.

My Mode of Correspondence being in this Case (as I Conceive) Confined to your Lordships, I have not wrote to Mr. Secretary Conway. I have my Lords Exerted every Means in my Power for His Majesties Service on this Occasion, & hope no further disturbances will happen.

P.S. That your Lordships may See a Specimen of the Rebellious Spirit in this Part of the World. I have taken Liberty to Inclose the last Paper Published in Charles Town So. Carolina.[28]

James Wright to Board of Trade, Jan. 22, 1766, Savannah, received March 27, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 66, concerning reports and mail service.

My Lords

On the 20th Instant I had the Honor to Receive your Lordships Letter of the 23d of August by the Grantham Packet, and beg leave to assure your Lordships that I have & Shall with the greatest attention Transmit to your Lordships a Faithfull Account of all Occurences in this Province, and also Observe the Rules Prescribed by His Majesties Instructions for my Corresponding with your Lordships Board.

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28. Enclosure is the South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, for Jan. 14, 1766.

Your Lordships will be Pleased to Observe that this letter has been 5 Months coming by the Packet, it is really the most Tedious Conveyance of dispatches. If they were delivered to Mr. Knox, or Sent to the Georgia Coffee House to come by the Merchant Ships, I Should be sure to receive them in due time Seldom Exceeding 2 Months from the date.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Jan. 22, 1766, Savannah, received March 27, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 67, concerning reserves of land to be made adjoining forts.

My Lords

Your Lordships letter of the 2nd of Sepr. by the Grantham Packet came to my Hands two days ago, and I have the Honor to acquaint your Lordships that Reserves of Land have been made in the Province adjoining every Fort that has yet been Built and if any Should be hereafter Built under my direction, I Shall take great care that His Majesties Commands are fully Observed.

I Shall also Immediately Order the Regulations Prescribed, to be Enter'd upon the Council Books, and Certified Copys of the Plots of Land Reserved for the use of the Several Forts to be made out & delivered to the Respective Commanding Officers at each Fort.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Feb. 1, 1766, Savannah, received March 27, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 68, concerning Stamp Act troubles.

My Lords

Since my last to your Lordships of the 22d of Janry. Some Incendiaries were Sent here from Charles Town in South Carolina, full Fraught with Sedition, and have been about the Country and Inflamed the People to Such a degree, that they were assembling together in all Parts of the Province, & to the Number of about 600 were to have come here as yesterday, all armed, and as I have been Informed were to have Surrounded my House & Endeavoured to extort a Promise from me, that no Papers Should be issued till His Majesties Pleasure is known on the Petitions Sent from the Colonies. And if I did not Immediately Comply, they were to Seize upon & destroy the Papers & Commit many acts

of Violence against the Persons & Property of those Gentn. who have declared themselves Friends to Government. On this last alarm I thought it advisable to Remove the Papers to a Place of greater Security, and accordingly ordered them to be Carried to Fort George on Cockspur Island, where they are Protected by a Captain 2 Subalterns & 50 Private Men of the Rangers. But I have the Satisfaction to Inform your Lordships that I have been happy Enough with the assistance of Some well disposed Gentn. to get a great Many of them dispersed who were actually on their way down here, but many of them are Still under arms, and within 7 miles of the Town & the Issue of this matter is yet uncertain. My Task is rendered much more difficult by the Carolinians going the Lengths they have done, & Still do, & Spiriting up the People here to follow their Example. I have only to add, that Notwithstanding the Repeated threats & Insults I meet with, your Lordships may be assured that I will firmly Perservere to the Utmost of my Power, in the Faithfull discharge of my duty to His Majesty. I Still hope there is a Possibility of bringing the People to Reason. But Really my Lords Such of His Majesties Servants in America as are firm in their Opposition to the Present Seditious Spirit, to Call it no Worse, have a very Uncomfortable time of it. P.S. by this Opportunity I write to Mr. Secretary Conway. I am just now in Such a State of Warfare that I hope your Lordships will Excuse haste, Especially as I Expect the Capt. to Call for my Letters before I can get'em Sealed.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Feb. 7, 1766, Savannah, received March 31, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 69, concerning Stamp Act troubles.

My Lords

On the Second instant His Majesties Ship Speedwell arrived at a very Seasonable time, as by Capt. Fanshaw's taking the Papers on Board the King's Ship I was Enabled to order up the Officers & Rangers from Fort George, and then Muster'd 70 Officers & Men here. Capt. Fanshawe also brought his Ship up, and Promised me the Assistance of 20 Men, and Several Gentlemen & others also Promised to Join me if the Villains Should come to Town. For Notwithstanding I had been able to disperse a great Number, yet two hundred & forty of them were then within 3 Miles, and being much Exasperated against me for Sending the Papers away, had agreed to Come to me & demand that I Should Order the

Papers back, to be delivered up to them, and if I did not, they were to Shoot me. This was avowedly declared by Some of them, and on Tuesday the 4th instant they actually had the Insolence to appear near the Town Common with their Arms & Colours, but finding I had near 100 Men that I Could Command & depend upon, & being told that Many would Join me as Volunteers, after Staying there about 3 Hours, I was Informed they differed amongst themselves & begun to disperse, and I have now the great Satisfaction to Acquaint your Lordships that they are all dispersed. But my Lords Some of them declared they were offered assistance from Carolina to the amount of from 4 to 500, & if they came Would be ready to return again. If none come from thence I hope to Remain quiet. Possibly your Lordships may be Surprized that I have not mentioned Calling out the Militia, but I have too much Reason to think I Should have armed more against me than for me, & that Volunteers were the only People I Could have any Confidence in or dependance upon.

I now write to Mr. Secretary Conway on this Subject.

James Wright to Board of Trade, Feb. 10, 1766, Savannah, received March 31, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 70, concerning Stamp Act troubles.

My Lords

Since mine to your Lordships of the 7th instant I received the Inclosed News Paper from Charles Town South Carolina. With Respect to the Falsity of that Paragraph relative to what Passed here, I refer your Lordships to the above letter by this Opportunity. This Step of Lieut. Governor Bulls opening the Port in Carolina Contrary to the Late Act of Parliament under Pretence that no Stampt Papers are to be had, when in Fact they are Lodged by his Order in Fort Johnson, & under his own Immediate Authority & direction, occasions great Murmuring in this Province, and Im afraid will raise the People in arms again. And thus your Lordships will See how I am Continually Perplexed & kept in hot water, not only by the Seditious Spirit & Base attempts of the People there in a Private Way, but by the Conduct of those in Authority, from whom I Conceive I ought rather to Expect Assistance.

P.S. I Have not Mentioned this circumstance to Mr. Secretary Conway having no other Paper to Send.

James Wright to Board of Trade, March 10, 1766, Savannah, received May 12, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 71, concerning Stamp Act troubles and proroguing of Assembly.

My Lords

I have nothing Material to Mention to your Lordships Since my Last of the 10 of Febr. but that with very great difficulty I have kept the People quiet. And on the 6th instant I assented to the Tax Bill & the other Bills, and then Prorogued the Assembly for 4 Months, and have the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships that I had Influence Enough to Prevent even attempting to make any Resolve as to the Rights and Privileges Claimed by the Americans, and also any application Relative to the Non Execution of the Stamp Act. The above Bills I shall Transmit to your Lordships as Soon as they can be Prepared, with my Observations on Such as I think require any.
P.S. I take the Liberty to Inclose your Lordships Some of the Proceedings in Carolina,[29] from which the True Spirit of the People will appear, and where I am Informed & have Great Reason to believe there has not been the Least Attempt to Check or even discountenance their Rebellious Proceedings. And two Vessels Bound for this Province were actually Stopt before they got out of the Port, & carried back to Charles Town & unloaded by the Sons of Liberty, who just Say & do what they Please.

James Wright to Board of Trade, April 5, 1766, Savannah, received June 2, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 81, concerning John Bishop, complained of by the Spanish ambassador, and expenses from the Contingent fund.

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29. These enclosures are printed copies of correspondence of Feb. 2 and 3, 1766, between Lt. Gov. William Bull of South Carolina and Peter Randolph, royal surveyor general of customs for the southern district (F. 72); printed resolutions of the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly of Nov. 29, 1765, relative to the Stamp Act (F. 73); printed proceedings of the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly for Jan. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 28, 1766, relative to the Stamp Act (F. 74); and a copy of a resolution of March 1, 1776 (St. David's Day) of the Fire Company of Charles Town relative to the Stamp Act (F. 75).

My Lords

I am now to acquaint your Lordships that on the 3d day of December 1764. I received a Letter from the Earl of Halifax His Majesties Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department Signifying His Majesties Commands that if John Bishop & Some other Persons therein Named Should be or come into the Province of Georgia, they Should be forthwith apprehended & Secured to answer a Complaint which the Prince De Masseran, His Catholic Majesties Ambassador had made at the Court of London, a Copy of whose Letter to the Earl of Halifax Containing the Charge against the said Bishop & Others, was also received by me at the time above mentioned. And the Said John Bishop was Some time afterwards discovered to be come into this Province as Master of a Schooner belonging to Some Persons in Charles Town South Carolina, and was apprehended on the 19th day of December aforesaid agreeable to the Command of the Said Letter, of which I immediately acquainted the Earl of Halifax, and on the 22nd day of August 1765 had the Honor to receive his Lordships answer dated the 9th of March 1765, Signifying to me amongst other directions that I must guide my Future Conduct Relative to the Said Bishop by the Opinion of the Kings Lawyers in this Province, and which letter I put into the Hands of His Majesties Chief Justice & Attorney General, and the said John Bishop was discharged from his Confinement. Since he has brought in an account amounting to £102.0.0 Sterl. at the Rate of 6/8 per day during his Confinement, and the Provost Marshall has also brought in an Account Amounting to £10.10.0 Sterl. Which Several Accts. have been Examined & Passed in Council as Proper to be Paid out of the Contingent Money and I have therefore given the Said John Bishop and Mr. Roche the Acting Provost Marshall Certificates as usual for Money to be Paid out of the annual Sume allowed by Parliament for the Contingent Expences of Government here. I am also to acquaint your Lordships That on the 10th of March last I gave a Certificate to John Hopkins Francis Taylor & Geo. Miller Branch Pilots for this Bar and River for £66.13.4 Sterl. due to them to the 24 of June 1765, as by the Parliament Grant and Estimate to that time appears, and I am further to acquaint your Lordships that I have this day given Mr. George Baillie the Commissary here a Certificate for £49.16.5½ Sterl. being the usual Contingent & Indian Expences from the 24th of June 1765, to the 24th of December 1765, and advanced & Paid by him, as his Account & Voucher Appears.

James Wright to Board of Trade, April 28, 1766, Savannah, received July 1,[30] read June 27, 1766, C.O.5/649, F. 76, transmitted abstract of grants.

My Lords

I have the Honor to inclose your Lordships the Register of Grants abstract of all Grants Signed from the 25th of March 1765, to the 25 of September 1765.[31]

James Wright to Board of Trade, May 5, 1766, Savannah, received July 12, read July 31, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 82, concerning acts lately passed by the Assembly.

My Lords

I have now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships Copys of the Several Bills assented to by me on the 6th of March last with my Observations on Such of them as I Conceive require any, Vizt. The Tax act Intitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty the Sume of £1925.6.1 Sterl. for the Use & Support of the Government of Georgia for the year 1766, to be Raised by Certain Rates after the Method therein Mentioned; and for the more Effectual Collecting of Arrears." "An Act for Encouraging Settlers to come into the Province, and for Granting to His Majesty the Sum of £1815 Sterl. to be Issued in Certificates by the Commissioners therein Named for the said Purpose and also for the Rebuilding the Court House in Savannah, in Consequence of an Act of the General Assembly Passed the 29th day of February 1764." This Act my Lords was Framed & Passed in Consequence of a Strong Recommendation from me, and I think will be of Great Utility & bring in Numbers of Settlers, besides the Other Encouragements given, your Lordships Will See that they are Exempted from Provincial Taxes for Ten years, and I Should hope that Agreeable to a letter I formerly wrote your Lordships on this Subject, His Majesty will be graciously Pleased to Enable me to grant them their

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30. The Board of Trade Journal lists the letter as read June 27, hence the date of receipt endorsed on the letter must be in error.

31. This document is printed below pp. 142-153.

Lands free of quit rents for ten years, as has been usual in Such Cases in the other Colonies. The Court House was quite in Ruins, & now with the additional Sume granted by this Act we Shall be able to Build a very usefull decent Building that will Serve many years. Your Lordships will be Pleased to Observe there was an Absolute Necessity for Issuing Certificates on this Occasion, but they are not made a Tender in Law, and are to be Sunk in 5 years by the General Tax, which I conceive to be a Sure Provision or Fund, and I hope will appear unexceptionable to your Lordships.

"An Act to Punish Seamen or Marriners Neglecting or Deserting their Duty on Board their Respective Ships or Vessels; and for Preventing Seamen or Marriners being Harboured or Running in Debt" This Act my Lords is Partly taken from the Statute of the 2 Geo. 2 cap. 36 and Partly adapted to the Local Circumstances of the Province & Case here, and I think Will be very beneficial to Trade & Answer Good Purposes. "An Act for the Relief of Debtors who may be Confined in Gaol, & are unable to Support themselves during Such their Confinement." This Act my Lords is taken from Part of the Statute of the 2 Geo. 2 Cap. 20 and I think is a Necessary Law. The above Seem to me my Lords to be all that require any Remarks upon. The following 13 Acts are merely for Local Provincial Purposes, and I Conceive are very Proper & Necessary for the uses intended and appear to me to be altogether unexceptionable, as I doubt not but they will to your Lordships. Vizt. "An Act for the better Security of the Inhabitants of this Province by obliging the Male White Persons within the Same to Carry fire arms to all Places of Public Worship." "An Act to Explain & amend an Act for the better Regulating Taverns, Punch Houses, and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors." "An Act to Amend an act for Holding Special or Extraordinary Courts of Common Pleas, for the Trial of Causes arising between Merchants, Dealers, & others, Ship Masters, Super Cargoes, & Other Transient Persons." "An Act to Empower the Several Commissioners or Surveyors hereafter Named to Lay out & make Such Public Roads in the Province of Georgia as are herein after Mentioned & directed, & to Continue to work upon, Clear, Repair & Improve the Several Roads already Laid out, and also the Rivers & Creeks within their Several & Respective Divisions." "An Act to Prevent Frauds & deciepts in Selling Beef, Pork, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine & Firewood." "An Act for the further Continuance of an Act to Prevent Stealing of Horses & Neat Cattle, and for the More Effectual discovery & Punishment of Such Persons as Shall Unlawfully Brand, Mark, or kill the Same." "An Ordinance for appointing Packers or Inspectors for the Ports of Savanah & Sunbury in this Province." "An Act

for Establishing a Ferry from the Plantation of Miles Brewton Esqr. near Savanah, to the Plantation of Jermyn & Charles Wright Esqrs. Called Rochester, in the Province of South Carolina, and for Vesting the Same in the Said Miles Brewton his Executors administrators & Assigns for & during the Term of Seven years." "An Act to Enable the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Province Intitled an Act for Regulating the Town of Savanah, and for ascertaining the Common thereunto belonging, to Alien & Convey to the Honorable William Simpson Esqr. his Heirs & Assigns for ever, a Certain Part of the Said Common in Exchange for Part of a Lot of Land adjoining the Same." "An Act to amend an Act for the better Regulating the Town of Savanah and for ascertaining the Common thereunto belonging, and also to authorise & Impower the Church Wardens & Vestry of the Parish of Christ Church to appoint a Beadle for the Purposes herein Mentioned." "An Act to amend an Act for the better Ordering and Governing Negroes & other Slaves in this Province, & to Prevent the Inveighing or Carrying away Slaves from their Masters or Employers."

And on the 18th of November my Lords I assented to a Bill Intitled "An Act for Establishing and Regulating Patrols, and for Preventing any Person from Purchasing Provisions or any other Commodities from any Slave, unless Such Slave Shall Produce a Ticket from his or her owner, Manager, or Imployer."

This my Lords Seemed to be a very necessary Law and I doubt not Will Answer very good Purposes.

Your Lordships will also receive herewith the Journals of both Houses of Assembly during the last Session, which Ended on the 6th of March, also the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 1st of October 1765 to the 18th of December following inclusive, and an abstract of Grants from the 25th of March 1765, to the 25th of September 1765.

An abstract of grants of land registered in Georgia from March 25 to Sept. 25, 1765, read June 27, 1766, C.O. 5/675, F. 63, enclosed in Wright to Board of Trade, Oct. 18, 1765, or May 5, 1766, in both of which it is said to be enclosed.

Grant dated 2d Aprill 1765

To John Millege for 51 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 9th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprill 1765

To Henry Calwell for 500 Acres of Land South side of the River Alatamaha. Registred 9th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To Samuel Haynes for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To John Rae for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 10th April 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To Thomas Morgan for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George (on Purchase). Registred 11th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To Michael Wainsoff for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew (on Purchase). Registred 11th April 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To Francis Stringer for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 11th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl. 1765
To William Rhodes for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 11th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To Wolfgang Mack for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthews. Registred 12th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To Christian Oxly for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 12th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To John Michael for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 12th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To John Michael for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 12th Aprl 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprl 1765
To Henry Ludwig Buntz for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 12th Aprill 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Thomas Irwin for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 13th May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To James Mackay for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Phillip. Registred 11th May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To John Wertch for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew (on Purchase). Registred 15th May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Samuel Elbert for a Town & Farm Lot in Savannah No. 7. Registred 16th Aprill[32] 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Thomas Whitehead for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 17th Aprill[32] 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To John Lot for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 18th May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To John Burnes for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Pauls. Registred 18th May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Daniel Durozeaux for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Pauls. Registred 20th May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To John Goldwire for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthews. Registred 20th May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Samuel Tomlinson for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 21st May 1765.

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32. April is evidently an error for May.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Thomas Noble for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 21st May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Mark Carr Esqr. for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Johns. Registred 21st May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Grey Elliott Esqr. for 80 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 21st May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Nathan Hooker for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 21st May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Lachlan McGillivray for 45 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 22d May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To David Emanuel for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 22d May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To John Waters for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew (on Purchase). Registred 22d May 1765.

Grant dated 7th May 1765
To Richard Meadows for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 22d May 1765.

Grant dated 2d Aprill 1765
To David John for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 22d May 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To George Mackintosh for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Thomas. Registred 8th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To William Mackintosh for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. David. Registred 8th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To Donald Mackay for 25 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registred 8th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To Donald Mackay for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary (on Purchase). Registred 8th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To Morgan Sabb for 500 Acres of Land on the side of the River Alatamaha. Registred 10th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To James Bullock for 2000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Marys. Registred 10th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To Robert Nichols for 1000 Acres of Land on the south side of the River Alatamaha. Registred 10th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To Grey Elliott Esqr. for 237 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 10th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To Raymond Demere for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. James. Registred 11th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To John Morris for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 11th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To George Upton for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 11th June 1765.

Grant dated 5th June 1765
To Caleb Howell for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 11th June 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Lieutenant Harry Munroe for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. David Registred 8th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Alexander McDonald for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. David. Registred 8th July 1765.

Grant dated 2 July 1765
To James Graham for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Thomas. Registred 8th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To James Graham for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Thomas (on Purchase). Registred 8th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Mary Larcey for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 9th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Richard Keaton for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 9 July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To John Hangleiter for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 9 July 1765.

Grant dated 2 July 1765
To William Fox for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 10th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Christopher Hudson for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 10th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To John Sheley for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 11th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1766
To Walter Kelly for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 11th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To John Greuber for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 12th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To George Gnan for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 12th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To John Fryer for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 12th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To John Coughlan for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 13th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To George Buntz for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 13th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Grey Elliott Esqr. for 800 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew (on Purchase). Registred 13th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Grey Elliott Esqr. for 1200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 13th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Thomas Burrington for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 13th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Thomas Burrington for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George (on Purchase). Registred 13th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Zachariah Fenn for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 15th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Daniel Wallicon for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 15th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Fras. Harris & Jas. Habersham Esqrs. for a town Lot in Savannah No. 7. Registred 15th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To James Anderson for a town Lot in Augusta No. 19. Registred 15th July 1765.

Grant dated 2d July 1765
To Robert Botton for 40 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registred 15th July 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To David Unseld for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew (on Purchase). Registred 12th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Grey Elliott and John Gordon for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 12th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Grey Elliott & Jno. Gordon for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registred 12th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Grey Elliott & Jno. Gordon for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 12th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Grey Elliott & Jno. Gordon for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 13th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Grey Elliott & Jno. Gordon for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 13th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Grey Elliott & Jno. Gordon for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 13th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To James Habersham for 750 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registred 13th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To James Habersham for 750 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registred 13th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Benjamin Moody for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 13th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Christian Bittenback for 81 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 14th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Matthias Biddenback for 200 Acres of land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 14th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Henry Overstreet for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 15th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To David Steiner for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 16th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To James Pugh for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 17th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Eisom Roberts for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 17th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Jno. Joachim Zubly for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Phillip. Registred 17th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To William Colson for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 17th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To John Kugell for 108 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 19th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Casper Hack for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 19th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Edward Sizemore for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 19th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To The Revd. Geo. Whitefield for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. David. Registred 20th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To The Revd. Geo. Whitefield for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. David. Registred 20th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To the Revd. Geo Whitefield for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick. Registred 20th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Lucas Seigler for a town Lot in Ebenezer No. 10. Registred 20th August 1765.

Grant dated 6th August 1765
To Appolana Grase for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 20th August 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To James Gray for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Francis Arthur for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Mary Arthur for 200 Acres of Land on Bermuda Island (on Purchase). Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Anthony Brunell for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To William Bland for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d Septr. 1765
To Miles Brewton for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Miles Brewton for 1500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Robt. Crooke, Alexan McKintosh & Jas. Jackson for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To John Collins Debutts for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Phillip. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Joseph Dunlap for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To John Goldwire for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew (on Purchase). Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To John Hackle for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To William Harbert for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Thomas King for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To James Larrimore for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Thomas King for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To John Morris for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To William McDonald for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Elijah Sapp for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Abraham Sapp for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Robert Savage for 200 Acres of Land on the south side of the River Alatamaha. Registred 10 September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Jno. Frans. Williams for 600 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To Jno. Frans. Williams for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary (on Purchase). Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To John Williams for 231 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registred 10th September 1765.

Grant dated 3d September 1765
To The Revd. Bartholomew Zouberbuhler for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick. Registred 10th September 1765.

Georgia

The Abstract of the Grants Registred from the 25th March to the 25th Septr. 1765 compared with the Register Book the 10th day of October 1765.

Pat Houstoun Regr.

James Wright to Board of Trade, June 24, 1766, Savannah, received and read Aug. 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 83, concerning the silk culture.

My Lords

I had the Honor to Receive your Lordships letter of the 27th of February, wherein your Lordships are Pleased to Express a Concern at the little Progress made in the Silk Culture,.and direct that no more be Paid this year than 1/6 per lb. for all Cocoons brought to the Filature at Savannah whether of the Produce of Georgia or Elsewhere, which Direction I Notified the very day that I received the Letters, & no more will be Paid than that Sume.

I have my Lords given great Attention & Endeavoured to the Utmost of my Power to encourage & Promote the encrease of that Article ever Since I have been in the Province. And if your Lordships will be Pleased to Observe the Account in mine of the 23d of April 1765 of the Quantity Sent Home for Nine years past, I believe you will find the years 1762, 63, & 64, near Equal to the 6 Preceeding years. Last year altho there was a great Prospect at the beginning, yet we only had 12514 lb. of Cocoons which made 712 lb. 8 oz. of Silk. I have made all the Observations I Could at every Period & find the Quantity Principally depends on the Season. A late Spring, Succeeded by Steady weather is the most Favourable, a Manifest Proof of which we have had this year, there having been delivered in at the Filature 20,000 lb. of Cocoons, and last year there was only 12514 lb., and yet not So Many Persons went on Raising Cocoons this year as did the former, but the encrease in Quantity is Clearly & intirely owing to a Favourable Season, & this will ever be the Case. When there is an early Spring and afterwards any Cold, or Raw wet weather, the Worms Sicken & dye by Bushells, and Consequently there will be a Less Quantity of Cocoons Raised, & not so good in Quality. Another Grand Obstacle is as I Mentioned formerly that People of Property can make more by Employing their Negroes about other things, in Short on a Plantation they have full Employment for every Negroe good & bad, & its not Worth their while to give their time & attention to the Raising of Cocoons at 1/6 per lb. and I fear None will go upon it but the Poorer Sort of People, who I Presume will Continue to Pursue it as an object very well worth their attention at 1/6 per lb, and Such are the Inhabitants of that little Trifling Wretched Village of Purysburgh. Your Lordships may rely I Shall use every

argument & Means in my Power to Promote the encrease of this Valuable Commodity. Another Obstacle is the dearness of Labour in this Country which makes the Manufacturing Part that is Performed here Amount to a Considerable Expence. Upon the whole my Lords I heartily wish I Could give a more Satisfactory account, but Nothing further Occurs to me at Present on the Subject, and for the whole Conduct Management &c. &c. in and about this Affair, I beg leave to refer your Lordships to my Letters of the 14th December 1764. 23rd of April & 29th of June 1765. Your Lordships are Pleased to Observe that the Surplus accumulated by Savings is now intirely Exhausted. I hope therefore to be favoured with your Lordships directions in time, against the next Season, that I may Regulate my Conduct accordingly, for this year the Purchase of the 20,000 lb. of Cocoons at 1/6 comes to £1500. Sterl. and I Presume the usual & Necessary Expences till Ship't will amount to £500 more, so that there will remain £1000 of the Money to be Raised or Paid out of the Produce of the Silk. If this be not Agreeable to your Lordships Sentiments, and I am not to have in View the Money arising by the Sale of the Silk, to be added to the £1000 granted by Parliament towards defraying the expence, and answering the Certificates given by me, I must request your Lordships will be Pleased to Set me Right, and whatever directions I receive Shall be Carefully & Strictly followed. I have Sent by this Conveyance the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 7th of January to the 4th of March 1766.

Proposal of Henry Kennan to the Board of Trade, June 26, 1766, London, received and read July 3, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 80, for carrying on the silk filature at Savannah.

Henry Kennan proposes to take the Filature in Savannah under his own direction, and will give one shilling for every pound of merchantable Cocoons delivered there, and also pay the bounty given by Government for the same, in such manner as may be directed by the Lords of Trade, on delivery of the Cocoons. As the people who raise the Cocoons are the poorer Inhabitants, it will be a great relief to them, who at present wait some time for their money.

It is proposed that as soon as the Cocoons are fit for reeling, public notice thereof be given in the Georgia Gazette, that any of the inhabitants of that Province or South Carolina have free access thereto, and if they desire it, be instructed in the whole process of managing the Cocoons, by the Superintendant, which

that he may the better be enabled to do, he shall be assisted therein by persons who perfectly understand it.

To induce the people to reel their own silk, they shall on delivery of every pound of silk of a good quality at the Filature, be paid eighteen shillings, and also the full bounty for the same; and whatever the silk sells for in London, if any balance arises in their favor, such balance to be paid them.

On the arrival of the silk in London, four or more eminent silk merchants shall be requested to inspect it. Public notice of the sale thereof shall be given in the papers, and when sold, the Broker's certificate of the Sale, together with a certificate from the Gentlemen who inspected the silk, shall be printed and distributed to each of the persons who raised any of the Cocoons from which the silk was made.

An exact account shall be kept of each particular sort of Silk, and the quantity and quality of Cocoons used to each sort, which shall also be expressed upon labels fixed thereto. The same method to be observed with such silk as may be reeled by the makers of the Cocoons, whose names should also be added.

Security shall be given in the Secretary's Office in Savannah, for payment for the Cocoons.

It is proposed that the quantity of Cocoons delivered be ascertained by the oaths of the makers, to be deposited in the Secretary's Office, from whence a general certificate for the whole quantity authenticated by the Governor, shall be annually transmitted to the Board of Trade.

As Mr. Kennan will be at the whole expence of reeling, it is evident on comparing these Proposals with the accounts of the Georgia Filature for some years past, that there will be a considerable saving to Government, and that he can have no pecuniary views; he therefore hopes that he be allowed about two hundred pounds per annum, to defray the expence of some small premiums, which he wishes to have in his power to bestow, together with the charge of firing, other small incidental expences, and some allowance for his trouble included. This however to cease as soon as the people come into the method of reeling their own silk.[33]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, June 28, 1766, Savannah, received and read Aug. 27, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 84, relative

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33. This proposal was referred by the Board of Trade to Governor Wright, and his reaction is given below pp. 165-172.

to Indian trade and predicting Indian disturbances.

My Lords

I have already done my Self the Honor of writing to your Lordships by this Conveyance, and am Sorry now to Acquaint your Lordships that I think I Pretty Clearly See disturbances & Mischief Gathering and breaking out Amongst the Indians, indeed this I was almost Certain would be the Consequence of the Regulation of the Indian Trade by His Majesties Royal Declaration of the Seventh of October 1763, and took the Liberty to give my Sentiments thereupon to the Board so Early as the 27th of August, 10th of November and the 11th of December 1764, Also in my Answer to the Queries of the 28th of Decr. 1764, and I believe Since that time. The General Right which by that Procln. every Man has to demand a Licence, & Trade where he Pleases, is the thing my Lords that I Principally think (with Great Deference & Submission) is Improper at Present, & will be for some years to Come. The Indians are over Stock't with Goods by the Great Number of Traders that go amongst them, the well known Consequence of which is Insolence, Wantoness & Mischief, besides my Lords the Irregularities & abuses Committed by the Traders or those they Employ as Packhorsemen or Servants, who are generally the very worst kind of People, has a very bad Effect. And at the distance these People are; & as things are Circumstanced, it's next to Impossible to Come at or Punish them. I think it my duty my Lords to hint what appears to me as a growing evil, and beg Leave to Refer your Lordships to Mine of the 27th of August, 10th of Novr. & 11th of Decr. 1764, and to my answers to the Queries Relative to the Indian Trade 28th Decr. 1764.

I have not yet been Favoured with your Lordships Answer to Mine of the 16th of July & 21 of August 1765. Relative to the two Repealed Laws. It really seems to be a Matter of Some Consequence, & untill I know the Exceptionable part I Can't Attempt to Frame new Laws. I must therefore entreat your Lordships to give the Necessary directions on this Occasion.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 2, 1766, Savannah, received Oct. 8, read Nov. 6, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 85, transmitting minutes of the Upper House of the Assembly.

My Lords

I have not been Honoured with any of your Lordships Commands

Since Yours of the 27th of February last. This Serves to Inclose your Lordships Some Minutes of the Council as an upper House, and of the Assembly, on my Calling them together Since the Prorogation in March last. I beg Leave to Refer your lordships to my Letters of the 24th & 28th of June.

James Wright to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, Aug. 23, 1766, received Nov. 5, read Nov. 6, 1766, C.O. 5/649, F. 86, relative to silk culture and Indian affairs.

Sir

Your letter of the 5th of June wrote to me by Direction of the Lords Commissioners For Trade and Plantations, Inclosing a Copy of the Estimate of the Civil Establishment of this Province from the 24th of June 1765, to the 24th of June 1766, I received the 21st Instant, and desire you will be Pleased to Acquaint their Lordships that I Shall Govern my Self Accordingly.

I have wrote Several letters lately on the Silk Culture & Indian Affairs, to which I hope to receive their Lordships Answers in due time, they appearing to me to be Letters of Some Importance. If there is any Prospect of the Bounty on, or rather Purchase of the Cocoons being discontinued, I Should hope to have the Earliest Notice, that I may know how to Conduct my Self, and the People what they have to Trust to. For in Case the Cocoons are received, & the Filature Opened before I get Such Information, how am I to Act, or what is to be done in that Event? The Cocoons will Perish if not Cured & the Silk wound off. The People Can't take em back, not being Prepared, and few of them knowing how to do either. And how are they to be Paid for if the Parliamentary Grant is to be discontinued? I must desire Sir that you will be Pleased to Lay this Matter before their Lordships, who I Presume can Pretty well Judge whether the Grant is like to Continue or not, or will be Pleased to direct me to Proceed as usual till I receive Orders to the Contrary. An answer to this, & the Other matters I have wrote about relative to the Silk Culture will be very usefull for the Regulation of my Conduct, and I think the Indian Affairs require Some attention. I must therefore request you'l be Pleased to remind their Lordships of these matters. And as we have no agent at Present, I must rely on you to let me know the Fate of our Law respecting the Carolina Grants. Mr. Knox will take care to forward any Letters to me that may be delivered to him, or if they are Sent to me per Thomas and Richard Shubrick Merchants

in Bucklersbury I Shall be Sent to get them in due time, but not if they are Sent by any of the Packets.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Sept. 25, 1766, Savannah, received Dec. 31, 1766, read Jan. 2, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 87, relative to silk culture and Carolina grants south of the Altamaha.

My Lords

I have directed the Commissary to Ship the Silk the Produce of this year on Board the Vessel this comes by. Net weight is 1084 lb 4 ozs. & 877 lb 4 oz. of the Filozel & Trash, and there is about 200 lb more of the Trash which is not yet dry enough to Ship. This my Lords is far Short of the Quantity of Good Silk that I Expected from the Cocoons delivered which was 20,350 lb. 7 oz.

I attended or Visited the Filature much oftener this year than usual & had many Conversations with Mr. Ottolenghe on this Subject, and he gave me Several Reasons for its Turning out so badly, but I directed him to give me them in writing that I might Transmit them to your Lordships, and which I Shall do as Soon as I receive them.

Its very Certain we have had great Rains this Spring & Summer, almost the whole Country under water, Inundations twice & the River Banks in the Swamps over flowed, 6, 8, 10 Foot in Common for a Considerable time, and Many Settlements broke up, Houses washed away some few People & a great Number of Cattle &c. drowned. But I will not take upon me to Say how far, or in what degree that might affect the Cocoons, it is a matter that I must Confess mySelf rather Ignorant of as yet, notwithstanding I have not been wanting in either observations or inquiries, and I Recollect that I have some years ago mentioned the Necessity of a Change of Seed. Mr. Ottolenghe is apprehensive that Some Persons have done him ill offices. Upon the whole I can only assure your Lordships that I believe him to be a very honest Man and am well Satisfied there has not been any Fraud or abuse Committed, nor do I think it Possible there Could be any if attempted without being discovered. And this I Judge from the Commodity itself, the Number of People Employed, different Checks, and Manner of Conducting the whole affair from first to last.

I find my Lords by the last letter received from Mr. Knox Late Agent for this Province that no hearing or determination was had upon our Law Relative to the Grants Signed by Governor Boone for Lands to the Southward of the Alatamaha in this Province.

This matter Remaining in the State it is, is a Manifest Injury to the Province. For till the Fate of that Law is determined, neither the People who have the Grants, nor I, can tell how to Proceed, and of Course the Lands will Lye waste & Unimproved. If His Majesty is Pleased to Confirm the Law, they will Soon be Settled either by the Carolina People or others. If the Law is disallowed, then I Expect those Lands or most of them will remain as they are in Woods. Some Trifling Settlements may be made, but I think very few. This is Certainly my Lords a matter of Some Consequence to the Province and as we have now no agent to Attend your Lordships upon the Occasion I must entreat that you will be Pleased to appoint a day for an hearing upon it. Mr Knox writes that Counsellor Wedderburn is Prepared to appear in behalf of this Province, and Notice may Easily be given to the Carolina Agent. I hope your Lordships will Pardon me & be so good as to bring this Matter to a Point. I have Nothing further Material to add.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Oct. 10, 1766, Savannah, received Dec. 31, 1766, read Jan. 2, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 88, relative to the silk culture and transmitting various official papers.

My Lords

Since My last of the 25th of September I have had the Honor to receive your Lordships letter of the 4th of July Inclosing Mr. Kennans Proposals Relative to the Management of the Filature, and also Sundry Reports of Sir Mathew Lamb on Some of the Bills assented to by me. I return your Lordships my best thanks for the good Opinion you are Pleased to Express of, and the Confidence you have in me, Which I hope I Shall be happy Enough to Merit the Continuance of. Some of the Matters your Lordships Mention require Consideration, and being much hurried Examining into the Silk Accounts & Vouchers, renders it Impossible for me to return your Lordships an Answer by this Ship.

The Silk is now Ship't Quantity as Mentioned in my Last, and yesterday the Commissaries accounts & Vouchers were all Examined & Passed in Council, & are now Transmitted to Mr. Campbell the Agent.

The Purchase of the Cocoons at 1/6 per lb. & the Other Necessary Expences amounts to £1938. 6. 4 3/4, and for which Sum Certificates will be given to the Several Persons who have advanced & Paid their Money as Soon as this Ship Sails.

The Indian & Contingent Accounts have also been Examined & Passed to Midsummer last amounting to £70.18.1 as appears by the Vouchers now sent to the Agent, and for which I Shall give the Commissary a Certificate.

By this Opportunity I Transmit Your Lordships the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 1st of April 1766 to the 16th of June following and the Register of Grants abstracts from the 25th of Sepr. 1765 to the 25 of Sepr. 1766[34] also the Naval Officers list of Vessels entered & Cleared at this Port from the 5th of January 1766 to the 5th of April 1766. I also Inclose your Lordships Mr. Ottolenghes Reasons why the Silk has fallen so Short. I Examined the Cocoons frequently & think what he Says is very right, and I believe his Skill & knowledge in the Culture & Management of Silk is unquestionable. I knew he frequently wrote to Mr. Martyn about Seed, & so did I, and I believe he also wrote to Mr. Garth for Change of Seed.

P.S. Your Lordships will also receive a Copy of the agreemt. Enter'd into with Mr. Ottolenghe according to your directions. I sent one as Soon as it was Executed but believe it Miscarried.

Joseph Ottolenghe to James Wright, Oct. 2, 1766, Savannah, received Dec. 31, 1766, read Jan. 2, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 89, concerning reasons for poor quantity of silk. Enclosed in Wright to Board of Trade, Oct. 10, 1766.

Sir

In answer to your Excellency's Letter of this morning I shall give a True and just account of the Cause that so little Silk is made from so large a quantity of Cocoons, occasioned by the irregularity of the Work made by the Worms in forming the Ball. It is easily to perceive that at one End of the Cocoon the Silk is thin and ill cloathed, that after 2 to 3 turns in the Bason its Thread broke off, and in brushing them again, they hung to the waste in the Hands of the spinners and in very large quantities, as twill appear by Examining the waste. And I have shewd it to your Excellency. The waste this year, by far Exceeds in proportion to the quantity of Cocoons, and had they been Good, it would have been a great deal less. Your Excellency will observe

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34. This abstract of grants was evidently not sent until Feb. 12, 1767, and is given below

also that the quantity of the inferior Silk exceeds that of the best quality by 335 lb which if it was upon a par with the best would prove the bad quality of the Cocoons, for when the Cocoons are Good the good or first Silk always exceeds the inferior Sort and takes less Cocoons in making a Pound of Silk. What I have here advancd is evident that the badness of the Cocoons is the Cause that so little silk is made in this and the preceding Years and I fear, nay am Certain, every Years will grow worse if the Seed is not Changed of which I have earnestly desird for these several Years past without Effect. I do not know if what I have said will be satisfactory tho I assure you it is fact and a fact that may be easily provd by Examining the Waste and the Women that workd at them. I shall add no more but to beg of you to excuse my Scrawls, it being Court Day and am oblige immediately to open the Court and therefore shall conclude.

Articles of Agreement between Gov. James Wright, Joseph Ottolenghe, and Isaac Baillou, April 4, 1764, Savannah, received Dec. 31, 1766, read Jan. 2, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 90, concerning training of Baillou in silk culture. Enclosed in Wright to Board of Trade, Oct. 10, 1766.

Articles of Agreement indented, made, concluded and agreed upon the fourth Day of April in the fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third King of Great Britain &c. and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty four Between his Excellency James Wright Esqr. Captain General and Governour in chief of the Province of Georgia of the first Part Joseph Ottolenghe Superintendant of the Silk Culture in the said Province of the second Part and Isaac Baillou of Savannah in the said Province Yeoman of the third Part.

Whereas the advantage arising from the Silk Culture in this Province and the present flourishing State and Condition thereof under the Care and Management of the said Joseph Ottolenghe render it highly expedient to use every Means for the preservation and increase of so valuable a Produce. And whereas the said Joseph Ottolenghe being of a weakly Constitution and advancing in Years it is therefore necessary to provide a fit Person to succeed him in the Management of the said silk Culture in case of his Death or leaving the Province or when by Age or Infirmities he shall become incapable thereof. Now these Present Witness that the said Joseph Ottolenghe for and in Consideration of the

Sum of two hundred Pounds to be paid the said Joseph Ottolenghe in a public Draught or Certificate for the same to be given him by the said Governor on, or to, his Majesty's Agent for the said Province at the Time of making the general Payment for the Cocoons of the present Year Doth hereby covenant promise and agree to and with his said Excellency the Governour and his Successors Governours of the said Province for the Time being That he the said Joseph Ottolenghe shall and will from and after the sealing and delivery of these Presents according to the best of his Skill and Ability teach and instruct the said Isaac Baillou in the due Method and Manner of conducting and managing the Culture of the Silk from the hatching of the Worm unto the making up the raw Silk into Scains and Bundles for Exportation and in all the necessary Particulars relative thereto so as to enable the said Isaac Baillou to take upon him the Superintendency of the said silk Culture in like Manner as now done and performed by him the said Joseph Ottolenghe. And the said Joseph Ottolenghe also shall and will in like Manner teach and instruct any other Person or Persons as shall or may from Time to Time be required of him by the said Governour or his Successors Governours for the Time being. And the said Joseph Ottolenghe doth by these Presents further covenant and agree to and with the said Governour and his Successors Governours for the Time being that in Case he the said Joseph Ottolenghe shall happen to depart this Life within one Year from [torn away] that then and in such Case the Executors of Administrators of the said Joseph Ottolenghe shall and will return and repay unto the said Governor or his Successors One hundred Pounds of the said two hundred Pounds so to be paid to the said Joseph Ottolenghe as aforesaid within six Months after such his Decease. And the said Joseph Baillou on his part Doth hereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said Governour and his Successors Governours for the Time being as aforesaid That for and in Consideration of him the said Isaac Baillou being instructed as before mentioned and of his being allowed the yearly Sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling he shall and will from and after the sealing and delivery of these Presents diligently apply himself to learn and receive Instructions from the said Joseph Ottolenghe in the due Care and Management of the Culture and Produce of Silk as herein before mentioned and for this Purpose shall duly attend to, and observe the Instructions and Directions that shall from Time to Time be given to him by the said Joseph Ottolenghe in and about the same and shall likewise constantly attend at the Public Filature during the Season of winding the Silk and assist the said Joseph Ottolenghe therein

and in all Matters relative thereto as shall be required of him by the said Joseph Ottolenghe towards instructing him in the said Art and the necessary Service of the Filature. Provided always and it is hereby stipulated and agreed that so soon as the said Isaac Baillou shall be sufficiently instructed in the method and manner of Managing the Silk Culture as aforesaid and shall be capable of conducting the same That then he shall be intitled to have and receive for his attendance at the Filature, as an Assistant to the said Joseph Ottolenghe the yearly Allowance or Sum of Forty Pounds Sterling. And the said Isaac Baillou Doth by these Presents further covenant and agree to and with the said Governour and his Successors Governours as aforesaid That whenever and so soon as he shall be appointed Superintendant of the silk Culture in the Place and Stead of the said Joseph Ottolenghe on his resignation Death or incapacity as before mentioned That then he the said Isaac Baillou on being allowed the like annual Salary or Stipend of One hundred Pounds Sterling per Annum as now allowed to the said Joseph Ottolenghe shall and will for and during the Term of Five Years, conduct manage superintend and take care of the Silk Culture and the Public Filature in like Manner in every Respect as now conducted and managed by the said Joseph Ottolenghe. And also shall and will during the said Term upon the request of the Governour for the Time being instruct one or more Person or Persons in the said Art and Management of the silk Culture and every particular thereof in like Manner as he shall have been taught and instructed by the said Joseph Ottolenghe and according to the best of his Skill and Ability and the Intent and true Meaning of these Presents and of the Parties thereunto. And Lastly for the true Performance of the several and respective Articles clauses and Agreements herein before contained on the Parts of the said Joseph Ottolenghe and Isaac Baillou severally and respectively to be done and performed in Manner as aforesaid, they the said Joseph Ottolenghe and Isaac Baillou Do each of them hereby severally and respectively bind and oblige themselves unto the said Governour and his Successors Governours for the Time being in the penal Sum of Four hundred Pounds of lawfull Money of the said Province firmly by these Presents. In Witness whereof the said Parties have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year above written.

Jas. (L. S.) Wright Joseph (L. S.) Ottolenghe Isaac (L. S.) Baillou

Sealed and Delivered by his
Excellency James Wright Esqr.

In the Presence of

Chas. Watson

Sealed and Delivered
by Joseph Ottolenghe and
Isaac Baillou in the
presence of

William Clifton J.P.P.

A true Copy of the Original examined by

Chas. Watson C.C.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Oct. 21, 1766, Savannah, received Dec. 31, 1766, read Jan. 2, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 92, concerning payment of schoolmasters.

My Lords

I have this day given a Certificate to Robert McClatchie Schoolmaster here for £20. from the 24th of June 1765 to the 24th of June 1766. Also to Peter Gandy Schoolmaster for £14.10.0 for the Same time, of which I take Liberty to acquaint your Lordships.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Oct. 21, 1766, Savannah, received and read Jan. 2, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 93, concerning silk culture.

My Lords

I am now to answer your Lordships letter of the 4th of July last, and having very Maturely Considered Mr. Kennans Proposals I Shall give your Lordships my Opinion thereon, as fully & Clearly as I Possibly can. The Plan of Encouragement hitherto Pursued your Lordships know has been for the Government to be the Manufacturer & the Merchant. This year the Cocoons was Purchased at 1/6 per. lb. round good & Indifferent. And the whole Expence of Baking, Sorting, Picking, & Reeling &c. Paid by the Government, and the Silk Ship't Home to be disposed of on account of the Government. From this Plan your Lordships See that the

Bounty or Encouragement the Persons have who raise the Cocoons or Pursue the Object of making Silk, is the Certainty of a Market, & good & Immediate Payment at the Rate of 1/6 per lb. for all the Cocoons they deliver in at the Public Filature, whereas the True & real Value of a lb. of good Cocoons as a Commodity or article of Merchandize is at the most not more than one Shill, as I wrote your Lordships in my letter the 23d of April 1765. In Countries where Labour is Cheap, & are often Purchased at 6d to 9d but here its rather thought they are not worth above 9d or 10d round on account of the Price of Labour & disadvantage of Climate as to keeping &c. So that their advantage is an advanced Price or Bounty of 6d; or rather 8d or 9d per. lb. above the True or Real Value of the Cocoons, and even at that Price I am Persuaded few or none but the Poorer Sort of People will Continue to go upon that article. Several Substantial Persons who did mean to make it an object when the Price was higher have to my knowledge given it over. Thus then the Matter Stands at Present, and the Grand Point is, how, or which way any Parliamentary Encouragement May be given or applied, better Proportioned or adapted to Promote the desirable Object in View. With respect to which my Lords I am Still at a Loss further than what I have already fully wrote your Lordships on the Subject, wherein I mention the difficulties & disadvantages that appeared to me, and to which Several letters I beg leave to refer. But this Much Seemed Necessary to Observe now, that my opinion on Mr. Kennans Proposals may be better understood. The 1st, 2nd & last articles Seem the only Material ones whereby to Judge how far, or whether the Commodity will be Promoted or encreased, the People benefitted, or any Saving to the Government if your Lordships Should adopt the Plan Proposed, therefore I Shall Confine my Observations Chiefly to these 3 articles.

Mr. Kennan Proposes to take the Filature under his own direction, & Says he will give one Shil. per. lb. for every lb. of Merchantable Cocoons, & also Pay the Bounty given by the Government for the Same, in Such Manner as your Lordships Shall direct, on the delivery of the Cocoons, which he Says will be a great relief to the People who at Present wait some time for their Money. This article my Lords appears to me Loose & ambiguous, & will be attended with Endless Strife & disputes for what Shall be deemed Merchantable Cocoons, & what not? Where, or what Rule is to be the Standard, or by what Criterion & by whom is it to be determined. Mr. Kennan Says the Cocoons are not Merchantable, & worth but 6d per. lb. The People Say they are good & worth a Shill. Here I Say my Lords is a door left open, or

Foundation laid for Squabbles & Contention, & which I Conceive would Soon put an End to the Raising of Cocoons altogether. Whereas at Present they are all received Good & Indifferent, Except Such as Mr. Ottolenghe objects to as apparently bad or damaged, which are Pickt out, and on which Head, altho I have heard Some Grumblings, I never yet had any application of Complaint made to me by one Single Person, and which would Certainly have been the Case, had they thought themselves Materially Injured or aggrieved in that Particular. What he advances with respect to Immediate Payment being a great relief to the People who at Present wait Some time for their Money, I will not Suppose to be a willfull Misrepresentation, but a Mistake, for their Payment is Immeidate on the delivery of their last Cocoons, & Many of them dont go to receive their Money for a Long while after, or till Called upon by the Commissioners advertisement that he is under a Necessity of Closing the Filature Accounts, & therefore desiring them to come & receive their Money. So that my Lords this Part of the Proposal Cannot be of the Least benefit to the People who are Perfectly Satisfied with the Payment they receive, & the Proposed relief, is Imaginary & without Foundation.

The Matter of Bounty, rests with your Lordships, but Suppose Kennan was to give a Shill. a lb. for the good & Ordinary Cocoons, and your Lordships allow a Bounty of 6d per. lb. In this Case your Lordships See the People who Raise them would be but just on the Same Footing they now are, & Consequently no additional Encouragement or grounds whereby to Expect an increase of the Commodity.

With Respect to the 1st Part of the Second Proposal, it is well known here that Kennan himself is wholly Ignorant of the art or Method of Managing the Cocoons, which indeed he Seems to acknowledge by Saying he Shall be assisted therein by Persons who Perfectly understand it. The Filature is Open & Public & People in General may go there, & make their Observations. And that your Lordships may See how that matter is Circumstanced at Present as to Peoples being Instructed, I must beg leave to refer to the Agreement with Mr. Ottolenghe made by direction of your Lordships Board in April 1764, a Second Copy of which I now Send. And this part of the Proposal is also Loosely worded & in Terms Doubtfull, for it Says he Shall be assisted therein by Persons who Perfectly understand it, but its not quite clear I think whether these Persons who Perfectly understand the business, are to [be] Employed at Kennans expence, or the expence of the Government, & your Lordships will See by the accounts Transmitted,

that the Expence is not inconsiderable.

And as to the latter Part of the Proposal, That as an inducement to the People to Reel their own Silk they Shall on the delivery of Every lb. of Silk of a good Quality be Paid 18/ & the Bounty, and after the Silk is bought in London if any Ballance arises in their favour, it Shall also be Paid them. This my Lords likewise appears to me to be Loose & uncertain. What Shall be deemed of a good Quality, & what not?, & will Certainly Produce altercation & disputes. But I will allow the Proposal its utmost weight & Extent, & that they Should receive 18/ per. lb. for every lb. of Silk whether of a good or Ordinary Quality. Yet I Conceive this matter or Part of the Proposal Impracticable by the Partys either at their own Homes or in the Public Filature. And if it were Practicable; or Might be Easily done, yet it can be no Encouragement or inducement to the People to Reel their own Silk.

I Say Impracticable because the People who Raise the Cocoons are in general if not all of them Ignorant of the Method of Curing the Balls, & of Picking Sorting & Reeling, and therefore it must at least for Some Time be done at the Publick Filature & under the direction & Inspection of Persons Properly Skilled & Qualified in those Matters. It Cannot be done at the Partys own Houses as Kennan Seems to Expect or Supposes it May. For the Necessary Instructions Can't be given in writing, but must be by the Person or Persons Skilled being Present & Shewing & Directing the Partys in every Particular; Vizt how to Bake & cure the Cocoons, to Pick & Sort them, to Reel the Silk off &c. The Cocoons were delivered in this week by 264 different Persons, and how is it Possible for 1, 2, or 3 Persons Skilled in the art to Instruct Such a Number of People at their own Houses Settled about the Country, even if they were desirous of being Instructed & had each an oven, a Bason & Stove fixt, & a Reel & Other Conveniencies of Room &c for Managing the Cocoons. The Cocoons at the Filature are Cured in a Large Stove Room & in Large ovens that will Hold a great Many Bushells at a time, and its absolutely Impossible for Such a Number of People to keep & Cure their Cocoons Separate at the Filature, if the Buildings & Conveniencies were twice or 3 times as Large & Extensive as they are. For it is as much as they can do, Day & Night constant attendance & filling all the ovens & Stove Room as full as they will hold to Bake the Cocoons fast Enough to kill the aurelia or Worms before they Eat through the Cocoons, which Shews the Impossibility of Each Person Curing & Reeling their own Silk Separately at the Filature. And most of these People have Families & little Plantations or Farms & Stocks of Cattle &c to mind & take Care of, & from which they Cannot

be absent, so that if it was Practicable for each Person to Cure & Reel their own Silk &c Separately at the Filature, it would not be worth their while to do it. And its clear to me that their receiving 1/6 per. lb. for their green Cocoons is more beneficial to them than Curing & Reeling their own Silk if they Could do it, & receiving 18/ per. lb. & the Bounty of 6d per. lb. on the green Cocoons.

For Example it generally takes about 15 lb. of green Cocoons to Produce 1 lb. of Silk & these must be Pretty good Cocoons, for if they are not it will take 17, or 18, or 19 lb. to make one lb. of Silk as is the Case this year. Altho when the Seed is fresh & the Worms in full Vigour for a few years 11. & 12 lb. of the best Pick't Cocoons may make 1 lb. of Silk. But on a Medium of good & Ordinary Cocoons as they Rise I will Suppose in Stating this matter that 15 lb. may Produce 1 lb. of Silk, in which Case as it now Stands the Party receives £1.2.6 for his 15 lb. of Cocoons without any further Trouble risque or Expence whatever. And for his lb. of Silk (if of a good Quality) he receives 18/ & Say the Bounty at 6d per. lb. on 15 lb. of Cocoons 7/6 in all £1.5.6. And on the best Calculation I can make it will take at the Rate of the work of one Person two days & an half for each lb. of Silk, and their hyre or Labour including Lodging & dyet together with wood for heating the oven to Cure the Cocoons & the Stove for Reeling the Silk if the work is done at the Filature will not be less than 5/1 1/2d for each lb. of Silk besides the inconvenience of being from their Families and Homes, & Many of them Cannot or would not be so long from Home as it would require, if they were to get double or Treble pay or hyre, but if they Could or would be absent & it was Practicable to do it at the Filature. Your Lordships See it is not equal to 1/6 per lb. for their Cocoons as 5/1 1/2 at least must be deducted from the £1.5.6 for their Expences & hyre or Labour, wood &c. Your Lordships will be Pleased to Observe that this is a Calculation made on a Considerable Quantity of Cocoons & the Sume divided so as to take the Proportion for 15 lb. of Cocoons Supposed to Produce 1 lb. of Silk. For its Impossible for one Person to Perform the whole Work, in the Reeling there must be two People Employed, and if the ovens &c were to be Heated for every Small & Separate Parcel of Cocoons, it would Consume a Vast deal more Wood. Your Lordships will be Pleased also to Observe that the People now Employed at the Filature at 14d, 18d & 10d per. day are old Women & girls who most of them Live in Town, but if the Country People were to Come, they would have Lodging & Board to Seek, and I don't know whether they could work for 2/ per. day which is only

the Price of Common Negro Porters & Labourers. And it Costs the Government this year at the Rate of 4/7d per. lb. tho done in the least Expensive Measure. Nor do I apprehend it would come Cheaper for many years, to Reel it at their own Houses if they were Qualified so to do. For my Lords the Expence of an oven, a Copper Bason, & fixing it in Brick work as a Stove, also a Reel & making other Conveniencies of Room &c. Necessary would amount to a Considerable Sume to a Poor Person, & many of them make so Small a Quantity, that if they were not to Sell their Cocoons green, it would not be worth their while to Raise them at all. So that my Lords I See no Encouragement, or any thing Proposed, that can be an inducement for the Partys to attempt Reeling their own Silk, either at their own Homes or at the Filature. And it rather appears to me that Nothing Proposed by Kennan can be any additional benefit or advantage to the Poor People who Raise the Cocoons, & Consequently Nothing that can Stimulate them, or Conduce to Encrease or Extend that article.

I Shall now State the matter on this Plan, & See what Saving it will be to the Governmt in doing which I Shall Consider the last Article, wherein Kennan Says it will be a Considerable Saving to the Government, & that he has no Pecuniary Views, and therefore hopes to be allowed £200 per. ann. to Enable him to give Some Small Premiums and to defray the Charge of firing, other Small incidental Expences, & Some allowance for his Trouble included. I Presume he means that allowance to Come out of the £200. & in that View, & on a Supposition that your Lordships would allow a Bounty of 6d per. lb. on the Cocoons, I shall Consider & State the Matter.

This year 20,350 lb.. of Cocoons Cost the

Government at 1/6 per lb.	£1526. 5.0
Other Necessary Expences as per. Acct. . .	412. 1.4 3/4
	£1938. 6.4 3/4
By 1084 lb. of Raw Silk at Say 18/ per. lb. .	£ 975.12.0
By 1077 lb. of Filozel &c. at Say 3/ per lb. altho Mr. Ottolenghe Says he thinks it worth 4/ per lb..	161.11.0
Loss or Expence to the Government	801. 4.4 3/4
	£1938. 6.4 3/4

Suppose Kennans Proposals are adopted & next year there is the Same Quantity of Cocoons Say 20,350 lb. on which your Lordships allow a Bounty of 6d per. lb. that is	£508.15.0
Allowed Kennan for his Trouble &c.	200. 0.0
Necessary Annual Expence of Repairs of Buildings, ovens wells &c &c & which will yearly encrease Say	50. 0.0
	758.15.0
Saving or less Expence to the Government than last year	42. 9.4 3/4
	£801. 4.4 3/4

and if your Lordships allow a Larger Bounty than 6d per. lb. then instead of being any Saving to the Governmt the Expence will be Encreased.

But my Lords I Conceive that is not the Object, Saving a few Pounds, Especially when the Consequence I think will Clearly be a total stop to any attempt to Raise Silk here, and destroy instead of Promote the Matter in View. For my Lords no man can afford to give 1/ per. lb. for Cocoons round as they rise good & Indifferent & without that & a Bounty of 6d per. lb. the People will drop it Immediately, and after the 1st year Kennan or any Body Else that gives 1/ per lb. for Cocoons & is at all Expences afterwards will find himself so much out of Pocket that he must either give it over, or be Redressed by reducing the Price or Value of the Cocoons under Pretence of their not being Merchantable, or by Memorials or Petitions to your Lordships for Reimbursement & to make good Losses &c &c &c. It is well known here my Lords that Kennan is a Man in Such Circumstances that he can have no Money to Spare & has a Wife & Children to Support. Is it therefore to be Supposed that such a Person can give up his time &c to the Public? He declares he has no Pecuniary Views. I Shall not say what his Views may be, but Submit it to your Lordships to Judge whether they can be to give up both time & Money for Nothing. Its Probable he may be Mistaken in his Information or Calculation, but be that as it may, its Evident that his Proposals Cannot advance or Promote the Culture or Increase of that Commodity. And in Short the whole Scheme appears to me to be Loose & ambiguous, & formed without Sufficient knowledge or Judgement

with Respect to the Subject Matter.

Upon the whole my Lords it rather appears to me that nothing but the Bounty of Parliament keeps the Silk Culture alive or up, and that it Cannot become an article or Commodity of any Considerable amount or Value, while Labour & Living is so dear as it must be here till the Country becomes more Populous. The difference my Lords between 18d & 2/ a day, & 2d or 3d at most, as I believe is the Case in Several of the Silk Countries, is very great, besides the disadvantage of Climate &c. I have not Communicated your Lordships Letter on the Plan Proposed to Mr. Ottolenghe, or Consulted him now upon the Subject. Possibly he might be able to give Still more Reasons than I have done, but I have given your Lordships my own Sentiments and Opinion on the Matter with Freedom & Candour, & Shall think myself happy if it Proves Satisfactory. I hastened to answer this part of your Letter as in April they will begin to bring Cocoons to the Filature & your Lordships will have little time to Resolve & Send me out your further directions, untill I receive which I must Presume things are to go on, & the Cocoons be received as usual. The rest of Kennans Proposal don't Seem to require any Observations.[35]

I Shall answer the Other Parts of your Lordships letter as Soon as Possible & Send a duplicate of my answers to the General Queries, with Such additional Remarks as may Occur.

Report of Sir Mathew Lamb to the Board of Trade, Oct. 26, 1766, Lincolns Inn, read March 30, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 99, concerning laws passed in Georgia.

My Lords

In pursuance of your Lordships Command Signified to me by Mr. Pownalls Letter, Wherein your are Pleased to Desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following acts passed in Georgia, between December 1764 and March 1765, I have Perused and Considered the same (Vizt.)

1. An Act to prevent as much as may be the Spreading of the Small Pox in this Province.
2. An Act for the better Ordering the Militia of this Province.
3. An Act to Amend an Act to prevent Persons throwing Ballast

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35. After this letter was read by the Board of Trade no more was heard of Kennan's proposal.

or Falling Trees, into the Rivers and Navigable Creeks within this Province; And for keeping Clear the Channels of the same.

4. An Act for the better Ordering and Governing Negroes and other Slaves in this Province; And to prevent the Inveigling or Carrying away Slaves from their Masters or Employers.

By this Act all Slaves within this Province are Declared to be Chattells Personal in the Hands of their Owners and Possessors, and their Executors Administrators and Assigns. It has been the Policy of the American Provinces to make Slaves Real Estate Descendible to the Heir with the Land And when it has been attempted by Laws to make them otherwise The same have been Rejected, from the Inconvenience that would attend it. For as the Slaves are the Necessary and Valuable part of a Plantation which cannot be Supported without them, they have been in a manner annexed to the Lands, and go along with them to the Heir. Were they to be Chattels Personal, they would go and be divided according to the Statute for Distribution of Intestates estates And might be Seperated from and taken from the Lands, So that the Plantation might Sink and become Useless in the Hands of the Heir, for want of the Slaves that would be taken therefrom. For these Reasons I must Submit to your Lordships the Propriety of this Act being Confirmed.

5. An Act for Raising a Fund by an Impost on Shipping to Defray the Expence of keeping in Repair or Rebuilding the Light House and Pilot House on Tybee Island.

6. An Act to Extend and Enforce the Authority of the several Laws therein mentioned to and throughout the Territory lately annexed to this Province, for dividing the same into Parishes, and for adding the Island of Jekyl to the Parish of Saint James.

7. An Act to Continue several Acts of the General Assembly therein mentioned, to prevent Masters of Vessels from Carrying of [f] Persons in Debt, to Continue the several Road Acts, and an Act to prevent Stealing of Horses and Neat Cattle.

8. An Additional Act to an Act Intitled An Act to Suppress Lotteries, and prevent other Excessive and Deceitful Gaming.

9. An Additional Act to an Act Intitled An Act for the better Regulating Taverns Punch houses and Retailers of Spiritous Liquors.

10. An Act for Building a Fort and Barracks within the same, on the Lands reserved for the use of the Publick near the Town of Augusta in the Parish of Saint Paul; a Guard House in Savannah, and Repairing the Barracks in the Fort in the Town of Frederica, on the Island of Saint Simons; And for Granting to his Majesty the Sum

of £650 Sterling, to Defray the Expence of the same; also for appointing and Impowring Comissioners to Issue Certificates for the said purposes.

11. An Act to Impower Comissioners to Lease, or Lett for a certain Term of Years the Lott of Land commonly called the Spring near Savannah, And to Rent the Building in Savanna commonly called the Watch House, and to Appropriate the Monies arising therefrom.

12. An Act for Granting to his Majesty a Duty on the Sundry Articles therein mentioned, that shall hereafter be Imported from any of his Majestys Colonies to the Northward of the Province of South Carolina, And for Appropriating the Money arising therefrom in Aid of the General Tax.

13. An Act to prevent Frauds and Abuses, in the Admeasurement and Laying out his Majestys Lands in this Province.

14. An Act to Amend an Act Intitled an Act to prevent private Persons from Purchasing Lands from the Indians, and for preventing Persons trading with them without Licence.

15. An Act for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of £1599.7S. 1 1/2D for the Use and Support of the Government of Georgia for the Year 1765, to be Raised at certain Rates and after the Method therein mentioned, And for the more effectual Collecting of Arrears.

16. An Act to Amend an Act, to prevent as much as may be the Spreading of the Small Pox in this Province.

17. An Ordinance for Appointing Francis Lee Esqr. Comptroller and Collector of the Country Duties at the Port of Sunbury, and for appointing Daniel Nunes Waiter for the Port of Savannah in this Province.

Upon Perusal and Consideration of these Acts I have no other Objection thereto in Point of Law than is before mentioned.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 18, 1766, Savannah, received and read Jan. 27, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 95, concerning manufacturing in Georgia.

My Lords,

Your Lordships letter of the 1st of August I had the honor to receive on the 12th Inst. by which I am required to transmit to your Lordships an exact Account of the several Manufacturers which have been set up & carried on within this Province from

the year 1734, & of the Publick encouragement which has been given thereto.

In obedience to which I am to acquaint your Lordships, that there has not been any Manufactures of any kind set up or carried on in this Province; but we are supplied with every thing from & through Great Britain. Some few of the poorer & more industrious People make a trifling Quantity of coarse home Spun Cloth for their own families, & knit a few Cotton & Yarn Stockings for their own use, & this done but by very few; & I don't know, that there is, or had been a yard of Linen Cloth of any Kind manufactured within this Province.

Hitherto my Lords, & untill the Province becomes much more populous than it just now is, the People can employ their time to much better purpose than manufacturing, as they can be a great deal cheaper & better supplied from Great Britain; & from whence my Lords, all our supplies of Silks, Linens, & Woollen of every kind is brought; & all our Tools, Nails, Locks, Hinges & Utensils of every sort and great quantities of Shoes, are likewise Imported, although we have some Tanners & Shoemakers here, but chiefly employed in making Shoes for the Negroes. Also Blacksmiths who work up Bar Iron imported from the Northern Colonies for building & repairs of Vessels, & such other work as is not usually or indeed cannot be Imported from Great Britain, as no particular orders or directions can well be given to suit occasional necessary demands, & uses. We have built one Ship, one Snow, one Brigantine & five or six Schooners, & a number of Coasting Vessels since I have presided here. Our whole time & strength my Lords, is applied in planting Rice, Corn, Pease, & a small quantity of wheat & rye, & in making pitch, Tar & Turpentine & in making Shingles & Staves, & sawing Lumber & Scantling & Boards of every kind; & in raising stocks of Cattle, Mules, Horses & Hogs; & next year I hope some essays will be made towards planting & making Hemp, & that it will in due time become a considerable article with us. At present my Lords the People have no Idea of manufacturing their commodities; but possibly may hereafter when they become more numerous, & labour cheaper, especially as they have been within the course of the last Year so strongly called upon & exhorted to it by the Northern Colonies.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 29, 1766, Savannah, received Feb. 13, read Feb. 17, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 96, Concerning laws about partition of lands and the Carolina grants.

My Lords

I am now to answer the Residue of your Lordships letter of the 4th of July last, not already answered in Mine of the 21st of last month. And with Respect to the Law for making Partition of Lands, I Shall Endeavour to Frame a New Bill to avoid the Objections made by Sir M Lambe, but my Lords this Law was taken from one in So. Carolina assented to by Govr. Glen on the 21 of June 1748 with this difference that by the Carolina Law 5 Persons are Empowered to make the Partition, and by ours it is to be done by 11. The Generality of our Lands here are of so little Value that they will not admit of the Expence that would attend Pursuing the Method Observed in England, and if we are not Enabled to do it in a Summary and Cheap way, the Consequence Must be, that all Lands Held by Joint Rights will Lye Waste & uncultivated till the Partys are of age and agree on a Partition.

The Law for Registring Deeds is Certainly Lyable to Sir Mathews Objections, and on that very Account was made Vizt. That Persons who become Purchasers or Mortgages may be Safe in their Purchases &c by Recording them as Soon as made, and not Run any risque of Losing their Money & Estates by Prior Dormant Deeds being Produced against them years afterwards. Purchasers my Lords Cannot know of Prior Conveyances &c unless Recorded, and if those who have them will not Record them, I Conceive they ought to Suffer for Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura Subveniunt.[36] And if they do Suffer it would be by their own Laches.[37] In Infant Colonies my Lords Such as this yet is, Credit is a very Material article, and it is Consistent with my own Memory & knowledge my Lords, that Credit given by the Negro Merchants to the Planters in Carolina, has been a very great, if not the Chief Means of that Province becoming so Opulent & Considerable as it is. For where an Industrious Man who has good Land can get Credit for a few Negroes, he will Soon be able to pay for them, and many Tolerable good Estates have been made in Carolina without any Capital or Other Foundation than a Tract of good Land, & Purchasing Negroes on Credit. And this is what must in a great Measure & will Promote & Increase the Settlement & wealth of this Province, which is now making a Rapid Progress. But my Lords if there can be no

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36. Black's Law Dictionary gives this as, "The law aids those who are vigilant, not those who sleep."

37. A legal term meaning neglect.

Security had against Prior Mortgages &c. as Proposed by this Law, it will hurt Credit, & I fear Prove very injurious to the Province.

And this Law tho in Strictness it may be Lyable to Legal Objections yet Seems Founded on Equitable Principle throughout, altho I think 6, or 8, Months Ought to have been allowed Prior Purchasers & Mortgages to Record their deeds after the Passing of the Act. And if all the Purchases made at the first Settlement of this Province are to be set aside in the Courts of Law, which I will know they may be for Want of Livery & Seisin or other Legal Formalities, when there was not a Man in the Province who knew what was Proper & Necessary to be done (for the Trustees would not Suffer Lawyers in their time, or at least discountenanced them). I say My Lords if this is to be the Case, it will be Productive of great inconveniencies & Hardships if not Injustice. In Carolina My Lords these Matters are Provided for by two different Laws, That for Registring deeds by a Law Passed the 8th of October 1698, & that for Confirming defective deeds by the 28 Section of the Quit Rent Law, Passed the 20 of August 1731 & the benefit of which they Enjoy to this day. And therefore my Lords the People in this Province may rather hope they are Intitled to the Same Indulgence, which matter is Submitted to your Lordships great Wisdom & Judgment, whose further directions I shall hope to Receive, as it is a matter of Consequence & till which Shall not attempt to Frame a New Bill.

Sir Mathews Objections to the Law Relative to Executors and administrators, are, that it deviates from the Laws of England, & the Rules Observed in the Ecclesiastical Courts, & Says he cannot do better than to Enforce them, and Observes that no allowance of a Commission or Poundage, is made by any Court in England, & ought not to be allowed otherwise than in Respect to their Charges & Expences, which they have a Right to Retain.[38] But I rather think my Lords that Sir Mathew is in Part Mistaken, and that our Law does not alter or affect the operation of any act of Parliament Relative to these matters. The Statues of Wills, of Frauds & Perjuries, of distributions or for Settling Intestates Estates &c. and the Rules Observed in the Ecclesiastical Courts, do not appear to me to be any way Infringed, and are all observed in this Province, and this Law is rather as I Conceive a usefull addition to the Laws of Great Britain, and the only alterations that appear to me to be made, seem altogether Just & Equitable.

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38. Sir Mathew Lamb's report, dated May 20, 1765, is given above pp. 95-97.

The 1st is to Prevent one Creditor who may happen to get Letters of administration from absorbing & Sinking the whole Effects by Paying or Returning the assets in his own Hands to Satisfy his own debt, which is done in England to this day, but not by virtue of any Act of Parliament that I know of. And this Seems unjust & Injurious, for what Right my Lords can one Man have, or why Should he be Suffered to Pay himself his whole debt, and other Creditors not get a Shilling, and therefore by this Law a Creditor administring is Obliged to Pay all debts of an Equal Nature in Proportion. But where the next of Kin administers, it Remains on the Same Footing as in England. And with Respect to allowing Commissions I well know they are not allowd in England, and that tis a Voluntary act, and that an Executor &c may accept or Refuse to Qualify or Serve, But the Settling & allowing Commissions here, my Lords, is to my knowledge Clearly for the benefit and advantage of the Estate & the Partys who are Intitled to receive it. For a Custom has Prevailed in Carolina which has been followed here, for Executors & Administrators &c to Charge Commissions of 10 per Cent 5 per Cent on Receiving & 5 per Cent on Paying away, besides all their Charges & Expences. And in Carolina I have known the Court of Chancery allow Commissions of 10 per Cent and I have known Juries in the Court of Common Pleas allow 7 & 1/2 per Cent & Sometimes 10 per Cent. And upon the whole my Lords I Look upon the Act to be a very Equitable & Necessary Law tho not Strictly Conformable to the Common Law & usuage in Great Britain. And I am Clear if Commissions are not allowed, Estates will go to Ruin here for Want of Proper Persons acting &c or they will as usual Retain 10 per Cent instead of 5 & Leave the Partys to their Remedy. And therefore my Lords I Consider it as a very beneficial Law, & well adapted to the Local Circumstances of this Province. And I am hopefull your Lordships will be Pleased to Suffer it to Remain in Force. Especially as I am Pretty Certain there is Laws Somewhat Similar in other Colonies.

With Respect to the Law Relative to the Carolina Grants of Land in this Province, I have so frequently & fully wrote your Lordships my Sentiments on that matter, That I Shall not Presume to Trouble you further at Present, than Earnestly to Request your Lordships that the matter may be brought to a Conclusion Some way or Other, that I may know how to Conduct my Self, & the Kings Quit Rents & Provincial Taxes may be Collected, not a farthing of which has been yet Paid by any of the Grantees that I know of.

I herewith Transmit your Lordships a Copy of my answers to the general Queries given in February 1762, with such Notes &

further Observations as the difference of time has made Necessary.

In my Letter of the 21 of October I wrote to your Lordships very fully about the Silk Culture, to which I refer, & Shall only again Repeat, That untill your Lordships are Pleased to order a Fresh Supply of Seed, I'm afraid our accounts will Continue to grow worse.

Copy of James Wright's answers to the queries of the Board of Trade made Feb. 15, 1762,[39] with additional observations made in 1766, Savannah, read Feb. 17, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 97, on conditions in the colony. Enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 29, 1766.

Ansr to the First.

The Situation of His Majesty's Province of Georgia is on the South Side of South Carolina, and extends towards St. Augustine in Florida. The Lands rather low and flat, the Soil upon all the Rivers and in the Swamps, strong, rich, and fertile, but intermixed with very large Tracts of Pine barren Land, some of it of a clay Soil, but in general of a white, sharp, Sand, not worth Cultivation, which greatly impedes the Settling of the Province, and often occasions the Plantations to be at a very considerable distance from each other. The Climate generally serene and clear from the latter end of March to the end of May, pleasant agreable Weather. From the end of May to the end of September very hot and sultry, and generally attended with a depression of Spirits, Relaxation, and Debilitation. From the end of September, to the end of November, pleasant, healthy, agreable Weather, and from the end of Novemr to the end of March, common Winter Weather, and sometimes intensely cold. We have no constant or periodical rainy Seasons, tho' generally more Wet in July and August, than at other times. Towards the Fall of the Year, intermitting Fevers, and Fevers and Agues are pretty common, and sometimes Stubborn and very mortal Fevers, but these not frequent also Pleurisies and Peripneumonias, and in the Spring and Summer, there is sometimes Dysenteries and other Fluxes.

The principal Rivers that Lie South from Savannah River, which

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39. The Feb. 20, 1762, letter of transmittal is in C.O. 5/648, E. 42 (printed in CRG, XXVIII, Part I, 354), but no copy of the answers is filed there, nor has one been found elsewhere.

is the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia as far Southward as St. Augustine in Florida, are great Ogechee, Medway, Alatamaha, St. Mary's and St. Juan's. Savannah River on which the Town and present Seat of Government is placed, has abundance of very fine Settlements and Plantations on it. The Town is about 15 miles from the Sea, and the River extends a great way back into the Country on about a North-West Course and is Navigable for large Boats as far as Augusta, which is about 140 miles above Savannah by Land, but near 300, by Water, and above Augusta this River runs about 150 Miles the same Course near north-west into the Cherokee Country, and there interlocks with the Tanassee [Tennessee] River, a branch from the Ohio, but does not join it, therefore has no communication with the Missisipi, there being a small space of Land between that and the Tanassee. Above Fort Augusta, is not navigable for Trade but the Cherokee Indians come down in canoes to the Falls near Augusta.

The next River is great Ogechee, which runs almost parallel with Savannah, and is about 15 Miles to the Southward, it goes into the Country about 300 computed Miles and there spends itself in small Branches or Creeks, and it is said to be navigable for near 200 Miles. On this River also are many very valuable Settlements.

Medway River lies about nine Miles to the Southward of Ogechee. Near the Mouth of this River, stands the Town of Sunbury, on a pleasant Hill fronting the Sound or inlet, about 12 Miles from the Sea, the River extends westerly about 7 or 8 Miles above the Town.

The next River is New Port, about 10 Miles to the Southward of Medway, and which runs near the same course and Extent that Medway does. Sapeloe is 18 Miles to the Southward of Newport, but the next of any consequence is the Alatamaha, which is our South Boundary,[40] & about 10 Miles to the Southward of Sapeloe, and 62 to the Southward of Savannah. This is a very fine River, and runs much the same course with Savannah River, the North Banks of this River is now settling very fast, and if we were permitted to settle on the South side, there is great reason to think the Province would encrease & flourish very considerably.

St. Mary's River lies about 50 Miles to the Southward of the Alatamaha & extends back into the Country a considerable way and there is a vast body of very fertile fine Lands lie between

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40. The royal proclamation of 1763 moved Georgia's southern boundary south to the St. Marys River.

the Alatamaha & this River.

St. Juans lies about 60 Miles to the Southward of St. Mary's & extends back into the Country about a West and by North course for about 130 computed Miles, and then turns to the Southward & Eastward into the Sea, and makes St. Augustine an Island; from St. Juan's to St. Augustine is about 40 Miles. NB: The Distances to the Southward of the Alatamaha are only by Computation.

There are other small Rivers that lie between Savannah and the Alatamaha Vizt. Vernon and Little Ogechee, but of no very great Consequence or extent, altho they are all pretty well settled. The Harbours known and generally used are at Savanah & Sunbury, and there is good Navigation for Vessels at the place called Hardwick on great Ogechee, & at Frederica on the Southwest side of the Island of St. Simons.

Tybee the Inlet to the River Savanah, lies in the Lat. of 31 and 55, & Long. of 80 West of London. The distances of the other places mentioned in your Lordship's letter, is but little. St. Augustine the nearest Spanish Government, lies South of Georgia in the Lat. of 29 & 46. & Longitude of 80 & 46. from London.

Mobile lies about Southwest Westerly from Savanah, on a River of that Name in the Bay of Apalachee, & the mouth of the River is in, or near the Lat. of 30 & 20, as I am informed by Masters of Vessels, & New Orleans lies about Sth. West of Mobile 140 computed miles in the Bay or Gulph of Mexico, & Lat. of about 29 & 50. N.B. There is no passing on a direct line from Mobile to New Orleans, but the Land passage is a vast way round to head the Morasses &c. &c. Pensacola a Spanish Settlement lies close by Mobile a little to the East or north east about 40 computed Miles. These my Lords are the only considerable French & Spanish Settlements in the neighbourhood of this Province, the Lat. & Longde. which I take to be pretty exact by Observations chiefly, besides which there is a small French Garrison of about 40 Men, which is intirely dependant on Mobile, & about 140 Miles from it, in one of the Towns of the Creek Indians called the Albama Fort, & by means of which, the French influence with the Creeks is chiefly supported.

Nov. 1766 N.B. What related to this Province I confirm & with respect to St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile &c and the French, your Lordships will have had accounts from the Governors of the Floridas & actual surveys &c.

Ansr. to the 2nd.

The Nominal Boundaries of this Province & those mentioned in His late Majesty's Charter to the Trustees, for establishing

this Colony in the Year 1732, & mentioned by His Majesty in His Royal Commission to me Vizt. from the most northern Stream of Savanah River all along the Sea Coast to the Southward, to the most Southern Stream of the Alatamaha, & westward from the heads of the same Rivers in straight Lines to the South Seas, together with the Islands in the Sea lying opposite to the Eastern Coast of the said Lands within 20 miles of the same.

These my Lords are the nominal or reputed boundaries of this Province & I do not know that any part of them are disputed, except whether a small tract of Land on Savanah River be an Island, & so belonging to Georgia, or part of the main land & so belonging to Carolina, which matter will easily be settled, & is now enquiring into, & unless the claim of the Creek Indians may be called to, for it was heretofore stipulated with them, that His Majesty's Subjects should not settle further from the Sea Coast, or westward, than the flowing of the Tides; which Matter these People are very tenacious of, and at present extremely jealous of our making any Encroachment on them; & here, pardon me my Lords, for observing that notwithstanding this nominal Boundary of the southermost Stream of the Alatamaha, in the Charter of the Trustees, yet Genl. Oglethorpe extended his settlement Southward without any regard to that Boundary; many Plantations were settled far beyond the Alatamaha, & marks of Possession held, & the Lands claimed by him, quite to St. Juan's River, & my Lords there always had been, & to this day a Serjeants Guard kept at Fort William near the South end of Cumberland Island by a detachment from His Majesty's Independent Companies in South Carolina. The South Point of Cumberland Island is called Amelia Sound, & the inlet between Cumberland & Amelia Islands, is the mouth of the River St. Mary's. And here I must inform your Lordships, that a set of People who were formerly settled on Cumberland Island, & to the Southward of the Alatamaha at a place by them called new Hanover, & who were by His Majesty's Order in February 1759, commanded to remove from thence, only made a Shew of doing so, but returned again immediately, & that those People with some Vagabonds & Runagates from Virginia, North Carolina, &c &c are now on those lands so the number of 70 or 80 Men, besides Women, & Children, and which is out of my present Authority & Jurisdiction. This is a matter my Lords that has not very long come to my knowledge, & which I think is highly necessary your Lordships should be made acquainted with, as it is a Receptacle & Asylum for all Villains, & Runagates, and most injurious to this Colony. If it were His Majesty's Pleasure to extend the Authority & Jurisdiction of this Government further

South than the present nominal or reputed boundary it would draw vast numbers of Inhabitants, & be productive of the best ends for increasing the Strength, Riches, & Consequences of this Province, to Great Britain. The South Boundary is a matter I wrote to your Lordships about in December 1760 & should not presume to have mentioned it again now, were I required by your Lordships to give my opinion relative to the fixing the Boundary Lines. 1766 your Lordships well know what alterations have been made in the boundaries of this Province since February 1762 by His Majesty's Proclamation & the Treaty of Augusta.

Answ. to the 3rd.

The Trade of this Province at present is carried on with Great Britain, The Northern Colonies, & the English West India Islands. The amount of the Goods imported from Great Britain the last year is £50,000, prime cost in England, & the imports from the Northern Colonies & Islands, amount of £7000 Stg. This is chiefly in Sugar, Rum, Melasses, Flour, Bisket, Coffee &c &c.

There are ten Sea Vessels belonging to, or owned, by Persons who are Settlers and Inhabitants of this Town, Viz: 2 Ships of 200 Tons each, 2 Brigantines of 120 Tons each, & 6 Schooners of 40 Tons each, besides Coasters & Small Craft & these are navigated with about 100 Seamen in all. The number Vessels entered at the Custom House in the last 12 months, are 41, & the Number cleared out is 45. The Trade till lately had been very inconsiderable, it seems now to be in a flourishing State. The cause of the increase, your Lordships will see in my Answer to the 10th Quere, & I am in great expectation that some Vessels will be very soon fixed in a direct Trade between London and this Province. Hitherto all European Goods, consumed here, have been first carried to Charles Town in South Carolina, and from thence reshipped here, & almost the whole quantity of Deer-Skins, that are shipped off from Carolina, are, in fact, the Produce of this Province, but these & a considerable Quantity of Indico and Rice is obliged to be carried from thence to Charles Town in South Carolina, in small Craft, for want of Ships here, to carry them directly to Great Britain, & so appears by the Custom House Entries as the Product of South Carolina and not of Georgia, which it really is. Another disadvantage in War time, is the want of Convoy from this place, for although the Distance from Charles Town Bar is not, with a fair wind above 10 or 12 hours run, yet the King's Ships that are ordered to Convoy the trade from thence will not call off this Bar for any Ships, because they are not ordered by their Instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty, & the Article of Convoy making a difference

of 15 per Cent in the premium of Insurances, the Merchants here find it more for their Interest to send the Produce to Charles Town, & ship it from thence, & this I conceive my Lords, is a great prejudice to the Province.

There are no Trades, Works, or Manufactures set up, or about to be set up in this Province that I know of, which are, or may prove hurtfull to Great Britain.

1766. We have now four Ships fixed in the London Trade to this Province, and several others that are freighted occasionally & the last Year's Imports from Great Britain amount to £83,000, Sterlg., from North America £12,017.10.1 1/2, From the Islands £26,241.14.5, and Negroes from Africa £14,820. And there are now fourteen Sea Vessels owned here. Viz: Three Ships, Two Snows, Three Brigantines, Three Sloops, & three Schooners, & abundance of Coasters & small Craft, & the number of Vessels entered here, & at Sunbury last Year is, 171, & cleared & loaded 161. Imports at Sunbury last Year £14,193.15.0, included in the above several sums.

Answer to the 4th.

The British Manufactures consumed in this Province, are Woollens & Linens of all sorts, Shoes, Stockings, Saddlery, Ware, Haberdashery, Cutlery, China Earthen & Glass ware, Axes, Hoes, Spades, Nails, Locks, Hinges, wrought Iron of all sorts, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Tin, Oil, Paint, Gunpowder, Shot, Guns, & East India Goods &c. &c. &c. The whole Importation of the last Year by almost an exact account, amounts to £5000 Sterlg. first cost in England as before mentioned & may be expected to increase annually.

1766. The Imports from Great Britain now are £83,000. Sterlg. see the next preceeding Answer, and £14,820 in Negroes.

Answer to the 5th.

This Province has no Trade with any foreign Plantations or Islands, except a little Lumber & Provisions to Santa Croix, and the Vessels generally go from thence to some of the British West India Islands, & to return with Rum, & Sugar, Salt, &c &c, and I know of no Trade from hence to any part of Europe besides Great Britain & Ireland.

1766. A small trade now by carrying Rice, since the Act of Parliament, allowing that liberty but no great Quantity.

Ansr. to the 6th.

The method used to prevent illegal trade, is by a due observance

of, the Laws of Trade, & discharge of the duty of the several Officers of the Customs, Viz. Collector, Comptroller, Naval Officer, & Searcher, in which I believe they use proper diligence, & I do not know, nor have I heard of any illegal Trade carried on here, except once, since I came, that a small Spanish Launch, had put in at one of the Southern Inlets, & brought some dollars & Hides to purchase European Goods, & this I only heard of accidentally sometime afterwards, & there may be possibly a little Rum & Sugar run from on board Vessels from Santa Croix, but if any such is at all it must be very trifling.

Ansr. to the 7th.

The general produce of the Country is Rice, Indico, Silk, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Corn, Pease, & Potatoes, Hemp would grow very well, Boards, Plank, Lumber, Shingles & Hogshead Staves, &c. & Deer, & Beaver Skins are purchased from the Indians, great stocks of Cattle & Hogs, from which quantities of barreled Beef & Pork is made & exported, & a variety of other lesser Articles of Produce, as Hides, Wax, Tallow, &c &c, but the staple Commodities are chiefly Rice, Indico, Lumber, Shingles, & Hogshead Staves, & the amount of the Exports for the Year 1760, according to the nearest & best accounts I can get is £40,688.6.8. Sterlg. besides the Silk. And the Year 1761 will be considerably more Viz: 10,000 H.[41] of Rice 15,000 H. of Indico, 200,000, H. of Deer Skins, 300,000 feet of Lumber, 700,000 Shingles, 130,000 Staves, 2,800 Sides of Leather, 700 H. of Pitch & other Articles computed at £43,718.16.8 Sterlg. besides the Silk. And although by this it may appear as though the balance of Trade is against the Province, & therefore the Country is indebted, yet my Lords, it is not to be considered so, for the deficiency is made up in bills of Exchange, & the Crops will increase greatly, for at present it is a young new settled Country, & the Plantations not yet in order to produce a full crop, & the expence of settling new Plantations is considerable, so that for the future the Planter's Expences will be less every year, & their Plantations being more improved & in better order, will produce a greater quantity of Rice &c. more than sufficient to ballance the Imports. There is no Provincial Law for preventing abuses in the Exportation of Produce,

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41. The symbol given here and on the next several pages as "H" is impossible to read in the original. It most probably stands for "Hogshead," but could stand for "Hundred" or "Barrel."

nor have any hitherto seemed necessary, except one to prevent frauds in the making of Lumber, which was passed the 3rd of May 1760 to continue for 2 Years from thence to the end of the next Session of Assembly.

1766. Last year was exported from Savanah 8,774 Hs of Rice 38,660 H. of Indico 235,600 H. of Deer Skins, 1,846,478 feet of Lumber, 2,588.062 of Shingles, 550,961 Staves, 25,600 H weight of Leather, 1,281 Hs. of Pitch & Tar & other articles in the whole computed at £71,862.12.3 3/4 Sterlg. & exported from Sunbury 3,700 Hs of Rice, 827,877 feet of Lumber, 278,449 Staves, 452,455 Shingles, 88 Steers, 42 Horses, 290 Hogs, 400 Bushels of Corn, & sundry other Articles the whole computed at £12,939.12.4 Sterlg. so that our whole Imports amount to £136,079.4.6 1/2 Sterlg. & our whole Exports of Produce to £84,802.4.7 3/4 Sterlg to which is to be added an additional remittance of £5,500 Sterlg. by Bills of Exchange, Government Certificates & which seems to leave a balance against the Province of £45,776.19.10 3/4 Sterlg. But my Lords, an Infant Colony running a little in Debt for the purchase of Slaves, is what I know by experience in other Provinces has been the chief means of their becoming Opulent & considerable, & Negroes are the wealth & strength of the Southern American Colonies, & therefore I cannot consider a Province in which there are great quantities of fine Land as in debt because they owe for a few Negroes, when the Negroes owing for, are every day becoming more valuable, & will soon clear or pay for themselves. N.B: last March a Law was passed to prevent frauds &c. in packing & selling Beef, Pork, Pitch, Tar, &c and am now framing one for the better regulation of the Lumber Trade.

Ansr. to the 8th Querie.

There are no Mines that I have heard of, at least none are opened or worked possibly there may be some in the Mountainous back part of the Country.

Ansr. to the 9th Querie.

The number of White Inhabitants according to the return I made in April last, were Men, Women, & Children about 6,100. Since which the Whites have increased about 700, & the Blacks were then about 3,600, & now may be reckoned at least 4,500.

1766. Notwithstanding we lost above 200 Whites by the Small Pox 1764 & upwards of 100 this Fall, yet I now compute the Whites in all about 9,900 or say 10,000 Men, Women, & Children, in the whole Province & the Negroes amount to, at the least 7,800.

Ansr. to the 10th Quere.

The Inhabitants are greatly increased within these 10 Years, for in the Year 1753, there were not more than 2,381 Whites, and only 1,060 Blacks, this increase is owing to the great alteration in the Constitution & Government of this Province, Tenure of holding Lands, Admission of Slaves &c &c. as the plan at first proposed by the Honble The Trustees, was not properly adapted for settling an American Colony.

Ansr. to the 11th Quere.

The number of the whole Militia in the Province by my return to your Lordships in Decr. 1760, was 895, and which are now increased to about 1100, which are divided into 3 Regiments, one of the Inhabitants in, about & near Savanah, one of the Inhabitants about Sunbury and to the Southward, and one of the Inhabitants at & about Augusta & to the westward. The Officers have all Commissions from the Governor in His Majesty's name, & are regulated, & their duty &c. directed by Law of the Province, by which they are compellable to appear at Public Musters and Trainings on certain days appointed, the whole under the immediate command & direction of the Governor agreeable to His Majesty's Commission and Royal Instructions. This is not usually attended with any Public Expense at all, but when particular circumstances have required an Expense, it has, been defrayed by the Province for which purpose a sum was raised in the Tax Law for the Year 1760 to pay the Militia who were obliged to be under Arms, & do duty on account of the Indian Alarm &c.

1766. The number of the whole Militia is now 1800, & the whole Regulars in the Province are 30 Privates, an Ensign, & Doctor's Mate.

Ansr. to the 12th Quere.

At Savanah there is a fort called Fort Halifax, it is constructed of Posts in the ground, planked inside & out & filled in with earth, the figure of it is a square of 4 Curtains with Flankers at each corner, each side being in the whole 200 feet, and, in which is a Powder Magazine 18 by 30, & 4 Block Houses, or Caponieres, each 20 feet square. This work is in pretty good condition at present, but the materials of this Fort are of no duration & begin to fail already, the Block Houses may stand some Years, & would be very useful against Indian attacks, & there are two more of these Block Houses on the South side of the Town, these works are not garrisoned by any of the King's Troops, but in case of necessity would be garrisoned, & defended by the Inhabitants.

And the Detachment now here being of the Carolina Independants, are 16, & about 30 of the Georgia Rangers now doing duty at Savanah.

Fort Augusta, on the River Savanah about 140 Miles by Land from Savanah is a Stockade Fort about 110 feet square, but in a ruinous Condition as appears by a report very lately made to me by the Commanding Officer at that Place. It is garrisoned by 35 Independants from South Carolina & 30 Rangers of this Province, all paid by His Majesty, those from Carolina at Home, & the Georgia Rangers by Bills of Exchange drawn by me quarterly on Mr. Mortier, the Deputy Pay Master of His Majesty's Forces in America, at New York, which Draughts are vouched & Supported as directed by Sir Jeffrey Amherst.

Fort Argyle about 19 Miles from Savanah, on great Ogechee River is a square Fort of 110 feet each way, with 2 Rows of Barracks, & is in good condition & garrisoned by 35 Rangers paid as above.

Fort St. John about 10 Miles back from Sunbury & 29 Miles from Savanah, is a Stockade Fort, about 200 feet Square not intended to be garrisoned, but occasionally, & built only for the protection of the Inhabitants of that part of the Province, in case of Alarms & necessity. This Fort is in bad repair, has usually been garrisoned by 30 of the Rangers, but at present they are withdrawn from thence.

Fort Barrington on the River Alatamaha, is a square about 75 feet each way, and with a Caponiere in it & barracks; these works are not yet finished, the money given by the province not being sufficient. What is done is in good condition, and is garrisoned by 25 of the Rangers.

There is a Serjeant's Guard & 3 Men at Fort William, on the South end of Cumberland Island, & a detachment of about 40 of the Carolina Independants at Frederica. These are at present under the direction & command of the Governor of South Carolina, a matter that appeared very inconsistent & much to the hurt of the Service, & of which I took liberty to acquaint your Lordship sometime ago, and have now wrote to Genl. Amherst on the subject, besides these my Lords there are some small stockade Forts about the Province, not garrisoned, but just to shelter the Inhabitants in case of any surprise or sudden Attack by the Indians. The expence of supporting the two troops of Rangers for pay and subsistence, as drawn for by me payable to each Captain Quarterly is from £505 to 509 Sterling and the provisions are found them by the Agent Victualler. There is no other expence attending the Forts or Places of Defence, but that of keeping them in repair,

& which is done by a general Tax. On the 19th of December, I assented to a Law for building a Fort at Cockspur, an Island situate at the mouth of this River, & a measure that seemed most necessary, the Plan of which is now in consideration.

1766. Fort Halifax begins to want repairs & also the Caponieres, no Regulars at Savanah, only the Rangers. Fort Augusta new built agreeable to the Law passed the 25th of March 1765 and now garrisoned by a detachment of the Royal Americans, viz: 20 Privates, an Ensign & Surgeon's Mate.

Fort St. John evacuated & quite in ruins and now unnecessary.

Fort Barrington in decay, & the Command will either be removed to the South side of the River, or broke up. No Command now at Fort William which is quite in ruins, & only a Serjeant and nine Men of the Royal Americans at Frederica, & the Rangers for near 3 years past have been obliged to victual themselves out of their pay, The Agent Victualler being ordered not to furnish them any longer, which is complained of to me as a great hardship, but not in my power to redress. The Fort at Cockspur, which I called Fort George was built in 1762, & is now in good repair, & a most useful & necessary Fort. It is garrisoned by a Party of the Rangers from 15 to 20.

Ansr. to the 13th Quere.

The Creek Indians are the people of most consequence to this Province, & are supposed to consist of about 2,150 Gun Men, or Hunters, they have about 38 Towns.

The Chickesaws have always been firm friends to the English, but do not contain in the whole about 350 Gun Men, about 50 of which are settled near Augusta, & the rest about -- Miles beyond the Upper Creeks westward from thence.

The Chactaws are a very numerous Nation, supposed to contain about 4,000 Gun Men, mostly in the French Interest, altho' some pretend to be in ours, their settlements lie between the Creek Country & Mobile, but very near to the latter.

The Cherokees & Catawbas, lie more contiguous to the Province of Sth. Carolina, and I presume from thence, your Lordships will be clearly informed with respect to them. We have had many treaties of Peace, Friendship, & Commerce with these People, which are still subsisting, all those, since the surrender of the Trustee's Charter to His Majesty, I conceive has been regularly transmitted to your Lordships.

Mr. Atkins, the late Indian Agent, it is said, settled a kind of a treaty with part of the Chactaws, the beginning of the year 1760, but this was of very little Signification, and a small party

of Chactaws were down here in October 1760, & for what was transacted with them, I must beg leave to refer your Lordships, to the Minutes of Council in that month. The quantity of Leather purchased from the Creeks, Chickesaws and Chactaws annually, is computed at 200,000 H. weight.

This Trade my Lord is under the immediate direction & regulation of the Governor, established by an Act of Assembly whereby no person is to trade with any Indian or Indians without a licence from the Governor, under the Penalty of £100 Sterling for each offence, & with this Licence is given, a set of Instructions to observe which, the Party gives Bond with security in the sum of £100 Sterlg. There are standing Instructions, & others are given occasionally, & the licence renewed every year, & for your Lordships further Information in this particular I have taken liberty to inclose a copy of the general Instructions. The People of Sth. Carolina also trade with those Indians, but the whole is, & goes through this province, and a difference of Measures & Regulations in each Province it is feared, may be productive of mischief & bad consequences, & therefore I would humbly submit it whether the regulating the trade, & granting Licences to trade with such Indians as are in this Province, should not be exercised wholly by this Government, and that the Province of South Carolina should have no power to intermeddle, but that such People as live there & are disposed to trade with the Indians in Georgia, should apply to Georgia for Licences, & be subject to its authority. For although it may be said that the Carolina People have nothing to do with affairs out of their province yet as they have always had that trade till very lately & I am informed going to pass a Law relative to it, it may occasion disputes & Inconveniences, if your Lordships are not pleased to interpose, & procure an Instruction to the Governor of South Carolina on this head, or give new directions therein. If this is not done my Lords, I have great reason to apprehend there will be differences, & disputes between the Provinces & that many Inconveniences will ensue. The tribes of the Cherokees and Catawbas lie convenient to South Carolina, & might be under their management and direction, as the Creeks & Chickesaws, I should hope may be to Georgia.

1766. I presume your Lordships have all these accounts from the Superintendant more circumstantially than I was or may be able to give, with respect to their numbers &c. as it is immediately within his department. As to these matters I confirm my former report.

Ansr. to the 14th Quere.

The French in the neighbourhood of this Province, are principally those at Mobile & New Orleans, there is a small Fort at the Albama's in the Creek Country before mentioned these settlements my Lords are of the utmost importance to this Province & their Effect the very worst possible, for as long as they continue possessed of these places, the Chactaw Indians will ever be in their interest & under their influence, & the Creeks will continue wavering & insolent & this Province on such a precarious footing that must greatly impede its Settlement & Improvement.

The State of the French in Louisiana is not easily to be known, but by the best accounts I could get they had from 2,000 to 2,500 effective Men before the conquest of Canada, by His Majesty but what numbers may have gone cross the Country from Canada to Mobile, New Orleans, & the other settlements in Louisiana it's impossible to judge of.

The chief Spanish Settlement my Lords is at St. Augustine, which is rather only a Garrison, little is planted, I believe nothing but provisions, & not a great deal of that nor any Manufactures made there. The Inhabitants are chiefly supplied with provisions & dry Goods from New York, & the Northern Colonies, & I believe some from South Carolina, & a few Cattle from hence. The numbers I cannot mention with much precision, but by my Information suppose there may be 1,200 Men in all & I have lately had an account from thence, that a Reinforcement of 500 Regulars are daily expected from the Havanah. They have likewise a settlement at Pensacola, near Mobile afore mentioned, where a small trade is carried on, but I do not see that either of these settlements in time of peace have any other bad effect, save that of receiving & protecting Runaway Slaves who as soon as they get there, threw themselves into the hands of the Priests & are deemed by them as Freemen.

1766. These matters doubtless your Lordships have full & clear information about from the Governor of West Florida.

Ansr. to the 15th. Quere.

The only standing or established Revenue is the King's Quit rents, & some very small & trifling duties, which dutes are applied to the particular purposes mentioned & expressed in the Laws that lay & raise them. And all other expences of Government, are borne & paid by a general Tax, raised annually on all lands, & Slaves, Monies at Interest, Stock in Trade &c. This Mony is appropriated towards the Support of the Government, and for the uses mentioned in the Annual Tax Law, & is issued

by Order of the Governor and Council upon the Treasurer. The Accounts of those who have Demands on the Publick are audited & passed by me in Council agreeable to the direction of the Tax Law, & to which I beg leave to refer your Lordships, for a more particular account, & satisfaction on this head.

Ansr. to the 16th Quere.

The civil establishment of Officers who have Salaries & Perquisites, is, The Governor, whose Salary is £1000 Sterlg. Perquisites on granting Lands &c &c. not quite £200 per Annum.

Wm. Grover, Chief Justice appointed by His Majesty's Sign Manual, the 14th. of April 1761. Salary £500 Sterlg. per Annum. Perquisites about £25.

Wm Clifton, Attorney Genl appointed by His Majesty's Sign Manual the 14th of April 1761. Salary £150 Sterlg. per Annum perquisits about £18 or 20.

James Habersham, Secretary, appointed by His Majesty's Sign Manual the 14th of April 1761. Salary £100 per Ann. Perquisites about £50, after paying a deputy & all expences of Stationery &c.

Wm. Knox, Provost Marshall, appointed by His Majesty's Sign Manual 29th Oct. 1758. Salary £100 per Ann. Perquisites about £60, after paying a deputy.

Sir Pat. Houstown Bart. Receiver of His Majesty's Quit Rents & Register of Grants, appointed by me the 10th Inst. to succeed his Father who died the 5th Inst. Salary £100, perquisites about £37.

Henry Yonge & Wm. Debrahm, Surveyors Genl appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, the 28th of May 1761. Salary between them £150 perquisites about £100 between them.

Wm. Spencer, Collector of the Customs appointed by the commissioners of the customs, in Great Britain, the 16th of June 1761. Salary £60 Sterlg. Fees £36 per Ann.

Wm. Russell, Comptroller of Do. appointed by the Commrs. of the Customs, the 16th of June 1761. Salary £50. Fees £13 per Ann.

John Tally, Naval Officer, appointed by Governor Ellis, & reappointed by me February 1762. No Salary, Perquisites £25.

Wm. Mackenzie, Searcher appointed by John Cleland Esqr. late Surveyor & Comptroller of the Customs for the South District of North America, 3rd March 1759. Salary £30, Perquisites £15.

The Salaries of all the above Officers are paid by the Crown.

Noble Jones, Treasurer appointed by Governor Ellis 16th

February 1760 he has no Salary, but Commissions of 5 per Cent, which on the last year's tax amounted to about £65, and may this year amount to £80.

Charles Watson, Clerk of the Council, the whole annual income is about £60 after paying a Clerk & Stationery.

Thomas Burrington, Clerk of the Assembly, appointed by Governor Ellis 15th April 1757; Salary from Home £20, Sterlg. Do paid here £25, Perquisites about £50 to £55 the whole about £100.

John Graham, Commissary, & Clerk of the Accounts appointed by Governor Ellis, 27th. March 1757. For the 1st he has a salary of £20 per annum paid by the Province, for the other, is allowed a Salary of £40 paid out of the Contingent Money granted by Parliament. These Offices are attended with a great deal of trouble, & take up much time.

Noble Jones, James Deveaux, Elisha Butler, & Edmund Tannatt, Assistant Justices, appointed by the Governor, no Salaries or perquisites are allowed them.

Charles Pryce, Clerk of the Crown & Prothonotary in the Court of Common Pleas, also Register & Examiner in Chancery, no Salary & the whole perquisites amount to about £40 per Annum, on executing all the offices mentioned.

Grey Elliot, Deputy Auditor, appointed by the Honble. & Revrd. Mr. Cholmondeley.

James Edwd. Powell, Judge of the Admiralty, No Salary, Perquisites uncertain, as it depends on Business that may, or may not happen & the last year did not exceed £5 Sterlg.

Wm. Spencer, Register to Do. no Salary & the perquisites about £16 per Annum.

Wm. Russel, Powder Receiver, no Salary, but the Perquisites are about £8 Sterlg. per Ann.

Edmd. Pearce, Messenger and Door-keeper, of the Upper House of Assembly. Salary £25 Sterling paid by the Province.

Thos Lee Messenger & Door-keeper of the Assembly, Salary £25 paid by the Province.

Thos [illegible] Gunner of Fort Halifax, no Salary, but his Account for occasional Services amounts to £10 Sterlg. per Annum.

1766. The Alterations by the appointmt. of new Officers, by His Majesty, your Lordships well know, & there have been some new Appointments here, but of no Consequence & the Fees & Perquisites are somewhat more as your Lordships must suppose will be the case as Business increases.

Ansr. to the 17th Quere.

The Constitution of the Government is a Governor, Council

and Assembly, appointed & established by His Majesty's authority, a Court of Chancery established in October, & held in November 1761, over which, the Governor presides as Chancellor, this, by virtue of the Custody &c of the Great Seal, for which see a letter from your Lordships Board to Governor Ellis, dated the 14th of December 1759. A Court of Oyer & Terminer and general Gaol delivery established in December 1754 & held the 10th of that Month. A Court of Common Pleas, or General Court, established in December 1754 & held the 14th of January 1755. And a Court of Admiralty established & held the 16th of January 1755.

All these by virtue of the several Powers & Authorities given to the Governor by His Majesty's Commission & Instructions with the advice & consent of the Council.

The Rules & method of proceeding are as near as may be, agreeable to those in use & practice, in his Majesty's several Courts in Great Britain, & the Judges, & all other subordinate Officers are appointed as herein before mentioned. All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships, by my Lords, your Lordship's most obliged & most obedient Servant.

Ja. Wright 15 Novr. 1766.

The above approved & confirmed with the additions, by me this 29th of November 1766.

Ja. Wright.

A general state of Georgia's trade from Oct., 1765, to Oct. 1766, Savannah, read Feb. 17, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 98. Enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 29, 1766.

To the Imports from Great Britain . .	£83,000. 0.0	Exports from Savh. to Europe . .	£ 49,331.18.4
Do. from the West Indies	26,241.14.5	Do. from Sunbury to Do. .	5,915. 0.0
Do. from the Northern Colonies .	12,017.10.1 1/2	Do. from Savh. to to the West Indies . . .	17,456.17.1 3/
Do. by Negroes from Africa. . .	14,820. 0.0	Do. from Sunbury to Do. .	7,024.12.4
	136,079. 4.6 1/2		

Do. from Savh. to the Northern Colonies . .	5,073.16.10
	£84,802. 4. 7 3/4
Remittance by Bills &c to G. Britain . .	3,500. 0. 0
Do. by Do. to the Northern Colonies . .	2,000. 0. 0
Deficient	45,776.10.10 3/4
	£136,079. 4. 6 1/2

N.B. From the deficiency Should be taken £4943.13.3 1/2 the Ball. that by this State appears to be due to the Northern Colonies, for altho it appears So by the Custom House Books &c. yet in fact there is Nothing due, for they always Carry away the Amount of their Cargoes in Produce, Bills, & Gold & Silver, for theirs is a Ready Money Trade, and the Value of the Negroes we have in them, who are encresing in Value every day.

Charles Garth, agent for South Carolina, to John Pownall, Jan. 10, 1767, Devizes, received Jan. 12, read Jan. 15, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 94, concerning date for hearing on Georgia law.

Sir

I have this Morning your Favour signifying the Pleasure of the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations to hear upon the 22d. Instant what I may have to offer against the Act pass'd by the Legislature of Georgia for better strengthening &c. of that Colony. I beg therefore you will be so good to present my Respects to their Lordships and to acquaint them that I should with great Readiness obey their Commands for that Day, but that being under a Necessity of holding the Quarter Sessions for this Borough which is fix'd already too late for me to be in London time enough fully & properly to instruct my Counsel to be in readiness for the 22d. Instant. I shall esteem it a Favour to indulge me with a longer Day & should hope as a Fortnight or 3 weeks after the 22d. can make no Difference or be of any Prejudice to the Matter in Question, that it will not be inconvenient to their Lordships to appoint another Day for the Hearing thereof.

Account of income from tax act passed Feb. 29, 1764, for support of Savannah, read May 12, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 101.

Receipt

The Produce of the Tax in the Parish of Christ Church	602.16. 8	
Ditto . . . . . of St. Mathew . .	84.14. 8	
Ditto . . . . . St. George . .	43.10.11	
D°. . . . . St. Paul . . .	115.14. 7¼	
D°. . . . . St. Philip . .	96.19.	
D°. . . . . St. John . . .	262. 9. 5	
D°. . . . . St. Andrew . .	75. 3. 5½	
D°. . . . . St. James . .	8. --------	
		1289. 8. 8¾
D°. Arrears recd in the Parish of Christ Church		58.17. 6
Balance of the Sum of £800 provided for repairing &c. Christ Church remaining in the Treasurer's Hands after paying for Bricks &c. appropriatd by the Tax Act in Aid of the Tax		618.12. 6¼
Balance being a Deficiency in the Tax and carried to the Discharge of the Year 1765		95. 7. 9¼
		£2062. 6. 6¼
The Produce of Licences for the Year to Michs. 1764 appropriatd by Act of Assembly passed 4 Mar. 1762 (after the Sum of £300 advanced by the Comrs. of the Loan shall be paid) to repairing Churches & Cemetries		95.17.-
Ditto in the Parishes of St. Matthew, St. George, St. Paul and St. John		23.15.-
Balance of the Impost on Shipping	180.19. 4½	
The Produce of said Import the Year to Michs. 1764 .	83. 7. 3	264. 6. 7½
Balance of the Receipt of Powder	36. 2. 8	
The Produce of said Receipt to Michs. 1764	105. 9. 2½	
		141.11.10½
Balance of the Tax on Transient Trade	120. 8.-	
The Produce of said Tax the year to Michs. 1764 . .	105. 9. 4	225.17. 4
Balance of the Tax on Deer and Beaver Skins . . .	29.14.10¼	
The Produce of said Tax the year to Michs. 1764 . .	2. 2. 9½	31.17. 7¾
The Produce of Duty on Negroes (or Seasoned i.e) that have not been above 6 Months in any Part of America & imported into this Province appropriated by Act of Assembly passed 9 June 1761 to the Repairs of the Light House on Tybee Island		66.10.-
		£2912. 2.-

Savannah in Georgia
Treasurers Office 5 February 1767
Errors excepted
N. Jones
Treas.

I have Examined the above Account & believe it to be Just & True
10 Febr. 1767
Ja: Wright

Georgia's government for 1764 and how the funds were spent, Feb. 6, 1767, Enclosed with Wright to Board of Trade, Feb. 12, 1767.

Discharge

Balance being a Deficiency of the last Years Tax to be paid out of the Produce of the Aid for 1764		103.12. 1¼
Paid on Account of Expences of Courts of Oyer and Terminer & Acc.	112.12.-	
Ditto . . . . . General Assembly	202. 3.10	
D° . . . . . Execution of Justice Buildgs & Barrack Necs	40.19.-	
D° . . . . . Expresses and other Incidents .	51.16. 8	
D° . . . . . Registers Acc Commissary & Armour Salv	33. 9. 4	
D° . . . . . Repairs of Tybee Light House	30.- -	
D° . . . . . Sums particularly appropriated by the Tax Act	1394. 8. 1½	
		1865. 8.11½
Treasurer's Com. 5 p. Ct.		93. 5. 5½
		£2062. 6. 6½
Paid the Commissioners of the Loan the Balance of the Sum by them advanced	75.16.--	
Balance of Produce of Licences to be account'd for next year	20. 1.	95.17.-
Ditto . . . . . St. Matthew &c		23.15.-
Balance of Produce of Import on Shipping to be accounted for next year.		264. 6. 7½
Paid for the Purchase of Powder.	50. 7. 2½	
Balance to be accounted for next year	91. 4. 7¼	141.11.10½
Balance of Tax on Transient Trade to be accounted for next year.		225.17. 4
Balance of Tax on Deer & Beaver Skins . . D°. .		31.17. 7¾
Balance of Duty on Seasoned Negroes . . D°. .		66.10. --
		£2912. 2. ---

Auditor Generals Office Georgia Febr. 6th. 1767

The several Vouchers of the Above Account for the Year 1764 have been Exhibited in this Office, and the Ballance due from or defficiency in the Tax raised the Said Year appears to be Ninety five pounds Seven Shillings and Nine pence half penny. And the Ballances of the Several funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer and appropriated for particular purposes amount in the whole to Seven hundred and twenty-three pounds twelve Shillings and three pence.

Grey Elliott Dr. Aud Genl.

Account of income from tax act passed Mar. 25, 1765, for support of Savannah, read May 12, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 102.

Receipt

The Produce of Tax in the Parish of Christ Church as of Acc.		750. 7. 7½	
Ditto	St. Matthew	101. 1. 5	
D°	St. George	63.10. 4	
D°	St. Paul	116. 7. 4	
D°	St. Philip	129.15. 3½	
D°	St. John	200. 1. 5¾	
D°	St. Andrew	68.16. 6	
D°	St. James	11. 3. 7	
D°	St. David St. Patrick St. Thomas & St. Mary	49. 1. 9	1490. 5. 3¾
D° Arrears recd in the Parish of Christ Church		173.17. 8½	
D°	St George	2. 5¼	
D°	St Paul	12. 2¼	
D°	St Philip	3.18.	
D° St. David St. Patrick St. Thomas & St. Mary		24.19. 8	203.10. --
The Produce of the Duties on Goods Imported from the Colonies Northward of the Province of So. Carolina by an Act of Assembly passed 25 Mar. 1765 appropriated in Aid of the General Tax			30.10. 3¼
			£1724. 5. 7
Balance of the Produce of Licences in the Parish of Christ Church to Michs. 1764 appropriated to the Repairs of Churches & Cemetries		20. 1	
The Produce of said Licences to Michs. 1765		80. 5	100. 6. --
Ditto in the Parishes of St. Matthew, St. George St. Paul and St. John		23.15. -	
D°. for the year to Michaelmas 1765		27.11	51. 6.
Balance of the Produce of the Receipt of Powder		91. 4. 7¾	
Produce of said Receipt the year to Michs. 1765		94. 3. 4	185. 7.11¾
Balance of the Produce of the Impost on Shipping		264. 6. 7¾	
Produce of said Impost the Year to Michs. 1765		79.11. 3	
			343.17.10¼
Balance of the Tax on Transient Trade		226.17. 4	
Produce of said Tax the year to Michs. 1765		59.11. -	286. 8. 4
Balance of the Tax on Deer and Beaver Skins		31.17. 7¾	
Produce of said Tax the year to Michs. 1765.		25. 6. 8¼	57. 4. 4
Balance of the Tax on Seasoned Negroes		66.10. -	
Produce of said Tax the year to Michs. 1765		66.10	133. -. -
			£2881. 16. 1½

Savannah in Georgia
Treasurer's Office 5 February 1767
Errors excepted
N. Jones Treasurer

I have Examined the Above Account
& believe it to be Just & True

Ja. Wright

Georgia's government for 1765, and how the funds were spent, Feb. 6, 1767, Enclosed with Wright to Board of Trade, Feb. 12, 1767.

Discharge

Balance being a Deficiency of last Years Tax to be paid out of the Produce of the Aid for the Year 1765 .		95. 7. 9¼
Paid on Account of the Expences of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer as per Acct	101.13. 5	
Ditto . . . . . General Assembly	233.12. 2	
D°. . . . . Execution of Justice public Buildings and Barrack Necessaries	37.16. -	
D°. . . . . Expresses & other Incidents	41.19. 3¾	
D°. . . . . Registers Acc Commissarys & Armourers Salary	34. 5. -	
D°. . . . . Sums particularly appropriated by the Tax Act.	982.15. 6	
		1432. 1. 4¾
Treasurer's Commissions at 5 p. Ct.		71.12. -¾
Balance being a Surplus of the Tax this Year to be carried to the Aid of the Year 1766.		125. 4. 4½
		£1724. 5. 7
Paid Church Wardens of Christ Church Acc. fencing the Cemetry	71. 5. 4	
Balance remaining to be accounted for next year. . . .	29. -. 8	
		100. 6. -
Balance of Licences to be accounted for next year . . .		51. 6. -
Paid for the purchase of Powder.	22. 6. 3	
Balance to be accounted for next year	163. 1. 8¾	185. 7.11¼
Paid the Commissrs of ye. Loan the Sum by them advanced for repairing the Light House	288.18.11	
Balance to be accounted for next year	54.18.11¾	343.17.10¾
Balance . . . . Ditto		286. 8. 4
Ditto . . . . . Ditto		57. 4. 4
Paid for Sinking Certificates Issued for repairing the Light House	108. -------	
Balance to be accounted for next year	25. -------	133. -------
		£2881.16. 1½

Auditor Generals Office Georgia Febr. 6th, 1767

The Several Vouchers of the Above Account for the Year 1765 have been exhibited in this Office and the Ballance due to or Surplus of the Tax raised for the said Year appears to be One hundred and twenty five pounds four shillings and four pence farthing, and the Ballances of the Several Funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer and appropriated for particular purposes amount in the whole to Six hundred and Sixty Seven Pounds Seven Shillings and four pence halfpenny.

Grey Elliott Dr. Aud. Genl.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Feb. 12, 1767, Savannah, received May 2, read May 12, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 100, concerning Indian relations and transmitting reports.

My Lords

I have now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships the Public Accounts for the years 1764 & 1765. Audited by the Deputy Auditor. Also the Register of Grants abstracts from the 26th. of Sepr. 1765 to the 26th. of Sepr. 1766 & the Naval Officers list of Vessels Enter'd & Cleared at this Port from the 5th. of April 1766 to the 5th. October.[42]

All our Affairs here Seem in good order and we are making a very Rapid Progress. Our Indian Affairs my Lords Continue quiet & Easy, but this I Attribute to a kind of War, that has for Some time Subsisted between the Creeks & Chactaws, & Which is not yet over. And in my Opinion it is this Favourable & Lucky Circumstance alone that has Saved us from being Embroiled with them.

I shall now Soon Expect your Lordships Answer & Directions Relative to the Silk Affairs, which I wrote So fully upon in October last.

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42. Filed in C.O. 5/709-710.

An Abstract of all the Grants of Lands Registered in Georgia from Sept. 25, 1765, to March 25, 1766, received May 2, read May 12, 1767, C.O. 5/675, F. 102, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Feb. 12, 1767.

Grant dated 1 October 1765.
To Edward Barnard for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 2 October 1765.

Grant dated 1 October 1765.
To George Cornell for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 2 October 1765.

Grant Dated 1 October 1765.
To Samuel Germany for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 2 October 1765.

Grant Dated 1 October 1765.
To Lachlan Mackintosh for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew as a reduced Officer. Registered 2 October 1765.

Grant Dated 1 October 1765.
To Henry Frederick Myers for 35 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 2 October 1765.

Grant Dated 1 October 1765.
To Christopher Ring for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church (on Purchase). Registered 2 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Bulloch for 450 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Nicholas Cavenah for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To George Cuthbert for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church (on Purchase). Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Luke Dean for 75 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Benjamin Fox 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Grant for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Howart for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Dame Prescilla Houstoun 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant dated 29 October 1765.
To Michael Illy for 150 Acres of Land on Skedoway Island. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Roger Kelsal for 800 Acres of Land on the south side of the Alatamaha (on Purchase). Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To George McDonald 150 Acres of Land inthe Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Jacob Myers for 90 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Thomas Morgan for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Mackay for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew (on Purchase). Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Pugh 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Perkins 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. James. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Perkins 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. James (on Purchase). Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Rae Esquire 600 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Rae Esquire 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29th. October 1765.
To John Rae Esquire for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Rae Junr. for 220 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Stratton for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Elizabeth Wright for 62 1/2 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Peter Wynne for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 30 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To William Wright for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered the 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To Thomas Red 764 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To James Red for 94 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Edward Barnard 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To David Cutler Braddock 600 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To George Baillie for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Thomas. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To George Baillie 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Thomas (on Purchase). Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Deveaux Esqr. 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated the 29 October 1765.
To Alexander Fyffe for 450 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To George Galphin for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Adrian Loyer for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Francis Macartan for a Town Lott in Augusta in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Mossman for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip (on Purchase). Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Mossman for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To William Truin Wm Struthers &c 1400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Alexander Wylly Esquire 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Alexander Wylly Esquire 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Alexander Wylly Esquire 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Thomas Ford for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Thomas White for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of [blank]. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To William Gibbons for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Thomas. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To Nicholas Cavenah for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Daniel Douglass for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Frederick Lackner for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Lott Senr. for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Jacob Kettle for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To George Gnann for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Jethro Rowantree for 600 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Thomas Balsh for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Phillips for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Daniel Underwood for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Wells for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To John Wilson for 260 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Murphy for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Jessie Wiggins for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Howell for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Samuel Hudson for 600 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Jonathan Woodland for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To George Harnage for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To Lachlan McIntosh for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew (on Purchase). Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Mary Margaretta Leimberger, Lotts in Ebenezer. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Balthasar Reizer for 105 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Edward Boykin for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To Martin Dasher for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To James Smith for a Lot in Augusta in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 31 October 1765.
To William Swinton for 800 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Hall for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

Grant Dated 29 October 1765.
To John Hall for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 31 October 1765.

This Abstract of the Grants Registered from the 25th of September 1765 to the 25th March 1766. Compared with the Register Book at Savannah the 4th day of October 1766.

Pat. Houstoun. Regr.

An Abstract of all the Grants of Land Registered in Georgia from March, 25, 1766, to Sept. 25, 1766, received May 2, read May 12, 1767, C.O. 5/674, F. 102, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Feb. 12, 1767.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Elizabeth Anderson for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthews. Registered 11 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Elizabeth Anderson for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthews (for Purchase). Registered 11 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Philip Alston for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 11 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Isaac Attwood for a Lott in Augusta. Registered 11 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Joseph Butler Senr. for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Joseph Cannon for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Henry Cavenah for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Calwell for 400 Acres of Land South side of the Alatamaha. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To James Cuthbert for 1500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Frederick Ebinger for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To David Fisher for 500 Acres of Lands in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Fitzgerald for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To James Fordice for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered the 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Green & Elizabeth his Wife 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 12 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Edward Hopton for a Wharf Lott in Savannah No. 11. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Hangleiter for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Mullryne Esqr. 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Mullryne Esqr. 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew (on Purchase). Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Mullryne Esqr. for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Poulson for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Poulson for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Christopher Ring for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To Francis Stringer for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George (on Purchase). Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Thomas for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 5 August 1766.
To John Thomas for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13 August 1766.

Grant Dated 29 Qctober 1765.
To Josiah Dickson for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew by order of Council. Registered 8 September 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septr. 1766.
To Joseph Andrew for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To George Baillie for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Chesley Bostick a Town Lot in Augusta No. 36. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To John Cubbage for 425 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To John Cubbage for 425 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Thomas Davis for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To John Graham Esquire for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To William McPherson for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Samuel Miller for 800 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Edward Hopton for a Town Lot in Savannah. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Jacob Helvenstine for 400 Acres of Land South side of the Alatamaha. Registered 8 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Lewis Johnson Esquire 600 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Jean Nisbet Johnston 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To David Lewis for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To John Martin for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. David. Registered 9 Septr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septr. 1766.
To John Martin for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To George McKintosh for 112 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 9 Septr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septr. 1766.
To Lachlan McKintosh for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Lachlan McKintosh for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Henry Overstreet Junr. for 43 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Nathaniel Parsley for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Francis Rawlinson for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To William Sapp for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To John Adam Treutlen 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 9 Septr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septr. 1766.
To Joshua Vaughan 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew.
Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To Francis Wynne for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George.
Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septemr. 1766.
To John Warnock for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George.
Registered 9 Septemr. 1766.

Grant Dated 2 Septr. 1766.
To John Woodland for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew.
Registered 9 Septr. 1766.

This Abstract of the Grants Registered from the 25th of March 1766 to the 25th day of September 1766 Compared with the Register Book at Savannah the 4th day of October 1766.

Pat Houstoun Regr.

Copy of a letter from James Wright to the Earl of Shelburne, April 6, 1767, sent to the Board of Trade, Savannah, received June 4, read June 5, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 103, concerning the assembly's refusal to provide funds for barracks necessities for troops stationed in Georgia.[43]

Memorial of Isaac Levy to the Board of Trade, London, read July 9, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 104, concerning Levy's claim to a part of the islands in Georgia granted to Mary Bosomworth.

Sheweth,

That your Memorialist in 1759 transmitted from Philadelphia to his Sollicitor in London his humble petition to be presented to his Majesty, which was referrd to your Lordships.

That your Memorialist had conceived from the Equity of his

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43. The original of this letter is in C.O. 5/658, ff. 207-238 and should be published in Vol. XXXVII of this series.

case that he should be under no necessity of coming to England to attend the progress of this affair, but your Memorialist after waiting 4 years found that little or nothing was done therein which obliged your Memorialist to come to London.

That your Memorialist does not pretend to merrit from his Sovereign otherwise than any other loyal Subject, however your Memorialist cannot avoid observing to your Lordships (to shew that he does not deserve oppression) that he is a Native of his Majestys province of New York, has resided in London upwards of 15 years as a Merchant of some reputation, paid great Sums to the revenue as dutys on Merchandize & has exported great quantities of the Manufactors of this Kingdom.

That the purchase made by your Memorialist of a Moiety of these Lands was for a valuable consideration & at the time of purchase had the best advice of Council in London that the title was good, under these considerations if no others could be offerd, your Memorialist thinks it would be extreme hard to suffer by Government measures when no reason of state required it, as it is notoriously known your Memorialist could & would have improved & cultivated the Islands (being thereunto obliged by Articles) to better advantage & more expeditiously than they are now & are like to be, besides your Memorialist has been since his purchase at a great expence in endeavouring to settle & Cultivate the Islands, which have been in their possession upwards of 12 years upon which circumstances your Memorialist would beg leave to mention the Attorney & Sollicitor general's opinion touching a Similar case in 1732 "they say that some objections were made before them to the nature of the Grants & conveyances under which the petitioners claim, but they conceive that in questions of this kind concerning rights to lands in the West Indies & upon enquiries of this nature the same regularity & exactness is not to be expected as in private suits concerning titles to Lands in England, but that in these Cases the principal regard ought to be had to the possession & expence the partys have been at in endeavouring to settle & cultivate such Lands."

That your Memorialist has herewith laid before your Lordships a full & perfect state of his case.

That your Memorialist would with submission propose to your Lordships that in order to make Satisfaction to your Memorialist for his right to a moiety of the Islands that your Memorialist may be compensated in like manner, Bosomworth & his wife were as their Lordships report sets forth <u>without any expence to his Majesty</u>. The manner of which your Memorialist would communicate to your Lordships at such time as will be most agreeable to your

Lordships, after which your Memorialist would beg of your Lordships to make a report on your Memorialist's petition to his Majesty referr'd to your Lordships.

Sir Matthew Lamb to the Board of Trade, May 2, 1767, Lincoln's Inn, read July 13, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 108, reporting on seventeen acts passed in Georgia in Nov. 1765, and Mar. 1766.

My Lords

In pursuance of your Lordships Commands Signified to me by Mr. Pownall's Letter wherein you are Pleased to Desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following Acts Passed in Georgia in November 1765 and March 1766. I have Perused and Considered the same (Vizt.)

1. An Act for the Establishing and Regulating Patrols, and for preventing any Person from Purchasing Provisions or any other Commodities from or Selling such to any Slave unless such Slave shall produce a Ticket from his or her Owner Manager or Employer.

2. An Act to Punish Seamen or Mariners neglecting or deserting their Duty on board their respective Ships or Vessels and for preventing Seaman or Mariners from being Harboured, or Running into Debt.

3. An Act for the better Security of the Inhabitants of this Province by Obliging the Male White Persons within the same to Carry Fire Arms to all places of Publick Worship.

4. An Act to Explain and amend An Act for the better Regulating Taverns Punch-houses and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors.

5. An Act for Amending An Act for Holding Special or extraordinary Courts of Common Pleas for the Tryal of Causes arising between Merchants Dealers and others and Ship Masters, Supercargoes and other transient Persons.

6. An Act to Impower the several Commissioners or Surveyors hereafter named to lay out and make such Publick Roads in the Province of Georgia as are hereinafter mentioned and directed and to continue to Work upon, clear, repair and improve the several Roads already laid out, and also the Rivers and Creeks within the several and respective Divisions.

7. An Act for the Relief of Debtors, who may be Confined in Goal, and are unable to Support themselves during such their Confinement.

8. An Act for Amending An Act for Regulating the Pilotage of Vessels into the several Ports of this Province.

9. An Act to prevent Frauds and Deceits in Selling Beef, Pork, Pitch, Tarr, Turpentine and Firewood.

10. An Act for the further Continuance of An Act to prevent Stealing of Horses and neat Cattle, and for the more Effectual Discovery and Punishment of such Persons as shall unlawfully brand, mark or kill the same.

11. An Ordinance for appointing Packers and Inspectors for the Ports of Savannah and Sunbury in this Province.

12. An Act for Establishing a Ferry from the Plantation of Miles Brewton Esquire near Savannah to the Plantation of Jermyn and Charles Wright Esquire called Rochester in the Province of South Carolina, and for Vesting the same in the said Miles Brewton Esquire his Executors Administrators and Assigns for and during the Term of Seven Years.

13. An Act to Enable the Comissioners appointed by An Act of the General Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act for Regulating the Town of Savannah and for ascertaining the Common thereto belonging to Alien and Convey to the Honourable William Simpson Esquire his Heirs and Assigns for ever a certain part of the said Common in Exchange for part of the Lot of Land adjoining the same.

14. An Act to Amend An Act for the better Regulating the Town of Savannah and for ascertaining the Common thereunto belonging and also to Authorize and Impower the Churchwardens and Vestry of the Parish of Christ Church to appoint a Beadle for purposes herein mentioned.

15. An Act for Encouraging Settlers to come into the Province and for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen Pounds Sterling to be Issued in Certificates by the Comissioners herein named for the said purpose and also for the Rebuilding the Court House in Savannah in Consequence of An Act of the General Assembly Passed the Twenty Ninth day of February One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Four.

16. An Act to Amend An Act for the better Ordering and Governing Negroes and other Slaves in this Province and to prevent the Inveigling or Carrying away Slaves from their Masters or Employers.

17. An Act for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds Six Shillings and one Penny Sterling for the use and Support of the Government of Georgia for the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six to be Raised by certain Rates and after the Method therein mentioned and for the more effectual Collecting of Arears.

Upon Perusal and Consideration of the before mentioned Acts I have no Objections thereto in Point of Law.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, May 15, 1767, Savannah, received July 9, read July 22, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 106, transmitting abstracts of grants and naval office lists, and reporting on the conduct of the assembly.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships The Register of Grants Abstracts from the 25th. of September 1766 to the 25th. of March 1767, also the Naval Officers List of Vessels enter'd & Cleared at this Port from the 5th. of October 1766 to the 5th. of January 1767, and that for the Port of Sunbury from the 5th. of July 1766, to the 5th. of October 1766.[44] There is Nothing more Since my last Relative to the Conduct of the assembly. A Small Check from Home or disapprobation of their Proceedings will Set all Right here, but if that is not done they will Attempt to go on, for the Same Spirit of Independence & to Trample on the Sovereignty of G Britain Prevails here as does in the Northern Colonies. But my Lords they find themselves diligently watched, & kept in order.

An Abstract of Grants of Land Registered in Georgia from Sept. 25, 1766, to March 25, 1767, Savannah, received July 9, read July 22, 1767, C.O. 5/675, F. 107.

Grant dated 7th. Octr. 1766.
To William Bacon for 71 Acres of land in the parish of St. John. Regrd. 10th. Octr. 1766.

Grant dated 7th. Octr. 1766.
To John Flerl the Younger for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd. 10th. Octr. 1766.

Grant dated 7th. Octr. 1766.
To James Habersham Esquire for a Town Lot and farm Lot in Savannah. Regrd. 10th. Octr. 1766.

Grant dated 7th. Octr. 1766.
To John Morell for a Town Garden and Farm Lot in Savannah. Regrd. 10th. Octr. 1766.

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44. Filed in C.O. 5/710.

Grant dated 7th. Octr. 1766.
To John Martin for 350 Acres of land in the parish of St. David. Regrd. 10th. Octr. 1766.

Grant dated 7th. Octr. 1766.
To Michael Reitter for 61 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 10th. Octr. 1766.

Grant dated 7th Octr. 1766.
To Mary Venning Lot in Augusta in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd. 10th Octr. 1766.

Grant dated 5th Febry 1760.
To George Walker for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. (by Order) 13th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 29th Octr. 1765.
To Stephen Smith for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. (by Order) 13th. Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 29th Octr. 1765.
To Daniel Lot for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. (by Order) 13th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 29th Sepr. 1765.
To John Williams for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. (by Order) 13th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To Hillary Butt for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To William Gibbons for 372 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To Robert Germany for 216 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd. 15th. Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To Francis Jenkins for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To Benjamin Lewis for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John. Regrd. 15th. Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th. Novr. 1766.
To George McKay for 120 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John. Regrd. 15th. Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To Lachlan McGillivray for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th. Novr. 1766.
To George McIntosh for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To Lachlan McIntosh for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To George McIntosh for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To George McIntosh for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Patrick (on Purchase). Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To George McIntosh for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd. 15th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To James Nesmith for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 17th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To John Sandiford for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John. Regrd 17th. Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th. Novr. 1766.
To John Staley for 50 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd. 17th. Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To John Thomas for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 17th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th Novr. 1766.
To John Staley for 50 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 17th. Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 4th. Novr. 1766.
To David Cavenah for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 17th Novr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To John Man for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Gotlieb Staley for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Henry Sapp for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. George and St. Matthew. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To John McKenzie for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Abraham Lunday for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Nathaniel Hooker for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Abraham Lunday for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 11th. Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Philip Howell for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Philip Howell for 380 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Jacob Holbrook Town Lott in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 11th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Kenneth Baillie for 800 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To Alex. Baillie for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary (on Purchase). Regrd. 14th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 2d Decr. 1766.
To John Baker for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John. Regrd. 14th Decr. 1766.

Grant dated 6th Janry. 1767.
To Burgon Bird for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd. 10th Janry. 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To George Caldwell for 400 Acres of land in the parish of St. David (on Purchase). Regrd. 10th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Robert Baillie for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd. 10th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Henry Denslar for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 10th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To John Dunbar Thomas Young and John Simpson for 1000 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 10th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th. Janry 1767.
To Andrew Darling for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David. Regrd. 10th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Andrew Darling for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. David. Regrd. 10 Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th. Janry 1767.
To William Elliot for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John. Regrd. 10th. Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Donald Frazer for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 10th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6 Janry 1767.
To George Galphin for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd. 10th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6 Janry 1767.
To Sr. Patrick Houstoun for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To James Habersham Esquire for 1400 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To William Knox Esqr. for 5000 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mary. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Henry Laurens for 1000 Acres of land in the Parish of Saint David. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Henry Laurens for 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. David. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To James McKay Esqr. for 500 Acres of land So. of the Alatamaha. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Francis Perry for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Winwood McIntosh for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. David. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6 Janry 1767.
To Thomas Moodie for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 12 Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Catherine Mullryne for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 12th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Matthew Roche for 99 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 13th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Benjamin Stirk for 650 Acres of land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 13th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To John Simpson Esquire for 600 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary (on Purchase). Regrd. 13th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Levi Sheftall for 150 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 13th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Levi Shefftal for 350 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 13th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Mary Wife of Josiah Tatnell for One hundred Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 13th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To William Williamson for 35 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To James Wright Junr. for 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Jermyn and Charles Wright for 800 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Jermyn and Charles Wright for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Jermyn and Charles Wright for 2000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Jermyn and Charles Wright for 1200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Jermyn and Charles Wright for 650 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Jermyn and Charles Wright for 1600 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To Thomas Younge for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. John. Regrd. 14th Janry 1767.

Grant dated 6th Janry 1767.
To William Richardson and Susannah Richardson for a Town Garden and Farm Lot. Regrd. (by Order) 4th Febry 1767.

Grant dated 29 Octr. 1765.
To Joseph Burton for 113 Acres of land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regr. (by Order) 14th Febry 1767.

Grant dated 1st July 1760.
To John Dinkins for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. (by Order) 23 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To James Anderson for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 23d March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To James Bennett for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd. 23d March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To Hugh Burns for 750 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To John William and Jane Carney for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To Arthur Carney for 500 Acres of land on the So. Side of the Alatamaha. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To James Forrester for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To James Forrester for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To James Forrester for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To Richard Fox for 100 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To Nicholas Fisher for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767.
To John Germany for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd. 24th March 1767.

Georgia

Register of Grants Office
A true Abstract of Grants Registered from the 25 Septemr.

1766 to the 25 March 1767 Compared with the register Books and Certified this 12 May 1767 by

Patr. Houstoun Regr.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, June 15, 1767, Savannah, received and read July 29, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 109, transmitting laws of the assembly and reporting on the lands south of the Altamaha.

My Lords

By this Conveyance I have the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships Copys of an Act of Assembly to Prohibit the Exportation of Corn &c. and of an Ordinance to Empower Certain Commissioners to Purchase a Quantity of Rice & retail the Same on Account of the Public. These my Lords were Passed the 18th of June 1766 and which the Necessity of the times made expedient, and I also now Transmit Copys of the Several Laws assented to by me during the last Session of Assembly, with my Observations on Such as Seem to require any, and Reasons for Passing them.

The 1st., is Intitled "An Act to Prohibit the Exportation of Indian Corn & Pease till the 1st day of September next, and to Empower the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, by & with the Advice & Consent of the Honble Council at any time or times hereafter during the Continuance of this Act, Conditionally to Prohibit the Exportation thereof." The Shortness of last years Crop & Prospect of a Scarcity of Provisions, my lords Made it Necessary to Frame & Pass this Law, which was done on the 19th of December 1766. All the rest were assented to on the 26th of March last Vizt. "An Act for Granting to His Majesty the Sum of £1843.11.4 3/4 Sterl. for the use & Support of the Government of Georgia for the year 1767, to be Raised at Certain Rates, & after the Method therein Mentioned, & for the More Effectual Collecting of Arrears." Some Articles my Lords in the Estimate Part of this Act, were thought Exceptionable & Improper by the Gentl. of the Council, but however they Passed it with Proper Savings, & their Reasons for so doing, on which Head I have already wrote your Lordships very fully in my Letter of the 6th of April last, to which I refer, and beg Leave to Repeat again, that I am Pretty Certain If I am Authorised in His Majesties Name to Require a literal Compliance with the Terms of the Mutiny Act, and to declare to the Assembly his Majesties disapprobation of their

Conduct relative to the matters Stated in that letter, it will reduce them into Proper Bounds, & they will in Future observe a more decent Conduct & Show more Obedience to British acts of Parliament, Especially if a few Troops are Sent, which will Prevent any Attempt to Insult his Majesties Authority & the officers of the Crown, & this my Lords may be the more necessary as the Rangers are disbanded. The Assembly here are only Just now attempting to follow the Example & Advice of Some of their Republican Spirited Neighbours, and if Check't at the beginning the matter will rest, and I am very hopefull every thing will be set Right, but otherwise I Shall Expect they will Endeavor to Trample further upon the Council & Kings Authority here, and also on the Sovereignty of Great Britain, and that British acts of Parliamt. will be Set & held at Nought, a Specimen of wch. appears by their address to me in answer to my Message on the Mutiny Act, and in Some other Part of their Conduct, wch. I wrote your Lordships fully about in my last, and I am Clear My Lords that a Check will answer very good Purposes. But if not, & Partial applications are Reced. directly from the Assembly alone in the first Instance & from a Person by them Alone appointed or Called Provincial agent, they will by that be Encouraged to assume every Power, & Enter into very Extraordinary Measures. The Assembly here my Lords has not got so far a Head, or Gone that Length that their Northern Neighbours have. This I have with Great Attention & Pains prevented hitherto & kept them within tolerable decent Bounds, altho I have lately discovered more than ever, a Strong Propensity to be as Considerable & Independent as they Term it, of the British Parliament, or Say of the Sovereignty of Great Britain as any of the Northern Assemblys.

"An Act to Empower the General Court of Pleas to grant Writs of partition of Lands & Tenements held in Coparcenary Jointenancy and Tenancy in Common in this Province, & appointing the Method of Proceeding therein." This Law my Lords I had Framed so as to Avoid the Objections wch. Sir M. Lamb made in his Report on the former Law Passed on this Occasion, & hope the Bill now assented to, will not appear Exceptionable, if it Should we must Submit to the inconvenience attending the want of Partitions of Land in this Province.

"An Act for Limitation of Actions & for Avoiding of Suits in Law."

This my Lords appeared to me to be a most necessary one, and is what I Proposed Several years ago, and it then Passed the Council as an upper House, but the Assembly threw it out on Account of the Provisoe or Saving of Sir Wm. Bakers Right to a

Barony Claimed by him in this Province. Before I came here my Lords they had Passed a Law for Quieting Possessions of Lands, which indeed Seemed Calculated on Purpose to destroy Sir Williams Claim. But on his Petitioning to be heard against it, it was disallowed by His Majesty, forwch. Reason my Lords & that we might not Run the hazard of Losing so very beneficial & Salutary a Law, I had the Exception or Provisoe at the End added. This Law my Lords is Framed on the Plan of the Stat. of the 21st James 1st but not taken literally from it, there are Some deviations adapted to the Local Circumstances of Affairs here, and I hope it will appear in a Just & Equitable Light, and beg leave to Recommend it to your Lordships Patronage, as what appears to me a very Necessary Law to have in this Province.

"An Act to Empower the Commissioners therein Named to Purchase from Josiah Tatnell Esqr. his Exors. or Admors. 104 Acres of Land for the Purpose of Erecting a Lazaretto upon Tybee Island."

This my Lords is a most necessary Service. The Health & almost existence of the People Seemed to depend greatly upon it, and I Recommended this Measure to them at the Opening of the Session on the 10th of November last.

"An Act to Impower the Comrs. therein Named to Erect a Lazaretto & a House for the keeper thereof upon the Island of Tybee, & to Receive from the Treasurer or Powder Receiver of this Province, a Sume not Exceeding £300 to defray the Expence thereof, and to Empower the Said Treasurer to Repay the Same."

The Measure my Lords that was Proposed by me & in Part Executed by the foregoing Law, I found Could not be Compleated (at least this year) without the Aid given by this law, to have Provided the whole Money for this Service would have kept up, if not encreased the General Tax, wch. I much wished to Lower, or keep down as an Inducement to Settlers to Come into the Province. And therefore my Lords I Consented to the appropriation of £300, of the Powder Money to this use, untill I Could State the matter to your Lordships & Receive His Majesties Commands thereon, and to wch. End I must beg leave as Briefly as Possible to State this Matter. By His Majesties 95th Instruction It is required that a Law Should be Passed Imposing a duty of Gun Powder on every Vessel that Enters & Clears, in order to Raise a Stock or Quantity of Powder for furnishing a Magazine, and That no Commutation Should be allowed but in Case of Necessity, and where they have no Powder on Board, in wch. Case the Master of the Vessel is to Pay the full Price of the Powder, and the Money so Collected is to be Laid out in the Purchase of Powder agreeable to wch. my Lords a Law was Passed in this Province & a Proper Person appointed to Collect & Receive the Gun Powder

from the Shipping, or Money in Lieu thereof, and my Lords on my Examining into the State of this Matter, I found that there was in the Public Magazine 1110 lb. of Powder, and that the Receiver had in his Hands £311 Sterl, wch. had been Collected in Lieu of Powder, wch. Sume if laid out, would have Purchased about 6000 lb. of Gun Powder.

That our Present Magazine will not Hold (with Room to Turn the Casks as directed by Law) above 15000 lb. of Powder. That the Supply of Powder is daily encreasing by the Arrival of Vessels, and that if the Magazine was Sufficient to Hold a Larger Quantity of Powder, yet there being at Present no Public use or Great Demand for Powder, it would take damage, decay & be totally Lost, for my Lords Gun Powder will not keep Long good here, with the greatest care. So that my Lords Notwithstanding His Majesties Instruction That the Money reced Shall be Laid out in Purchasing Powder, and Notwithstanding the Law Exactly agreeable to that Instrucn. yet in Point of Prudence, I Saw it Clearly Necessary for His Majesties Service & the Public good to depart from both for a while, till I can be further Instructed on this Head. My Lords its very Clear to me That if this Money is laid out in the Purchase of Powder, it will be Sunk and lost, for there being no use for Such a Quantity it must Perish, besides the Magazine will not hold it, and there is not Proper Place to Lodge it in. For my Lords not only the Public Powder is Lodged in the Magazine but all that is Imported by the Merchants for Sale, & all that belongs to the Ships is Lodged there, & taken out as wanted, wherefore I Stated the whole matter to the Gentl of the Council & Laid the Address of the assembly before them for their Opinion & Advice, Copys of all which are Inclosed, and these were my Reasons for Complying with their Request Notwithstanding the Solid Objections against it. Vizt. His Majesties Instructions & the Law of the Province. Seeing Clearly that a benefit must Arise, and that no inconvenience Could Possibly happen or Attend the Application of the Money for a time, and I am now to request your Lordships will be Pleased to Procure his Majesties orders on this Head. The Encrease of Money reced in Lieu of Powder is, & will be always in time of Peace, too much to Lay out in the Purchase of Gun Powder. A Larger & better Magazine is Necessary even for the Quantity that is Reced, and as our Trade is daily encreasing so that will encrease. Therefore whether the Money already reced, may remain as appropriated by the Law now Transmitted, or be Applied to the Building of a Proper Magazine, or be Laid out in the Purchase of Powder, agreeable to the Present Instrn. & Law, or what other use it is

to be applied to? is a Matter I hope to be Instructed about.

"An Act to Prevent the bringing into & Spreading of Malignant & Contagious distempers in this Province, to Oblige Masters & Commanders of Vessels going out of any Port within the Same, first to Produce a Passport from the Governor or Comr. in Chief, to Prevent Harbouring of Sick Sailors & Others, and for Regulating & well ordering of the Lazaretto upon the Island of Tybee." The former Law for Some of these Purposes would have Expired with the last Session, wch. made it Necessary to reconsider that & make such additions as appeared usefull, & this Law was therefore Framed. There are Many very good Provisions in it, & it Seems to be of Great Utility.

"An Act for Laying a duty upon Negroes & other Slaves that have been above Six Months in any of the Islands or Colonies in America, & Imported for Sale in this Province, and for appropriating the Same towards the Reparing or Rebuilding the Light House on Tybee Island."

This Law my Lords appeared to be very Proper & Necessary in Order to Prevent Rebellious Negroes & Felons from being brought here from the Islands &c. as there had been Some Instances of Such People being brought into this Province, and who had Endeavoured to Corrupt other Slaves here, & Committed Many Acts of Villany, for wch. Reason this Law was Carefully & Strictly Penned in Order if Possible totally to Prevent the bringing in of any Such Delinquents, and the Fines &c. if any arise, being appropriated to a Most Necessary Service, I hope this Law will Meet with your Lordships Approbation.

"An Act to Prevent Stealing of Horses & Neat Cattle & for the Effectual discovery & Punishment of Such Persons as Shall unlawfully Brand, Mark, kill, or drive the Same."

This my Lords, is Framed Partly on the British acts of Parliamt. & Partly Calculated according to the Local Circumstances of the Place, and to Check a most growing Evil in this Part of the World, Seems to be a very usefull Law, & I hope will approve unexceptionable.

"An Act to Regulate the making of Cypress, Oak & Pine Lumber, Staves & Shingle, & to ascertain the Quality thereof."

There was a Law here formerly for this Purpose wch. was near Expiring & I found it Rather Insufficient, & as our Lumber Trade is Considerable, & Increasing, I thought it very necessary to Prevent Frauds & Abuses, wch. I am hopefull this Act will do, and believe it will Prove a Salutary & usefull Law.

"An Act to Oblige the Inhabitants of the Town of Sunbury to Clear & keep Clean the Several Squares, Streets, Lanes & Common

within the Same, and to Exempt the Said Inhabitants from working upon the Roads within the Parish of St. John."

This Seems to be a usefull Law as it will Contribute towards the Health of the Inhabitants of the Town of Sunbury.

"An Act to further Amend an Act for the better Regulating Towns Punch Houses & Retailers of Spirituous Liquors."

"An Act to Amend & Continue an Act for Regulating a work House for the Custody & Punishment of Negroes."

"An Act to amend an Act to Empower the Several Comrs. or Surveyors thereafter Named to Lay out & make Such Public Roads in the Province of Georgia as are therein after mentioned and directed, and to Continue to work upon Clear Repair and Improve the Several Roads already laid out, and also the Rivers & Creeks within their Several & Respective Divisions, so far as the Same Respects the Male White Inhabitants within the Town Division therein Contained."

These three last Laws are adapted to Particular Cases & Circumstances, not Clearly or Properly Provided for in & by the Original Laws, & appeared to me as Proper Amendments to them.

"An Act for Continuing Several Laws of this Province which are near Expiring."

This was Necessary & the Several Laws Continued very Salutary & usefull.

"An Ordinance for appointing Packers & Inspectors for the Ports of Savannah & Sunbury and also Cullers & Inspectors of Lumber for the Said Ports."

This my Lords was absolutely Necessary in Order to Enforce the Law for Regulating Lumber &c.

Soon after Closing the Session of Assembly my Lords I took a Tour through the Southern Parts of this Province, & Examined the Several Rivers & Lands upon them, as far as our Southern Boundary, the River St. Mary, and have the Satisfaction to Acquaint your Lordships that I found a very fine & well Watered Country, with a Great Quantity of Extraordinary good Land, which only wants Cultivation & Improvement to make this Province very Considerable.

I observed that the further South I went the Land on the Rivers was of a worse Quality, and those on St. Marys far Inferior to those on the Alatamaha.

The Carolinians my Lords Hold about 90,000 acres of the best Land in the South Part of this Province, & have as yet made but three Settlements on the whole. I am in daily Expectation of hearing that His Majesty has been graciously Pleased to Confirm the Law Passed here Relative to those Grants. If so, our

Province will Soon be Settled, but if not the Lands will Lye waste and unimproved, than which Nothing can be more Injurious to any Province. I am Pretty Clear my Lords That Granting Large Tracts of Land to Absentees or even Small Tracts to any Persons who don't Settle and Improve the Property (and wch. cannot be done by White People) is the direct Way to Obstruct the Settlement of & Ruin a Young Colony, and if our Law is not Confirmed it will be the greatest Injury Possible to this Province.

I shall hope my Lords to Receive His Majesties Orders Relative to the Conduct of the Assembly on the Several Matters Mentioned in my Last, & also in this Letter. I Suppose they will be Called the beginning of November, and if I am happy Enough to Receive any Instructions by that time, I Conceive they will be very Conducive to His Majesties Service, and Tend to Support the Sovereignty of Great Britain. But my Lords if these Matters Pass in Silence, the assembly will suppose themselves to be in the Right, and it will be in Vain to Mention British Acts of Parliament any more.

I now Transmit to your Lordships the Journals of the Council as an upper House during the last Session, and also the Journals of the House of Assembly during the last Session, and the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 1st. of July 1766 to the 2nd. of Septr. 1766 and a duplicate of the Register of Grants Abstracts from the 25 of Sepr. 1766 to the 25th of March 1767.

P.S. Duplicate Sent by Way of Charles Town in So. Carolina. The Original with the Several Papers Mentioned go in a Box on Board the Brigantine Nancy, Philip Conway, Bound from this Province to Bristol.

Address of the Commons House of Assembly to Gov. Wright, Feb. 2, 1767, and Wright's reply, Feb. 5, 1767, Savannah, read July 29, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 110, concerning the financing of the lazaretto.[45] In Wright to the Board of Trade, June 15, 1767.

Minutes of the Governor's Council, Feb. 3, 1767, Savannah, read July 29, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 110, concerning the financing of the lazaretto.[46] In Wright to the Board of Trade, June 15, 1767.

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45. This is in CRG, XIV, 423-424, 428-429.

46. This is in CRG, X, 81-82.

Order in Council, June 26, 1767, Court at St. James, received and read Jan. 22, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 10, repealing Georgia 1765 act for better ordering and governing Negroes.

Whereas by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majestys Province of Georgia are Authorized and impowered to make constitute and Ordain Laws Statutes and Ordinances for the publick peace welfare and government of the said Province, which Laws Statutes and Ordinances are to be as near as conveniently may be, agreable to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, and are to be transmitted to His Majesty for his Royal Approbation or Disallowance, And Whereas in pursuance of the said powers, An Act was passed in the said province in the Year 1765, and transmitted, intitled as follows. Vizt.

> An Act for the better Ordering and Governing Negroes and other Slaves in this province, and to prevent the inveighling or carrying away Slaves from their Masters or Employers.

Which Act together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations thereupon having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council for Plantation Affairs, the said Lords of the Committee did this Day Report as their opinion to His Majesty that the said Act ought to be Repealed. His Majesty taking the same into Consideration was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to Declare his Disallowance of the said Act; And pursuant to His Majestys Royal pleasure thereupon expressed the said Act is hereby Repealed Declared Void and of none Effect. Whereof the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's province of Georgia for the time being, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Order of the Lords of Council for Plantation Affairs, June 30, 1767, Whitehall, received and read July 9, 1767, C.O. 5/649, F. 105, directing draughts of instructions to the governors of South Carolina and Georgia respecting South Carolina grants south of the Altamaha.

His Majesty having been pleased by his order in Council of the

26th. of this Instant, to referr unto this Committee a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations upon An Act passed in His Majestys Colony of Georgia in March 1765, intituled

> "An Act for the better Settling and Strengthening of this Province by compelling the several persons who claim to hold Lands within the same under any Grant or Grants from His Majesty Witnessed by the Governor of South Carolina to bring or Send into this province a Number of White Persons or Negroes in proportion to the Lands they claim to hold agreable to his Majestys Royal Instructions for Granting Lands, and to Cultivate and Improve the same, and for the better ascertaining the said several Tracts of Land, by regulating the Surveys and making the Lines thereof, and Recording the several plots in the Surveyor Generals office, also for Registering and docketting such Grants in the other proper offices in this Province."

The Lords of the Committee this Day took the said Representation and Act into their Consideration, and are hereby pleased to order, that the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do prepare and lay before this Committee a Draught of an Instruction to the Governor or Commander in Chief of his Majestys province of South Carolina directing him to give positive orders to the proper officers in that Colony forthwith to prepare Transcripts duly Authenticated, of all the patents Granted under the Seal of that province for Lands to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, and also of all orders, Warrants and proceedings thereupon and to Transmit the same with all convenient Dispatch to the Governor of the province of Georgia.

And that the said Lords Commissioners do also prepare and lay before this Committee, a Draught of an Instruction to the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of Georgia directing him to cause such Transcripts when received by him to be Entered upon Record in all the proper offices in that Colony And also Directing the said Governor to Recommend to the Council and Assembly of the province of Georgia to pass an Act for Establishing a Method of Enforcing the Cultivation of Lands not lyable to the Objections made to the Act passed in March 1765. And for Erecting a Court of Commission before whom the several Persons Claiming Lands to the Southward of the River Alatamaha by virtue of patents granted under the Seal of the province of South Carolina, are to make and Substantiate their respective Claims, within the Space of a Year, and in Case the

grantees or others claiming under them, shall neglect to Establish their Grants before such Commissioners within that time, the Lands shall become forfeited, and be revested in his Majesty his Heirs and Successors, without any further or other process.

Robert Walpole

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 15, 1767, Savannah, received Oct. 26, read Dec. 15, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 2, relative to Georgia's military defences.

My Lords

I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordships That there is at this time only 21 Private Men belonging to His Majesties Royal American Regiment in this Province, Vizt. 14 at Fort Augusta about 150 Miles by Land from hence, & 7 at Frederica an Island on the Sea Coast about 105 Miles from hence to the Southward, and that these are the whole Troops of every kind that are now in this Province, or have been Since the Rangers were disbanded, which agreeable to His Majesties Orders was done on the 31 of March last. Augusta my Lords Appears to me to be a Place of Some Consequence and I Consider it as a kind of Frontier Town or Settlements. It is a Receptacle for Goods of Considerable Value for the Indian Trade, and the General Resort of Indians themselves, & in the Neighbourhood of a Set of almost Lawless White People who are Sort of Borderers, and often as bad if not worse than the Indians. The Indian Boundary that way my Lords is a River Called Little River and Runs out of Sav. River about 20 Miles above Augusta & so Slant's upwards into the Country, as your Lordships will See by the Treaty I Transmitted in March 1764.

Frederica my Lords is a Place now in time of Peace, of no Consequence, but as there are yet Remaining Some good Works I Presume it ought not to be intirely Abandoned, or they will Soon go totally to Ruin.

My Situation my Lords is Rather hard & difficult, not a Soldier more than I have mentioned, either to Protect the Province against Indians, or Negro Insurrections, or even to be the least Check on the Licentiousness of the People, or Command Respect to His Majesties Authority. And I must not omit to Inform your Lordships That Fort George on Cockspur Island which is Situated at the Entrance of this River, and is the key to our Province, as

it Commands Obedience to the British Laws of Trade, & to Many of our Essential Provincial Laws, is, now garrisoned & has been, for Some time at my Expence. It used to be Garrisoned by an Officer of the Rangers & 20 Men, and its now garrisoned by a Captain of my appointing, & ten Men, Just as a Make shift till I Could know whether General Gage Would Garrison it with any of His Majesties Troops. And I shall now Continue it till the assembly meets in Nov. the Expence of which I pay out of my Pocket & is £30 Sterl per Month. But on the Meeting of the assembly, if they do not Provide for it, I must then withdraw the Command, & the Province will be left intirely open. The assembly declined Providing for this Expence in March last as your Lordships will See by my Letter & the Papers I had the Honor to Transmit on the 6th of April last. I well knew my Lords that it would be improper to Trouble your Lordships on this Head till I had first applied to General Gage the commander in Chief of His Majesties Forces in North America, and wch I did Immediately on the Rangers being disbanded. And that your Lordships may Clearly See what Steps I have taken on this Occasion in America, and how the Matter Rests at Present, I herewith Transmit Copys & Extracts of all the Letters that have Passed on the Subject.[47] This I Look upon as my Indispensable duty, that let what Consequences may happen, I may not be Chargeable with any Neglect on my Part. All wch is Humbly Submitted to your Lordships Consideration.

P.S. I have wrote to the Earl of Shelburne to the Same Effect.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 25, 1767, Savannah, received and read Dec. 15, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 3, relative to the silk culture.

My Lords

By This Opportunity the Silk of the Produce of this year is Ship't Quantity 671 lb. & 9 oz. The Reason of its being so much less this year than the last is because None of the Cocoons were brought to this Filature from Purysburgh, from whence we had 5551 lb. the last year. But this year Some Public Spirited Gentl. gave

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47. Extracts of Wright's correspondence with General Thomas Gage on this subject, here enclosed, should be printed as enclosures of Wright to the Earl of Shelburne, Aug. 15, 1767, in Vol. XXXVII of this series.

the People at their own Houses the Same Price they would have got if they had brought it here Vizt 18 d per lb. & were at the Expence of Baking them at Purysburgh & Carrying 'em to Charles Town to be Reeled off. Another Reason is, that Several People here have given over Raising Cocoons Since the Price has been reduced to 1/6 per lb. It is only now Continued Amongst the Poorer Sort of People, & to them who have no Negroes to Assist them it is a very great help. The Silk my Lords is of a better Quality this year than the last for we have now made 671 lbs. & 9 oz. of Silk from 10,752 lbs. of Cocoons & last year we made only 1084 lbs. & 4 oz. from 20,350 lbs. of Cocoons for the Season, Proving this year more favourable than the last. The Cocoons were better, but had all the Silk this year been Spun as fine as the Box No 1. the Filature would have been open till near Christmas & it would by no Means have Answered the Expence. But having frequently wrote fully to your Lordships Relative to the Silk Culture, Particularly in October last, I must desire to Refer to my former letters for any thing further on this Subject, only again beg leave to Repeat that if your Lordships would be Pleased to direct doctor Campbell the Agent or any other Person to Send us over a little fresh Seed 3 lbs. would be a Sufficient Supply, altho if we Could get but half the quantity it would be of the greatest use. For the Seed is so much degenerated that Sometimes from 15 to 19 lbs. of Cocoons will not Produce more Silk than 11 or 12 lbs. from fresh Seed when the worms are Strong & Vigorous. This is a Matter I have been Writing about for many Years but can get None. If it Could be here about Christmas it would be in Proper time. It Should be put up in a Small Jar. I Shall only further add that every Objection that Lyes against the Raising of Silk in Georgia, I am very Clear Lyes agt. it in So. Carolina, & does so in a Stronger degree in East Florida, unless it be in Point of Climate. And I believe there will be very little difference in that with Respect to Silk.

I have Nothing Material to Acquaint your Lordships with Since my last.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Sept. 16, 1767, Savannah, received and read Dec. 15, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 4, enclosing Naval Officers lists of vessels entered and cleared at Savannah and Sunbury.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Inclose your Lordships the Naval Officers

list of Vessels Entered & Cleared at the Port of Sunbury from the 5th of October 1766, to the 5th of July 1767 and also the Naval Officers list of Vessels Enter'd and Cleared at this Port from the 5th of April 1767, to the 5th of July.[48]

Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, Oct. 9, 1767, Whitehall, received Oct. 21, read Oct. 23, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 1, on petition of John Pigott for 5000 acres of land in Georgia.

His Majesty having been pleased to referr unto this Committee the Memorial of John Pigott Lieutenant in His Majestys 62d. Regiment of foot humbly praying for a Grant of five thousand Acres of Land in the Province of Georgia, in order to make a Settlement thereupon. The Lords of the Committee this day took the said Memorial into consideration, and are hereby pleased to referr the same (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider the same, and Report their opinion thereupon, to this Committee.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council
The Memorial of John Pigott Lieutenant in
Your Majestys 62 Regiment of Foot

Most humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialist having served ten Years (a Great part of which in America) as Lieutenant in your Majestys said Regiment; and being desirous of making a Settlement in Your Majestys province of Georgia, humbly prays Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to Grant him five thousand Acres of Land in Your Majestys said province upon such terms of Cultivation & Quit Rent as to Your Majesty may seem most Expedient and reasonable.

And Your Memorialist as in Duty bound will ever pray.

John Pigott[49]

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48. Filed in C.O. 5/709-710.

49. The Board of Trade reported favorably on this petition on Nov. 20, 1767, but no record has been found that Pigott ever applied for land in Georgia.

Orders of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, Oct. 9, 1767, Whitehall, received Dec. 22, 1767, read Jan. 26, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 11, on petition of Isaac Levy for a part of the islands of Ossabaw and Sapelo.

His Majesty having been pleased to referr unto this Committee the humble Petition of Isaac Levy setting forth amongst other things, that by a partial and illegal Treaty carried on for some time by His late Majestys Govr. of the Province of Georgia, with a person named Thomas Bosomworth, the Petitioner was illegally dispossessed of his Right and Title to a moiety of two Islands called Oseba and Sapalo lying on the Coast of Georgia; And humbly praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to Order the Restitution of a Moiety of the said Islands to the Petitioner, or otherwise to grant him some Lands in the Ceded Islands in the West Indies, or a Grant of the Coal Mine in the Island of Cape Breton for a term of years, and under such other conditions as His Majesty shall please to Order. The Lords of the Committee this day took the said Petition into consideration, and are hereby pleased to referr the same, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider thereof, and Report their opinion upon the said Petition to this Committee.

Steph. Cottrell

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council
The humble Petition of Isaac Levy.

Humbly sheweth.

That Your Petr. in all due submission, did Petition himself & by his Agents, his late Majesty in 1759, representing, among other things, his Right & Title to a Moiety of two Islands called Oseba & Sapalo, lying on the Coast of Georgia, sold by Order of his said Majesty, & praying to be restored to the said Lands.

Your Petr. humbly begs leave to say, that he conceives these Lands were taken from him contrary to, & inconsistent with the Laws of England, by which your Petitioner is a very great sufferer. For your Petr. humbly conceives, that it is the invariable Law of England, that your Majestys Subjects cannot be dispossessed of Landed property but by legal proceeding in the Law, & your Petr. humbly conceives & represents, to Your Majesty, that Your Petr. was, notwithstanding such Law, dispossessed of his Landed property, by a partial & illegal Treaty carried on in his absence,

and unknown to him for some time, by his late Majesty's Govr. with a person named Thomas Bosomworth, who had no right to treat with him, and had, by no means, a Right to give possession of the said Lands.

That if the said partial and illegal Treaty had not been carried into Execution and the said Islands in immediate consequence thereof had not been given up, Your Petr. would now have been in quiet possession.

Your Petr. begs leave to shew that he is a native of the City of New York in America, has been a resident in London as a Merchant, upwards of fifteen years, and in that time paid great sums of money to the Revenue, as Duties on Merchandize, and has otherwise been a usefull Member of the Community. That Your Petr. did not Act contrary to or in defiance of the Laws in purchasing the said Lands, but beforehand he had the best advice of Council in London, who gave it under his hand to Your Petitioner, that the Title was good and Valid, and thereupon your Petitioner did pay a valuable consideration for the same.

Your Petr. humbly conceives as he was and is advised, that there is no Law in England that hinders his Majestys Subjects from purchasing Lands from the Indians in America, and this is clearly seen from your Majestys Proclamation of the 7th Octr. 1763, which forbids Your Majestys Subjects from that time to make purchases, for the Proclamation recites, that "Whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of Our Interest, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians, in order therefore to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of Our justice and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of discontent, We do with the advice of Our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require, that no Private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians, of any Lands reserved to the said Indians within these parts of Our Colonies where we have thought proper to allow Settlements, but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased by Us in Our Name" &c. &c.

Your Petr. therefore humbly conceives that if there was any Law forbidding purchasing from the Indians, Your Majesty would have had no occasion to prevent it by Your Majestys Proclamation, that therefore all just and fair purchases made before 1763, must be understood from the recited Proclamation to be valid and Lawfull, for even those unfair, fraudulent purchases, are called in the said Proclamation only irregularities, and are not vacated,

and your Petr. presumes to say, that his purchase is held under a just and fair purchase, as any ever made, and was not prejudicial to Your Majestys Interest, nor dissatisfactory to the Indians, and with respect to provincial Laws there was no Act of Assembly passed in Georgia 'till 15 February 1758, and confirmed by the King in Council 10 Augt. 1759, prohibiting Indian purchase, and this Act is eleven years after the purchase and quiet possession of Your Petitioner and his Associate.

Your Petr. begs leave to represent to Your Majesty a Case (somewhat similar of this Your Petr.) in 1732, upon a Petition of Waldo and others, and whereon the Lords of the Committee reported to her late Majesty that the Attorney and Sollr. General (to whom it was referred for their Opinion) observed in their Report that some objections were made before them to the Nature of the Grants and Conveyances under which the Petitioners claimed & to the manner of deducing down their Titles. But they conceive that in questions of this kind concerning Rights to Lands in the West Indies, and upon enquiries of this nature the same regularity & exactness is not to be expected, as in private Suits concerning titles to Lands in England, but that in these Cases the principal Regard ought to be had to the possession & the expences the parties had been at in endeavouring to settle & Cultivate such Lands.

"Therefore upon the whole they are of Opinion, that the Petitioners, their Tenants and Agents, ought not to be disturbed in their possessions, or interrupted in carrying on their Settlement in the Lands granted them within the District in question.

"Which Report his Majestys Attorney & Sollr. General having been laid by the Lords Commissrs. for Trade and Plantations before this Committee by their Report of 6 June last, the Lords of Your Committee did this day proceed to take the whole matter into consideration, and do thereupon humbly Report to Your Majesty, that they agree in Opinion with His Majestys Attorney & Sollr. General &c. &c. and that Your Petr. their Tenants & Agents, ought not to be disturbed in their possessions, or interrupted in their Settlement on the said Lands &c. &c. and their Lordships are of Opinion that it may be adviseable for Your Majesty to revoke the Instruction given by his Majesty on the 27 of April 1730 to Richard Phillips Govr. & D. Dunbar relating to the Settling the said Lands, & to Order the said David Dunbar to quit the possession of all the said Lands.

"Her Majesty in Council this day took the said Report into consideration, and was pleased with the advice of His Majestys Privy Council to approve thereof and her Majesty is hereby pleased

to revoke such part of the said Instruction given by His Majesty on the 27 of April 1730."

Your Petr. begs leave to shew that these Islands were in possession of Thomas Bosomworth under whom your Petitioner Claims, from the year 1747, to the year 1754, & five years afterwards in the joint possession of him and your Petitioner, and Your Petr. has been at a great expence in endeavouring to settle and Cultivate the said Lands, and if the War had not broke out in 1756 all the said Islands would have been long before now improved by Your Petitioner to the best advantage, as it was his Interest & went to America in 1755 for that purpose, being under an Obligation at his sole expence so to do by Contact entered into with the said Thomas Bosomworth, but before the War was expired, the said Islands were sold by Order of His Majesty.

Your Petr. therefore hopes & humbly prays your Majesty to Order the restitution of a moiety of the said Islands to Your Petitioner, or otherwise to grant unto your Petr. some Lands in your Majestys Ceded Islands in the West Indies, or a Grant of the Coal Mine in the Island of Cape Breton for a term of years and under such other Conditions as your Majesty shall please to Order, the working of which Mine your Petr. presumes to say and can demonstrate will tend to encourage the Navigation of Great Britain, as well as that of Your Majestys Colonies of America & cannot be attended with disadvantage to Great Britain as is erroniously imagined, & which, if it should at any time appear to have the least prospect of, Your Petitioner will, as he ought, Surrender up the same.

And Your Petr. shall ever Pray, as in Duty bound.

Isaac Levy[50]

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50. This petition is a part of Levy's long attempt (1758-1768) before the Board of Trade and other agencies to secure compensation for the half interest in the islands of St. Catherine, Ossabaw, and Sapelo which the Bosomworths agreed to deed him on Oct. 14, 1754, for furnishing financial backing to develop these islands once they were deeded to the Bosomworths. See this agreement in CRG, XXVIII, Part I, 94-98. The Board of Trade always refused to grant Levy any relief on the grounds that this was a matter for a court of law. No evidence has been discovered that Levy ever got a settlement from the Georgia government, the British government, or the Bosomworths.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Oct. 13, 1767, Savannah, received and read Dec. 15, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 5, relative to silk culture and pay of certain officials.

My Lords

On the 25th of August I acquainted your Lordships what Quantity of Silk had been made here this year and then had the Honor of Writing your Lordships Pretty fully on that Subject, to which & my other Letters I must beg Leave to Refer.

The Several Accounts of the Expence of Purchasing the Cocoons at 1/6 per lb. & that of Repairs at the Filature & for Reeling &c. &c. &c. were all Examined Approved & passed in Council on the 19th. of September. The whole Amounting to £1101.16.8 1/4 and for Which Sume I have given Certificates. I have also given a Set of Certificates for £143.8.5 being the Amount of the Indian & Contingent Expences from June 1766 to June 1767. Also Certificates to John Holmes for £20 as a Schoolmaster, and Certificates to William Lyford for £30. as a Pilot, and also Joint Certificates to John Hopkins & Francis Taylor for £20. Say £10 each as Pilots. The Vouchers for all which I have Ordered Mr. Baillie the Commissary to Transmit to doctor Campbell the Agent, and doubt not but the Whole Will appear Proper and Sufficiently Clear to your Lordships.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Oct. 24, 1767, Savannah, received and read Dec. 15, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 6, relative to murders by Indians in East Florida.

My Lords

I am Sorry to Acquaint your Lordships That on the 18th. of Sepr. two Men Inhabitants of East Florida were Murdered by Some Creek Indians, & a third wounded. But this affair appears to me to have Proceeded intirely from a Private Quarrel & in Revenge & Satisfaction for an injury done to one or more of the Indians who Committed the Murders. And when I first heard it, I was very Sure that it Could be nothing Else, and therefore did not Choose to Write to your Lordships on the Subject till I Could do it with Some degree of Certainty. And in Order to Come at which, I Sent out a Party of Sixty of the Militia to Scout through the whole Southern Part of this Province, and the Captain of the Party has Reported to me that he did not See more than one Indian

during the Whole time he was upon the Tour of duty.

Early last Spring my Lords Some of the Settlers in East Florida having Lost a Horse or 2 they Suspected a Party of Indians to have Stol'n them, & went in Pursuit of 'em & I believe found a Horse in their Possession, & being Superior in Number to the Indians, they Tyed them & whipped them Severely. This I was Informed of when I was up St. Marys River in April last, and I then Said I Expected the Indians Would Revenge it. And my Lords Indians have no Idea of any other kind of Satisfaction than Murdering the Persons who they think have Injured them, and these Murders have been Committed on that Account. I have Inclosed yr. Lordship's Copys of two Affidavits Relative to this matter. No damage has been done in this Province, but Taking Some things out of a Deserted House, and the Murders being Committed in East Florida, & on Settlers in that Province, I Presume Governor Grant will Transmit your Lordships a more Circumstantial Account.[51]

James Wright to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, Oct. 24, 1767, Savannah, received and read, Dec. 15, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 7, informing him of the loss of the vessel upon which silk and public papers were sent.

Sir

I am Extremely Sorry to Acquaint you that the Ship Hawke on Board which our Silk was Ship't & also a Box with the Public Papers & letters after being 2 or 3 days at Sea Met with a Most Violent Storm, Carried Away Some of her Masts & the Rudder & the Vessel Sprung a Leak, and with great difficulty was kept above Water till She Reached this Coast again. The Peoples Lives were all Saved, & Some of the letters, but not my Box. The Ship & all the Cargo was totally Lost, but as the Commissary had Acquainted Doctor Campbell by what Ship the Silk was to go, I hope he made the Insurance. I must beg Sir that you will be Pleased to Acquaint their Lordships with this matter, and that I have Ordered Duplicates of all the Papers to be made

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51. Depositions of William Clark, Oct. 21, 1767, and of James Lemon, Oct. 15, 1767, here enclosed, should be printed as enclosures of Wright to the Earl of Shelburne, Oct. 24, 1767, in Vol. XXXVII of this series.

out, & wch. will be Transmitted as Soon as Ready.
P.S. Two White Men Settlers in East Florida have been Lately Murdered by Some Indians in the Florida Government. I Shall write their Lordships the Particulars by the next Opportunity.

Secretary of State the Earl of Shelburne to the Board of Trade, Nov. 14, 1767, Whitehall, received Nov., read Dec. 17, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 8, relative to the gunpowder duty in Georgia.[52]

My Lords

I have His Majesty's Commands to transmit to Your Lordships, Extract of a Letter from the Governor of Georgia, representing that the Supply of Gun Powder levied upon all Ships trading to that Colony is encreased to above 1,100 Barrels; that there is at present no Publick Use or Demand for Powder; that the Magazines for containing it are too small; that it may take Damage, decay, and be totally lost; and that the Governor is restrained by His Majesty's 95th. Instruction from allowing any Commutation of this Duty.

I am therefore to signify to Your Lordships His Majesty's Commands that You take into Your Consideration, and report to me, for His Majesty's Information, Your Opinion, in due time, whether it may be expedient, or not, to instruct the Governor to assent to a Law for the Sale of such part of the Gun Powder now in the Magazines as may be in danger of perishing, and for the Commutation of that Duty for the future into Money to be applied for the Publick Service, till such time as it may again be necessary to levy this Duty in kind, agreeable to the original Intention of the Act by which it was first imposed.

Account of John Campbell, Board of Trade Agent for Georgia, Dec. 22, 1767, London, read Dec. 22, 1767, C.O. 5/650, G. 9.

The Government to John Campbell Esqr. Agent for Georgia

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52. Enclosed with this letter is an extract of a letter from Wright to the Earl of Shelburne, June 15, 1767, which should be published in Vol. XXXVII of this series. It includes the act for erecting the lazaretto which is in CRG, XVIII, 792-794.

	Dr.
To Cash paid sundry Salaries or Portions thereof, left unpaid by the late Agent, Charles Garth Esqr. . . .	1,173. 0. 8
To Cash paid the several Officers on the Civil Establishment of the Province of Georgia their Salaries, from Midsr. 1764 to Midsr. 1765	2,486. 0. 0
To Cash paid the Contingent Expences of the Province for said Time	113.11. 1 1/4
To do. allowed the Agent for Contingent Expences . .	200. ---
To Cash paid the Expences of the silk Culture in the Year 1765.	1625.12. 6 1/2
To Cash paid the Civil officers on the Establishment of the Province of Georgia, their Salaries from Midsr. 1765 to Midsr. 1766.	2486. -. -
To Cash paid the Contingent Expences of the Province for said Time	233. 4. 6 1/2
To do. allowed the Agent for Contingent Expences . .	200. -. -
To Cash paid the Expences of the Silk Culture in the Year 1766.	1,936.18.10 3/4
To Cash paid the several Officers on the Civil Establishment of the Province of Georgia their Salaries from Midsr. 1766 to Midsr. 67.	2486. -. -
To Cash paid the Contingent Expences of the Province, as far as can be at present ascertained.	143. 8. 5
To Cash allowed the Agent for Contingent Expences . .	200. -. -
To the Expences of the Silk Culture in the Year 1767, as far as can be at present ascertained.	1,101.16. 8 1/2
	£14395.12.10

	Cr.
By Cash received of Charles Garth Esqr	1412.16.11
By ditto received at His Majesty's Exchequer the 18th June 1765 to defray the Expence of the Civil Establishment of the Province of Georgia, from Midsummer 1764 to Midr. 1765. Vizt.	
For the Salaries of the Several Officers &c. £2486.	
For the Contingent Expences &c. of the Province . . . . . 500.	
For the Bounty allowed on Silk . . . . . 1,000.	
	3,986. -. -
By Cash received for the Amount of the Silk of the Growth of the Year 1765	639. 1.10
By Cash received at the Exchequer for the Service of the Province of Georgia from Midsummer 1765. to Midsummer 1766	3,986. 0. 0

By the Amount of the Silk of the Growth of the Year 1766	999.15. 4
By Cash received at the Exchequer for the Service of the Province of Georgia from Midsummer 1766. to Midsummer 1767	3,986. -. -
	£15,009.14. 1
	14,395.12.10
Ballance due to Government	614. 1. 3

Errors excepted

London 22d. December 1767

John Campbell

Memorial of Isaac Levy to the Board of Trade, Jan. 1768, London, received and read Jan. 26, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 12, concerning Levy's rights in Bosomworth's Georgia lands.[53]

Your memorialist having had intimated to him Your Lordships good disposition that some compensation adequate to his sufferings might be render'd to him, has thereupon been induc'd to Petition His Majesty, which Petition your memorialist hopes is now opportunly referr'd to Your Lordships.

Your memorialist beggs leave to inform your Lorps [Lordships] that he should not had occasion to have appeared before You, and should not have been detain'd in London, almost four years, if he could have brought his Actions at law, at Georgia, agt. Bosomworth & others now in possession of your memorialist's Lands; for your memorialist has ever since the year 1761, by unwearied endeavours made to commence suits at Law there, having empowerd no less than five different persons alternatly for that purpose, but without success they having all of them peremptorily declin'd acting, some expressly informing your memorialist that they could not undertake it, because the affair, as they say, was already determined by Government, and which notion has generally, & still prevail there. Your memorialist is therefore Assured

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53. On Levy's case see footnote 50 above.

that unless he goes himself to Georgia (a climate altogether extremely disagreeable to him) not only to commence the Suits, but to tarry till the suits are determin'd there (which will be very prejudicial to him by being keept from his commercial concerns). Your memorialist has not the least hopes if ever an end will be put thereto, and he is morally assured that after he has been put to great expence of money, trouble & time (of which he has already had sufficient) in attending the suits in Georgia, your memorialist must at last come to London to have a final determination, as it is most certain that whatever is the event of the litigation at Georgia, an appeal to his Majesty will absolutly be the consequence thereof which could hardly happen if the Crown was not eventually interested in these suits.

Your memorialist cannot help observing that as he is not conscious of any imprudent or illegal step he has taken that should occasion such an expence & Trouble he has been at already & still to be at, unless reliev'd by your Lordships representation; he cannot help saying that he thinks it extremly hard for an Englishman under English laws to be so undeservedly oppress'd, and which could not have happened had no indirect step been taken to deprive your memorialist of his undoubted property. And Your memorialist beggs leave to mention that he was not in any Sense whatever imposed upon by Bosomworth or any other person in the purchase of these Lands, as it has been said, for Bosomworth in the sale of these Lands to your memorialist acted like an honest man in giving a true & faithfull State of his Title and did not conceal or misrepresent any fact whatsoever, and he at that time bore an irreproachable character as far as your memorialist knew from the best information he could have, or otherwise your memorialist would not on any consideration have been concern'd with him. And your Memorialist did not relye on his own Judgement in respect to the validity of the Title but had the opinion of one of the best Council in London that the Title was Good, and it has not been shewn hitherto that it is otherwise; but your memorialist cannot say that Bosomworth afterwards acted like an honest man in entering into a Treaty with the Governour, to whom he previously gave his proposals in writing, for the Sale of these Lands, notwithstanding he had before Sold and convey'd a moiety of them to your memorialist, And it cannot even be suggested that the Governor was ignorant of any of these last Facts.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Jan. 16, 1768, Savannah, received and read April 12, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 13, transmitting public papers.

My Lords

By this Opportunity I have the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships the Naval officers list of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Port of Savannah from the 5th. of July last to the 10th of October and also the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 7th of October 1766 to the 17th of September 1767, Inclusive. Part of these Minutes were Sent Some time ago, but the Vessel was Cast away on this Coast, & the Box with my Letters & Papers was Lost.[54]

Nothing Material has Appeared Since my Last.

Memorial of Isaac Levy to the Board of Trade, London, read July 21, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 14, asking permission to compare papers in his possession with originals in the Board of Trade office.

Sheweth

That your Lordships having been pleased to report & represent, to the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable committee of Council for plantation affairs, the 25th February last on your memorialists petition to his Majesty referred to your Lordships the 9th October last.

That the matter contained in the said Petition doth appear to your Lordships to involve questions not of a prudential & political consideration, but chiefly to have respect to matters of property, which does not come under your Lordships cognizance & Enquiry.

Your Memorialist therefore being again advised to petition the Said Lords of Committee upon the Subject matter of his petition in the course of which your memorialist will be under a necessity to produce some authenticated papers, which are in your Lordships office, your Memorialist therefore prays that your Lordships will be pleased to permit him by his Clerk to examine & Compare some Copys he has, with the Originals in your Lordships office, & to have some authenticated Copys of some others, that, your memorialist has only heads of, which your memorialist thinks will be absolutely necessary to Elucidate some Points relative to his claim for the moiety of the two Islands.

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54. Naval lists are filed in C.O. 5/709-710. The Council Minutes are in CRG, IX and X.

List of papers which Isaac Levy wishes to compare with originals in the Board of Trade office and others for which he wishes to search, London, read Aug. 3, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 15.[55]

Thos. Bosomworth & his Wife's proposals, dated 31st October 1757, delivered to Henry Ellis Esqr. Governr. of Georgia Vizt.

That they will, by good & effectuall conveyance in the Law, release all their Right Title & Interest whatsoever in and to the two Islands of Osaba and Sapalo.

That in consideration thereof, and in full for their demands for monies advanced and for his Wife's Services, £3000. shall be paid them.

That the said Thos. Bosomworth shall be sufficiently indemnify'd and saved harmless against Isaac Levy in respect of certain Articles of Agreement in the penal Sum of £1000.

That the Island of St. Catherin shall be ratifyed and confirmed by the Crown to the said Thos. Bosomworth and his heirs upon the terms as other Lands are held in the Province, & that the said Thos. Bosomworth shall have reasonable time to withdraw any stock or Interest that may be upon the Islands.

Indenture by Henry Ellis Esqr. Governr. of Georgia, with Thos. & Mary Bosomworth on the 19th of April 1760.

Abstract of the proceedings at a conference held at Augusta in the Colony of Georgia on the 15th of decemr. 1755, between Willm. Little Esqr. Commissioner in behalf of his Excellency John Reynolds Captain General & Governor, in behalf of His Majesty's Colony of Georgia, and Rear Admiral of the same, and the Headmen and Deputies of the upper Creek nation of Indians.

Letters, of which Mr. Levy craves Extracts so far as they relate to the proceedings of Governor Ellis with Thos. Bosomworth, respecting the Islands of Osaba, Sapalo & St. Catherine. Mr. Levy having only heads or Substance of them Vizt.

dated 5th May 1757 - proposing an equivalent
22 Octr ---------- relating to Bosomworth
25th Novr. --------- Shewing the unjustifiable steps taken with the Indians.
7th decer. --------- by which he transmitts Bosomworths proposals and purposes of getting an absolute Cession of the Lands to the Crown, and Governor Ellis says he sees no other way of obtaining them.

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55. The Board of Trade had replied to Levy's memorial read July 21 that papers might be compared in its files but that no general search of its papers might be made.

28th. June 1758 ----- about his Settlement with Bosomworth.
24th. April 1759 ----- the same.
26th. July ---------- Signifying the agreement and particulars was finished with Bosomworth.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, June 8, 1768, Savannah, received Aug. 8, read Aug. 10, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 16, containing remarks on several acts recently passed in Georgia and the flourishing state of the province.

My Lords.

On the 23d. ult I did my Self the Honor of Writing to the Earl of Hillsborough His Majesties Principal Secretary of State for America, in which I acquainted his Lordship that on the 11th of April last I assented to the Tax Bill & 13 other Bills and then, Transmitted to his Lordship the Tax Law, & Negro Law with my Observations thereon, & Reasons for assenting to them, and wch I have now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships with the Several other Bills. And First with Respect to the Tax Bill I observed to his Lordship That by His Majesties Royal Commission "all Public Money Raised, or which Shall be Raised by any Act of Assembly is directed to be Issued by Warrant from the Governor by & with the advice & Consent of the Council, & disposed of by the Govr. for the Support of Government & not Otherwise." And my Instrns Say "That all Money Raised Shall be granted to His Majesty & Lodged in the Hands of such Person as he Shall appoint Treasurer, to be Issued by him in Such manner & to such Persons as the Govr. & Council Shall think Proper to direct & in no other Manner, or by any Other Authority whatever." From which I Presume my Lords it was meant or Supposed That the Assembly Would Grant a Sume in gross without Particularizing the Services &c. to be Lodged in the Hands of the Treasurer, and that this Sume Should be Issued & Applied by the Govr. with the advice & Consent of the Council as above. And I must acquaint your Lordships that neither the Words of the Comn or Instrns have ever been Observed or Pursued. They had not by either of my Predecessors Govr. Reynolds or Govr. Ellis, and I found on my Arrival & taking the Government upon me that it was Impracticable to make any Alteration in the Method used before I came to the Governmt. wch was that the Assembly had always been Allowed to Join in the Appropriation of the Money, or indeed rather to Appropriate it themselves. As your Lordships will see by the Law now Sent, and wch I Conceive is the Material

& Essential Part of both the Comn. & Instrns. on this Point. And the Mode of Issuing the Money has always been declared in the Clause next before the Estimate in these words. "That the Treasurer for the time being Shall Issue the Monies Raised & Granted as aforesaid by order of the Govr. & Council, in the following Manner that is to Say" &c. as appropriated & directed by the Law, and instead of the Govrs. Warrant to the Treasurer, an Order in Council has been made to Issue Such a Sume to Such a Person agreeable to the Law. And this Method I Say my Lords being allowed & Established by two Govrs. before I came, I found I could not Prevail on them to make the Alteration agreeable to the Comn. & Instrns. & therefore Acquiesced, and the rather as it had been Practiced for Six years without any objection from Home as I was Informed, nor has any been made Since I came here. In the Tax Bill now Transmitted the Clause is Worded in a different Manner Vizt. "That the Govr. & Council Shall give an order to the Treasurer for the time being, who Shall Issue the Monies Raised & Granted as aforesaid in the following manner that is to Say" as appropriated & directed by the Law. And this my Lords the assembly Call & declared they Mean't as a Compulsory Clause to Oblige the Govr. & Council to Issue an order to the Treasurer for Paymt. in all Cases whatever & that they Should have no Power or Pretence to refuse it. And the better to Elucidate the Intention of the Assembly in this, it was Necessary for me to State to his Lordship the dispute that arose between the Council & assembly in March 1767, and wch in Part Still Subsists and I have Reason to fear will Prevent any business being done at an Meeting next Winter, unless I can fall on Some Method to Settle the Matter before we meet, or his Lordship Shall be Pleased to give Some directions thereupon. This dispute yr. Lordships will recollect was Relative to the Appointment of an Agent & that the Assembly had appointed one themselves. But this I omit Stating to yr. Lordships, as I did it fully last year when the matter happened.

And on the 18 of Febr. last the Clerk of the Council on the Application of the Speaker laid an account before me in Council, & desired an order to the Treasurer for Paymt. of the £100 to Mr. Garth as inserted in the Estimate of March 1767. The Entry on wch yr. Lordships have now Inclosed This I thought necessary to State to His Lordship that he might be Clearly Possessed of the Foundation & Nature of the dispute between the Council & Assembly & for wch I refer Yr. Lordship to my Letter & the Papers Transmitted in April 1767. And however Trivial this matter may appear, I See it as a Matter of Real Consequence to His Majesties Service in this Province. And what If I Cannot reconcile it before we

meet, I expect will Occasion a Breach or difference that will interrupt the Public business. For my Lords the new Elected assembly are most of them Violent Sons of Liberty as they Call themselves. And I much fear, & wish they May not rather be disposed to act Improperly, under the Specious Pretence of Maintaining their Natural Rights &c. as the Pensylvania Farmer calls it. Mr. Farmer I Conceive has most Plentifully Sown the Seeds of Faction & Sedition to Say no worse, & I'm Sorry my Lords I have so much Reason to Say they are Scattered in a very fertile Soil, & that the Well known author is adored in America, & no Mark of Honor & Respect they can Shew him is thought Equal to his Merit.

The Point in dispute my Lords with respect to the Appointment of an Agent is for the Present got over. The Assembly having on the 25 of March last Sent up an Ordinance for the Appointment of Doctor Franklin wch the Council Passed & I assented to on the 4th of April, but the Assembly still Confidently assert that they have the Sole Right. However the only dispute that Remains at Present is with Respect to the Paymt. of the £100 Provided as above & of wch Payment has been refused by the Council in the Manner & for the Reasons herein before Mentioned. And I am Credibly Informed that Several of the Late Members declare they have got into the assembly again, on Purpose to Oblige & Compel the Govr. & Council to give an order for the Paymt. of that £100 in the way they Please to have it. The Council I See Clearly will not, & think they Cannot give way, if they were disposed to do so. And thus it is my Lords that I Expect will Prevent any business being done when we meet in Octr. or Novr. next unless I Can fall on Some Method to Remove the Obstacle in the Mean time. And my Lords With Respect to the Mode of Issuing the Money for the Future, whether His Majesty will Suffer or approve of the Mode Prescribed in the last Tax Law or whether His Majesty will be Pleased to direct me to require it to be done in any other Manner & what? is a matter I Shall be Extremely Glad to have Instns. upon, for I am very Certain unless it is expressly required by His Majesty it will for the Future remain on the Same Footing it was put last Session, or Probably in the next Tax Bill they will take upon them to Insert Something more Peremptory than they have done in the last, in order to Shew their Superior Right or Power, as the Spirit of Assuming Power, and Raising the Importance of the Assembly Seems to be at Present the Ruling Passion.

It has always been usual my Lords to delay going upon the Tax Bill or Supplies, till all the other business is gone through, by wch it may be kept as a Sort of Tack, to any & every thing

Else they Please to do. If this Method Should be thought Improper, & that the aids ought to be first granted, Possibly His Majesties Express Command or Requisition to them to Proceed on the Tax Bill first, Might be the Means of altering their usual & Favourite Method, altho I must Say I am not without my doubts whether they would Comply with Such a Requisition. For my Lords on Laying His Majesties Requisition before them to Comply with the Terms of the Mutiny Act, they came to a Resolution of Inserting an Article in the Tax Bill, and I was given to understand it Should be the first thing they went upon after the holidays. And finding that the Tax Bill was not mentioned after sitting to do business 3 weeks after the holidays, I sent them a Message by wch I required them in His Majesties Name forthwith to Proceed to Comply with the Kings Requisition, and that no other business or Obstacle might interfere with or Prevent that matter from being Perfected, & as a Mark of that Respect wch was due to His Majesties Requisition, I, in the Strongest Manner Recommended it to them to Proceed upon that business apart, & by a Separate Law, & not to make it an Article in the Tax Bill as they Proposed. And altho' a Comee. Reported it as their Opinion that Leave Should be given to bring in a Bill for that Purpose, yet it was disagreed to by the House. And yor. Lordships will See by their Proceedings on this affair how Courteously & Carefully they have Avoided the least Notice or Mention of His Majesties Requisition or the Act of Parliamt. and how far this may be deemed a Compliance with the True Spirit or Meaning of His Majesties Requisition may not be so Proper for me to Say. But I must beg leave to Observe that it was Impossible to Obtain it in any other Manner. And I Presume whatever may be Provided for the next year (if any thing is) will be in the Same Manner. I have been the more Explicit on this Matter that if it Should appear or be thought Exceptionable or Improper, I may receive express Orders or Instrns. before we meet to go upon business. Thus much my Lords I have thought Necessary to Observe with respect to the Tax Bill now Transmitted & on affairs in General.

And with Respect to the Negro Law wch I have assented to, I inclose yor. Lordships a Copy of my Messages to both Houses on Receiving His Majesties Order of Repeal & of their addresses on that Occasion & I also Inclose yor. Lordships a Copy of the Joint address of both Houses to me to assent to the Bill now Transmitted, & on this Subject my Lords I must beg leave to Observe that the Negro Law is so absolutely Essential to our Local Circumstances, that without a Law to keep our Slaves in Order, no Man's life or Property would be safe a Moment. In Short our

very existence depends upon it. 'Twas therefore my Lords altogether Impossible for me to Comply Strictly with His Majesties 19 Instrn. wch Says that I Shall not re-enact any Law to wch the King's assent has been once refused, without express Leave for that Purpose first Obtained, upon a full Representation made by me to the Board of Trade to be Laid before the King, of the Reasons & Necessity of Passing Such a Law. But in our Situation my Lords, there was an absolute Necessity to Pass Some Law Immediately as a Succedaneum to that wch his Majesty was Pleased to Repeal or disallow, so as to Prevent the Province from being thrown into the utmost Confusion & distress & to make Some Shift in the Mean time and untill I Could Lay a State of the Case before His Majesty agreeable to the Tenor of the above Instrn. I therefore my Lords Examined the former Law with great attention & mark't the most general Clauses, or any that I thought Could Possibly appear in the least Exceptionable, to be omitted, and framed a new Bill with a different Title, wch I assented to for one year only, and with wch we must Endeavour to do as well as we can, untill His Majesties Pleasure is known Touching the Same. Had the Objections to the former Law been Transmitted to me, I Should have Endeavoured to have avoided the Exceptionable Parts, if it Could have been done Consistent with the Safety of the People. But as no Reasons have been Transmitted I am quite at a Loss & its Impossible for me to Judge what they were. Give me Leave my Lords to Observe that in these Countries, which are not tillable, or can be Planted & Improved without Slaves, Laws Properly adapted to their Situation are absolutely Necessary. And its Impossible to Subsist without them. And such Laws to a Briton who has not been in America, & has no Idea of Slavery, may, nay must Seem Contrary to the Laws of England, & almost totally exceptionable, but we Cannot do without them here. And my Lords I have with great care & attention Compared our Repealed Law, with the Negro Laws of Jamaica, So. Carolina & Virginia, and must beg Leave to Remark, that whatever Part of that Law may Seem Exceptionable, I Conceive must be so, in as great, if not a greater Degree in the Several Negro Laws of the Countries I have Mentioned. Wherefore I Humbly hope His Majesty will be graciously Pleased to Permit me to have Such a Law Framed as may be Suitable to the Local Circumstances & Situation of affairs here, & as may be really necessary for the safety of the People & the Prosperity & Improvement of this very Flourishing Province.

With Respect to His Majesties Royal Instrn. Relative to the Establishing a Court of Commission for Settling the Claims to

the Lands to the Southward of the Alatamaha granted by the Govr. of So. Carolina, your Lordship will See by my Messages & the addresses how that matter was laid before them, and in Consequences thereof a Bill was ordered to be Prepared. When a Report was Industriously Spread & Propagated by Some of the Sons of Liberty, that the intention was to Establish a Court of Exchequer, & that this either was, or would be turned into one wch they are so averse to, that no Bill was brought in, & the matter Seemed intirely drop't, & I don't Expect any thing will be done in it, & of Course those Lands will Lye Waste & unimproved.

His Majesty was also Pleased to disapprove of & Repeal another Act Intitled an Act for Encouraging Settlers &c. This Law my Lords I Conceive would have been attended with very Salutary Consequences to the Province, & am Extremely Sorry it met with His Majesties disapprobation, and as I have not been Indulged with the Reasons for the Repeal, I am at a loss to know how to Frame one for the Purposes of the former & that May not be Lyable to the Same Objection. I Presume it may have been on account of Issuing the Money in Certificates to be Sunk in 5 year's. In answer to wch I must beg leave to Observe, that if we are not allowed to Provide for Temporary Service in that Manner it will be Impossible to Carry on any Public Buildings or works of any kind, or to Promote the Settling of the Province &c. for the People Cannot afford to pay more or greater Taxes than are at Present laid upon them, wch Considerably exceed the Tax in the Neighbouring Province. But my Lords if we are Suffered to Provide for & defray the Expence of Such Matters by Issuing Certificates to be Sunk by the general Tax in a Certain Term of years not Exceeding 5, we may then be able to Erect Public Buildings &c. Otherwise my Lords all these things must Cease, for its Impossible to Raise the Money all at once by a General Tax. The Circumstances of the People will not admit of it. It happened very Fortunately that only the £700 towards Building the Court House Part of the £1815 was Actually Issued, and the rest Remained in the Treasurers Hands £215 of wch was Sunk in a former Tax, & £500 I got Sunk or Inserted in the last Tax Bill now Sent, so that the Province is not Indebted on that account. But I would humbly hope to know the Objections that I may in Future avoid them.

His Majesties 23d Instrn. to me "allows me to assent to any Temporary Law for Making Provisions to defray the Expence of Temporary Services Provided our Law expires & has its full Effect when the Service for wch Such Law is Passed Shall Cease & be determined." And my Lords as a Fund was Established for Sinking

the Certificates, Vizt. the General Tax and as they were not made a Tender in Law, I thought my Self Authorised to Assent to that Bill. But if I have Mistook the True Meaning and Spirit of His Majesties Royal Instrn. I hope yor. Lordships will be Pleased to let me know, that I may Regulate my Future Conduct accordingly. In order to Encourage new Comers to Settle in Townships, it has been usual in So. Carolina to Exempt them from Taxes for Ten years, & His Majesty has Allowed the Govr. to Sign Grants to Such Persons Exempted from the Paymt. of Quit rents for ten years. And the Other Branches of the Legislature have agreed to the Exemption from Taxes & Requested me to Pray that His Majesty will be graciously Pleased to allow the same Indulgence with respect to the Quit rents, which matter I must entreat yor. Lordships to Countenance as far as may Lye with you.

Besides the Tax Bill & Negro Bill above mentioned I also assented to "An Act to Prevent as much as may be the Spreading of the Small Pox in this Province." This Seemed a very Necessary & Salutary Law my Lords as nearly Concerning the Lives & Properties of the People in General, & I think must answer very good Purposes. "An Act for Regulating the Assize of Bread." This also my Lords was a Necessary Law to Prevent Frauds & abuses by the Bakers to the Prejudice of the Poor & Inhabitants in General. "An Act to Empower the Church Wardens & Vestry of the Parish of Christ Church, to Enlarge the Cemetery or Public burial Ground at Savanah, & to inclose the Same." This also was Necessary decent & Usefull. "An Act to Explain an Act Intitled an Act for Ascertaining the Qualification of Jurors & for Establishing the Method of Balloting & Summoning of Jurors in the Province of Georgia." This Explanatory Law Seemed Necessary to Obviate Some doubts wch had Arisen relative to Serving on Jurys. "An Act to Impower the Commissioners therein Named to Put up to Sale for the benefit of the Public, the Ferry over great Ogechee River at a Place Called the Pine Bluff, for a Term of five years, and to Authorise the Said Comrs. to Inspect & Regulate the Said Ferry." This appeared to be a usefull Law, it was brought in & Passed the assembly the last year, but Rejected by the Council for want of Clause agreeable to the Statute of Queen Anne Relative to the Post Office. And the assembly being Expressly told that even if the Council Should Pass it, I would Reject it, they then Inserted a Clause agreeable to the above Statute, & I Presume it is now unexceptionable. "An Act for Granting to His Majesty a duty upon Raw Neats Hides Exported from this Province, & for preventing the Exportation of unmerchantable Tanned Leather." As no Raw hides are ever Exported from hence to G.

Britain, I Saw Nothing Exceptionable in this Bill & therefore assented to it. "An Ordinance for appointing Inspectors of Tanned Leather for the Ports of Savanah and Sunbury in this Province." This became Necessary on Passing the above Act. "An Additional Act to the Act of the General Assembly Intitled an Act to Empower the Several Commissioners or Surveyors therein after Named to Lay out & make Such Public Roads in the Province of Georgia as are herein after Named & directed, & to Continue to Work upon, Clear Repair & improve the Several Roads already laid out and also the Rivers & Creeks within their Several & Respective Divisons, For dividing the Second Northwest Divison of the Roads in this Province into two Parts, For Establishing a Divison upon the North Side of Great Ogechee River in the Parish of St. Mathew, and for Empowering the Comrs. or Surrs. of Roads in the third South West Divison to Lay out a Public Road within the Same & for appointing Additional Comrs. or Surrs. for the Said Division." This Bill my Lords is Particularly adapted to the Local Circumstances of those Parts of the Country through which the Several Roads Run or Pass & appeared usefull & Necessary. "An Act for Establishing Several Ferrys in this Province, & for Vesting the same in the Persons therein Mentioned." This Bill also my Lords is founded on the Same Reasons as the above additional Road Law, And Appeared usefull & Necessary, and there being a Clause in it agreeable to the Statute of Queen Anne Relative to the Post Office, I had no Objection to it. "An Act for Continuing the Several Laws therein Mentioned." This appeared Necessary & the Reasons for Passing it are Obvious. "An Ordinance For Appointing Robert Nichols Esqr. Comptroller and Collector of the Country Dutys at the Port of Sunbury in the Room of Francis Lee Esqr. deceased." This also Speaks for itself. "An Ordinance appointing Benjamin Franklin Esqr. Agent to Solicit the affairs of this Province in Great Britain." This also appeared usefull & Necessary & the more so as it (for the Present) Put an End to a dispute wch had Subsisted between the Council & assembly for upwards of a year Past. These were all the Laws I assented to during the last Session, and I Conceive they may all be very usefull.

Permit me to Say my Lords That the People of this Province are a very Industrious Thriving People, and our Produce & Trade has increased amazingly. For instance the year I came here 1760, they did not make 4000 lbs. of Rice in the whole Province, and last year we made at least 17,000 lbs. and from Loading only 42 Sail of Vessels we have Loaded about 185 in a year, and are Making a very Rapid Progress towards being an Opulent & Considerable Province. And give me leave further to Observe my

Lords, That I look upon this to be the most Flourishing Colony on the Continent. I am well Acquainted with the Soil, and aver it to be in General Extremely good, except the Pine Land wch in all these Colonies is only Valuable on Account of the Timber it bears. I am also well Acquainted with the Lands in South Carolina, & not Ignorant of those in East Florida, and therefore am Clear as to the Importance & Consequence of this Province. I See difficulties in Improving, and have Objections to the Lands in East Florida, Especially those on St. Juans River, wch do not Occur with Respect to the Lands here, and it is certain beyond a doubt that this Province has, must & will make a most Rapid Progress. And believe me my Lords is Extremely Well worth Attention & Support, as it will in a very few year's make as Considerable a Figure as most on the Continent.

I also now Transmit to yr. Lordships The Registers Abstracts of Grants from the 25th of March 1767 to the 25 of March 1768, also the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council to December 1767, also the Journals of both Houses during the last Session.

I have Nothing Material to add at Present.

P.S. My Lords within 2 or 3 days past things here have taken a very agreeable Turn, and from a Conversation I had yesterday, I am hopefull I shall be able to reconcile the difference I have Mentioned, & which I was Apprehensive Might interrupt our Public business. I am to have a Meeting Shortly with Some Gentl. on that Subject & of wch I thought it my duty to Acquaint Yr Lordships.

11 June

J. W.

N.B. all the Papers Refer'd to, will appear on the Journals.

Georgia Council Minutes for Feb. 18, 1768, enclosed in James Wright to the Board of Trade, June 8, 1768, received Aug. 8, read Aug. 10, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 17, concerning payment of Charles Garth as agent for Georgia.[56]

An abstract of grants registered in Georgia from March 25, 1767, to Sept. 25, 1767, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade,

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56. Printed in CRG, X, 433.

June 8, 1768, received Aug. 8, read Aug. 10, 1768, C.O. 5/675, G. 18.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To John Germany for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd 26 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To John Graham for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 26 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To John Graham for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 26th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To John Graham for 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. George (on purchase). Regrd 26th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To John Lastinges for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 26th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To John Lindsey for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 26th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To William McIntosh for 200 Acres in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 26th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Roderich McLeod for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 26 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Roderich McLeod for 200 Acres of land in the district of Newport. Regrd 26 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry
To Lewis Mattier for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David. Regrd. 27 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Ann Moodie for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Matthew. Regrd 24 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Lachlan McIntosh for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 27 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Lachlan McIntosh for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd 27 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To James Ogilby for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 27 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Townsend Robinson for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 27 March 1767.

Grant dated 3rd Febry 1767
To Townsend Robinson for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd. 27th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To George Streigal for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 27th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry
To Peter Vandyke for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mary. Regrd 27 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Peter Vandyke for 350 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Mary. Regrd 27th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d. Febry 1767
To Edward Way for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. John. Regrd 27 March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Joseph Williams for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David. Regrd 28th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Thomas Williams for 450 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. Mary. Regrd. 28th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Jacob Winfree for 375 Acres of Land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 28th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To Charles West for 500 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mary. Regrd 28th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d Febry 1767
To John Oexlin for 50 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 28th. March 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Francis Arthur for 140 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew (on purchase). Regrd 8th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Elizabeth Butler for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 8th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Elizabeth Butler for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 8th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Elizabeth Butler for 600 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip (on purchase). Regrd 8th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d. March 1767
To Elizabeth Butler for 400 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip (on purchase). Regrd 8th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Edward Barnard for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd. 8th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Edward Barnard for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd 8th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Elizabeth Burney for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Jesse Brasher for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William Bland for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Israel Bird for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Sylvanus Bird for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Nathan Cherry for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Gideon Dowse for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John Dobbins for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Paul. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John Dobbins for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd 9th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To George Delegal for 350 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thos Davis for 100 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Phillip (on purchase). Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Daniel Douglass for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John Davis for 400 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. John. Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Grey Elliott and John Gordon for 250 Acres of land in the psh of St. Andrew. Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To David Emanuel Junr. for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To George Fox for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mary. Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Robert Fenshaw for 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary (on purchase). Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To James Fletcher for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 10th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To George Galphin for 1400 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thomas Goldsmith for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To James Howell for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Andrew Johnston for 450 Acres of land in the parish of St. David. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To James Jackson, Robt. Crooke and Alexr. McIntosh for 800 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Paul. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William Martin Johnston for 700 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Paul. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William Jones for 500 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mary. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Joseph Ironmonger for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Hugh Kennedy for 117 1/2 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 11th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Samuel Lewis for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thomas Lewis for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Isaac Lewis for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thomas Lewis for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Joseph Lewis for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Jacob Lockerman for 400 Acres of Land on So. Side Alatamaha. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John Lightenstone for 200 Acres of land in the psh of St. Andrew. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Roger Lawson for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. John. Regrd 13th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John McLean for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William McIntosh for 100 Acres of Land in the psh of St. David. Regrd 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John McLean for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William Mills for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Francis Macartan and Martin Campbell for a Town Lott No 26 in Augusta. Regrd 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Roderick Mackay for 500 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Andw. Regrd 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Claudia Mullryne for 500 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mathew (on purchase). Regrd 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thomas Maxwell for 500 Acres of land in the psh of St. Thomas. Regrd 14th March 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thomas Maxwell for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Thos. Regrd 14 April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Abraham Odam for 150 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd. 14th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Isaac Perry for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thomas Perkins for 200 Acres of land in the psh of St. John. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Hannah Polhill for 1150 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To James Roberts for 82 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William Simpson for 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To James Stewart for 2000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Thomas Sims for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John Adam Treutlen for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To John Adam Treutlen for 50 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. Mathew. Regrd 15th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To George Johnson Turner for 300 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Patrick. Regrd 16th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William Young for 350 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 16th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To Josiah Tatnell for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 16th April 1767.

Grant dated 3d March 1767
To William Young for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 16 April 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Isaac Atwood for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To Robert Baillie for 600 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Henry Baker for 400 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Barnard for 300 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Brantley for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Jonathan Bryan for 1500 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Mary. Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Jonathan Bryan for 600 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Joseph Parker for 150 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. Mathew (on purchase). Regrd 4th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Mark Carr Esqr. for 500 Acres of land on So side Alatamaha.
Regrd 5th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Mark Carr for 500 Acres of land on So Side the Alatamaha.
Regrd 5th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Mark Carr for 500 Acres of Land on the South side ye Alatamaha.
Regrd 5th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Mark Carr for 500 Acres of land on So. Side the Alatamaha.
Regrd 5th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Mark Carr for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick,
Regrd 5th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Mark Carr for 50 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick.
Regrd 5th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Lawrence Clarke for 250 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew.
Regrd 5th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Amos Cuttrell for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George.
Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Josiah Dickson for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St.
Philip. Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Gideon Dowse for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. David.
Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Fahie for Town Garden and Farm Lott in psh. of Christ
Church. Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Thomas Fleming for 500 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To Thomas Fleming for 500 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew (on purchase). Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To John Forbes for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Isaac Ford for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Isaac Ford for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 6th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To William Forsyth for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To William Forsyth for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Patrick. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To George Galphin for 50 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Joseph Gibbons for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andw. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Joseph Gibbons for 1000 Acres of land in the psh of St. David. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Goldwire for 100 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Henry Godbey for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To Andrew Greiner for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Geo. Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Andrew Greiner for 500 Acres of Land in the psh of St. George (on purchase). Regrd 7th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To Philip Jacob Greiner for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 8th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Jeremiah Helvenstine for 400 Acres of land in the parish of St. Thomas. Regrd 8th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Herd for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd 8th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Holloway for 50 Acres of land in the psh of St. Paul. Regrd 8th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To William Jones for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 8th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John King for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd 8th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Mullryne for 500 Acres of land in the parishes St. Mathew & St. Geo. Regrd 8th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Cathn Mullryne for 500 Acres of Land in the pshs St. Mathew & St. George. Regrd 9th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Richard Milledge for 100 Acres of land in the psh of Christ Church. Regrd 9th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Oliver Martin for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Donald MacKenzie for 200 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Andw. Regrd 9th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Abigail Minis for 500 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 9 May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To James Martin for 100 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 9th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John and Thomas Nelson for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 9th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To James Oglebey for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 9th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Ann Parker for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 11 May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Joseph Parker for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Frederick Resta for 450 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To James Read Wharf Lott in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To James Read for 50 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Michael Stuart for 150 Acres of Land in the psh of St. David. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Elizabeth Skillings for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Tanehill for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Josiah Tatnell for 500 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To James Wright Esqr. 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd 11th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To James Wright Esqr for 2000 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mary. Regrd 12th May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Alexr Wright for 1100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd 12 May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Joseph Wood for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 12 May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To George Walker for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 12th May 1767.

Grant dated 7 April 1767
To Thomas Waters for a Town Lot in Augusta No 32. Regrd 12 May 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To John Joackim Zubly for Town Garden and farm Lots in the psh of Christ Church. Regrd 12th May 1767.

Grant dated 29th Octr. 1765
To Thomas Kesee for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 13 May 1767 by Order of 7th Apl.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Edward Boykin for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Solomon Boykin for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John Barber for 111 Acres of land in the parish of St. John. Regrd 13th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Elizabeth Baillie for Town and Garden Lott psh of Christ Church. Regrd 13th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To William Brown for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Thomas Bell for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 13th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Margt. Curtis for 100 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd 13th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Danl. Donnom for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John (on purchase). Regrd 14 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John Duhart for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 14th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Neal David for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 14 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To William Downey for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 14th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Thomas Fusill for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 14th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Catherine Gray for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 14th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Mathias Gray for 250 Acres of land in the psh. of St. George. Regrd 14 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John Golding for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. John. Regrd 14th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To LeRoy Hammond for 250 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Paul. Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Richard Hazzard Junr. for 500 Acres of land in the psh. of St. John. Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Robt. House for 350 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Mathew. Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Moore John for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Thomas King for 250 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Andw. Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Solomon Lott for 100 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. George.
Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To David Lewis for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George.
Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Thomas Lewis for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George.
Regrd 15th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Adrian Loyer for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip.
Regrd 16th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Herman Henry Lemke Garden Lotts in the psh of St. Mathew.
Regrd 16th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To William Moore for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Geo.
Regrd 16 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Richard Milledge for 650 Acres of Land in the psh St. Mathew.
Regrd 16th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Richard Milledge for 350 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew
(on purchase). Regrd 16th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John Mackay for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George.
Regrd 16th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Murdoc McCloud for 50 Acres of Land in the parish of St.
Andrew. Regrd 16th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Andrew McCurrie for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St.
Geo. Regrd 16th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John Martin for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David. Regrd 18th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To George McKintosh for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Andrew. Regrd 18th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Timothy O'Bryan for 400 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 18th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To David O'Bryan for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 18 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Frederick Oadam for 200 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 18 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Andrew Stone for 500 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. Mathew (on purchase). Regrd 18 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John Tanner for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 18th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Joseph Stephens for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John. Regrd 18 May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John Smith for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mary. Regrd 18th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Thomas Swighoffer for 50 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. Mathew. Regrd 18th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Peter Wynne for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 18th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To John West for 350 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Paul. Regrd 19th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Francis Wynne for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Geo. Regrd 19th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Peter Wynne Junr. for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Geo. Regrd 19th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Absolom Wells for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 19th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767
To Joseph Wood for 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip (on purchase). Regrd 19th May 1767.

Grant dated 5th May 1767[57]
To Benjamin Andrew for 50 Acres of Land in the psh of St. John. Regrd 8th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Thomas Brantley for 150 Acres of land in the psh. of St. George. Regrd 8th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Robert Cade for 300 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. George. Regrd 8th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To James Deveaux for 18 Acres of land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd 8th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Thomas Fleming for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 8th June 1767.

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57. The Council Minutes show this grant as dated June 2, 1767, CRG, X, 217.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Hans Hendrick for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 8th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Ulrick Kegar for 300 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. Philip. Regrd 8th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Moses Lindsey for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 8th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To James McHenry for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mathew (on purchase). Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Elias Miller for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Saml Miller and John Graves for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip (on purchase). Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To George McKenzie for 1000 Acres of land in the psh of St. Philip (on purchase). Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To George McKintosh for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Abraham Oadam for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To John Rae for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To John Rae Junr. for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To John Roberts for 350 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Abraham Sapp for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 9th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To William Townsend for 200 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 10th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To John Adam Treutlen for 400 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Mathew. Regrd 10th June 1767.

Grant dated 2d June 1767
To Thomas Wimberley for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 10th June 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To John Barnaby for 100 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Andw. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To William Conyers for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Richard Carrington for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To William Coombes for 50 Acres of land in the psh of St. Paul. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To David Dicks for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. John. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To David Dicks for 100 Acres of land in the psh of St. John. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To George Ducker for 500 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Saml. Eastlake for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Saml. Eastlake for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To William Graves for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 13th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To William Hobbs for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 14th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To James Greirson for 1000 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Paul. Regrd 14th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Lewis Johnson for 1500 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mathew & St. George. Regrd 14th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Owen Jenkins for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 14th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To John McFarlen for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 14th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To James Peirce for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 14th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To William Pendry for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd. 15 July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Sylvanus Robinson for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John. Regrd. 15th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Conrade Rahn for 250 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 15th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Thomas Red for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 15th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To John Sapp for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 15th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To Alexander Wylly for 1500 Acres of Land in the parishes of St. Mathew & St. George. Regrd 15th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To William Webb for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 15th July 1767.

Grant dated 7th July 1767
To William Williams for 300 Acres of Land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 15th July 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To John Barber for 250 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 10th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To William Barney for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 10th Augt. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To John Cattlet for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 10th Augt. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Josiah Dickson for 250 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mathew. Regrd 10th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst 1767
To Josiah Dickson for 150 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Mathew. Regrd 10th Augt. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Mary Gilbert for 1000 Acres of land in the psh of St. Mary. Regrd 10th August 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Robert Hudson for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 10th August 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To John Jones for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Andw. Regrd 10th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th. August 1767
To Benjamin Johnson for 150 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Philip. Regrd 10th August 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To Joseph Johnson for 200 Acres of land in the psh of St. Philip. Regrd 11th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Thomas Lamb for 150 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 11th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Benjn Orr for 100 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 11th Augt. 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To John Patten and Richard Thompson for 700 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 11th Augt. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To William Powell for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 11th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To William Porter for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 11th August 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To James Read Esqr. for 1200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 11th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To John Reeves for 250 Acres of land in the psh of St. George. Regrd 12th Augt. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Israel Raser for 100 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Philip. Regrd 12th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To William Simpson Esqr. for 1200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Thomas. Regrd. 12 Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst 1767
To William Simpson Esqr. for 100 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Thomas. Regrd 12th Augst 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Richard Scruggs for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mathew. Regrd 12th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To James Stewart for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David. Regrd 12th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To Hannah Sheftall for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Regrd. 12 Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To Mordicai and Levi Shefftall for a farm Lott in the psh of Christ Church. Regrd 12th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst 1767
To Mordicai Shefftall for 1000 Acres of land in the psh of Christ Church. Regrd 13th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th August 1767
To James Westley for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andw. Regrd 13th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 4th Augst. 1767
To Isaac Wimberley for 100 Acres of land in the psh of St. George.
Regrd 13th Augst. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To James Butler for 300 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Philip.
Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To James Bruce for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. James.
Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sept. 1767
To James Brantley for 200 Acres of land in the parish of St. Geo.
Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Bradford for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andw.
Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Leonard Clairborne for 700 Acres of Land in the parish of St.
Paul. Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Leonard Claiborne for 150 Acres of Land in the psh. of St.
Paul. Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Benjm Fox for 250 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. Philip.
Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Paul Fulton for 100 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Andw.
Regrd 7th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To David Green for 200 Acres of land in the psh of St. George.
Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Grant for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andw.
Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Grant for 350 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To William Gambell for 450 Acres of land in the psh. of St. Thomas. Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To James Goodall for 211 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To David Howell for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To George Harnage for 100 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. George. Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To James Innes for 200 Acres of land in the psh of St. David. Regrd 8th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Abraham Lamb for 200 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. George. Regrd 9th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Mullryne for 200 Acres of Land in the pshs. of St. Mathew & St. George. Regrd 9th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Lachlan McGillivray for 2 Garden Lotts psh. of Christ Church. Regrd 9th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Thomas Maxwell for 200 Acres of land in the psh. of St. David. Regrd 9th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Thomas Maxwell for 350 Acres of Land in the psh. of St. George. Regrd 9th. Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Martin for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David.
Regrd 9th. Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Martin for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. David.
Regrd 9th. Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr 1767
To William McDonald for 350 Acres of land in the parish of St.
George. Regrd 9th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Charles McDonald for 100 Acres of land in the psh of St. Andw.
Regrd 9th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Thomas Morgan for 100 Acres of Land in the psh of St. George.
Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Thomas Peacock for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. John.
Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Thomas Peacock for 78 Acres of Land in the psh of St. John.
Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Peter Reitter for 50 Acres of Land in the psh of Christ Church.
Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To James Roberts for 150 Acres of land in the psh. of St. George.
Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Radwick for 300 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip.
Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Robert Savage for 150 Acres of land in the parish of St. David.
Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Paula Sunier for two Lotts in Highgate 100 Acres in parish of Christ Church. Regrd 10th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st. Sepr. 1767
To John Wetherspoon for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew. Regrd 11th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st. Sepr. 1767
To Reason Whitehead for 200 Acres of Land in the psh of St. Geo. Regrd 11th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Abraham Williams for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew (on purchase). Regrd 11th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To John Young for 250 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Regrd 11th Sepr. 1767.

Grant dated 1st Sepr. 1767
To Thomas Young for 662 Acres of land in the parish of St. Philip. Regrd 11th Sepr 1767.

Grant dated 7th April 1767
To Joseph Burton for 1000 Acres of land in the parish of St. Mattw. (on Purchase). Regrd 11th Sepr. 1767.

The Aforesaid Abstract Contained in the Above and Annexed Twenty four Pages is of the Grants Registered for the 25th of March to the 25th of September 1767 Compared with the Register Book at Savannah the 10th day of March 1768.

Pat. Houstoun, Regr.

An abstract of grants registered in Georgia from Sept. 25, 1767, to March 25, 1768, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, June 8, 1768, received Aug. 8, read Aug. 10, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 18.[58]

58. This abstract and the one printed immediately before it were both sent at the same time but were filed in separate Board of Trade volumes. The one filed in C.O. 5/675 is misdated on the title page but correctly dated on the first page of the abstract.

Grant dated 29th October 1765
To Micajah Plummer for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George (per. Order). Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To Robert Braswell for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To Thomas Coulson for 250 Acres of Land in Saint Mathew & Saint Georges parishes. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To John Douglass for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Paul. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To Samuel Elbert 450 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint David. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To Thomas Fusell 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint George. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To Francis Jenkins 400 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To William Knox Esqr. 125 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To Robert Kirkwood 400 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 12th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To George McDonald 250 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 13th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To Daniel Lot for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint George (on purchase). Registered 13th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To Thomas Moodie for a Town Lot in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 13th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To John Morer for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 13th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To John Morris for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George (on purchase). Registered 13th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To James Obery for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 13th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To William Oadam for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 13th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To Aaron Penson for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To Thomas Quarterman for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To Mathew Roche for 550 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To Lydia Sharp for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To John Tanner for 100 Acres of Land in Saint George's Parish. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To William Woodland for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767.
To George Zeigler for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 6th October 1767
To Solomon Zeant for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 14th October 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Henry Baker for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To John Bradshaw for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Robert Baillie for 1000 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew (on purchase). Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Nicholas Cavenah for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767.
To Maryan Delegal in Trust for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To James Heron for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Paul. Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Hall Hudson for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Nicholas Horton for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 9th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Benjamin Lewis for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 10th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Donald McKay for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint James. Registered 10th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Barrott Montgomery for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 10th November 1767.

Grant dated 1st September 1767[59]
To John McCulloch for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 10th November 1767.

Grant dated 3d November 1767.
To Bernard Romans for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 4th January 1768.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Joseph Stevens for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint John. Registered 4th January 1768.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To John Street for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 4th January 1768.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To George Swiger for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 4th January 1768.

Grant dated 3d November 1767.
To Benjamin Williamson for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint George. Registered 4th January 1768.

Grant dated 3d November 1767
To Elizabeth, the Wife of Jeremiah Valaton a Town Lot in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 4th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To William Blackman for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 7th January 1768.

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59. The Council Minutes show this grant as dated Nov. 3, 1767, CRG, X, 352.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To John Clubb for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint James (bounty). Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To Bartholomew Farrow for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767.
To Zachariah Fenn for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767.
To John Graham Esquire for 1000 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Thomas. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To James Grierson & Jane Petticrew, a Town ship Lot in the parish of St. Paul. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To John Green Junior for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To John Goldwire Junior for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To Abraham Lewis for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To John Rae Esquire for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767.
To Peter Sliterman for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st December 1767
To William Telfair for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st December 1767.
To William Telfair for 1000 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mary (on purchase). Registered 7th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To Josiah Tatnell for 380 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 8th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To John Todd for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 8 January 1768.

Grant dated 1st December 1767
To Hannah Vincent for 1000 Acres of Land in Saint Mathews Parish. Registered 8th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st december 1767
To Alexander Wylly for 24 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 8th January 1768.

Grant dated 1st December 1767
To Daniel Wescoat for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Paul. Registered 8th January 1768.

Grant dated 29th October 1765
To Thomas Lee for a Town Lot in the parish of Saint Paul (per. Order). Registered 8th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Sarah Bevill for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Kendred Braswell for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Elizabeth Burney for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Christopher Cremer for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Peter Grienier for 450 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew & St. George. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To William Gibbons & Joseph Clay in Trust &c. for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Thomas. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Catharine Grant for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Samuel Fulton for 74 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 11th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Philip Hughs for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint John. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Thomas Irwin for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To William Lord for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To James Lambart for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Andrew McCorrie for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To James McKay Esqr. for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint James. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th Janr. 1768
To John Milledge for 1000 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To James Stewart for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint David. Registered 13th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Samuel Lion for 21 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Lambeth Lean for 50 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 12th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Luke Mann for 50 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 13th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th January 1768
To Joseph Shubdrein for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 13th January 1768.

Grant dated 5th Jany. 1768
To Isaac Young 600 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 13th January 1768.

Grant dated 2d Febr. 1768
To David Anderson for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Paul. Registered 15th Febr. 1768.

Grant dated 2d Febr. 1768
To Elizabeth Butler for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 15th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Rodolph Burghalter for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 15th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Henry Crumb for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 15th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To David Calliham for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Paul. Registered 15th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d Febr. 1768
To James Habersham Esqr. 665 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Registered 15th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Benjamin Horn for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 15th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Roger Kelsall & Simon Munro, for 1000 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 15th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Roger Kelsall & Simon Munro for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 16th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Roger Kelsall & Simon Munro for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 16th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Joseph Burton for 25 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 16th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To William Kennedy for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew (on purchase). Registered 16th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Francis Pugh for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To David Steiner for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 16th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Richard Wylly for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church (on purchase). Registered 16th February 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To George Wyche for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th Febr. 1768.

Grant dated 2d February 1768
To Peter Wynne for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George (on purchase). Registered 16th Febr. 1768.

Grant dated 2d Febr. 1768
To Henry Yonge Esqr. for 750 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Patrick. Registered 16th Febr. 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Jonathan Bryan Esqr. for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mary. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Jonathan Bryan for 870 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary (purchase). Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Josiah Bryan for 700 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mary (purchase). Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant Dated 1st March 1768
To Philip Box for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mathew (purchase). Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant Dated 1st March 1768
To Phillip Box for 450 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mathew. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Jane Barnard for 580 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mary. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Jane Barnard for 420 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mary. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To James Cooke for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To John Coburn for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To George Cornell for 125 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Paul. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To William Crossley for 850 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Christopher Dawson for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Christopher Dawson for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant [dated] 1st March 1768
To John Gibbons for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant [dated] 1st March 1768
To Thomas Graham for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To George Heislear [Huslear ?] for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To David Holmes for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Roger Kelsal & Simon Munro for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Roger Kelsal & Simon Munro for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Thomas Lamb for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Hugh Matherson for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Thomas. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Daniel Mozoe for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Patrick. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To William Moore for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Thomas. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Mathew Mauve for 550 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint David. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Joseph Oswell for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Andrew. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Isaac Perry for 47 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George (on purchase). Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To John Parkinson for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768.
To John Smith for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Thomas. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Peter Sallens for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Johns. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To John Stacy for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint David. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To Lewis Turner for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Mary. Registered 16th March 1768.

Grant dated 1st March 1768
To His Excellency James Wright Esqr. for 550 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Philip. Registered 16th March 1768.

The aforesaid Abstract of Grants Registered from the 25 Septr. 1767 to the 25th March 1768 Compared with the register Book this 10 June 1768.

Thos. Moodie D. Regr.

Copy of James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough June 8, 1768, Savannah, read Oct. 24, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 20, concerning acts passed in Georgia.[60]

Copy of James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, July 1, 1768, Savannah, read Oct. 24, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 19, concerning the silk culture.

[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, July 8, 1768, Savannah, received Sept. 16, read Oct. 24, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 21, concerning year's expences for guard or scout boat.

My Lords

I have this day given Certificates as usual for the years Expence of His Majesties Guard or Scout Boat Amounting to £331.5.7

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60. In 1768 the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies was created in London and held by the same person who was president of the Board of Trade. Under the Earl of Hillsborough, the first holder of these dual offices, many letters addressed to the Secretary of State were considered by the Board of Trade. These letters were usually filed in both the Board of Trade Papers (C.O. 5/650-652) and the Secretary of State Papers (C.O. 5/619-622). These letters generally will be published with the Secretary of State's correspondence with Governor Wright in Vol. XXXVII of this series. Only the heading for each letter, including the date and subjects, will be included in this volume.

Sterl. That is from the 28th of May 1767 to the 27th of Novr. 1767 £164.7.1 and from the 28th of Novr. 1767 to the 27th of May 1768 £166.18.6. The Pay Bills with the Proper Vouchers are Transmitted to doctor Campbell. I have Nothing Material to add.

Copy of James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 5, 1768, Savannah, received Nov. 28, 1768, read Feb. 11, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 25, containing remarks on regulating the Indian trade.

[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

Enclosures:

Copy of sketch of boundary line sent to the Indians (G. 27).
Copy of Gov. Wright's and Supt. John Stuart's talks to the Lower Creeks respecting the boundary line (G. 28).
Copy of Gov. Wright's second agreement with the Creek relative to the lower line, Jan. 10, 1766 (G. 29).

Copy of James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 6, 1768, Savannah, received and read Nov. 28, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 30, relative to the sentiments of colonies in North America with respect to the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain.

[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 1, 1768, Savannah, received and read Feb. 11, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 31, relative to expences for the silk culture and salary of the pilot at Savannah.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Acquaint your Lordships that the Several Accounts of the Expence of Purchasing the Cocoons this year at 1/6 p. lb. and of the Necessary Repairs at the Filature and the Expence of Reeling &c. &c. were all Examined Approved & Passed this day in Council. The whole Amounting to £946.19.4 Sterl. and for which Sume I have given Certificates as usual.

The Accounts & Vouchers will be all Transmitted by the Commissary to Doctor Campbell, and hope the Same will appear

Regular & Sufficiently Clear to your Lordships.

I have also given a Certificate to William Lyford for £50. as Principal Pilot for this Bar & River.

Proposals of John Dalmar, identified as conversant with silk culture, to the Board of Trade, received and read Dec. 9, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 22, with suggestions for the more effectual growth of raw silk in America.

It is presumed a Bounty of 20 per. ct. on every pound Averdupoize or 16 oz, of good clean Raw Silk, imported from any of His Majesties Dominions, in America, (To be paid on the price such silk might sell for, at Public Sale, in London) would be a Sufficient encouragement, to induce Individuals, to enter upon the Culture of Raw Silk, with a good prospect of Advantage to themselves; Tho, the Bounty was not continued, but, for a certain limitted time. Vizt. For the first ten Years at 20 per. ct. The next Five Years at 10 per. ct. and the ensuing Five Years, at 5 per. ct. after which time, the whole to cease.[61]

The Objections that might be Suggested, against so large a Bounty: That, it woud induce, evil minded people, to send Silk from Italy, to be imported thro' the Colonies for the Sake of the Bounty, Can be of no weight at all; Especially if Governmt. confine the whole plan, to be under the absolute inspection of the Govr. and Council in each Province, And that no importation from thence, be admitted to the Bounty, unless accompanyed by Certificates, under their Hands & Seals.

That, the Silk therein Specifyed, is actually the produce, of such perticular Plantation, of Mulberry Trees, properly fenced in, and secured; and reeled off, from Silk Worms fed thereon, mentioning the numbers of trees, and quantity of ground planted, together with the name, and place of abode, of the Proprietor, in each district.

This plan bids fair, for preventing frauds in general, and will demonstrate, the real encrease of Plantations.

The culture of Raw Silk ought not to be proposed, But as a branch of Industry united to other Employments. And in this

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61. On Feb. 1, 1769, the Board of Trade recommended that bounties be paid on silk produced in Georgia for at least twenty-one years. Yet the bounties were ended and with this any hopes of further expansion of silk production in Georgia ended.

Light, it is well adapted, to the Care of Women and Children, or Young people, of both Sexes.

The only reason why Men, are chiefly employed in Italy, Spain, & France, arises from their having little else to do.

Memorial of John Campbell,[62] Board of Trade Agent for Georgia, to the Board of Trade, London, Nov. 21, 1768, received and read Dec. 9, 1768, C.O. 5/650, G. 23, relative to the silk culture in Georgia.

The great Candour and Condescension shewn by their Lordships to the Agent for Georgia, in the Conference with which they were pleased to honour him on Thursday last, has made the deepest impression on his Mind, and engaged him to turn his Thoughts very seriously on this Subject; in Order to lay before their Lordships as clearly as is in his Power the few Lights that his poor Abilities enable him to supply on a Point, which he is very sensible is of great Importance; and he hopes their Lordships will have the Goodness to receive the Thoughts he is now about to offer, with the same Favour and Kindness that they have always shewn him, and which to the utmost of his Capacity, he will ever study to deserve.

He would begin with stating exactly from the Vouchers in his Hands, what the Produce has been of the Silk imported from the Colony for the Years 1765 and 1766, (the Silk produced there in the Year 1767 being unfortunately lost, and the Growth of the present Year which is but 541 Pounds, not being yet arrived) and the Expence with which it has been attended to the Public. Vizt.

In the Year 1765, the Quantity of Silk raised
in the Province of Georgia including

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62. John Campbell, LL. D. (1708-1775), was an author and editor of history, biography, travel accounts, and other types of literature. Campbell was appointed crown or Board of Trade agent for Georgia in March 1765, following the death of long-time agent Benjamin Martyn in 1763. Campbell held the office for the rest of his life but appears in the Journal of the Board of Trade only for this memorial on silk culture and with a mention of his death.

720 Pounds of Filozel [floss] amounted to 1406 Pounds, which produced . . .	£689. 3.4.	
Deduct Charges for Freight, Insurance, &c. &c.	49.16.6	
		£639. 6.10
The Bounty		1000. 0. 0
		1639. 6.10
Paid upon the Governors Certificates for the Year		1619.12. 0
Ballance in the Agent's Hands . . .		£ 19.14.10

In the Year 1766 the Quantity including 850 Pounds of Filozel, amounted to 1939 Pounds, and produced .	£1,067.17.4	
Deduct Charges for Freight, Insurance &ca.	68. 2.0	
		£999.15. 4
The Bounty		1,000. 0. 0
		1,999.15. 4
Paid upon the Governor's Certificates for the Year		1,938. 6. 4
Ballance in the Agent's Hands.		£ 61. 9. 0

This Account shews what the Agent hath received for the use of the Public, and what in Pursuance of his Trust he has paid by the Governor's Certificates to the Colony. But he apprehends their Lordships expect some farther Lights in Regard to the Value of the Silk, which he will likewise endeavour to state as clearly as he can.

In the Year 1765, the Silk produced in Georgia (exclusive of the Filozel or Refuse, which was this year sold at 9d per Pound), amounted to . . . . . 686 Pounds
Which sold at a Medium for 19 s. 3 1/2 d a Pound.
Dividing the Bounty by that Produce of Silk, it amounts to 31 s. 2 3/4 d per pound.

In the Year 1766 the Silk from this Province,
exclusive of the Filozel, which was this
Year sold at 6 d per Pound, amounted to . . 1089 Pounds
Which sold at a Medium for 19 s. 2 1/2
d a Pound Dividing the Bounty by that
Produce, it amounts to 18 s. 4 1/4 d
per Pound.

In order to judge of the Interest the Nation has in this Matter, there are many Things to be considered which will set it in a very different Light from that in which it stands at the first View.

The Silk Manufacture at this Juncture is much greater and more flourishing than ever it was in any former Period, owing to the great Encouragement given by the Public in prohibiting all Foreign Wrought Silks. It is evident from hence that so extensive a Manufacture must consume an immense Quantity of the Raw Material which whether it comes to Us from Spain, Italy, or China, is paid for in Money. It was therefore a very wise Policy to endeavour at the raising of Silk in Our Colonies in America, and it is Matter of great Concern that what was thought by the ablest Judges from the Consideration of Soil and Climate, a Matter of great Facility, appears from the foregoing Account to be a Thing attended with so many embarrassing Circumstances; but notwithstanding this, it ought not to be considered as desperate.

This will appear less wonderful if we consider with what Difficulty Silk has been introduced in other Countries. In France, Henry the 4th brought it in by Compulsion, against the Voice of the People, the Cry of the Merchants, and the Sense of that able Statesman the Duc de Sully. It was attempted by King James the first in this Country; and the Proclamation he published on this Subject is by many held to be the best that appeared in his Reign. But it was without Effect. In Friuli[63] which belongs to the Venetians, where they have actually as good Silk as in any Part of Italy, the People cannot be persuaded to attend to its Culture, but rather choose to live in Indolence and Indigence, in Spite of all the Exhortations of some good Citizens.

About one hundred and twenty Years ago, the ingenious Mr. Samuel Hartlib published several Pieces to shew that the raising of Silk was a Thing very practicable in Virginia, and both he &

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63. An Italian province northeast of the city of Venice.

other Writers have laboured to prove that it might be rendered a much better Staple than Tobacco, which Notion of theirs does by no Means seem to be untrue. Somewhat more than a Hundred Years since, the Coronation Robe of King Charles the 2d. was made of Virginia Silk, but from that Time to this we have heard little or nothing of the Silk Culture in that Country, tho' the Colony is become very numerous; which shews that merely from the Encrease of Population, we have no great Reason to hope that this Matter will mend in Georgia, more especially when We consider that the Colony is at present more peopled than when it produced a large Quantity of Silk.

We must not therefore in a Thing of such Consequence, trust either to Chance or Time; the first is an Agent on which We can never rely, and in Respect to the latter, notwithstanding what has been said in its Favour, it appears from Experience to be as little to be depended upon; at least in the present Case.

But on what then are we to depend? Upon such better Method than we have hitherto pursued; and let it be observed that tho' the Money spent in this Service in Georgia has been attended with Loss instead of Profit, yet we have learned one Thing from it that is fairly worth all the Money it has cost, which is, that as good Silk may be raised in that Colony as in any Part of the World; so that now we are to set out again. Yet the first and the most difficult Step is gained. We want Silk & we have a Country that will produce it, and produce as much Silk as we want, which is the Point that I shall first explain.

The Silk in Piedmont is not more excellent in Quality than in its Management, so that it makes the principal Wealth and is the constant Object of the People's Care. All Ranks deal in it. The Man of Property lets out his Land regulating his Rent by the Number of white Mulberry Trees with which it may be planted. The Farmer lets these Trees to the Peasant for the feeding of Silk Worms from 5/. to 9 s a Tree. Sometimes they furnish Eggs for the Worms, and a certain Quantity of Leaves; the Peasants attend the Worms while spinning, and the Nett Profit of the Silk is divided between them. This Silk (that is to say, the finest of it) sells to the Merchant at a Louis d'Or a Pound, but there are several Sorts, and so there are of ours; for tho' we have stated the mean Price above, yet at the Sales, some of our Silk brought 22 s and some only 10 s. 8 d. The Manner of winding, reeling, and making up the Silk is precisely settled at Piedmont, & every Thing so well and so strictly regulated, that the Ordinances there may serve as a Model for any other Country where the great Object is Silk. Piedmont is thought to produce about as much

of that Commodity as is consumed in Britain.

We have in Georgia as much Land fit for this Culture, allowing also for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants, as there is in Piedmont. The white Mulberry Tree grows as well and quicker, and the Worms properly managed will share in the Profit; and if the Computation in Respect to Georgia be too large, or which is more probable, our Manufacture should encrease, the Silk Culture would spread through them in Proportion; so that we should never be at a Loss for the Raw Material, want any other Market than those of our own Subjects, or receive it on any other Terms than in Exchange for our own Commodities. What a Benefit this would be is easier to comprehend than to express.

In pursuing these speculations, the Agent for His Majesty's Colony of Georgia does not forget the low Estate in which it stands at present, and the small Progress that hath been hitherto made in an Affair of which he thinks so highly. He confesses however that the Means of accomplishing these great Things are not within the Compass of his Conceptions, tho' he is fully persuaded that they exist in Nature. The surest Way to discover them is to consult the most eminent Dealers in Silk; he will name three, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Nouaille, and Mr. Paterson, Gentlemen of great Ingenuity, Penetration, and Integrity, who he is satisfied will be moved by the Politeness of the present Board to give them with the greatest Sincerity the surest Lights and the best Advice in their Power.

In the mean Time he would beg that what Lord Hillsborough mentioned as to the giving the Bounty in Georgia upon Silk rather than Cocoons, and in Proportion to the Goodness of the Silk, should be intimated to the Governor, and that he should be desired to spread the whole Operation as much as possible, without obliging every Body to resort to the Filature; and in that Case, to compensate the present Director who is an old Man, with a handsome Gratuity, which might induce him not only to acquiesce in this Alteration but to promote it, which would be a great Step gained. It might possibly contribute to the same End if the Quit Rents of the Province were paid in Silk; or at least if all fresh Grants of Land were given under this Condition, without a Power of commuting it for Money.

After a long Detail with which he has fatigued their Lordships, the Agent for Georgia most humbly begs that they will pardon whatever the Spirit and Vivacity which their Goodness excited, may have carried him into, beyond the Bounds of an Officer in his Nation, and this in Consideration of the high Regard he has for this Board, upon which he has always thought the Honour & Prosperity of his Country in a great Measure depends.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 24, 1768, Savannah, received Feb. 14, read May 11, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 34, transmitting public papers and commenting on the flourishing state of the province.

My Lords

By This Conveyance I Transmit to your Lordships the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 5th of April 1768 to the Sixth of September, also the Registers abstract of Grants from the 25th of March to the 25 of Sepr. last.

I have the Pleasure to Acquaint yor. Lordships that the Province is in a very Flourishing State, & that we are making a Rapid Progress towards becoming Opulent and Considerable.

An abstract of grants of land registered in Georgia from March 25 to Sept. 25, 1768, enclosed with Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 24, 1768, received Feb. 14, 1769, C.O. 5/675, no folio number but the last document in the volume.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Shem Butler for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 12th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Solomon Boykin for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To William Burney for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Samuel Douglas for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mary. Registered 12th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Samuel Douglas for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mary. Registered 12th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Samuel Douglas for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Andrew Greiner for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St George. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To William Gilbert for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mary. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To James Johnston for 450 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To William Johnston for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To John Lynn for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Thomas Lee for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Clement Martin Esqr for 2450 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. James. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Clement Martin the Elder for 900 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Nathe Miller, William Coulson, Abraham Lundy & Sarah Bevill for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To William Murphy for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To William McDonald for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Thomas Peacock for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. David. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Christopher Ring for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Paul. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To John Reamshart for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To John Sellers for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint George. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To William Saunders for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Joseph Warnell for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Pride Williams for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthews. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To John Wells for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 14th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To Edward Carlton for a Town Garden and Farm Lots being 50 Acres in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 15th April 1768.

Grant dated 5th April 1768
To John Morse for a Town Lot at Augusta. Registered 15th April 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Edward Barnard for a Town Lot at Augusta. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Richard Burford for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To James Briggs for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To James Bowey for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered the 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To John Brunson for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Edward Telfair for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To John Christian for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Paul. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Benjamin Fox for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Benjamin Fox for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To James Garvey for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To John Grayson for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Thomas. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Robert Hudson for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To William Jones for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Phillip. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To James Muter for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Phillips. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To William McKintosh for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To William Odam for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Solomon Prothro for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To William Powell for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Christian Rolland for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Peter Shand for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To John Wertch for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Phillip. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Arthur Wall for 350 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Ludwig Weitman for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Matthew. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To John Waters for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 3d May 1768
To Peter Welch for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Paul. Registered 12th May 1768.

Grant dated 4th July 1758
To John Hamm for a Town Lot in Savannah. Registered 14 June 1768 Pr Order of Council.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Matthias Ash for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Phillip. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Agnes Bryan for 550 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Thomas Basset for 530 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Paul. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Jesse Brasher for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Matthew. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Moses Cressop for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To John Martin Dasher for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 16th June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To John Martin Greiner for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To James Jones for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 16th June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Aaron Overton for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Henry Ordner for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Mordecai & Levi Sheftall for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 16th June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Mordecai and Levi Sheftall for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 16th June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To William Saunders for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To James Woodland for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 16 June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Francis Wynne for 100 Acres of land in the parish of St. George. Registered 16th June 1768.

Grant dated 7th June 1768
To Noble Jones for 800 Acres of Land in the parish of Christ Church. Registered 16th June 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Sherwood Bug for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Paul. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To His Excellency James Wright Esqr. for 44 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Davis Austin for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Drury Austin for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Paul Austin for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Peter Blyth for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Hugh Clark for 190 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Donald Forbes for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. James. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To John Knobelock for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To James Maxwell for 690 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint John. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Owen O'Daniel for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Owen O'Daniel for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To Abraham Sarzedas for 500 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Mary. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To John Simpson for 700 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mary. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To John Stacey for 300 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 5th July 1768
To His Excellency James Wright Esqr. for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Registered 12th July 1768.

Grant dated 3d December 1760
To Frederick Augustine for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 12th July 1768 Pr. Order of Council.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Francis McCarton & Martin Campbell for a Lot in Augusta St. Pauls. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John Anderson for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John Anderson for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Noble Wimberly Jones for a Town Lot in Savannah. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Matthias Ash for 250 Acres of Land in the parish of Saint Philip. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Abraham Booth for 100 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John Burney for 150 Acres of Land in the parish of St. George. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Thomas Goldsmith for 2700 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John Howell Senr. for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To LeRoy Hammond for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Thomas Higginbottom for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Stephen Herd for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Barnard Heard for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To William Jones for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John Jacob Kieffer for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mathew. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John Mann for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John McLean for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Thomas. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To John Niess for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Nicholas Nielson for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint James. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Mordecai Sheftall for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of Christ Church. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Solomon Shrimph for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Thomas Sullivant for 400 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Andrew. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To Charles Smith for 200 Acres of Land in the parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 2d August 1768
To George Upton for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 9th August 1768.

Grant dated 6th. September 1768
To Francis Arwin for 750 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Matthew. Registered the 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Angus McKay for 50 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Francis Arwin for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Simon Beckham for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th. September 1768
To Robert Baillie for 150 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To James Cherry for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th. September 1768
To Henry Downs for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Paul. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Henry Dickson for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Matthew. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Ann Fitch for 179 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To John Goode for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To John Goode for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Joseph Humphrys for 250 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Margaret Johnson for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To John Large for 300 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Benjamin Johnson for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Philip. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Abigail Minis for 550 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 13th Septr. 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Abigail Minis for 350 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Mary. Registered the 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To John Mitchell for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. John. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Lachlan McGilvary for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. George. Registered 13th. September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Willm. McKenzie for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To George McKintosh for 200 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Jean Ponshier for 100 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Andrew. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To Edward Telfair for 500 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To His Excellency James Wright Esqr. for 1000 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Mary. Registered 13th September 1768.

Grant dated 6th September 1768
To his Excellency James Wright Esqr. for 400 Acres of Land in the Parish of St. Phillip. Registered 13th September 1768.

Georgia

Register of Grants Office

The Aforesaid Abstract of Grants Registered from the 25 March to the 25th September 1768 is Compared with the Register Books at Savannah the 22d Novr. 1768 by

Thos. Moodie D. Reg.

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 6, 1768, Savannah,

read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 36, concerning the British Attorney General's opinion of certain New Jersey laws.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 6, 1768, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 37, concerning attempts to apprehend Mechisedeck Kinsmon, a suspected murderer.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Dec. 13, 1768, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 38, concerning correspondence from the Secretary of State.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Dec. 14, 1768, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 39, concerning the silk culture, boundary line in southern Georgia, and Alexander Wylly as speaker of the Commons House of Assembly.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

Order of the Lords Committee for Plantation Affairs, Dec. 22, 1768, Whitehall, received Jan. 10, read Feb. 7, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 24, concerning the legal status of slaves and enclosing an extract of a letter of James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Oct. 5, 1768, on the same subject.[64]

His Majesty having been pleased to refer unto this Committee, an Extract of a Letter from the Governor of Georgia to the Earl of Hillsborough one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 5th of October last, acknowledging His Majesty's great goodness in permitting him to pass such a Law for regulating Slaves as he may think convenient, provided such Slaves be not thereby declared to be Chattels personal, and Expressing his apprehensions that difficulties may arise from such Proviso, and therefore desiring, for the particular Reasons contained in the said Extract of a Letter, that he may be instructed,

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64. This letter should be published in Vol. XXXVII of this series.

whether he is at all Events to reject any Negro Law that may be framed, provided it does not declare Slaves to be real Estate, and descendible to the Heir with the Land, The Lords of the Committee in Obedience to His Majesty's said order of Reference this day took the said Extract of a Letter into Consideration, and are hereby Pleased to refer the same (a Copy whereof is hereunto Annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider thereof, and Report to this Committee what they Conceive adviseable for His Majesty to do therein.

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, with enclosures, Dec. 24, 1768, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 40-42, concerning the assembly session just ended.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Dec. 26, 1768, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 43, containing suggested changes in the governor's royal instructions.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Jan. 14, 1769, Savannah, received and read March 7, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 32, concerning Georgia's newly surveyed western boundary.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Jan. 30, 1769, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 44, concerning colonial views of Parliamentary power and the birth of a royal princess.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Feb. 10, 1769, Savannah, received May 9, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 47, containing observations on several acts passed in Georgia in Dec. 1768.

My Lords

I have now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships Copys of the Several Bills that I assented to on the 24th of December

last with my Observations and Remarks thereon, or on Such of them as Seem to require any. Vizt. The Tax Bill for Granting to His Majesty the Sume of £3046.16.8 1/4 for the Support of the Government of this Province for the year 1769. In this Law your Lordships will See the Sume of £560.0.0 made Payable to Certain Gentlm. to be Applied in Defraying Such Expences as they Shall Judge really Necessary and Proper towards Settling a Township on the Branches of Ogechee River. On this Article my Lords I must Observe, that a Number of Families arrived here from Ireland depending upon the Encouragement given them by a Law of this Province Passed in March 1766. Which Law was disallowed by His Majesty in Consequence of your Lordships Report against it, But the Royal disallowance was not Transmitted to me, or Notified untill the 6th of March 1768. And before it was Possible for letters to be Sent to Ireland in Order to Countermand and Stop any Persons from Coming out in Consequence of the Encouragement given, Several People were actually Embark't to the Number of 107 Men Women and Children. And therefore My Lords there was an absolute Necessity to make the above Provision for them, as they had come out on the Public Fairth and Credit of the Province, and I am very Certain that they will make Industrious good Inhabitants, and doubt not but that the beginning made by this Handfull of People will in a little time become a Considerable Settlement, as the Land is very Proper for Wheat, Hemp, Flax, Indico &c. &c. The Township I have Called Queensborough, and that your Lordships may the more Clearly See how this matter is Circumstanced and the Reason of my Concurring in this Article, I have Inclosed the Opinion of His Majesties Council on my Stating the matter to them, and hope your Lordships will approve of the Same.[65]

An Act Intitled "An Act to Empower the Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the General Assembly Intitled an Act for Laying a Duty upon Negroes and Other Slaves that have been above Six Months in any of the Islands or Colonies in America, and Imported for Sale in this Province and for appropriating the Same Towards the Repairing or Rebuilding the Light House on Tybee Island, and to Prevent Negro Convicts being Imported into and Sold in this Province, To Build a New Light House on any Part of the Land Reserved for the use thereof upon the Said Island, and also for Procuring an Accurate Survey and Chart of the Sea

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65. The minute which follows this letter is C.O. 5/650, G. 48, and is published in CRG, X, 671-672.

Coasts and Inlets of this Province and Publishing the Same, and for Granting to His Majesty the Sume of £2200 for the Said Purposes, and for appointing and Empowering Commissioners to Issue Certificates for that Sume, and for Sinking the Same and for Further Continuing the Acts herein after Mentioned."

The Building of a New Light House my Lords I Look't upon as a thing of the Utmost Consequence to the Province, as our Trade is daily encreasing, and as our Coast is not Laid down, or so much as Mentioned in any of the Sea Charts, it also appeared to be very necessary to have an Accurate Survey of the Sea Coast and Inlets, and my Lords it being Impossible to Raise so large a Sume in the General Tax for one year, I have under the Power given me by His Majesties 23d Instruction, assented to this Bill for Issuing Certificates to defray the Expence of these very usefull and Necessary Services, taking Care at the Same time that these Certificates are not made a Tender in Law, and that if the Funds Established for Sinking them in three years, Shall Prove deficient, that then the Same Shall be Sunk by the general Tax. And as this Sume is very Sufficiently Secured by the Impost on Shipping, Duty on Seasoned Negroes, and Finally by the General Tax. I Trust this Law will appear unexceptionable to your Lordships.

"An Act to Prevent Fraudulent Mortgages and Conveyances, and for Making Valid all deeds and Conveyances heretofore Made, with Respect to any defect in the Form and Manner of Making thereof, with Certain Restrictions."

In April 1763 my Lords I assented to a Bill for the Same Purposes with this. But the then Lords of Trade on the Opinion of Sir M. Lamb, thought Proper to Report Against it, and it was disallowed by His Majesty. But my Lords finding it really to be a Most Necessary Law, I had this Framed in Such a Manner as to Avoid the Objections made by Sir Mathew, as Much as Possible, and hope it may now be Permitted to Remain in Force.

This Law my Lords is Certainly Founded on Equitable Principles, and I hope now not Subject to Legal objections. The Obvious design is, That Persons who become Purchasers or Mortgagees May be Safe in their Purchases and Mortgages, by Recording them as Soon as made, and not Run any Risque of Losing their Money and Estates, by Prior dormant deeds being Produced against them years afterwards, and often ante dated. Purchasers my Lords Cannot know of Prior Conveyances &c. unless Recorded, and if those who have them will not Record them, I Conceive they

ought Rather to Suffer, for Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura Subveniunt.[66] And if they do Suffer it will be by their own Laches [neglect] & Obstinacy, for now a very Sufficient time is Allowed all former Purchasers to Record their deeds in, and I have had the Law Printed in our Gazette, so that none can Plead Ignorance.

In Infant Colonies my Lords Such as this yet is, Credit is a very Material Article, and it is Consistent with my own Memory and knowledge my Lords that Credit given by the Negro Merchants to the Planters in Carolina has been a very great if not the Chief Means of that Province becoming so Opulent and Considerable as it is. For where an Industrious Man who has good Land can get Credit for a few Negroes, he will Soon be able to Pay for them, and Many tolerable Good Estates have been Made in Carolina without any Capital, or other Foundation than a Tract of good Land and Purchasing Negroes on Credit. And this is what must in a great Measure, and will Promote and increase the Settlement and Wealth of this Province, which is now making a Rapid Progress. But my Lords if their can be no Security had against Prior Mortgages &c. as Proposed by this Law, it will hurt Credit, and I fear Prove very injurious to the Province. And if all the Purchases made at the first Settlement of the Province are to be Set aside in the Courts of Law, (which I will know Many of them may be) for want of Livery and Seisin[67] or other Legal Formalities, when there was not a Man in the Province who knew what was Proper and Necessary to be done, (for the Trustees would not Suffer Lawyers in their time, or at least discountenanced them) I Say my Lords if this is to be the Case, it will be Productive of great inconveniences and Hardships if not Injustice.

In Carolina my Lords these matters are Provided for by two different Laws. That for Registring Deeds by a Law Passed the 8th of October 1698, and that for Confirming defective Titles by the 28th Section of the Quit Rent Law Passed the 20th of August 1731. And the benefit of which they Enjoy to this day. And therefore My Lords the People in this Province may rather hope they are Intitled to the Same Indulgence, all which is Submitted to Your Lordships great Wisdom and better Judgment.

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66. Black's Law Dictionary gives this term as, "The law aids those who are vigilant, not those who sleep."

67. A ceremonial conveyance of land.

"An Act for Encouraging the Cultivation of Hemp, Flax and Wheat, and for Regulating the Inspection of Hemp, Flax, and Wheat Flour."

The Giving Some Small Encouragement for Raising these Articles My Lords Seemed to be highly Necessary, for at Present we have our Flour and Bisket from the Northern Colonies, and as they take off little or Nothing of our Produce, its a Losing Pernicious Trade, and we have Lands here that will Produce as good wheat as can grow at the Northward, and we have also Exceeding fine Land for Flax and Hemp, the latter of which I have Long wanted to See Cultivated here, as I should hope that in a few years, Great Britain may be Supplied with Hemp from her own Colonies, without the aid of Foreigners.

"An Act for Amending an Act Intitled an Act to Prevent Frauds and deceits in Selling Beef, Pork, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and fire Wood."

Some other Regulations than what were made by the former Law, Appeared Necessary, and which are Provided for by this.

"An Act to Amend and Continue an Act for the Establishing and Regulating Patrols, and for Preventing any Person from Purchasing Provisions or any Other Commodities from, or Selling Such to any Slave, unless Such Slave Shall Produce a Ticket from his or her owner Manager, or Employer."

The Several New Matters Provided for by this Law my Lords Seemed Extremely Proper and Necessary for our Internal Safety and Welfare. And upon the whole I am hopefull Nothing will appear Exceptionable in any of the Laws made in the last Short Session.

I also now Transmit the Journals of the Council as an upper House, and the Journals of the Assembly during the last Session.

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, March 8, 1769, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 45, concerning laws passed in Georgia and the granting of large tracts of land. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

Order in Council, March 6, 1769, St. James, received Dec. 12, read Dec. 21, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 39, allowing Georgia to declare slaves chattels personal.

Whereas there was this Day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for

plantation Affairs Dated the 18th of last Month in the Words following Vizt.

N.B. Here the Committee Report upon an Extract of a Letter from the Governor of Georgia relative to passing a Law to Declare Slaves Chattels Personal was inserted at length.

His Majesty taking the said Report into Consideration, was pleased, with the advice of His privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and doth hereby permit and allow the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majestys said Province of Georgia to Give his Assent to An Act, whereby Slaves may be Declared to be Chattels personal; provided a Clause be inserted in such Act to prevent it's taking Effect until His Majestys Royal Pleasure shall be known thereupon. And His Majesty doth hereby Order that the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, One of His Majestys principal Secretaries of State do Signify His Majestys said permission & Allowance to the said Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province of Georgia accordingly.

Grey Cooper, Secretary to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, April 14, 1769, received and read April 14, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 33, concerning a silk bounty on silk grown in the British colonies in America.

I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of His Majestys Treasury to transmit to you the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Mr. Stanley Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs; for the information of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and I am at the same time to desire you will move their Lordships to cause a proper Clause to be immediately prepared for granting Bounties on raw silk of the growth of, and imported from the British Colonies in America; in the manner proposed in the said Letter.[68]

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68. In 1768 Parliament enacted a law to pay bounties upon silk produced in the American colonies upon importation into Britain. The bounty was to begin at £25 for £100 value of silk and decrease at regular intervals (Statutes at Large, XXVIII, Part I, 227-231). This law would take the place of the old bounty

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, June 26, 1769, Savannah, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 46, concerning the calling of a new assembly, the silk culture, and recent proceedings of the Spaniards and Indians.
[To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, July 5, 1769, Savannah, received Aug. 17, read Dec. 6, 1769, C.O. 5/650, G. 50, concerning payments from the contingent and Indian funds.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Acquaint your Lordships That on the 4th instant the Contingent & Indian Accounts from Midsummer 1768 to Midsummer 1769 were Examined by me in Council & Approved & Passed to the Amount of £261.5.4 Sterl and that I have given the following Certificates for the Sume Vizt. one to Mr. George Baillie for £111.5.4, one to him also for £100 and one to Mr. Nunes for £50.

The Account of Indian Expences is much higher than it has been for Several years, but this was Occasioned by the great Number of Indians that have been down with me in the Course of the last year, Relative to the Agreeing upon Settling & Marking the Boundary Line, and on which Occasion it was absolutely Necessary to Send them back in Good Humour. And besides this Expence, I Prevailed on the assembly to Pay an Account of Indian Expences on Marking the Line &c. £363.8.9 Sterl. as appears by the Estimate in the last Tax Law. The Certificate in favour of Mr. Nunes for £50 as Indian Interpreter My Lords Stands thus, Such an officer always was, now is, & will be as Long as we have any Connection with Indians absolutely Necessary, and Mr. Nunes acted as Such when I came to the Government, & has Continued to do so ever Since, but never had any Salary or Allowance from Government till June Say Midsummer 1767. He was appointed

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paid to producers in Georgia.

Evidently the Board of Trade wanted to salvage some of the old system. On April 14 the Board conferred with silk expert John Dalmar and Georgia crown agent John Campbell (see their memorials above pp. 303-308) and desired Board members George Rice and Thomas Robinson to conduct this business in the House of Commons. But Parliament did not change the 1768 law.

a Lieutenant in one of the Troops of Rangers, in Consideration of which he Undertook to Act as Indian Interpreter, and discharged that very Troublesome Office & duty Faithfully & to my Satisfaction. The Rangers were Broke the last of March 1767. And then Mr. Nunes Said he could not give up so much of his time without Some Pay for it, and it being Impossible for me to receive Indians (who frequently come to me at Savannah) and Transact business with them without an Interpreter I Consulted the Gentl. of the Council upon it, and who unanimously Advised me to Continue Mr. Nunes & Give him a Certificate for £50 per ann. to be Paid out of the Contingent Money. And which Sume I assure your Lordships he very Clearly Earns, and I Cannot therefore doubt but that your Lordships will be Pleased to Allow it to be Continued & Paid out of the Contingencies, it being for a Service of the Utmost Consequence & Indispensably Necessary.

I have also on the 3d. Instant Signed the Scout Boat Certificates Amounting to £355.1.8 1/2 Sterl. which Sume is Something higher than usual as the Boat wanted a Suit of New Sails & Many Repairs which were Represented to me as really Necessary. I have also given Messrs. Alexander Findley & James Seymour a Cert. for £26 Sterl. as Schoolmasters from June 1768, to June 1769.

I have Nothing further Material to Trouble your Lordships with at Present.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Sept. 28, 1769, Savannah, received May 3, read May 4, 1770, C.O. 5/650, G. 52, concerning Noble Jones's acting as chief justice.

My Lords

I take the Liberty to Acquaint Your Lordships That Noble Jones Esqr. Senior Judge of the Courts here, has in every Respect done & Performed the Office & duty of Chief Justice from the 20th of October 1768 when Mr. Simpson dyed, to the arrival of Mr. Stokes on the 1st of this Instant Sepr.

And altho Mr. Jones was not bred to the Law yet I believe Justice was duely Administred during that time, & with integrity. And I have not heard any Complaint or fault found with his Conduct. I therefore Submit it to your Lordships whether it may not be Reasonable that Mr. Jones Should Receive the Salary from the death of Mr. Simpson to the appointment of Mr. Stokes, & half of it from the appointment of Mr. Stokes till his arrival here. I

have given Mr. Jones 2 Certificates of his having done the duty.[69]

Order of the Lords Committee for Plantation Affairs, Jan. 20, 1770, Whitehall, received and read Jan. 25, 1770, C.O. 5/650, G. 51, concerning petition of Henry Yonge for 5000 acres of land in Georgia. Petition attached.

His Majesty having been pleased by His Order in Council of the 5th of January last, to refer unto this Committee the petition of Henry Yonge His Majesty's Surveyor General of the province of Georgia, humbly Praying for the reasons therein contained that His Majesty will be pleased to Grant him a Tract of Five thousand Acres of Land in the said Province of Georgia Subject to such Conditions as to His Majesty shall seem fitting; The Lords of the Committee in Obedience to His Majesty's said Order of Reference this day took the said petition into Consideration, and are hereby pleased to refer the same, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to consider thereof and Report their opinion thereupon to this Committee.[70]

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council.
The petition of Henry Yonge His Majestys Surveyor General of the province of Georgia in America.

Most humbly Sheweth

That your Majestys Petitioner having Obtained permission from Your Majestys Governor of Georgia to return for a Time to this Kingdom for the benefit of his Health, and for the transaction of his own Affairs and it not being within Your Majestys Instructions to the said Governor to Grant Lands to persons absent from the province, and your petitioner having resided many Years in

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69. The Board of Trade agreed on May 4, 1770, that it was reasonable that Jones should have the allowances according to Governor Wright's certificate and so ordered.

70. On Jan. 25, 1770, the Board of Trade approved this petition because of Yonge's long and faithful service. The grant for the land in St. George's Parish was signed by Governor Wright on April 2, 1771.

America, and being desirous of continuing to Employ his property in the Additional Cultivation of Lands in Georgia where your petitioner has a numerous Family all well affected to your Majestys person and Government, and in which province he has taken all possible Pains to approve himself a dutiful Subject and a faithful Servant to Your Majesty.

Your Petitioner humbly prays your Majesty to Grant him a Tract of five thousand Acres of Land in the province of Georgia, Subject to such Conditions as to your Majesty in Your Wisdom shall seem fitting.

And your petitioner will ever pray

Henry Yonge

29 Decr. 1769

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 15, 1769, Savannah, read Nov. 7, 1770, C.O. 5/651, H. 1, concerning relations between Britain and her colonies. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Aug. 15, 1769, Savannah, C.O. 5/651,[71] concerning an act of Parliament to encourage silk culture in Georgia. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Nov. 2, 1769, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning good relations with the assembly. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

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71. In 1769 copies of many letters sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies were also presented to the Board of Trade without their writer, dates, or subjects being specified in the Board's journal. Hence it is not possible to know when a specific letter was presented. This letter and the next nine fall into this category. They are all filed in C.O. 5/651 between H.1 and H.2 but are given no folio numbers themselves.

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Sept. 20, 1769, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning the legislative session and opposition to the Townshend duties. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Jan. 20, 1770, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning Gov. Wright's leave and the character of James Habersham. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Feb. 1, 1770, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, announcing the appointment of James Hume as attorney general. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, March 1, 1770, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning Jonathan Bryan's removal from the Council and objections to the Townshend duties. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, April 12, 1770, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning receipt of letters and quiet times in Georgia. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, May 10, 1770, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning action of the Commons House at late session and objections to Townshend duties. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, May 11, 1770, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning Indian relations. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, July 20, 1770, Savannah, C.O. 5/651, concerning Indian relations. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, July 23, 1770, Savannah, received Nov. 1, read Nov. 7, 1770, C.O. 5/651, H. 2,

concerning bills passed at the last session of the assembly.

My Lords

I have now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships Copys of the Several Bills and Ordinances that I assented to on the 27th of February and 10th of May last, with my Observations and Remarks on Such of them as Seem to require any. Vizt.

"An Act to Prohibit for a Certain time the Exportation of Indian Corn." This my Lords Seemed very Necessary as there was a Prospect of a Scarcity of Corn, and it was well known that Great Quantities was buying up for Exportation.

"An Act to amend an Act for ascertaining the Qualification of Jurors, and for Establishing the Method of Balloting and Summoning Jurors in the Province of Georgia." This my Lords Seemed to be a very good amendment to the former Law, and I Presume will be found beneficial.

"An Act for the better Security of the Inhabitants by Obliging the Male white Persons to Carry fire arms to Places of Public Worship." This my Lords is a very Necessary Law on Account of our Blacks.

"An Ordinance Re-appointing B. Franklyn Esqr. Agent to Solicit the Affairs of this Province in Great Britain." This a Matter of Course.

"An Ordinance Appointing Inspectors of Hemp, Flax, and Wheat Flour, For the Ports of Savanah and Sunbury." This was Necessary my Lords for Carrying into Execution the Laws Passed the last Session for Giving a Bounty on those Articles and which was not then done on Account of the dissolution of the Assembly.

"An Ordinance For Appointing James Kitchin Collector and Comptroller of the Country dutys at the Port of Sunbury." This became Necessary, The Former Collector being dead.

The above Six My Lords I assented to on the 27th of February Last, and the following 12 Acts and Ordinances I assented to on the 10th of May, Vizt. "The Tax Bill For Granting to His Majesty the Sume of £3355.9.1 Sterl. For the Support of the Government for the year 1770." On this Bill my Lords I have Nothing Further to Observe than what I have Mentioned in my Letter to the Earl of Hillsborough of the 11th of May last No. 44. Relative to the Issuing of Writs to Elect Members in the 4 Southern Parishes, and with Respect to which, I hope I shall Soon receive His Majesties Royal Instructions, so that if Writs are to be Issued it may be done before we meet next Winter.

The Negro Law My Lords is now by His Majesties Permission

Framed in Such a Manner as I think will best Suit our Local Circumstances, and it Passed with a Saving Clause and Cannot take Effect till it receives His Majesties Royal Approbation. I am Earnestly to request that your Lordships will be Pleased to Promote this matter, that it may be done as Soon as Conveniently may be, For it is really a Matter of Great Consequence to the Province, and our Present Negroe Law under which we must act till we receive His Majesties Confirmation of the last, is very defective.

"An Act for Further Amending an Act Intitled an Act for the better Regulating the Town of Savanah, and for Ascertaining the Common thereunto belonging." This my Lords was found Necessary, their having been Some Mistake in the former Survey and Plot of the Town and Common.

"An Act For Empowering Commissioners to assess the Inhabitants of the Town of Savanah in the Sume of £200.13.4 and also to Empower the Treasurer to Issue Certificates for the Sume of £100.6.8 to be Sunk by the next General Tax act, for Supporting a Watch in the Town of Savannah."

"An Act for Appointing Inspectors of Tobacco, and to Prevent the Exportation of bad and unmerchantable Tobacco."

"An Act to Amend an Act intitled an Act to Prevent the bringing into and Spreading of Malignant and Contagious distempers in this Province, to Oblige Masters or Commanders of Vessels going out of any Port within the Same, first to Produce a Passport from the Governor or Commander in Chief, To Prevent the Harbouring of Sick Sailors and Others, and for the Regulating and well ordering of the Lazaretto upon the Island of Tybee."

"An Act to Regulate and Ascertain the Rates of Wharfage of Shipping and Merchandize, and also to Ascertain the Rates of Storeage in the several Ports of this Province, and for the better Regulation of Wharfs and of Shipping in the Said Ports, and for ascertaining the duty of a Harbour Master for the Port of Savanah."

"An Act to Continue the Several Laws therein Mentioned."

"An Act for Raising a Number of Watchmen for Preserving good Order in and about the Town of Savanah."

"An Ordinance For Re-appointing B. Franklyn Esqr. Agent to Solicit the Affairs of this Province in Great Britain to Commence the first day of June next, and to Continue for one year."

"An Ordinance for Appointing Packers and Inspectors For the Ports of Savanah and Sunbury, and also Cullers and Inspectors of Lumber in the said Ports."

"An Ordinance appointing Andrew Elton Wells Harbor Master for the Port of Savanah."

All these My Lords Seemed Necessary and usefull for the better Regulation of the Several Matters for Which they are intended, and Such as I thought were Proper.

But I have one Observation to Make, Which is, That I can Perceive a disposition to Appoint every Petty Officer by an Ordinance of the General Assembly, how far your Lordships may approve of this I Can't Say, it is Certainly taking away that Influence which the Governor would have, were all these Officers in his Appointment. And Allowing them to be Appointed by an Ordinance is Adding to the Power and Influence of the Assembly. If this Should be disapproved of, His Majesties disallowance of the Law for Ascertaining and Regulating the Rates of Wharfage of Shipping &c. and disallowing the Ordinance Appointing the Harbour Master, with directions not to Allow any more Such Appointments, would Effectually Prevent it for the Future.

I also Transmit your Lordships a Copy of the Bill Intitled "An Act to Amend An Act intitled an Act to Ascertain the Manner and form of Electing Members to Represent the Inhabitants of this Province in the Commons House of Assembly." Which Bill I Rejected, also The Address of both Houses of Assembly Relative to that Bill, together with my Answer thereto, and also a Copy of Our Present Election Law.

This Bill my Lords alters the former in Point of the Qualification of the Electors by Allowing the Proprietors of Lots in Town which pay Tax Equal to the Tax on 50 Acres of Land to Vote. Before it was Confined to 50 Acres of Land. It directs the Voting to be by Ballot, and before it was viva voce [by voice]. The Qualification of the Elected is altered, and Persons who have to the Value of £300 in Houses, Buildings, Town Lots or other Lands in any Part of the Province are allowed to be Qualified to Serve. Whereas before it was confined to 500 Acres of Land.

And it Limits the duration of the assembly to 3 years whereas by the former Law there is no Limitation.

By my 17th Instruction My Lords I am Expressly ordered Not to Assent to any Bill Whereby the duration of the Assembly is to be ascertained, The Qualification of the Electors or Elected Altered, or by Which any Rules or Regulations are made Contrary to my Instructions. And this Bill being in every Part of it Contrary to the Above Instruction, I was Obliged to Reject it. But my Lords I am Nevertheless Clear in Opinion that all these Alterations are beneficial and will be Attended with good Consequences, and are what I my Self had Proposed in a letter I wrote to the Earl of Hillsborough on the 26th of december 1768. Except that Part which Limits the duration to 3 years which is a Matter His Majesty will

be the Properest Judge of. I must beg leave to refer to the above letter, and Should hope for His Majesties Royal Permission to assent to a Bill for the Purposes aforesaid, or Such of them as His Majesty Shall be Graciously Pleased to Approve of.

I also now Transmit the Journals of the Council as an Upper House during the last Session, and the Journals of the Lower House.

P.S. I also now Transmit the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council from the 4th of July 1769 to the 5th day of December 1769.

Address of both houses of the Georgia Assembly to Gov. James Wright and his reply thereto, May 10, 1770, Savannah, received Nov. 1, read Nov. 7, 1770, C.O. 5/651, H. 3, concerning an election bill for the Commons House of Assembly, disapproved by Wright. Enclosed in Wright to the Board of Trade, July 23, 1770.[72]

Copy of a bill specifying the manner and form of electing members of the Commons House of Assembly, passed April, 1770, but rejected by Gov. Wright, May 10, 1770, Savannah, received Nov. 1, read Nov. 7, 1770, C.O. 5/651, H. 4.

An Act

> To Amend an Act, intitled an Act to ascertain the manner and form of Electing Members, to represent the Inhabitants of this Province in the Commons House of Assembly.

Whereas the manner and form of Chusing Members of the Commons House of Assembly to represent the Inhabitants of this Province and the Qualification of the Electors and those Elected Members of the Commons House of Assembly agreeable to the Present Act is attended with many Inconveniences. We therefore pray your most sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted, And be it Enacted by his Excellency James Wright, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this his Majesty's Province of Georgia by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable Council and Commons House of Assembly of the said Province in General Assembly met,

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72. Published in CRG, XVII, 595-596.

and by the authority of the same, That the Persons who shall be chosen to serve as Members of Assembly after the passing of this Act shall be Elected and Chosen after the manner and form prescribed by this Act.

And be it further Enacted That every free white man and no other person who has attained to the age of Twenty One Years and hath been a resident and an Inhabitant in this Province for the Space of Six Months before the date of the Writs for the Election (he offers to give his Vote at) and hath a freehold of at least Fifty acres of Land, or proprietor of a Town Lot paying Tax Equal to Fifty acres of Land shall be deemed a Person Qualified to Vote for, and may be Capable of Electing a representative or representatives to serve as a Member or Members of the Commons House of Assembly for the Parish wherein he actually is a resident or in any other Parish where he hath the like Qualification.

And for the preventing of frauds in the Elections as much as possible It is hereby Enacted that the names of the Electors for Members of the Commons House of assembly shall be fairly entered in a Book for that purpose provided by the Provost Marshall, or any Person properly authorized by him to Manage an Election to prevent any Person Voting twice at the same Election, and the manner of their Voting, shall be as herein after is directed, that is to say, each Person Qualified to Vote shall put into a Box prepared for that purpose as is above directed a piece of paper Rolled up wherein is written the name of the Candidate or Candidates he Votes for and to which paper the Elector shall not be obliged to Subscribe his name and if upon the Sorting two or more papers with the names of the persons written thereon for Members of Assembly be found rolled up together, or more persons names be found written in any paper than ought to be Voted for, all and every such paper or papers shall be invalid and of no Effect, and that those persons who after all the papers and Votes are delivered in and entered as aforesaid shall be found (upon the Sorting) to have the Majority of Votes are and shall be deemed and declared to be Members of the succeeding Commons House of Assembly, so as they be Qualified as hereinafter is directed.

And be it further Enacted That the said Elections shall not Continue longer than two days, and that the time for taking Votes at any Election shall be between the Hours of Nine of the Clock in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, and that at adjourning of the Poll, at convenient Hours, in the time of the aforesaid Elections, the said Provost Marshall or any Person properly authorized by him, to manage an Election as aforesaid, shall Seal up the said Box wherein are put all the Votes then delivered in and rolled

up by the Electors as aforesaid, with their own Seal and the Seals of any two or more of the Electors, that are there present and upon opening the Poll shall unseal the said Box in the presence of the said Electors, in order to proceed in the said Election.

And be it Enacted that every Person who shall be Elected and returned as is before directed by this Act, to serve as a Member in the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, shall be Qualified in the following manner, that is to say, that he shall be a free born Subject of Great Britain or of the Dominions thereunto belonging, or a foreign Person Naturalized, professing the Christian Religion and no other, and that hath arrived at the age of Twenty One Years, and hath been a resident in this Province for the Space of Twelve Months before the date of the said Writ, and being Legally possessed in his own right in this Province, of a Freehold Containing at least Five hundred Acres of Land or has in his own Right to the Value of Three hundred pounds in Houses, Buildings, Town Lots or other Lands in any part of this Province.

And be it further Enacted that if any person or persons appointed by this Act to manage any Election for a Member or Members of the Commons House of Assembly as aforesaid, shall willingly or knowingly Admit of or take the Vote of any Person not Qualified according to the purport of this Act, or after any Vote delivered in at such Election shall open or Suffer any person whatsoever to open any such Vote before the Scrutiny is begun to be made, each person so offending shall forfeit in each such Vote taken and admitted of opened or Suffered to be opened as aforesaid, the Sum of Fifty pounds to be recovered and disposed of in such manner and form as hereafter in this Act is directed.

And be it Enacted That if any returning Officer shall admit of or take the Vote of any person refusing at the request of one of the Candidates, or any two persons Qualified to Vote, to take the following Oath "I, A. B., do Swear (or if a Quaker do Affirm) in the Presence of Almight God that I am legally possessed in my own Right of a Freehold Estate of Fifty Acres of Land, or a Town Lot for which I pay Tax Equal to Fifty Acres of Land, that such Estate is legally in my own Right and not made over or granted to me purposely or fraudulently to intitle me to Vote at this Election," or at the request of any Candidate or two freeholders shall refuse to Administer the following Oath if so required "I, A. B., do Swear (or if a Quaker do Affirm) in the Presence of Almighty God that I am legally possessed in my own Right of a Freehold Estate of at least Five hundred Acres of Land or the Value of Three hundred pounds in Houses, Buildings, Town Lots or other Lands within this Province, and that the same is truly within myself and not fraudulently made

over or granted to me for the purpose of Qualifying me to be a representative in the General Assembly," or if the Provost Marshall or any Person properly Authorized by him to manage an Election as aforesaid shall make any fraudulent return or shall influence or endeavour to influence or persuade any Voter not to Vote as he first designed shall forfeit for each and every such offence the Sum of One hundred pounds to be paid to his Majesty for defraying the Expence of the Sitting of the General Assembly and to be sued for and recovered in the General Court of this Province by Action of Debt, Bill, plaint or Information.

And be it further Enacted That this Present General Assembly shall determine and be dissolved at the Expiration of three Years next after the date of the writs Issued out for calling the same, And that every General Assembly hereafter called by Virtue of any writs as aforesaid shall determine and be dissolved every three Years next after the date of the respective writs by which they were called.

And be it further Enacted That the Sitting and holding of General Assemblies shall not be discontinued or intermitted above six Months, but shall within that time from and after the determination of this, or any other General Assembly, or oftener if occasion require, new writs to be Issued out by the Governor for the time being for calling, Assembling, and holding of another General Assembly.

By Order of the Commons House of Assembly

N W. Jones, Speaker.

By Order of the upper House of Assembly

James Habersham, President.

James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Oct. 8, 1770, Savannah, read Aug. 22, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 10, concerning Indian relations. [To be published in Vol. XXXVII.]

John Campbell to [John Pownall], Dec. 18, 1770, Queen Square [London], read Jan. 17, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 5, concerning the balance in his Georgia accounts.

Sir

I am honoured with your Letter of yesterday, desiring my Attendance at the Board of Trade to Morrow Morning, and that I do come prepared to state to their Lordships such Ballances as may be in my Hands of the Parliamentary Grants for the Service of Georgia.

In Answer to which I request you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that my Accounts, from the Day of my being appointed Agent to the said Province to Midsummer 1769, now lay before the Auditor for Examination, and therefore I presume the Ballance cannot be ascertained till after his final Liquidation. I hope Sir, the Board will do me the Justice to believe that I know not a greater Satisfaction than in obeying punctually the minutest of their Commands.

Richard Jackson[73] to the Board of Trade, Jan. 8, 1771, [London], read March 8, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 8, containing his report on acts passed by the Georgia Assembly.

May it please your Lordships

In humble obedience to your Lordships Commands signified to me by Mr. Pownall I have perused and considered Six Acts passed by the Governor Council and Assembly of his Majestys Province of Georgia, in the Year 1768. Intitled

"An Ordinance for appointing Inspectors of Tanned Leather for the Ports of Savannah and Sunbury in this Province."

"An Act for regulating the Assize of Bread."

"An Act for preventing as much as may be the spreading of the Small Pox in this Province."

"An Act for amending an Act, intituled, An Act to prevent Frauds and Deceits in selling Beef, Pork, Pitch,

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73. Richard Jackson was a member of the House of Commons, agent for several colonies, something of a colonial expert and friend to the colonies, a bencher at the Inner Temple, and a law officer for the Board of Trade. Sir Matthew Lamb, who had been examining Georgia statutes for the Board of Trade and whose reports are found in these volumes, died in 1768.

Tar, Turpentine, and Fire Wood."

"An Act to prevent fraudulent Mortages and Conveyances, and for making valid all Deeds and Conveyances heretofore made, with respect to any defect in the Form and manner of making thereof, with certain restrictions."

"An Act for encouraging the Cultivation of Hemp, Flax and Wheat, and for regulating the Inspection of Hemp Flax and Wheat - flour."

And I am humbly of Opinion that the said Acts of Assembly are proper in point of Law.

I have also perused and considered one other Act passed in the said Province in the same Year 1768. Intitled.

"An Act for granting to His Majesty a Duty upon raw neat Hides exported from this province and for preventing the exportation of unmerchantable Leather."

And I am humbly to submit to your Lordship on this Act, that it may be material in point of Policy to consider, how far it may be proper to give way to the Colonies laying Duties on the Exportation of Raw Materials of any kind which in many cases may obviously give a preference to the Manufacture of the Colony against that of Great Britain, in other respects this seems not improper in point of Law.

All which is humbly submitted.

Richard Jackson to the Board of Trade, Feb. 21, 1771 [London], received Feb. 22, read March 6, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 7, containing his report on an act passed by the Georgia Assembly.

May it please your Lordships

In humble obedience to your Lordships Commands signified to me by Mr. Pownall, I have perused and considered An Act passed by the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majestys Province of Georgia in May 1770. Intitled. "An Act for ordering and governing Slaves within this Province, and for establishing a Jurisdiction for the Trial of Offences committed by such Slaves and other Persons therein mentioned, and to prevent the Inveigling and Carrying away Slaves from their Master, Owners or Employers."

And I am humbly of Opinion that the same is proper in point of Law.

Which is humbly submitted.

Petition of Charles William Mackinnen, of Georgia, to the Board of Trade, received Feb. 28, read March 6, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 6, praying 5000 acres of land in Georgia.

Humbly showeth that your Petitioner went three years ago from the Island of Antigua, to the Province of Georgia where he now is, with a considerable number of Negroes, and is desirous of settling Land in the said Province; that he is Heir at Law of Robert Mackinnen Esquire deceased late Captain in General Otway's Regiment, who served during the two last Wars in America, but died at Pensacola, before he could take up the Land he was entitled to by his Majesty's Proclamation; your Petitioner humbly prays that your Lordships would grant him five thousand Acres of Land in the said Province of Georgia not already located, and your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

Order in Council, March 1, 1771, St. James, appointing Henry Yonge and Anthony Stokes to the Governor's Council in Georgia.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 27th of last Month, Setting forth, that there are only Ten Councillors under His Majesty's appointment in the Colony of Georgia and that Henry Yonge and Anthony Stokes Esquires have been recommended to the said Lords Commissioners as Persons well qualified to serve His Majesty in that Station, and therefore humbly proposing that these Gentlemen may be appointed of His Majesty's said Council accordingly. His Majesty in Council approving thereof, is pleased to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the said Henry Yonge and Anthony Stokes Esquires, be constituted and appointed, Members of His Majesty's said Council in the Colony of Georgia; And that the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do cause the Usual Warrants to be prepared, for His Majesty's Royal Signature accordingly.

Order in Council, May 1, 1771, St. James, received Nov. 21, read Dec. 18, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 17, referring petition for defense of land titles in Georgia to the Board of Trade. A copy of the petition enclosed.

Upon reading this Day at the Board, the humble Petition of

several Inhabitants of the province of Georgia, Setting forth, amongst other things, that they are owners and possessors of several Tracts of Land in the said province which the Trustees for Establishing the said province under the Charter of the 9th of June 1732 Allotted to them or their Ancestors as a recompence for their Services, and to others of the petitioners or their Ancestors, who were Soldiers in General Oglethorpes Regiment, disbanded in the said province in the years 1748 and 1749, who had each a Tract of fifty Acres ordered them in Consequence of His Majestys Instructions, at the reduction of that Regiment; That Sir William Baker claimed the same under pretence of a prior Grant of twelve thousand Acres of Land from the Lords Proprietors, and that the Heirs of the said Sir William Baker have lately proposed to relinquish their said Claim, on the petitioners paying them such Sums of Money as shall be agreed on; That the petitioners Apprehend they have a Legal and Equitable Title to the premises in Question. Yet by Reason of their poverty and Indigence, they are not able to defend their Titles thereto, and in regard they derive the same under His Majesty, the petitioners therefore humbly pray His Majesty to order His Attorney General of the said province to defend their Titles both in Law and Equity to the premises in question at His Majestys Expence, or that His Majesty will make such other Order in the premises for the relief of the petitioners, by directing a Grant to be made to the said Sir William Bakers Heirs or Assigns of Land in some of His Majestys new Colonies, as to His Majesty in his great wisdom shall seem meet. It is ordered by His Majesty in Council that the said Petition (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be, and it is hereby referred to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to consider the same, and Report their Opinion thereupon to a Committee of the Lords of His Majestys most Honourable Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

The humble petition of several Inhabitants of the Province of Georgia.

Sheweth

That your petitioners are owners and possessors of several Tracts of Land in the said Province which the Trustees for establishing the said province under your Majestys Charter bearing date the 9th day of June 1732 Allotted to some of Your petitioners

or their Ancestors as a recompence for their Services in the said province and to others of Your Petitioners or their Ancestors who were Soldiers in General Oglethorpes Regiment disbanded in the said province in the years 1748 and 1749 who had each a Tract of 50 Acres Ordered them in Consequence of Your Majestys Instructions at the Reduction of that Regiment.

That Your Petitioners or their Ancestors severally Obtained Grants of their said Lands according to the said Allotments and have ever since remained in the possession of the same.

That Sir William Baker claimed the same under pretence of a Grant alledged to be made to him of Twelve thousand Acres of Land by the Lords proprietors of South Carolina prior to the Date of the Georgia Charter.

That the said Lands have been cultivated and improved at the hard manual Labour and Expence of Your Petitioners and their Ancestors and the dispossessing Your petitioners of the said Lands would be attended with the utter ruin of the greatest part of them as they depend on the same chiefly for their Suport.

That the Heirs or Assigns of the said Sir William Baker have lately proposed to Your Petitioners to relinquish the said Claim on Your Petitioners paying to them such Sums of Money as shall be agreed on that Behalf.

That Your Petitioners were entire Strangers to Sir William Bakers Claim and had they known the same at the time of obtaining the said Grants they would not have accepted the same or cultivated the Lands in the manner they have done but would have fixed upon some other part of the said province upon which there was no prior Claim and Your petitioners are therefore entirely innocent of the Incroachment (if any) on the said Sir William Bakers Grant.

That Your Petitioners humbly apprehend that they have a good legal and quitable Title to the Premises in Question from the length of their several possessions and the Expences they have been at in the Improvement and Cultivation of the same before they had any Notice of the said Sir William Bakers Claim And as it would be a very great hardship on Your Petitioners to pay to Sir William Bakers Heirs or Assigns any Sum of Money to relinquish the said Claim. And as many of them from their poverty and Indigence are not able so to do nor to bear and defray the Costs and Expences of Defending their Titles in Courts of Law and Equity and otherwise and in regard Your Petitioners deliver their sd. Titles under Your Majesty as aforesaid.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order your Majestys

Attorney General of the said province of Georgia to defend Your Petitioners Titles both in Law and Equity to the premises in Question at Your Majestys Expence Or that Your Majesty will make such other order in the premises for the relief of Your Petitioners by ordering a Grant to be made to the said Sir William Bakers Heirs or Assigns of Land in some Of Your Majestys New Colonys as to Your Majesty in Your great wisdom shall seem meet.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray &c. &c.

Order in Council, June 7, 1771, St. James, received Dec. 12, read Dec. 21, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 41, confirming an act for ordering and governing slaves in Georgia.

Whereas by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majesty's province of Georgia are authorized and Empowered to make Constitute and Ordain Laws Statutes and Ordinances for the public peace Welfare and Good Government of the said province, which Laws Statutes and Ordinances are to be as near as conveniently may be agreable to the Laws and Statues of this Kingdom and are to be Transmitted for His Majestys Royal approbation or disallowance. And Whereas in pursuance of the said powers an Act was passed in the said province in May 1770 and transmitted intitled as follows Vizt.

An Act for ordering and governing Slaves within this province and for Establishing a Jurisdiction for the Tryal of Offences Committed by such Slaves and other persons therein mentioned and to prevent the invegling and carrying away Slaves from their Masters Owners or Employers.

Which Act together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations thereupon having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honorable privy Council for Plantation Affairs the said Lords of the Committee did this Report as their opinion to His Majesty that the said Act was proper to be approved. His Majesty taking the same into Consideration, was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to declare His approbation of the said Act and pursuant to His Majesty's Royal pleasure thereupon Expressed the said Act is hereby Confirmed finally Enacted and ratified accordingly. Whereof the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's said province of Georgia for the time

being, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Order in Council, June 7, 1771, St. James, received Dec. 12, read Dec. 21, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 42, disallowing an act imposing a duty upon raw neat hides exported from Georgia.

Whereas by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majestys Province of Georgia are authorized and Empowered to make Constitute and Ordain Laws Statutes and ordinances for the publick peace Welfare and Good Government of the said Province; Which Laws Statutes and Ordinances are to be as near as conveniently may be agreable to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom and are to be transmitted for His Majestys Royal Approbation or Disallowance; And Whereas in pursuance of the said Powers An Act was passed in the said province in March 1768 and transmitted intituled as follows. Vizt.

> An Act for granting to His Majesty a Duty upon Raw Neat Hides Exported from this province and for preventing the Exportation of Unmerchantable Tanned Leather.

Which Act together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations thereupon having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the Lords of His Majestys most Honourable Privy Council for plantation Affairs; The said Lords of the Committee did this Day Report as their opinion to His Majesty that the said Act ought to be disallowed; His Majesty taking the same into Consideration, was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council to Declare his Disallowance of the said Act; and pursuant to His Majestys Royal pleasure thereupon Expressed the said Act is hereby disallowed, Declared Void and of none Effect. Whereof the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majestys said province of Georgia for the time being and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly.

Richard Jackson to the Board of Trade, June 20, 1771, [London], received June 21, read June 27, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 9, containing his report on acts passed by the Georgia Assembly.

May it please your Lordships

In humble obedience to your Lordships Commands signified to me by Mr. Pownall, I have perused and considered Fifteen Acts passed by the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majestys Province of Georgia in the Year 1770. Intitled.

"An Act to prohibit for a certain time the exportation of Indian Corn."

"An Act for the better security of the Inhabitants by obliging the Male White Persons to carry fire Arms to places of Public Worship."

"An Act to amend An Act, intitled, An Act for ascertaining the Qualifications of Jurors."

"An Ordinance for reappointing Benjamin Franklin Esqr. Agent."

"An Ordinance appointing Inspectors of Hemp, Flax, and Wheat Flour for the Ports of Savannah and Sunbury."

"An Ordinance appointing James Kitchen Collector and Comptroller of the County Duties at the Port of Sunbury."

"An Act for further amending an Act intitled, An Act for the better regulating the Town of Savannah."

"An Act for appointing Inspectors of Tobacco, and to prevent the Exportation of bad and unmerchantable Tobacco."

"An Act to amend an Act, intitled, An Act to prevent the bringing into and spreading of Malignant and Contagious Distempers in this Province."

"An Act to regulate and ascertain the Wharfage of Shipping and Merchandize and also to ascertain the Rates of Storage in the several Ports of this Province, and for the better regulation of Wharfs and of Shiping in the said Ports and for ascertaining the Duty of an Harbour Master for the Port of Savannah."

"An Act to continue the several Laws therein mentioned."

"An Act for raising a number of Watchmen for preserving good Order in and about the Town of Savannah."

"An Ordinance to reappoint Benjamin Franklin Esqr. Agent to Solicit the Affairs of this Province in great Britain to commence the first day of June next, and to continue for one Year."

"An Act for appointing Packers and Inspectors for the Ports of Savannah and Sunbury, and also Cutters and Inspectors of Lumber in the said Ports."

"An Ordinance for appointing Andrew Elton Wells Harbour Master for the Port of Savannah."

And I am humbly of Opinion, that the same are proper in point of Law.

I have also perused and considered one other Act passed in the same Year 1770. Intitled.

"An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of Three thousand three hundred and fifty five pounds nine shillings and one farthing for the Use and Support of the Government of Georgia for the Year 1770."

Which is liable as well as the following Act to objections in point of Policy necessary to be taken Notice of. It imposes a Tax of four Shillings and Six pence on every hundred pounds Value of Merchandize imported into the Province for Sale, without excepting the Manufacture & Produce of this Kingdom. It is true the Tax is small, transient Persons, (and among them British Supracargoes and Masters of Ships when they are the Consignees) are excepted, and the Tax therefore must almost always fall on the Inhabitants consumers only. Yet the Precedent is bad and such as has always been discountenanced by your Lordships and your Predecessors; The Tax on Money at Interest is likewise impolitic and may prove a Burthen on the Inhabitants of Great Britain without finally benefiting the Debtor in Georgia.

There seems too an Incongruity in the two Clauses one of which directs the Governor and Council to give an Order to the Treasurer to pay several Sums Specified, and the other of which requires the Treasurer alone to issue Certificates for the same sums, which Certificates are afterwards to be received in discharge of the Public Tax.

But I think the last Clause is liable to a much more Material Objection as it seems to be void within the fourth of George the third. Cap: 34. which enacts <u>that every Clause declaring Bills of Credit of any kind or Denomination to be a legal Tender in payment of any Debts Dues or Demands whatsoever, shall be void</u>, perhaps this is a rigid Construction yet it seems conformable to an Order of his Majesty in Council upon the Subject of a late Act passed by the Assembly of New York, for remitting £120,000 in Bills of Credit on Loan.

The Certificates mentioned in this Act are not the original Object of the Act of Parliament, yet certainly come within the largest Description of <u>Bills of Credit</u>. It is however obvious that it will be of little Utility to declare the Law void, as it must have had its full effect before this time, and there are other Objections to such a Declaration.

I have likewise perused and considered another Act passed in the same Year 1770 Intitled, "An Act for impowering Commissioners to assess the Inhabitants of the Town of Savannah in the sum of two hundred pounds thirteen Shillings and four pence, and also to empower the Treasurer to Issue Certificates for the sum of One hundred pounds six shillings and Eight pence to be sunk by the next General Tax Act for supporting a Watch in the Town of Savannah."

Which is liable to the first Objection I made to the former Act.

Memorial of James Wright to the Earl of Hillsborough, Dec. 12, 1771, [London], received and read Dec. 12, 1771, C.O. 5/651, H. 11, concerning Indian affairs and proposing an Indian land cession to Georgia, with numerous enclosures.[74]

Humbly Sheweth

That Whereas His Majesty's very flourishing Province of Georgia, from the present small number of Inhabitants, who from the Nature of their Settlements and Improvements are, and must be Scattered over a great face of Country, and which from its Vicinity to the several Indian Countrys and Settlements lyes greatly exposed to the Invasions of the said Indians, who often Rob and Plunder His Majesty's Subjects of their Property, and sometimes Murder them. And Whereas although by the several Treatys now subsisting between His Majesty and the said Indians and particularly by that entered into at Augusta the 10th of November 1763, They did in the most solemn Manner engage for themselves and their several Nations and Tribes "That they would in all Cases and upon all Occasions, do full and ample Justice to the English, and use their utmost Endeavours to prevent any of their People from giving any disturbance, or doing any damage to them in the Settlements or elsewhere, either by stealing their Horses, killing their Cattle or otherwise, or by doing them any personal Hurt or Injury; and that if any damage

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74. This document, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would ordinarily be published in Vol. XXXVII of this series. However the only copy found by the editors is in the Board of Trade papers and was the basis for a representative of the Board to the Privy Council of Nov. 9, 1772.

should be done as aforesaid, satisfaction should be made to the Party injured. And that if any Indian or Indians whatever, should thereafter Murder or Kill a White Man, the Offender or Offenders should without any delay, excuse or pretence whatever, be immediately put to death, in a publick manner, in the presence of at least two of the English who may be in the neighbourhood where the Offence is committed."

That notwithstanding the said Treatys and solemn Engagements entered into as aforesaid, yet the Creek Indians have frequently stol'n great numbers of Horses and Cattle from many of His Majestys Subjects and have also committed several Murders since that time; the last of which was in August 1770, when some of the said Indians in Cool Blood, and without any Cause or Reason whatever, barbarously murdered Thomas Jackson and George Beeck two of the Inhabitants of Wrightsborough Township, and that notwithstanding a Complaint was made and Satisfaction regularly demanded by Your Memorialist agreeable to the Treaty aforesaid, yet no Satisfaction has been given by the said Indians. And although not possitively denyed, yet the same is evaded by them, and none intended to be made or given on Account of the said Murders.

That Crimes of this nature having been so often committed and suffered to pass with Impunity, on the one hand gives great encouragement to the ill disposed part of the Indians to commit Robberies and Murders and on the other hand is cruelly distressing to His Majestys good Subjects who live in constant fear, and has, and must continue very much to impede the further Peopling and Settling of the Province, when they see that from its weak and defenceless State they cannot be protected even in their Lives, but are liable at all times to be Robbed and Murdered by the Indians.

That at present it is out of the Power of the Province by force of Arms to enforce the Treatys, by compelling the Indians to make Satisfaction, which if they could once do, would intirely prevent any thing further of that kind in future, as they would be very carefull not to Offend when they knew Satisfaction must be made; But as they well know that there is not a single Soldier in His Majestys Pay in the Province, nor has been since April 1767, that the Inhabitants of Georgia are not in a Condition to take Satisfaction, and that the Trade with them is on such a general and very improper footing that neither the Province of Georgia nor any other can have any Influence over them in that respect. So that as things are now circumstanced, there is no kind of Power or Controul whatever over the said Indians; all

which they are too sensible of, also that they are Powerfull enough, and can whenever they please, greatly distress if not totally Ruin that most flourishing Province.

And Your Memorialist further shews that from the present Mode of carrying on the Trade with the Indians, they have arrived at the height of Mischievous Wantonness and Insolence, and from the Frauds and Abuses committed by those who go amongst them, and their natural Propensity and Thirst after Blood, Your Memorialist conceives 'tis highly probable that a Rupture with the Creek Indians would have happened ere now had they not been engaged in a War with the Chactaw Indians. And that Your Memorialist has had great difficulty in restraining the injured Partys from taking their own satisfaction, which he conceives would at once have plunged the Province into an Indian War.

And from this true and undisguised State of the Situation of Affairs with the Creek Indians in particular, Your Memorialist apprehends it will appear to be absolutely necessary that some Steps be speedily taken in Order to support His Majestys Honour and Authority with them, to Compel them to do Justice and Observe the Treatys, and to Protect the Lives and Properties of His Majesty's Subjects, and Promote the Peopling of so Valuable a Province.

To do this My Lord by Force of Arms, tho probably the most honourable Way, yet for many obvious Reasons, it may be wished to avoid. Your Memorialist therefore begs leave to Point out other means of reducing the Indians to Reason, keeping them within Bounds, and of obtaining Justice and Security to His Majesty's Subjects. And first a Regulation of the Trade with them, that is by dividing the several Nations or Tribes of Indians into Districts, and alotting to each Province contiguous to them a particular District and leaving it in the Power of that Province to Settle the Mode of Regulating the Trade and limiting the number of Traders who shall go there. And by an Instruction restraining the different Governors from granting Licences to trade out of their own District or Interfering with each other. By this means it is conceived many Abuses, Grievances and Inconveniences may be prevented and avoided, and which in a great measure depends on the number and conduct of the Persons licensed to trade amongst them. And if Power is lodged in the Hands of those who from their Situation and Knowledge of People and things there, must be the most Competent Judges, care may be taken that none are concerned, or Suffered to go amongst them, but Men of Property and Character, who can be confided in; And that

the Indians are Supplied with Goods sparingly, or otherwise according to their Conduct and Behaviour. For it is well known my Lord to those conversant in Indian Affairs, that an over Supply of Goods makes them Wanton, Insolent and Ripe for every kind of Mischief, And that a moderate Supply keeps them within decent Bounds and makes them observe a Submissive, Proper Behaviour. And that as they have no Supply or can have any of any Consequence but from the English, they may be reduced at any time to comply with all reasonable Demands, and do full Justice by a Stoppage of the Trade, or even by a Stoppage of Arms and Ammunition, as Occasion may require. But my Lord upon the Footing the Trade is now Carried on, agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation of October 1763, it is impossible to Effect any good Purpose for His Majesty's Service or the Safety and Welfare of His Subjects. On the contrary the Trade has been and still is productive of every bad consequence, for such an unlimited vast number of People now go amongst them, that they are over Supplied with Goods, got greatly indebted, and grown Wanton and Insolent. And as the Traders are rather of the worst sort of People, and commit every kind of Fraud and Abuse towards the Indians, so it disposes them to resent it by Robbing and Murdering His Majesty's Innocent Subjects. All which Grievances and Distresses it is Humbly conceived might be in a great measure prevented and avoided by a proper Regulation of the Trade, And an Instruction to the several Governors to Unite and Co-operate in a partial, or total Stoppage of the whole Trade, as the Conduct and Behaviour of the Indians in any Particular Province may require.

Your Lordship will see the necessity of such an Instruction, as a Stoppage by one or two Provinces can Answer no effectual Purpose, whilst the Indians can get a Supply from any other Province or Colony, or from Indians trading with any Province or Colony. And it is hardly to be supposed that the Governors of Four or Five different Provinces will Concur in a Measure of that kind without an Instruction from His Majesty so to do.

Your Memorialist well knows and is aware of the objection against making a kind of Monopoly of the Indian Trade, but my Lord if it were really so, yet if the necessity of the Case, or times require it, it seems better that an Inconvenience of that sort should be submitted to for a few Years, than that great numbers of His Majestys Subjects should be Cruelly Murdered and a flourishing Province reduced to the greatest Distress and Ruin. And my Lord such a Regulation is what the most sensible and discreet among the Indians themselves wish for, and have often

applied to me to settle for them, And in which Case it is conceived that the Trade would be carried on by a fair settled Tariff and the Indians Relieved from the Frauds and Abuses they now suffer and which cannot possibly be prevented, whilst the Trade remains on the Footing it now is.

And now my Lord give me leave to Propose a Matter which I have long had in view as a thing I conceive greatly for His Majesty's Interest and of the utmost Consequence to His Province of Georgia.

There is my Lord a very considerable Body of Land which lyes between our Present Boundary Line with the Indians and a River called Broad River to the North West, which empties itself into Savannah River about fourty Miles above Little River as it is supposed or computed and another River called the Oconee River to the Westward and Southward and which empties itself into the Alatamaha River about 50 or 55 Miles above where our present Boundary crosses that River, as it is supposed or computed. The Branches at the Heads or Sources of Broad River and the Oconee River nearly meet or interlock, and if this Tract of Land could be obtained from the Indians, it would undoubtedly in a few years make Georgia as considerable if not the most considerable Province on the whole Continent of North America, as I hope I shall clearly shew.

Great Part of this Land my Lord is of the richest and best Quality and very fit for Tobacco, Indigo, Hemp, Flax, Wheat and every kind of Grain. The whole Tract of Land my Lord that lyes between our present Line and the aforesaid two Rivers, is supposed to contain at least five Millions of Acres. And that Part of this Land which lyes on Savannah River, to the amount of between two and three Millions of Acres is Claimed by the Cherokee Indians and who in order to Pay the Debts they owe to the Indian Traders, have Voluntarily offered to Cede the same to His Majesty for the Payment of their Debts, as your Lordships will see by the several Applications made by the Indians to Your Memorialist herewith presented. But Your Memorialist must not omit to Observe that the Creek Indians also Claim these Lands as well as the Cherokees; the Claim of each he conceives to be much the same Viz. by Right of Conquest at different times. But the Cherokees are determined to assert and support their Right as Your Lordship will see by their Talks and Messages on the Subject.

And now my Lord I shall beg leave to State this matter in the Light it strikes me, with such Observations and Propositions thereon as have occurred which are humbly submitted to Your

Lordships superior Wisdom and Judgment.

Suppose then that the Tract of Land which the Cherokee Indians desire to Cede to His Majesty contains 2,500,000 Acres, as this Part of it is all exceeding rich fine Land; I would Propose that it should not be granted as His Majesty's other Lands are granted, but that it should be sold in small Tracts, at the most not exceeding 1000 Acres to one Person or Family, and who should bring into the Province and forthwith Settle the same either with Whites or Blacks at the Rate of one Person for every 50 Acres of Land and at the same time pay, Suppose only at the Rate of 6d per acre, the Purchase money would amount to £62,500. sterling and likewise Subject to the Quit Rents and Taxes as usual. The Debts due from the Cherokee Indians to their Traders are supposed to amount to, from £40, to £50,000 sterling. Say 45,000. and if the Land is sold only at 6d per acre it will be, say £62,500.0.0 sterling

The Cherokee Debts, say	45,000.0.0
Remains	17,500.0.0
	£62,500.0.0.

And Your Memorialist would Humbly Propose that a Troop of Rangers should be raised consisting of a Captain two Lieutenants a Quarter Master, Surgeon four Corporals, two Drummers and One Hundred Private Men or rather two Troops of Fifty Men each, the expence of which it is supposed would amount to about £3100 sterling per Annum to be paid out of the above Sum, and the Residue to be applied to the Building of such Stockade Forts as may be thought necessary, and Churches, School Houses and Goals and for the support of Clergymen and School Masters &ca. &ca. or otherwise as His Majesty may be graciously pleased to Order and Direct.

Your Memorialist will now proceed to mention some of the many Advantages which he apprehends would result to the Crown and Province, in case the Scheme now Proposed shall be approved of and take effect.

And first the Quit Rents arising upon 2,500,000 Acres of Land at 2s/ per 100 acres will amount to £2500 per Annum; and the Provincial Taxes is generally the same £2500 per Annum, besides the Taxes arising on the number of Negroes that may be brought into the Province by the Settlers. Suppose only one Negro to every Family, will be 10,000 Negroes at 2s/ Say £1000 per Annum. And it is hoped there will not be more Negroes, as it is conceived that the Settling these Lands with Industrious White People, say Farmers and Planters, will be much more for the good of the Province. 2,500,000 Acres of Land at 50 Acres per Head will

accommodate 10,000 Families of 5 in each Family, and if there is only one effective Man in each Family, that will be an addition of 10,000 to the Militia; but it is rather supposed the number of effective Men, say from 16 to 60 in 10,000 Families will amount to 15,000 on the Militia Muster Rolls, and my Lord what a vast additional Strength would that be to the Province. Sufficient it is conceived to give it intire Security against the Indians without having recourse to Arms or putting Great Britain to any Expence on that Account. Whereas at present should there be a Rupture with the Indians, the Province of Georgia would certainly be ruined, without the Immediate Aid and Assistance of some of His Majesty's Troops.

And my Lord as it is Proposed that no Persons should have any of these Lands but those who Purchase, they will of course be something better than the common sort of Back Country People, and having Purchased their Property they will naturally be more Industrious and better disposed to protect it. But as there is always some scattering Partys of runnagate Indians lurking about all new Settlements and who it is well known Rob, Plunder and Murder &c. &c. it will certainly be necessary that there be Two Troops of 100 Men, Say 50 each, as before mentioned kept on foot for at least two or three Years or for such a Time as it may appear to be necessary for the Protection and Support of the Inhabitants and to be so Posted and Ordered as may best Answer the End Proposed.

And my Lord it may very fairly be presumed that each Family after being two or three Years settled will send to Market Produce to the Amount of £10. Sterling per annum, an Increase of Produce after three Years of £100,000 Sterling per annum and which will undoubtedly increase greatly every year and soon become very considerable and of great importance to the Mother Country, as well as the Province.

And Your Memorialist begs leave further to observe that these Lands are in general so rich and good that there is no doubt of People Coming in to Purchase and Settle; and Your Memorialist is well informed that great Numbers of very well disposed and industrious White People are now ready to Remove from Virginia and the rest of the Northern Colonys and only wait 'till it be known Whether His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to approve of and direct this matter to be carried into execution. And if so there will soon be a considerable number of Tobacco Plantations settled, as this Plant has been already tryed and found to come to the greatest Degree of Perfection on some of those Lands.

The above Calculation is on a Supposition that only the Lands proposed to be ceded by the Cherokee Indians is obtained and sell at 6d/ per acre, but if it should be thought proper to grant them Free of Quit Rents for ten Years and to send an Instruction for passing a Law to exempt them also from Taxes for five or seven Years, and to exempt the Settlers there from attending at Savannah on Jurys and all other Dutys except in the Militia and such as their Local Circumstances and Security may require. In such Case instead of 6d per acre the Purchasers may very well afford and I am certain will cheerfully Pay at the Rate of 10d per acre, and then the Purchase Money will amount to £104,166 sterling. And if the Creek Indians can be prevailed upon not only to join with the Cherokees, but also to cede the Residue of the Lands cross to the Oconee River and down that to the Alatamaha River, in Satisfaction of their Debts, in that Case the Advantages resulting therefrom, in a few years would probably far, very far, exceed what is above mentioned. And Your Memorialist has no doubt but if the above exemptions take place the Lands will sell at 10d or 12d per acre, as they have the great advantage and convenience of three fine Rivers to carry their Produce to Market, Vizt. Savannah River, Ogechee River and down the Oconee and Alatamaha Rivers to the proposed new Town of Brunswick.

And if His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to approve of the matters herein mentioned, Your Memorialist would Humbly Propose, That an Instruction should be sent to Mr. Stuart the Superintendant to call a meeting or Congress of the Creek and Cherokee Indians at Augusta or some other convenient Place, to be held by the Governor of Georgia and the Superintendant with the said Indians, in order to settle and agree upon every thing that may be necessary on this occasion and to Receive a formal Surrender and Cession of the same to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.

And Your Memorialist apprehends that it would be very proper, That all Persons who have any demands on any of the said Indians should Liquidate and Prove the reality of their Debts and Demands before the Governor in Council and in such manner as may be required and appear altogether satisfactory to them; and the same to be paid in Proportion or Dividends, as money may be received, first deducting thereout what may be sufficient for the Pay and Support of the Troops of Rangers aforesaid which is absolutely necessary for the Reasons above mentioned and without which Men would be afraid to bring in their Families and to trust their Wives and Children there.

And for the more easy and better conducting and managing this matter, it might be usefull to have certain Commissioners appointed, who should give Security for the faithfull discharge of their Duty, and be paid a reasonable sum for their Time and Trouble, out of the Monies arising by the sale of the said Lands. And who in order to make it easy and less expensive to the People, should reside at Augusta or in Wrightsborough, and receive applications for Lands and swear them to the amount of their number in Family &ca. &ca. all which to be certified by such Commissioners and transmitted by them to the Governor in Council that Grants may be ordered for the Land.

And Your Memorialist further Proposes that if any of the Lands ceded, shall remain unsold or disposed of in the manner aforesaid for the Space of three Years, that then at the end of three Years, the same be immediately put up at Publick Sale and the whole Matter brought to a final Settlement.

All which Matters and Things herein beforementioned and Proposed, are most humbly submitted to Your Lordships Consideration.

Enclosure No. 1.
List of Papers Relative to my Memorial about Indian affairs &c With Some Notes and Remarks thereon.

1st. The Original Deed of Sale of Certain Lands in Georgia made by the Cherokee Indians to the Indian Traders to whom they are Indebted, in satisfaction of their Debts, Dated 27th February 1771.

As I have Long had it in View to Obtain an Extension of the Indian Boundary to the Westward and Southwestward, and having heard that the Cherokee Indians with the Approbation and assistance of Mr. Stuart, had Sold or given up a Tract of Land to one Mr. Wilkinson of South Carolina in Payment of their Debts to the Traders in that Province, and knowing that the Cherokee Indians Claim the Lands in Georgia above little River and Cross towards the Oconee River, I Judged it to be a Favourable Opportunity to Come at these Lands, and that the Sale &c to Wilkinson (if True) was a very good Precedent for it. And the Matter was Set on Foot, which Produced the Above Deed Number 1.

2nd. A Copy of Judds Friends Talk in answer to Capt. Stuarts Talk, given out by his Deputy Mr. Cameron against the Indians Selling their Land to the Traders.

I was Informed that Mr. Stuart on hearing of the above, Disapproved of it, and Wrote to his Deputy Cameron to Oppose it, and get the Deed Cancelled, on which there was a grand Meeting of the Indians, Which Produced the above Talk Number 2.

3d. The Original Talk from the Cherokees to me about the Sale of their Lands to the Traders, and Requesting that I would Represent the Matter to the King, and that His Majesty will Accept of the Same.

On the Above Deed of Sale, and Judds Friends Talk being sent to me by the Cherokee Indians, I Immediately Sent 'em Word that they could not give or Sell their Lands to the Traders, nor were the Traders at Liberty to take them, That it was against the Kings Orders, and our Laws, and Could not be Allowed of. But if they Really Wanted to do any thing of that Sort, and thought Proper to Apply to me, I Should Represent the Matter Home to the Great King, and this Message Produced the Talk and Application Number 3.

4th. A Copy of My Talk to the Cherokees in Answer to theirs of the 3rd. of May 1771.

As they in their Talk No. 3 Mention giving other Lands in Case the Creeks don't agree to their giving those in Georgia, I thought it necessary to confine the Matter to the Georgia Lands, and to Declare that I would have Nothing to do with any Lands out of the Province, and also to tell 'em that they must Settle the affair of the Creek Claim, and get 'em to Join in the Surrender &c. This I Judged Proper in Order to Avoid any Dispute with the Creek Indians about it. And as the Cherokees had Sent me Word, that they were coming Down to Run or Mark the Line, & give Possession of the Land, I thought it was best to Prevent them untill the Creeks were Clearly acquainted with the Matter, and had been Applied to by the Cherokees, least it should have alarmed the Creeks &c and Drawn us into an altercation with them.

5th. Copy of a Talk from the Creeks about the Murders Committed on the Oconee River, and about the Cherokees Cession of the Lands above little River. 1st. May 1771.

This Talk is a Pack of Stuff, Calculated to Amuse and gloss over and Avoid Making Satisfaction for the Murder of the Two Men at the Oconee River.

6th. A Copy of My Answer to the Creek Talk of the 1st of May 1771.

I did not Choose to tell the Creek Indians that I had any

thing to do with the affair of the Land, but that it had Proceeded intirely from the Cherokees, and that they had applied to me about it, and not I to them, and Indeed this is True. And on the Strictest Inquiry and best Account I Could get as to the Creek Indian they Pretend was Murdered near Augusta, the Matter Appeared to me as I have Stated it to them in My Answer to their Talk.

7th. A Copy of the Cherokee Talks with Respect to the Sale of their Lands, 8th. June 1771, after they had Received Mine of the 23rd. of May.

This is a Serious Strong Talk, and the Cherokees Seem Determined to Support their Claim Against the Creeks, in Case the Creeks Should be Disposed to Dispute the Matter with them.

N.B. I have given Directions that the Creek Indians be Properly Talk't to about this affair, and also to Sound them, and Propose their not only Joining With the Cherokees in their Cession, but also Ceding all the Rest of the Land from Where the Cherokees Claim, and are Desirous to give up -- Quite Cross to the Oconee River, and down that, to the Alatamaha River, and our Present Boundary Line.

Ja. Wright.

Enclosure No. 2.
Deed of land by the Cherokees to Indian traders.
Chote Cherokee Nation
upper Hills

Know all Men by these Presents, that we Warriours & Sachems ware assemblet at our beloved Town Chote, & there we Considered, the State of our Debts Justly due to our Traders, & out of Consideration of their forwarthness to Supply us with our Necessary goods. We therefore out of gratidute as we ware not able to pay them off all, at once, & the Deer growing Scarcer every year Considering the danger of our Enemies who are Surrounding us every where, We have therefore unanimosly agreed, with the Consent of our young Men to give our Traders a tract of Land to be enabled to Support us farther with our Necessarys.

Therefore we Sachems & Warriours do deliver to you Traders residing amongst us Since the last Peace in the Whole Cherokee Nation a certain tract of Land upon Broad River Georgia Side, beginning at the Mouth of the Kayugas extending five Mesures up Savannah River & running five Mesures extending towarth the

Oconis. Viz. five Mesures long & five Mesures Broad or sixty miles Square. Which Said Land, We, our Heirs & Executors, do & will Warrant & Defend forever against any Claim that may here or after be made, & that you Traders Shall posess the Said Land with all the Rivers Creeks & Mines WhatSoever, or any Person or Persons you Should think proper to deliver it to.

Witness our hand & Seals, given in Chote febry. the twenty Second in the Eleventh year of the Reign of our Father Lord George the III by the Grace of God, of great Britain France & Ireland, King, & in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy one.

signed Witness	signed
Jno. Godfrey Riegger	Chote Oeonas tato
Jno. Walker.	Togueld Villana waw
Richard Field	Island Town, Judds friend or Ostonego
	Lettico Villa nota
	great Tallico Kenatita
	Chilhoue Hiently tistry
	Chilhoue Seahy lostry
	Tenasse Ugy yulery

Enclosure No. 3.
Judd's friend's talk.
At a Convention of the Over Hills Cherokee Chiefs & beloved men &ca. at Toogoolie on the 7th. of March 1771

Judd's Friend Speaks

Brother Scotehie, I am glad to meet you here I thanck the Great Man above, who has brought you and us as well as our Traders, whom I love, together.

I Stand up to Speak in vindication of what you objected against in your talk to us three days ago, concerning of our granting Lands to our Traders. The Great Man above made Lands over the Great Water and Land on this Side; he gave the former to White people and the latter to us to posess. I therefore look upon them to be mine and that I am at Liberty to dispose of my property as I please.

It was with the unanimous Consent of our young Men & Warriors that we parted with the Land, to discharge our Debts; which Burthen we think it a great happiness to be eased of. I pittied our Traders who were greatly involv'd with their Merchands on our Account and it was not in our Power to pay them otherwise for being engaged these many years in War we had little time to hunt. Therefore I intreat our Father Capt. Stuart to use his best Endeavours with the great King to induce him, to confirm to our Traders the grant we made them.

You Said we acted in this affair contrary to the great Kings Talk (Proclamation) read to us at Augusta at the General congress. I remember that Talk & I remember that part of its Contents was, that we should give some of our Lands to our Brethren the English. We did so, and made their Boundarys very High. Another part of it likewise recolect, Prohibiting the White Hunters from killing our Game; your young Men are deaf to what he said on that Head. I wish the King woud make that part of his Talk Stronger and oblige your young Men to hear it. I expect my Father the King will be informed of what I have Said.

a True Copy Ja. Wright.

Enclosure No. 4.
Talk of Cherokees to Governor Wright about the sale of their land to the traders.

Chotee upper Cherokees the 3rd day of May 1771.

Friend & Brother

We the Headmen Warriors and beloved men of the Cherokee Nation deputed by all our People, and Assembled at our beloved Town Chotee, having long heard and now taken into Consideration the many Complaints of the Traders Residing amongst us of the great Debts due by our People to them and finding that it is out of our Power to Pay these our Debts by Hunting, the Deer being Scarce and far from our Nation, and we being long engag'd in a War with the Nations of Indians living to the Westward of our

Country who are greatly Superior in Number to us and have much distress'd us by which means our Traders are Reduc'd So low as not to be able to Supply us any longer with Goods to Cloath us, our Women & Children but are now become Poor like our Selves, which lays us under the Necessity of Applying to you to lay this our Sincere Request before the Great King our Father, which is that, We are willing and do hereby for our Selves and with the full Consent and approbation of all our People, Grant to our Father King George the Third all that Tract of Land Reaching from Little River (The Present Boundry of Your Province of Georgia) up the River Savannah for Sixty Miles, and Sixty Miles back every way, so as to make an Addition of a Square Tract of Sixty Miles, to Your Said Province of Georgia and in Case any Part of this Land Should be Claim'd by the Creek Indians we will use all our endeavours to get them to join with us in Consenting to give up their Claims. But Should we not be able to Accomplish this, we will Engage to make up the full Quantity on the Frontiers of South Carolina, or elsewhere. Where we have Lands, Praying that our Father King George will Consider our Motive for So doing, And that He will out of his Great Goodness (which we have often experienced) appropriate the Said Land to the use and for the advantage of this Misfortunate People who have been Trading amongst us Since the Years One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty One and to whome we stand so justly Indebted, by Granting this Land amongst them, or Paying our Debts for us and disposing of the Land as he Shall think fitting which we intirely Submit to his Superior judgment and Pleasure.

We again Repeat to You our Friend & Brother, Requesting your Friendship in this affair, and Begging that you will loose no time in Laying this our Desire before the Great King, and Representing to him the Distress that we, our Women & Children must be under untill our Traders are Enabled to Furnish us with Goods as formerly.

We have also made Application to our Friend and Brother Captn. Stuart entreating that he will use his best endeavours to induce the Great King to take into Consideration our Present Situation and grant our desire.

Sign'd by us in behalf of all our People by their full Consent

Witness	Ocunna Stota his mark
Hugh Hamilton	Wolen Awa his mark
Jno. Godfrey Riegger	Judds Friend his mark

John Walker Atta Cullaculla his mark

Samuel Benn

To

His Excellency James Wright Esqr. Governor of the Province of Georgia

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Enclosure No. 5.
James Wright's talk to the Cherokees, May 23, 1771, about the sale of their land to the traders.

To Ocunnastota, Willanawa, Judds Friend and Atta kulla kulla

Friends and Brothers

I have Receiv'd your Talk in which you Aquaint me of the distresses of your Country Men and their inability to pay their Debts and to Purchase Necessaries for their Wives and Children. And that you are Willing to give up to your Father the Great King George all that Tract of Land Reaching from Little River the Present Indian Boundary of this Province up the River Savannah for Sixty Miles and Sixty Miles back so as to make in the whole a Tract of Land Sixty Miles Square in order that the Same may be appropriated to Satisfy your Creditors. And you request that I will Represent this matter to the Great King and intercede in your behalf That he will be graciously Pleased to receive and Admit of the Same So that the Traders may be Enabled to Furnish you with Goods as formerly.

And you also in your Talk mention that if the above Land Should be Claimed by the Creek Indians you will use your Endeavours to get them to join & Consent to give up their Claim and that if you cannot Prevail on the Creeks to Join that then you will give other Lands in South Carolina or Elsewhere in lieu of those Proposed to be Surrendred and given up to the Great King as aforesaid.

In Answer to which I am to Inform you that I well know your Situation and the Distress you are in and therefore will Comply with your request as to the Lands in this Province but no other and as I am very soon Going to England where the Great King Lives I will take care that your Case shall be Properly Represented to him, and hope he will be so Gracious as to Grant your request.

But as our Friends & Brothers the Creek Indians Claim these Lands as well as you I must acquaint you that it will be necessary for you in the mean time to use all your Interest with them and Prevail on them to Join in the Surrender so that there may be no dispute with them about the matter and this will lye with you to get Settled. And as I have been Informed that some of your People intend to come down with some of the Traders the beginning of July in Order to mark out the Tract of Land above mentioned, I must desire that this may not be done untill the Great King is acquainted with your request and gives his Answer to it. I Expect that you will observe this for the Great King may not be Pleased if any Line is Mark't or Run before he is acquainted with the matter and agrees to it. And you may depend upon it I will do all I can to Serve you in this Affair.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Savanah in Georgia
This 23 Day of May 1771

James Wright

Enclosure No. 6.
Talk of the Creeks, May 1, 1771, about murders committed on the Oconee River and the Cherokee land cession.

Augusta, June 6th. 1771

Sir

Being desired by Emestisigo and other Chiefs of the Upper Creek Nation to act as their Scribe at a Talk that was given out 1st. of May last, I accordingly attended & send it you Verbatim as it was deliver'd to me by the Interpreter. I have the honor to be with the truest respect,

Sir

Your Most Obedient humble Servt.

Philemon Kemp

Clerk to Messrs. Robert
Mackay & Co.

To the Governor of Georgia.

This is a Talk from his Friends and Brothers the Head Men and Warriors of the Upper Creek Nation to let him know that they have not forgot their good Talks and to keep their Path that leads from the Sun rising always white and clean. Its true there are a great many mad young people amongst us, but notwithstanding we mean to continue the said Path white and clean. We very well remember that the former Talks of their old Friends the white People were that no small Breach betweeen them and us, should spoil this old white Path, that the white People were always told by us, that we were a Mad sort of People, but that nevertheless there were some sensible People amongst us, that would take care to keep the Path white and clean; and that this Path was to lead from Charles Town to the Cowities, from thence to the Juckabatchies from thence thro' the Abuccas and from thence to the Chickasaws, which Path should be always free for their friends the Indians to pass and repass upon.

We are pretty sure, that the Governor of Charles Town has not forgot the Talk, that came from the Great King over the great Water to the different Nations of Indians behind. We did not know the contents of that Talk before it was given out, but we then approved of it very much. We remember that at that time the Cussaty King put all the different Nations of Indians behind him, he being their Elder Brother. We therefore consented to every thing he proposed. The Cussaty King then said that our Land is like our Flesh, but that we could not cover the whole Land ourselves, and that when any Person died they could only rot on one spot of it. He nevertheless cautioned us to take care of granting too much, and told us, that according to former treaties between the Indians and their old Friends the white People, the Boundaries were fixed to the Center of the Savanna River but now he had removed that line so far from Augusta, as the firing of a small Gun might be heard; but immediately the white people made a large Step from that Line, which, tho' it was not by our consent we are willing to have continue so. At the fixing the aforesaid Boundary it was concluded by both Parties, that if any Blood was spilt on either side Man for Man must be given up. Mr. John Stuart also said that we should be paid One Gun and three Blankets for taking up and delivering to him any Negroe that we might catch beyond the Boundaries. We have not forgot the Talk respecting one Party murdering the other, espessially as we have lately received three Messages on that head. We are very sensible it is as it is represented in the Talks, and that by our repeated delays to give satisfaction, it is plain there are some amongst us who want to prolong the days of the Murderers.

We are informed that an Indian was lately killed by the white people upon Savannah River, but we were not there to see it. We understand that the great King over the Great Water is of the Tyger Family. So was the Man that was murdered. He also took up Arms in defence of his Relations. He is the first Man which you have killed, and we and all the head Men of the Tyger Family, now send to assure you that they look upon that matter as taking proper satisfaction and hope the Trade will not be stopped on that Account. At the Congress held by the four Governours and the Superintendant, they gave out a Talk which we have not forgot and hope you will never forget. In former times the white Path that came into our Nation was for the use of the Packhorses to bring goods into our Towns. At that time the Corvity King told the Governours and Superintendant that if from that time we should find any Persons trading in the Woods, either with or without Packhorses we should consider them as French or Spaniards, and should plunder them of every thing they might have; and they also told us, that if we found any white Person settling beyond the Boundaries then fixed we should seize all their Effects but not hurt their Persons which they would take care should be severely punished. They also told us that they thought we had given them a great deal of Land and thanked us for it; and that if any white Peoples Cattle should Stray over the Boundaries, their Owners should take care to drive them back again. We have not forgot what Mr. Stuart then told us, That he should ask no more Land from us and that he was appointed by the great King to settle all disputes which might happen between us.

We are informed by the Mountains Indians, that the white People have sent Cattle to the head of the Coosy River. We imagine Mr. Stuart has not acquainted them with his promise to us, or they would not do so. We had also a Talk with the Governor of Georgia and we will presently repeat it. When the Boundary for the Province of Georgia was fixed an Indian of the Tyger Family lived within the Boundary but the white people were going to drive him out; we thought proper to insist upon his continuing there, because he was an Old and a Sensible Man, who might thereby give us speedy intelligence of any Ruptures that might happen between the white People and us; and forward the Talks from the Governor to us. But we have never received any Talks by the said Indian. At the same time we desired of the Governor that if any Indian happened to travel in the Land we had granted to the white People they might be supplied with such provisions as they should stand in need of. At the same time it was promised

that no more Cattle should be drove tho' our Nation but that the Path should be always kept Green and we hope it will remain so. Mr. McGillivray too, then told us the Governor said the Savannah River should be the Boundary to keep in all bad Talks from your Nation, and that your Cattle should go no farther than your own yards. That he (Mr. McGillivray) came very young to our Nation and knew well how we lived, and that the white people was obliged to be satisfied with the same coarse food that we used. The Governor of Georgia also told us that 60 Chalks should be paid us for every run away Negroe we should catch and deliver to him. At the Congress at Pensacola we gave the white People a little Land but have not run the Line yet for Reasons you are well acquainted with. However the Days for running the Line are not all gone.

We are informed that the white People have encroached two Days March over the Land that was given them. We suppose that these People by coming over the great Water have not seen the Path, which Mr. Stuart and the Governor said should be like a Mountain -- not to be passed, or they certainly would not have done so. We are pretty sure that they have not lost the Talk as Mr. Charles Stuart was the Man that wrote it and we were told that our giving them that Land would fix our friendship for each other as firm as a Chain that cannot be broken. We also told them that we were poor and could give no other Token of our Friendship which we consider as a Vine springing up and clinging round a great Tree, that would so nourish the Vine as to bring it to its full growth in the space of four years. We do not blame the Governors for their People settling beyond the Line and we suppose the People know no better, but we are informed there is a very substantial Man settled beyond the Line with 40 Negroes. The Indians have plundered others of some of their Effects, but did not hurt their Persons. We mean to acquaint Mr. Stuart of this immediately. We hope you will not blame us for this application for redress as it was always the intentions of both Parties to make known their grievances to each other. The things taken from the white People were two pieces of small Gold about 6 Dollars, some Pewter and one Rifle Gun. We mention these particulars, to convince you that it was not done with a view to Rob but only to assert our native rights as we will make more fully appear when we see Mr. Stuart which we hope will be soon. We do not think it necessary to say more on this Subject.

We have heard that the Cherokees have given a body of Land at the head of the Oconis to the White People in payment of their Debts to their Traders and that they are to have no more Credit

from them. Thomas Grierson confirmed this report and said it was true.

We also heard that Mr. James Grierson carried an Indian down with him to Augusta and that this Indian saw the other who was murdered. We wonder much that an account of the murder was not sent to us, as the said Indian brought Letters from Mr. James Grierson to his Brother Tom Grierson. We hear that the Man who committed the murder has a Scar upon his Eylid and as we apprehend you may think of punishing him we send this to prevent it and to tell you that we are very willing to give up the said Indian by way of Satisfaction.

We have had no Talks from the Northern Nations, but have received some white ones from the Mountains, which acquaint us that they expect the Northern Nations will send us a Talk. When it comes, will certainly communicate it to Mr. Stuart. A Young King from this Nation is expected to bring it.

Thus far Emestisigo in behalf of himself and the other head Men and Warriors. The Gun Merchant now acquaints you that as an old friend both to his Country and the white People is very glad that the abovementioned Murder was committed as he hopes the Cloud which has been for some time hovering over our Heads will thereby be dispelled and the Sky become once more clear and serene. That to prevent any mischief arising from the murder he had called a council of all the head Men together as early as possible which he hopes will convince you and all their Mad young People that we desire to keep the Sky clear.

He hopes also that now the Governor Merchants & Traders are sensible of our desire to hold fast the chain of friendship and that they will supply Us with more Ammunition than they did last year, which nevertheless he cannot blame them for as there was a Jealousy subsisting between us. Also with plenty of other Articles, as the Mad young People will be ready to listen to his friendly Talks and decline breaking open the white Peoples Houses.

Oakehoy Upper Creeks
May 1 1771

a True Copy Ja. Wright.

Enclosure No. 7.
Talk of James Wright, June 25, 1771, to Emistesego and the Gun Merchant, Creek chiefs.

Friends and Brothers

I received your Talk sent to me by Mr. Kemp, and find you have not forgot the Talks that Passed at Augusta and with me at Savanah, tho' in some things you are Mistaken. It is my desire to keep the Path Strait and White and I hope it will continue so but we cannot allow your Mad People to Rob our Settlers of their Horses, and Murder them when they Please. This is not the way to keep the Path Strait and White, and to be well Supplied with Ammunition and Goods. I have not heard of any Indian being killed upon Savannah River. I was Informed that two Indians were found with Stol'n Horses, and detained some days at or near Augusta, that one of them had been so much Beat and hurt by some Chickesaw Indians, that he was not able to walk and begged the white People to carry him by water to the Place where he wanted to go, that he was help't into a Canoe and a White Man sent to Paddle the Boat to the Place. That in going the Boat Run against a Logg and overset, & The Indian not being able to Swim was drowned. This is the Account I had of it and look't upon it to be an Accident which happens amongst the White People very often, even here by the Town, therefore ought not to be put upon the Footing of Satisfaction for the People who were Actually Murdered by the Indians, because this was only an Accidental thing. But if it was to be considered as Satisfaction, it is but one Man and your People have killed upwards of Ten Since the Treaty at Augusta.

As to your Land you know I told you we do not want any more. What the Mountain Indians have done was unknown to me, and done between them and the Traders before I knew any thing bout it, and they have now applied to me to write to the Great King, and beg of him to agree that they may pay their Debts by Giving him a Tract of Land and then he to pay the Traders what the Indians owe them, and that they will Apply to you to give up any Claim you have to those Lands. And I have told them I will write home about it, but that they must Settle the Right to the Land with you and this you must agree upon between your Selves as we have nothing to do with that. The Indian of the Tyger Family I suppose is St. Jago whose Land I have ordered to be Run or Mark't out for him. He is a very Good Fellow and comes to see me some times and we are very Good Friends and I have no Objection to his Continuing there. I have not had Occasion to send many Talks and as there is always Traders Going from Augusta I thought that was the easiest way of sending them, but if you choose that St. Jago should forward them it may be so. As to any Encroachment by

the white People beyond the Line I dont know nor have heard of any such thing in this Province. And rather believe it is a False Report, however I shall order it to be inquired into for I dont want any of them to go and settle beyond the Line. And I shall remember all our Talks and shall take care to observe them in every Particular as far as I can, and which I have always done, and hope the Red People will do so too. You should have mentioned the Place where the white Man is Settled beyond the Line with 40 Negroes. Perhaps it may be in East or West Florida, for I think its Impossible it could be done in this Province without my hearing of it which I never did till now. Nor did I hear of the things being taken away from the White People. And when you get your Talk from the Northern Indians I desire you will let me know what it is as well as Capt. Stuart. I shall always be ready to pay for any Run away Negroes as I agreed to do. And if the Indians take care to observe the Talks and Treatys they may depend on being Supplied with Plenty of Ammunition and Goods. But I dont know what the Great King will say when he is Informed that no Satisfaction is Offered but only that of One Indian who the White People say was not killed or hurt by them but drowned by Accident.

Ja. Wright.

Talk to Emistesego
25 June 1771

Enclosure No. 8.
Cherokee talks June 8, 1771, about the sale of their lands to the traders.

At a Meeting of the Cherookee Indians chiefly head Men and Rulers of their Nation and most of the Cherokee Traders near Fort Charlot 8 June 1771

Ustonaco or Judds Friend (the Indian Chief who was in England in the Year)[75] stood up holding a belt of Beads in his hand and said

I am going to Speak to you remember what I say mind this

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75. Ustonaco, Usteneku, Ostonaco, or Judd's Friend had been to England in 1762 as a result of his efforts for Cherokee peace in late 1761.

Talk and do not let it be lost.

We had a meeting at Chotee our beloved Town. I am still of the same mind and so are we all. The Great Man above made all the Land. I have been with the Great King. He told me our Land was like his, the one was his and the other ours. He told me White and Red People should live together like Brothers, and all his Talks are good. He said the Land he lived upon was his own and he could do what he pleased with it, that there should be a Line drawn to seperate between our Lands and that we might do what we pleased with ours. I allow what is doing to be right. What I hold in my hand is a sure token of it. What we give is given freely. Let your People settle upon the Land we give you and raise their Children. I spoke to my People at Chotee and here they are hearing me again. The first Talk came from the Traders and we all liked it. What we do now is for ever to stand and never to be contradicted. We came here for nothing else but to talk of this Land and to shew it to you. It will last for ever. Its true the goods we had of you are wore out but we could not do without them and we have no other way to pay you. What was proposed we have agreed to, and will do any thing to make it good. The Land is ours and not the Creeks they know it well. The Talk that I give is good and all my People like it and I hope all my Brothers do. The Great King must hear it and we hope he will approve of it. I am clear in what I say as the Sun in a bright Sky when you look up at him. I hold this belt in my hand as a token that we give this Land as already agreed upon and hope there will be no more Talks about it. I will make a Path upon it that is never to be removed. We have already told you where it is to Run and it shall be so. It is for the Payment of our Debts and you shall have it. We acknowledge our debts to be just and they must be paid and we beg the Great King whom we own to be all our Father, to confirm this for us. It is honest and fair and fully consented to by all our People and we hope the Great King will not object to it when he hears our reasons for it. We must all live like brothers and love one another. This was my Fathers talk to me and I have not forgot it. He told me he would send his People to our Country with Cloaths and Ammunition for us and they came and now we want to pay them for it. He delivered the belt and ended his Speech.

The Great Warrior Oconna Stota Stood up holding in his hand a String of white Wampum & said

I am come. The great Man above was pleased it should be so. I lived in our beloved Town Chotee and I am come to hear and see every thing that passes. The talk that is past is right

and good and is the talk of all our People. I like it very well. The Great King and our Father every where must hear it. I am the head Warrior of all my Nation. I speak for them all. I listened to all their Talks about the Land they agreed to give for their Debts and they are all Strait. If their is any misunderstanding between us and the Creeks about the Land, it shall be settled amongst ourselves. That is left to me, and I will settle it. We are here mixed like Brothers. I say in the presence of you all that this Talk shall go to the Creek Nation and my Talk is always heared there. The Land is now given to you and you shall have it. In our Town house there is a White Seat and from it all the Talks on this matter came and they are the same here as there. I have already appointed one of my People to go to the Creeks with a Talk. I will send him off from the first of our Towns that we come to as we are going home. It will not be long before he returns. This we do on purpose to satisfie you. For their is no doubt with ourselves, after that the white People shall not be hurt in settling upon the Land nor need be affraid. Every thing will be made Strait. We hope the Great King will like what we are doing and beg he will hear our Talk and assist us in this affair as it is the earnest desire of us all. He delivered the belt and said I have Spoken and Sat down.

After a Short pause Judds Friend got up again and Spoke as follows

All the Talks to Day confirm the former Talks and are the same. When I was in England the Great King told me not to forget his Talks and he would not forget mine. He said to me, hold it fast it is never to be broken and he told me if any thing went wrong to go to England again and acquaint him of it. I have the Great King George's Talk in this Strong Box, a Tin Case, that holds it roll'd up, in my hand. I shew it to you all and will never let it go. You see how well I take care of of it. You White Men that were at Chotee and are now present, you hear that every thing is the same here as it was there. If you have any thing to say against it speak now. You see that we want to do everything that is right as we before told you and we expect everything will go right with you. I have no more to Say.

a True Copy Ja. Wright.

A memorial of the principal traders to the Creek and

Cherokee nations to Governor Wright.[76]

Sheweth

That Your Memorialists have traded unto the Creek & Cherokee Indian Nations for upwards of Ten Years, in which Time they have acquired a Confidence with them, and, as far as it was possible for men circumstanced as they were, have adhered to the rules & regulations laid down to them from time to time; but from various causes according to the exigences of the different Nations, or as unforseen Incidents entervened, they have been under an Indespensable Necessity of deviating, so far as respected the trusting Indians, & purchasing from them Skins in the Hair.

With respect to the Cherokee Indians, That in the year 1761 when peace was concluded between His Majestys Subject in South Carolina & them, the Cherokees had suffred so much during the course of the War, particularly by two Expeditions carried into their Country by His Majestys Troops, that they were reduced to nakedness & extreame poverty. Therefore it became necessary to trust them not only with amunition, but with Guns & Cloathing also, before they could go out to hunt even for a bare subsistence. That to add to the miserys which that war subjected them to, the Northern & Western Indians soon after fell upon them in Swarms, & harrassed them in their own Hunting Grounds for several years, so much, that their Debts, with their necessitys increased annually. And with respect to the Creek Indians, who are a turbulent, as well as numerous, bold, & warlike people.

That the Traders to the Creek Nations before the year 1760 when several of His Majestys Subjects were plundered & Murdered by them in their Towns, were few in Comparison to the present Number, & generally consulted together for their mutual benefit. That the apparent Fortunes made by Sundrys in that Trade, who died or declined business about that time, tempted so many others to become adventurers, that they were too numerous, & their Interests too widely dispersed & dissunited to act with unanimity for the common good. And each endeavouring to acquire to himself as great a Share of the Trade as possible, carried a greater quantity of goods into the Nation than was necessary for the

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76. This undated memorial is not numbered as the other enclosures to Wright's memorial are nor is it listed in Wright's list of documents attached. (Enclosure No. 1, pp. 358 above). But it is obviously an enclosure to the memorial.

general Trade of it. That those goods being once in the Nation, the Creeks who for a long Time have scorned controul, look upon them as effects that they had an Interest in, and unless they had been trusted with them, the Traders would have been in constant alarms for the safety of their persons as well as property.

That a War between them & the Chactaws for Five years past has greatly prevented them from hunting. Nevertheless being used to large Supplys, they could not be curtailed without giving up the prospect of ever recovering what was already in their hands, & what contributed to the Loss & dissapointement of the Traders, was, that the Creek Indians could not be prevailed on, for several years past, to dress their Skins so that if the usual quantity of hides had been taken they were not equal in Value to what they would have been dressed, altho the Indians obliged them to take them at the Same rate.

That a General agreement among the Traders to Stop the Importation of goods to these two Nations for a Season, had it taken place might have produced fatal consequences, and been regarded by these Savages in the same light as a declaration of War against them, which they would have the more readily interpreted it into, as they are of oppinion that a War rubbs off all Scores, therefore, & from a Natural reluctance to sitt down with a certain known Loss, & in hopes of retrieving their Losses from year to year. Your Memorialists continued their Supplys to these Indians, untill they have insensibly involved with themselves, their Creditors, in their Misfortunes.

That at last seeing no other way of averting the impending ruin, & enabling them to continue in the Trade, Your Memorialists proposed a Mode of extricating themselves & their Debtors both from a burthen too intolerable to both partys, which the Cherokees partly from a Motive of Justice & partly to encourage an ample Supply in future, adopted with eagerness & earnestly persist in as your Excellency will have seen by the Talks addressed to you on this occasion, namely a Cession of Land on Savannah River to the Crown to be disposed of as His Majesty shall think fitt for the purpose of paying off their Debts contracted since the conclusion of the war with them in the year 1761.

That the Lands proposed to be ceded are claimed by both Nations, not occupied by either of them, nor of any use to them as a hunting Ground, being so near to our settlements, that the upper Line will reach no higher on the South Side Savannah River, than the Carolina Settlements on the North side already do.

That this Tract contains upwards of three Millions of Acres of as fine Lands & as fit for the Culture of Indico, Tobacco,

Hemp, Flax, Wheat, & other valueable produce as any in America, having the advantage of the Savannah, Okony [Oconee] & Great Ogetchy [Ogeechee] Rivers, bounding or running thro it.

That the Lands to the Norward, are much Worn out, & very Insufficient for the increase of Population in those parts, as appears by the Number of emigrants that flock from thence into the upper parts of So. Carolina & Georgia, where they are obliged to remain, being unable thro poverty to transport their Familys by Water to the Floridas, and prevented them from Journeying by Land by the several Nations of Indians they have to pass thro.

That if the Lands proposed to be ceded are exposed to Sale, or otherwise granted in Small Tracts, for a moderate or even a Small consideration per Acre, a Sum much more than sufficient to discharge all the Indian Debts & every expence attending it, would be presently raised, & they would be settled with a great Number of Industrious poor white Familys that would cover the more opulent plantations nearer the Sea Coast, and prove an aquisition of the Utmost importance to His Majestys Province of Georgia in particular.

Your Memorialists then confiding in your Equity, & readiness to assist them as innocent Sufferers, as well as your discernment in seeing the Necessity of relieving the Indians from a load of Debt that is grown Irksome to them, most earnestly entreat, that you will be pleased to lay their Distressfull & indeed ruinous Situation at the feet of our Good & Gracious Sovereign, in whose Wisdom, & paternall care of his most distant Subjects they firmly & humbly hope for relief.

George Galphin
James Jackson & Co.
Robert Mackay & Co
for Martin Campbell & Son
Woodgion
Rae, Whitefield & Compy
Edwd Barnard
Waters
Jas. Grierson
James Spalding & Co.
Ed. Keating

Petition of Lewis Dumesnil de St. Pierre to the Board of Trade, Nov. 15, 1771, London, received Nov. 26, read Dec. 12, 1771,

C.O. 5/651, H. 12, praying for a grant of 20,000 acres in Georgia.[77]

My Lords

Lewis Dumesnil de St. Pierre, Your humble Petioner, One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Granville County South Carolina & Captain of the Militia of the Company of the French Colony at new Bourdeaux in the said Province did obtain of his Majesty a promise of a Grant of 40,000 Acres of Land in Nova Scotia under the Ministry of MiLord Shelburne in the Year 1767, intended to be Settled by French & German Protestants. Your humble Peitioner did leave London with the Said Colony the 26th of September in the same Year, in Order to perform his Agreement, but having been beaten by contrary Winds, untill the Latitude 41 North, his Ship being very leaky & his Colonists reduced to three Pounds of Bread for Nine Days, & very Sick of the Scurvy, they did oblige him the 1st of Jany. 1768 to bear, and he put into the harbour of Charles Town the 10 of Feby. 1768, after having been 138 Days at Sea, in the greatest Distress, 10 of his People being Buried over board, and the remainder in danger. Then MiLords your humble Petitioner was oblig'd to accept the offers made unto him by Lord Charles Montagu the Governor of the Province to stay & settle there, and the Legislature granted him the Usual Bounty for his People, who refused him to take the Sea again for any consideration. By that he was prevented to go to take Possession of his 40,000 Acres of Land, and went immediately to take Possession of the Land granted unto him at New Bourdeaux Hilsborough Township, where he made his application to View the Lands of his District, which he found intirely adapted & Calculated for the Vines, Silk & Indigo Agriculture whose produces will succeed in a plentiful manner if Your Lordships will be so kind to encourage your humble Petitioner, he being unable by himself to carry to the highest the first Branches of Agriculture without help from the Publick.

Your humble Petitioner takes the Liberty to shew to your Honours that he expended above £2000 Sterling for his Colony & that he has never had any Lands in Nova Scotia nor in Carolina, but a small Tract for himself, and he most humbly begs, that your Lordships will be pleas'd to grant to him 20,000 Acres in

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77. The Board of Trade recommended that St. Pierre have 5,000 acres in South Carolina.

the Province of Georgia, which is the half of what he was intitled to in Nova Scotia, intending to promote the above branches of Agriculture, as well in that Province as in Carolina, of which he is separated only by the River Savannah.

Your most humble Petitioner is in hopes that Your Lordships will throw a favourable Eye upon this Memorandum, and to consider that he is very much in a hurry to proceed to provide for some Plants of Vines from Abroad, it being now the very time for to buy the Slips, and to carry them into Carolina. Your most humble Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray for Your Preservation.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 27, 1771, Berners Street [London], received Jan. 2, read March 28, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 23, concerning his opposition to large grants of land in the back parts of American colonies.

My Lords

I lately took the Liberty to Communicate my Sentiments to your Lordships against granting Large Tracts or Bodys of Land to Individuals, or to a Man and his Associates within or Bordering Upon the Settlements in the Province of Georgia, and had the Honor to offer Some Reasons in Support of my Opinion, Which I Flatter myself Will have due Weight with your Lordships, and hope may Prevent any Grants or Orders for Grants to Persons here, or indeed to any Persons whatever for Large Tracts of Land in that Province.

And now my Lords I begg your Patience a Moment while I consider this matter in a more Extensive Point of View, and go a little further in Declaring my Sentiments and Opinion with Respect to the Granting of large Bodys of Land in the Back Parts of the Province of Georgia, or in any other of His Majesty's Northern Colonys at a Distance from the Sea Coast, or from Such Parts of any Province as is already Settled and Inhabited.

And this matter my Lords appears to me in a very Serious and Alarming Light, and I humbly Conceive may be Attended With the greatest and Worst of Consequences. For my Lords if a Vast Territory be Granted to any Set of Gentlemen, Who Really Mean to People it, and actually do so, it must Draw and Carry out a great Number of People from Great Britain, and I apprehend they will Soon become a kind of Separate and Independent People, and Who Will Set up for themselves. That they Will Soon have manufacturers of their own. That they will Neither take Supplys

from the Mother Country, or from the Provinces at the Back of Which they are Settled. That being at a Distance from the Seat of Government, Courts, Magistrates &c &c they will be out of the Reach and Controul of Law and Government. That it will become a Receptacle and Kind of Asylum for Offenders Who Will fly from Justice, to Such new Country or Colony, and therefore Crimes and offences Will be Committed not only by the Inhabitants of Such New Settlement, but Elsewhere and Pass with Impunity. And that in Process of time (and Perhaps at no great Distance) they will become Formidable Enough to Oppose His Majestys Authority, Distrub Government, and even give Law to the other, or first Settled Part of the Country, and throw every thing into Confusion.

My Lords I hope I Shall not be thought Impertinent when I give my Opinion Freely on a Matter of so great Consequence as I Conceive this to be. And my Lords I apprehend that in all the American Colonys, great care Should be taken that the Lands on the Sea Coast, Should be thick Settled with Inhabitants and well Cultivated and Improved and that the Settlements Should be gradually Extended Back into the Province, and as much Connected as Possible to keep the People together, in as Narrow a Compass, as the Nature of the Lands and State of things Will admit of, and by which Means there would Probably become only one General View, and Interest amongst them. And the Power of Government and Law would of Course Naturally and Easily go with them. And matters thereby Properly Regulated and kept in due order and Obedience and they would have no Idea of Resisting or Transgressing either, without being amenable to Justice, and Subject to Punishment for any offences they may Commit.

But my Lords to Suffer a kind of Province within a Province, and one that may, indeed must in Process of time become Superior and too bigg for the Head, or original Settlement or Seat of Government, to me Conveys with it, many Ideas of Consequences of Such a Nature, as I Apprehend are Extremely Dangerous and Improper, and it would be the Policy of Government to Avoid and Prevent whilst in their Power to do so.

My Ideas my Lords are not Chimerical. I know Something of the Situation and State of things in America, and from Some little Occurrences or instances that have already Really happened, I can very Easily Figure to mySelf what may, and in short what will Certainly happen, if not Prevented in time.

And from your Lordships great knowledge in American affairs, and Superior Penetration and Judgment, I doubt not but my Imperfect Attempts Will Suggest to your Lordships many more Cogent

Reasons than have Occur'd to me.

Order in Council, Jan. 15, 1772, St. James, received Jan. 22, read Jan. 30, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 21, disallowing several ordinances passed by the Georgia Assembly appointing officials in that colony.

Whereas there was this Day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs Dated the 10th of this Instant in the Words following. Vizt.

"Your Majesty having been pleased by Your order in Council of the 19th of July 1771 to refer unto this Committee a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations upon considering several Laws and Ordinances passed in the two last Sessions of Assembly in Georgia, intituled -

"An Ordinance appointing Inspectors of Hemp, Flax, and Wheat Flour for the Ports of Savannah and Sunbury."
Passed February 27th 1770.

"An Ordinance for appointing James Kitchen Collector and Comptroller of the Country Duties at the Port of Sunbury."
Passed February 27th 1770.

"An Act to regulate and Ascertain the Rates of Wharfage of Shipping and merchandize and also to ascertain the Rates of Storeage in the several Ports of this Province, and for the better regulation of Wharfs and of Shipping in the said ports, and for ascertaining the Duty of an Harbour Master for the Port of Savannah."
Passed May 10th. 1770.

"An Ordinance for appointing Packers and Inspectors for the Ports of Savannah and Sunbury, and also Cutters and Inspectors of Lumber in the said Ports."
Passed May 10th. 1770.

"An Ordinance for appointing Andrew Elton Wells Harbour Master for the Port of Savannah."
Passed May 10th. 1770.

"The Lords of the Committee in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, this Day took the said Laws and

Ordinances into Consideration, together with the said Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations thereupon, whereby it appears that the Legislature of Your Majestys Colony of Georgia have of late fallen into a practice of passing Laws under the name of Ordinances, for the appointment of Persons to various executive offices in that Colony; that such mode of Appointment appears to imply a Claim in the Assembly to Concurr in the choice of such officers, by which the said Lords Commissioners Apprehend the Constitutional Rights of the Crown are improperly lessened and Impaired, and are humbly of opinion it is become highly necessary, that a Stop should be put to so unwarrantable a practice, and therefore propose, that the Laws and Ordinances above mentioned may be disallowed, and that the Governor may be Instructed not to give his assent for the future to any Laws of the like nature. The Lords of the Committee concurring in Opinion with the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do agree humbly to Report, that it may be adviseable for Your Majesty to Signify Your Royal Disallowance of the said Laws and Ordinances, and also to Direct the said Lords Commissioners to prepare a Draught of an additional Instruction to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony of Georgia agreable to what is above proposed."

His Majesty taking the said Report into Consideration, was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to Approve thereof, and accordingly to Disallow the said Laws and ordinances. And His Majesty doth hereby Order, that the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, do prepare and lay before His Majesty at this Board, a Draft of an Additional Instruction to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being of the said Province of Georgia, not to give his Assent for the future to any Laws of the like nature.

Memorial of the Merchants trading to Georgia to the Board of Trade, [London], received and read March 25, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 22, urging approval of a cession of land to Georgia by the Indians.

Humbly Sheweth

That Your Memorialists are considerably interested in the

welfare and prosperity of the Province of Georgia; having large sums of Money and great Property there, not only as Merchants, but also from their having purchased valuable Tracts of Land and settled many Plantations.

That from the present State and situation of Affairs, with the Indians, there may be some apprehension of danger, should an Indian War unhappily ensue, as your Memorialists are humbly of opinion that the Inhabitants of that valuable Province are by no means equal to them in strength.

That Your Memorialists further beg leave to observe that nothing can so effectually give strength and security to that growing Province as an increase of Inhabitants. This desirable acquisition, it is their opinion as well as the opinion of all their Friends in Georgia, will be greatly promoted by a Plan or Measure which, they are informed, has been laid before Your Lordships by Governour Wright respecting Lands proposed to be ceded to His Majesty by the Indians. Which Plan if adopted and properly carried into execution will be attended with the most beneficial and salutary consequences to the said Province and will also very considerably increase the demand for British Manufactures. And the Correspondents of your Memorialist have in all their late letters represented to them in the strongest and most pressing manner that the said Measure is of the utmost importance to the security and prosperity of the said Province as well as for His Majesty's service and have earnestly requested them to sollicit Your Lordships' kind interposition in support of Governour Wright's Proposition.

Therefore Your Memorialists beg leave to represent it to Your Lordships' Favour and Protection as a matter of the greatest consequence and humbly request that Your Lordships will be pleased to adopt the said Measure respecting the Lands to be ceded by the Indians and hope that the same will be finally approved by His most gracious Majesty and ordered to be carried into execution.

And Your Memorialists shall every pray &c.

Alexr Watson	Wm. Thomson
John Clark	Wm. Greenwood
James Graham	Wm. Higginson
John Nutt	Cha. Ogilvie
	Basil Cowper

Order in Council, Jan. 15, 1772, St. James, received Dec. 12, read Dec. 21, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 44, disallowing ordinances appointing Georgia officials.

Whereas by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majestys province of Georgia are Authorized and Empowered to make Constitute and Ordain Laws, Statutes and Ordinances for the Publick Peace, Welfare and good Government of the said Province, which Laws Statutes and Ordinances are to be as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom and are to be transmitted for His Majestys Royal Approbation or Disallowance; And Whereas in Pursuance of the said powers An Act and four Ordinances were passed in the said province in February and May 1770 and transmitted intituled as follows. Vizt.

> An Ordinance Appointing Inspectors of Hemp Flax and Wheat Flour for the ports of Savannah and Sunbury.
> An Ordinance for Appointing James Kitchen Collector and Comptroller of the Country Duties at the Port of Sunbury.
> An Act to regulate and ascertain the rates of Wharfage of Shipping and Merchandize; and also to Ascertain the Rates of Storeage in the several ports of this province and for the better regulation of Wharfs and of Shipping in the said ports and for ascertaining the Duty of an Harbour Master for the port of Savannah.
> An Ordinance for Appointing Packers and Inspectors for the Ports of Savannah and Sunbury and also Cutters and Inspectors of Lumber in the said ports.
> An Ordinance for Appointing Andrew Elton Wells Harbour Master for the Port of Savannah.

Which Act and Ordinances, together with a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations thereupon, having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the Lords of His Majestys most Honble Privy Council, the said Lords of the Committee did this Day Report as their Opinion to His Majesty that the said Act and Ordinances ought to be Disallowed. His Majesty taking the same into Consideration was pleased with the Advice of His Privy Council to Declare his Disallowance of the said Act and Ordinances, and pursuant to His Majestys Royal Pleasure thereupon Expressed the said Act and Ordinances are hereby Disallowed, Declared Void and of none Effect. Whereof the Governor or Commander in Chief of His

Majestys said Province of Georgia for the time being and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Order in Council, Feb. 3, 1772, St. James, received Dec. 12, read Dec. 21, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 43, approving additional instructions for the Governor of Georgia.

Whereas there was this Day read at the Board a Report from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations together with a Draught of An Additional Instruction to James Wright Esquire Governor of His Majestys Colony of Georgia (Prepared by the said Lords Commissioners in pursuance of His Majestys Order in Council of the 15th of last Month), restraining him from giving his Assent for the future to any Law or Ordinance by which Persons shall be appointed to the Executive Offices of Government. His Majesty taking the same into consideration, was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to Approve of the said Draught of Additional Instruction (which is hereunto annexed) and to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, One of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State do cause the same to be prepared for His Majestys Royal Signature.

Order in Council, March 16, 1772, St. James, received Dec. 12, read Dec. 21, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 45, appointing James Hume to the Council in Georgia.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations, dated the 4th of this Instant, Setting forth, That Francis Harris Esquire, One of His Majesty's Council for the Colony of Georgia is dead, and that James Hume Esquire hath been recommended to the said Lord Commissioners as a person well qualified to serve His Majesty in that Station, They therefore humbly propose that he may be appointed of His Majesty's said Council in the room of the said Francis Harris deceased. His Majesty in Council approving thereof, is pleased to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the said James Hume Esquire, be constituted and appointed a Member of His Majesty's said Council for the Colony of Georgia, in the room of the said Francis Harris Esquire deceased; And that the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough One of

His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State do cause the usual Warrant to be prepared for His Majesty's Royal Signature.

James Habersham to the Board of Trade, June 16, 1772, Savannah, received Aug. 28, read Nov. 2, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 36, concerning acts passed to emit Treasurer's certificates and assessing the inhabitants of Savannah.

My Lords

I had the Honor of receiving your Lordships Letter of the 1st February last, which enclosed an Extract of Counsellor Jacksons report on two Acts of Assembly passed in the Year 1770; one for granting to His Majesty the Sum of £3355.9.0 1/4 for the Support of this Government, and the other for assessing the Inhabitants of Savannah for the Support of a Watch in the said Town.

In regard to your Lordships Objection to the former Act, I have long seen the Impropriety of empowering the Treasurer to issue his Certificates, without a proper Check, for the payment of the Public Debts, and I know Governor Wright was clearly against suffering that Mode to take place again, and had I gone upon Business with the Assembly, I lately called, and was obliged to dissolve, I should not have suffered any Clause in the customary Tax Act to give the Treasurer any such Power, which may be perverted to bad Purposes, and I intended to recommend it in the strongest Terms to the Assembly to examine the Treasurers Accounts, and in particular to have these Certificates called in and destroyed; but as we cannot possibly carry on Business without <u>some</u> circulating Medium, and I had not been acquainted with your Lordships Objections, I should probably not have objected to Certificates being issued to the Public Creditors, after the Treasurer had paid the Ballance of any Funds, that appeared to be in his Hands, as hath been practised in South Carolina, provided there had been a Clause inserted in the Act for positively calling in, and sinking at a certain day, the outstanding Certificates, that have been provided for. I have now before me the Tax Act passed in South Carolina in April 1768, and I think there has been none since, which empowers the Treasurer to give Certificates to the Creditors provided for, agreable to the Estimate annexed to the Act, after being countersigned by two or more of five Persons therein named, who are directed to keep an Account in a Book of such Certificates, they may respectively sign, which by the Tenor

of them are to be carried to the Treasurer to be exchanged before a limitted day, otherwise the Act declares the Public shall not be made liable to make Provision for the same. This Method is a sufficient Check on the Treasurer, as he can take Credit for no more, than he can produce to be so countersigned, and if any of them should be lost or destroyed, the Public will have the Benefit of them, and I do not understand, that any Inconvenience has arose from this Proceedure, either to His Majestys Service or the Province, but on the contrary has been highly beneficial, and their Current Money is now £5 per ct. better, than indisputably good Bills of Exchange at 30 days sight on London.

My Lords, I have taken the Liberty of being thus particular, because I know not how the Business of this Colony can be carried on, or the necessary Taxes paid without some temporary Medium. Governor Wright can inform your Lordships, that the Gold and Silver, that finds its way into this Province is trifling, and that I am no Friend to the Emission of Paper Medium, that is not well funded and regularly sunk, or indeed to the Emission of any, if we had, or there was a possibility of getting, Specie to supply it's place. But with the utmost Deference to your Lordships, it appears to me, that we cannot do without some substitute to carry on Commerce and Business, and if the Treasurers Accounts are annually settled, and the Certificates provided for regularly sunk, which certainly ought to be done, I cannot see any Inconvenience can arise, especially as it is always in the Power of the Kings representative to prevent any Abuse, or improper Emissions of them, and as I think, I am not unacquainted with the local Circumstances of this Province, I hope your Lordships will not be displeased at my offering my thoughts on this Subject.

With regard to the Objection made by Mr. Jackson to the Law to empower Commissioners to assess the Inhabitants of Savannah for supporting a Watch, it was undoubtedly intended as an equal Assessment upon Property of every kind, and therefore it not only imposed a Tax on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported for Sale, but upon the value of Houses, Wharfes, Lotts, Negroes &ca. &ca., and if I should be directed to call another Assembly, I shall advert to your Lordships Observation, that any future Law of this Nature shall clearly express the Assessment to be ad Valorem upon Stock in Trade, and not upon Goods and Merchandize imported.

Order in Council, June 19, 1772, St. James, received Dec. 12, read Dec. 21, 1772, C.O. 5/651, H. 46, rejecting the petition of sundry Georgians asking for royal help in defending their land titles.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, Dated the 17th day of this Instant in the words following Vizt.

> "Your Majesty having been pleased by Your Order in Council of the 1st of May 1771 to referr unto the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations the humble petition of several Inhabitants of the province of Georgia, Setting forth, that they were Owners and possessors of several Tracts of Land in the said province which the Trustees for Establishing the said province under the Charter of the 9th June 1732, allotted to them or their ancestors, as a recompence for their Services, and to others of the petitioners or their Ancestors who were Soldiers in General Oglethorpes Regiment disbanded in the said province in the Years 1748 and 1749 who had each a Tract of Fifty Acres Ordered them in consequences of His Majestys Instructions at the Reduction of that Regiment; That Sir William Baker claimed the same under a pretence of a prior Grant of Twelve thousand Acres of Lands from the Lords Proprietors, and the Heirs of the said Sir William Baker have lately proposed to relinquish their said Claims on the Petitioners paying them such Sums of Money as shall be agreed on; That the petitioners apprehand they have a legal and equitable Title to the premises in Question yet by Reason of their Poverty and Indigence, they are not able to defend their Titles thereto; and in regard they derive the same under Your Majesty, the petitioners humbly pray Your Majesty to Order Your Attorney General of the said province to defend their Titles both in Law and Equity to the premises in Question at Your Majesty's Expence and that Your Majesty will make such other Order in the premises for the Relief of the petitioners by Directing a Grant to be made to the said Sir William Bakers Heirs or Assigns of Land in some of Your Majesty's New Colonies as to Your Majesty in Your great wisdom shall seem meet, with Directions to the said Lords Commissioners to consider the same and Report their Opinion thereupon to this Committee. And the said Lords

Commissioners have accordingly reported "That it does not appear to them that Your Majesty is called upon either in point of Justice or Equity to Interpose in a Case of this nature; and as they conceive, that a Compliance with the request of the petitioners, however deserving a Compassion, will Establish a precedent that may lead to great Inconveniences, the said Lords Commissioners cannot recommend to this Committee to advise Your Majesty to grant the prayer of the present petition." The Lords of the Committee this Day took the same into their Consideration, and concurring in Opinion with the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations, do humbly Report to Your Majesty that the said petition ought to be dismissed."

His Majesty taking the said Report into consideration was pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council to approve thereof, and to Order, as it is, hereby Ordered, that the said petition of several Inhabitants of Georgia, be, and it is hereby Dismissed this Board.

James Habersham to the Board of Trade, Dec. 5, 1772, Savannah, received Feb. 23, read April 22, 1773, C.O. 5/652, I. 1, concerning a clause on idiots and lunatics proposed to be inserted in governor's commissions.

My Lords

I have the Honor of receiving your Lordships Letter of the 29th July last, enclosing a Draught of a Clause proposed to be inserted in the Commissions for Governors of His Majestys Plantations in America, respecting the Care and Custody of Ideots and Lunaticks, agreable to the Usage and Practice in England, which I referred to the Chief Justice and Attorney General, to enquire into the Laws and Usage of this Colony to see, whether there is anything, that will furnish any Objection against the Clause proposed, and report the same to me. Accordingly they have made their Report, a Copy of which is herewith enclosed, and I am humbly of Opinion with them, that it woud be highly expedient to insert the Clause in the Commission for the Governor of this Province.

Anthony Stokes and James Hume to James Habersham, Oct. 31, 1772, C.O. 5/652, I. 2, concerning a clause on idiots and

lunatics proposed to be inserted in governor's commissions. Enclosed in Habersham to the Board of Trade, Dec. 5, 1772.

May it please your Honor

In Obedience to your Direction, signifyed to us by your Letter of the 7th Instant, desiring us to inquire into the Laws and Usage of this Colony to see whether there is anything that will furnish any Objection against a Clause proposed to be inserted in the Commissions to Governors in His Majestys Plantations in America, respecting the Commitment of Ideots and Lunaticks, which you enclosed us.

We have attentively considered the Matters thereby referred to us, and do humbly Certify to your Honor, that we know of no Law or Usage in this Province, which will furnish any Objection to the Clause proposed to be inserted in the Commission of the Governor of this Province.

As by the Laws of England the Care of Ideots and Lunaticks doth belong to the Crown, and the Lord Chancellor on his Appointment is impowered by the Kings Royal Sign Manual to give Order and Direction for the Custody of the Estates of Ideots and Lunaticks.

We humbly conceive, that the Clause proposed to be inserted in the Commission to the Governor of this Province would be highly advisable. All which we humbly Certify, and Submit to your Honor.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Dec. 30, 1773, Savannah, received Marh 14, read Oct. 25, 1774, C.O. 5/652, I. 3, containing remarks on acts passed by the assembly in September last.

My Lords.

I have now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships, Copys of the Several Bills which I assented to, on the 29th of September last, with my Observations, on such as I think require any, and my Reasons for Passing them. Vizt.

A Bill for Granting to His Majesty the Sum of Five Thousand One hundred and Seventy One pounds, fifteen Shillings and tenpence half penny for the use and Support of the Government of Georgia for the Year 1773 to be Raised at Certain Rates, and after the Method therein mentioned, and for the more Effectual

Collecting of Arrears. And on this I shall only Observe, that altho it says for the use and Support of the Government for the Year 1773, yet the Publick Debts and Expences of the Years Seventy One and Two, are also Provided for, as no Tax Bills were Passed in those Years.

A Bill for Granting to His Majesty the Sum of Four Thousand Two hundred and Ninety Nine pounds, and for Empowering the Commissioners therein Named, to Stamp, Imprint, Sign and Issue Paper Certificates to the Amount of the said Sum, for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned. My Lords, altho this Bill at first View, may seem as tho' I had given my Assent, to the Issuing a very large Sum, and making a Great Addition and increase to Our Paper Money, yet not one Shilling more is Issued than was Circulateing before. But the Fact is, that on my return here, and looking Minutely into the State of Our Finances and Circulating Currency or Paper Bills, I found there remain'd outstanding of different Denominations and Issu'd at different times to the above Amount, and that the Funds for Sinking some of them had failed, and that the time for Sinking great part, was already Elapsed, and that in Short it was Impossible to Call them in, and Sink them all at once. I therefore Determined on this Method, whereby all the outstanding Certificates, of every kind, will be call'd in and Burn't, and these New Certificates Issued, or given in exchange for the Old Ones. And now Provision is made, for Sinking the whole of the New Certificates, by the General Tax, in the time and Proportions mentioned in the Law. And on my Proposeing and Explaining this to some of the Members of the Council and Assembly, they highly Approved of the Method, and it was readily Adopted by both Houses. And as particular Care is taken, both in wording of the Law & the Certificates that they are only a Tender to, or to be recived by the Publick Treasurer, I Trust Your Lordships will also approve of what I have done to settle a Confussed difficult matter, on a clear safe and Sure Footing; And for a further Explanation I beg leave to refer to the Preamble and Recitals in the Law.

A Bill to Prevent the Mischiefs ariseing from the Practice of Hunting and killing Deer by Fire Light, in the Night time.

This is for Preventing a matter, that was found to be very hurtfull to the Country People in General, who frequently had their Cattle and Horses Shot in the Night, under Pretence of Hunting and killing Deer.

A Bill to Empower Commissioners or Surveyors, to lay out, make, and Repair the Roads already laid out, or as may hereafter be Necessary, and also, to Clear the Rivers and Creeks,

within their Respective Divissions.

Some further Provision and Additions being Necessary to be made to the former Road Law It was thought more Adviseable, to make a New One and which I think is a very Material and usefull Law.

A Bill to Empower the Commissioners therein Named, to Lease to the Thirty first of December next, and then to put up to Sale for the benefit of the Publick, The Ferry over Great Ogechee River for a Term of years; And to Authorize the said Commissrs to Inspect and Regulate the said Ferry. A former Law for this Purpose, and the Lease of the Ferry being nearly Expired, it became Necessary to Pass a new one.

A Bill to Prevent the Stealing of Horses and Neat Cattle, & unlawfully Branding, Marking, Killing or Driving the Same.

This Bill my Lords, I thought really might have a good Effect, on Considering the Local Circumstances here, and the Great difference, between the Nature and Offence of Horse Stealing in Great Britain and this Province, but yet I doubted whether I ought to Assent to the Bill, as not Consonant, but rather Repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain. Wherefore I Stated the Case to the Council whose Opinion on the Matter, I herewith Inclose.[78] And I know a Bill somewhat of the same Sort was Passed Four or five Years ago in South Carolina, to which I never heard any Objection was made by Yr Lordships, and for these Reasons I assented to it. And the Same is Submitted to Yr Lordships Superior Judgment.

A Bill for the Settling and Ascertaining the Fees to be taken by the several Publick Officers, and Persons herein after Named.

The Fees allowed to be taken, have always hitherto been Regulated and Established by the Governor in Council, agreable to His Majestys Thirty Eighth Instruction, but Inconveniences having been found to Attend it. And Persons Offending by taking Exorbitant Fees, or Fees not allowed, being only Subject to a troublesome and difficult Prosecution at Common Law, which prevented People injured from Seeking Redress. And a Saving or Suspending Clause being Inserted in the Bill I readily assented thereto. And am really of opinion that a Provincial Law, is the properest Method of Establishing & Regulating Publick Officers & all other Fees.

A Bill to Empower the Commissioners of the general Loan to

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78. This opinion is not filed with the letter, but it is in CRG, XII, 386-389.

Stamp, Reimprint, Sign and Issue Paper Bills of Credit to the Amount of Five hundred and Twenty pounds Sterl, being in Lieu of that Sum received by them as Interest Money unappropriated (the Bills of which are Obliterated and decayed) by Virtue of an Act, Intitled an Act for Stamping, Imprinting, Issuing and making Current the Sum of Seven thousand Four hundred and Ten pounds in Paper Bills of Credit, and for applying and sinking the Same, and for appropriating the said Sum of Five hundred and Twenty pounds in Aid of the General Tax for the Service of the Year 1773. And Also to Reimprint Sign & Issue the further Sum of Seventy three pounds for other Purposes therein mentioned.

The Fact my Lords, appeared Clearly to be, that the Sum of £520 for Interest Money unappropriated, had been received by the Commissioners, and put into a Drawer, which by accident had got wet, and the Bills were so Rotten & Stuck together, in such manner, that they were totally useless, and the Other losses by Fire, were clearly and Sufficiently Proved. So that your Lordships, will see that this is not adding One Sixpence to Our Money or Currency, but only replaceing what was totally and absolutely Lost and distroyed. And which appearing to me to be just and Equitable I assented to the Bill.

A Bill to Oblige Masters of Vessels and other Transient Persons, Importing Negroes, and other Slaves, Goods, Wares, & Merchandize to pay Tax for the same, and to Compel the Persons directed to receive the same, to give Security for the due Performance of their Office, and for Monies that may be recivd by them, by Virtue of any act of this Province.

This Bill my Lords, I judg'd to be a very Usefull & Necessary Law, and as Care is taken, in the wording of it, to Explain it, so as to Avoid an Objection made by your Lordships to a former Law, I am hopefull it will meet with your Lordships Approbation.

A Bill to Continue the Several Laws therein mentioned, and for Vesting Several Ferrys in the Persons mentioned in an Act Intitled an Act for Establishing Several Ferries in this Province, in the Persons therein mentioned.

This needs no Remark.

A Bill to prevent Counterfeiting the Paper Money of other his Majestys Colonies or Provinces in America.

This Seemed very Proper.

A Bill for the better Ordering of the Militia.

This is a Most Material Bill.

A Bill for Granting to His Majesty a Duty upon Raw Neat Hides, Exported from this Province, and for Preventing the

Exportation of Unmerchantable Tanned Leather.

A former Bill of this Sort was Passed some Years ago, but Hides &ca. Exported to Great Britain (by Mistake) not being Excepted, it was disallowed by His Majesty. And as such an Exception is made in this Law and it appearing to be a usefull one, I have Assented to it.

A Bill to Prevent Damages ariseing from Dams or Banks and for Preventing Persons from Stoping the Natural Course or Courses of water to the Injury of their Neighbours.

This my Lords is a very usefull Law amongst Planters. There was One formerly which is near Expiring, and this is put on a more Extensive and better footing than the former.

A Bill to Enforce the Payment of Arrears of Taxes due in this Province from Persons holding or Claiming to hold Lands by Virtue of and under Grants Signed by the Governor of South Carolina in the Year of Our Lord 1763.

This my Lords appear'd to be a very Necessary Law, for in the Year 1763 the then Governor of South Carolina Granted to Several of the Inhabitants of that Province upwards of 90,000 Acres of Extraordinary fine Land lying within this Province to the Southward of the River Alatamaha; and there is not to this day, above Three Settled Plantations on all those Lands, nor have they (some, very few Excepted) Paid One Shilling of either Quit Rents or Provincial Taxes. I shall not now trouble Your Lordships further on this Subject, but to Observe that the vast Injury to this Province which I Pointed out in my Letters to the Lords of Trade in 1763 is now felt and Evident to Every One. The Carolinians my Lords cannot Complain of any Hardship or Injustice, in Obliging them to do what every Settler in this Province must Comply with. And the Last Tax Law that was Passed in South Carolina, I am well Informed, goes further than this Law does, & therefore, we have only followed their Own Example, to Compell those to pay their Tax, who will not do it without.

An Ordinance for Reappointing Benjamin Franklyn Esqr. Agent for this Province was presented, which for Several Reasons I thought proper to refuse my Assent to. But assented to an Ordinance Appointing Mr. Elliott a kind of Conditional Agent; But there being Several Conditions and restrictions in the Bill or rather Absurdities which render it Void or useless. I believe no Letter has yet been wrote by the Committee, and understand none is like to be. And it is most Probable, that a New Ordinance will be brought in, when we meet next Month.

All which is Humbly Submitted to Your Lordships Superior Judgement.

Richard Jackson to the Board of Trade, June 11, 1774, [London] received June 13, read Oct. 25, 1774, C.O. 5/652, I. 5, reporting upon acts passed by the Georgia assembly.

May it please your Lordships.

In obedience to your Lordships Commands Signified to me by Mr. Pownall, I have perused and considered, An Act passed by the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majestys Province of Georgia, in September 1773. Intitled.

> "An Act to enforce the payment of the Arrears of Taxes due in this Province from Persons holding or claiming to hold Lands by Virtue of and under Grants Signed by the Governor of South Carolina in 1763."

And am of Opinion, that although this Act might have been proper had the provisions of it extended to all Cases, or to all Cases where the Owner of the Lands reside out of the Province; Yet inasmuch as it is confined Singly to the Owners of Land under the Grants of the Governor of Carolina, it carrys an appearance of Partiality, which may be Mischievous by its example if not by its own Effect.

I have also perused and considered one other Act passed by the said Governor Council and Assembly in the said Year 1773 Intitled.

> "An Act to oblige Masters of Vessels and other Transient Persons importing Negroes and other Slaves, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, to pay Tax for the same, and to compel the Persons directed to receive the same, to give Security for the due performance of their Office."

And am of Opinion that the same is improper, in that it charges the Goods of Transient Persons with a Duty of Two and a half per Cent. This Impropriety is by no means Cured by the Declaration of the Assembly, that it is intended by this Act not to lay a Duty, but only to compell Transient Persons to contribute to the support of the Government of Georgia. As it appears to me by no means equitable or Politick to call on such Persons to support the Government of a Country they trade to (unless under very Special Circumstances), and least of all to the Support of Government in Georgia, so great a part which is defrayed out of the Revenue of Great Britain.

I have likewise perused and considered Fourteen other Acts passed by the said Governor Council and Assembly in the same Year 1773 Intitled.

> "An Act to prevent the Mischiefs arising from the

practice of hunting or killing Deer by fire Light in the Night time."

"An Act for the better Ordering the Militia."

"An Act to impower Commissioners or Surveyors to lay out make and Repair the Roads already laid out or may hereafter be necessary and also to clear the Rivers and Creeks within their respective Divisions."

"An Act to prevent Damages arising from Dams or Banks, and for preventing Persons from stoping the material Course or Courses of Water to the Injury of their Neighbours."

"An Act to impower the Commissioners therein named to Lease to the 31st of December next and then to put up to Sale for the benefit of the Public the Ferry over great Ogechee River for a Term of Years."

"An Act to prevent the stealing of Horses and Neat Cattle & unlawfully Branding Marking Killing or driving the Same."

"An Act for the settling and ascertaining the Fees to be taken by the several Public Officers and persons herein after Named."

"An Act for granting to His Majesty a Duty upon Raw neat Hides exported from this Province, and for preventing the Exportation of unmerchantable Tanned Leather."

"An Act to impower the Commissioners of the General Loan to Stamp reimprint Sign and Issue Paper Bills of Credit to the Amount of five hundred and twenty pounds Sterling Money being in Lieu of that Sum received by them as Interest Money unappropriated (the Bills of which are Obliterated and Decayed) by Virtue of an Act intitled, "An Act for stamping, Imprinting Issuing and making Current the Sum of Seven thousand four hundred and ten pounds in paper Bills of Credit and for applying and sinking the same."

"An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of four thousand two hundred and Ninety Nine pounds and for impowering the Commissioners therein named, to Stamp imprint Sign and Issue Paper Certificates to the amount of the sd. Sum."

"An Act to prevent Counterfeiting the Paper Money of other his Majestys Colonies or Provinces in America."

"An Act to continue the Several Laws therein mentioned and for vesting several Ferries in the Persons mentioned in [an]Act intitled An Act for Establishing Several Ferries in this Province, in the Persons therein mentioned."

"An Act for granting unto His Majesty the Sum of Five

Thousand one hundred and Seventy one pounds, fifteen Shillings and ten pence half penny for the Use and Support of the Government of Georgia, for the Year 1773, to be raised at certain Rates, and after the method therein mentioned."

An Ordinance appointing the Honourable Grey Elliott Esqr. Agent to Sollicit the Affairs of this Province in Great Britain, in case of the absence of Benjamin Franklin Esqr. from Great Britain.

And I am of Opinion that the said Acts are proper in point of Law.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Aug. 13, 1774, Savannah, read Oct. 25, 1774, C.O. 5/652, I. 4, transmitting an act passed June 20.

My Lords

I have now the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships a Copy of an Act assented to by me on the 20th day of June last, and hope the Same will be Approved of, also Copys of the Minutes or Journals of both Houses during their Sitting at that time.[79]

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Jan. 20, 1775, Savannah, received March 29, read Nov. 21, 1775, C.O. 5/652, I. 8, transmitting bills passed March 12, 1774.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Transmit to your Lordships Five Bills Assented to by me the 12th of March 1774, and which (till very lately) I really thought had been Transmitted last Summer as they Ought to have been. And Which Omission I hope your Lordships will be so good as to excuse. The Truth is, I ordered the Secretary to Prepare them, but he was Soon after taken very ill & did not do it, and it Slip't my Recollection.

The 1st. is a Bill for Granting to His Majesty £800. and

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79. While the journals of this session of the assembly have not been found, one act is listed in a manuscript list of acts in the State Archives. This act, concerning the murder of friendly Indians, is in CRG, XIX, Part II, 36-37.

for Issuing Certificates to that amount; & Sinking the Same. And as things were then Circumstanced with the Indians, it was absolutely necessary to Raise Some Money : for we had None, and Could not do without. And I Conceive this to be Agreeable to His Majestys 23d Instruction to me.

2nd. The Bill for Regulating Wharffs and Shipping, Seems to be a very Necessary Bill, and I think will be usefull & have a Good Effect.

3rd. The Bill for Regulating the Hyre of Porters, and Labour of Negroes. This was Certainly much wanted, and I think will be very usefull.

4th. The Bill for Settling the Line of Jurisdiction of the two Courts of Conscience in St. Georges Parish, was very necessary, for Preventing the disputes and inconveniencies which had frequently happened amongst the Inhabitants there for want of the Jurisdiction of Each Court, being Clearly Established and known.

5th. The Bill for Burying or destroying Indico Weed Seemed also Necessary, for that Weed after being Steeped Breeds Such a Prodigious Quantity of Files and Insects, that the Cattle Horses & Other Stock are nearly destroyed by them, and they are Otherwise very Offensive.

I hope Nothing Exceptionable will appear to your Lordships in any of these Bills.

Richard Jackson to the Board of Trade, March 23, 1775, [London], received April 6, 1775, C.O. 5/652, I. 6, concerning an act passed in Georgia.

May it please your Lordships.

In obedience to your Lordships Commands, Signified to me by Mr. Pownall I have perused and considered, An Act passed by the Governor Council and Assembly of Georgia in June 1744, Intitled.

> "An Act declaring that to Murder any free Indian in Amity with this Province is equally penal with the murdering of any white Person, and that to rescue a Prisoner Committed for such Offence is Felony."

And I am of opinion that the same is proper in point of Law.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, April 20, 1775, Savannah, received June 26, read Nov. 21, 1775, C.O. 5/652, I. 9, listing The Governor's Council in Georgia.

My Lords

I have the Honor to Transmit your Lordships a list of the Names of His Majesty's Council of this Province, Noting Such as are Absent, and by what Leave, and for what time. Vizt. James Habersham, Noble Jones, James Mackay, James Edward Powell, Grey Elliott, Clement Martin, John Graham, Lewis Johnson, James Read, Henry Yonge, Anthony Stokes, and James Hume. None of which are Absent but Mr. Elliott, to whom I gave leave of Absence on the 11th day of August 1773 for twelve Months.

Richard Jackson to the Board of Trade, May 25, 1775, [London], received May 26, read Nov. 21, 1775, C.O. 5/652, I. 7, concerning acts passed in Georgia.

May it please your Lordships.

In obedience to your Lordships Commands Signified to me by Mr. Pownall, I have perused & considered Five Acts passed by the Governor Council and Assembly of His Majestys Province of Georgia in March 1774. Intitled.

"An Act for granting unto His Majesty the Sum of Eight hundred pounds and to appoint and impower Commissioners to Stamp Imprint, Sign and Issue Certificates to the said Amount, and for sinking the same."

"An Act to regulate the Wharfs and Shipping in the several Ports of this Province and Asscertaining the rates of Wharfage of Shipping and Storage, and also the Duty of an Harbour Master for the Port of Savannah, and to authorize the said Harbour Master to put in force, An Act intitled An Act to amend An Act to prevent Persons throwing Ballast or Rubish, or falling Trees into the Rivers and Navigable Creeks within this Province & for keeping Clear the Channels of the same."

"An Act to empower certain Commissioners therein appointed to regulate the Hire of Porters & Labour of Slaves in the Town of Savannah.

"An Act to ascertain the Boundary Line between the Two Courts of Conscience in the Parish of Saint George."

"An Act to oblige the Planters of Indigo after Steeping the Weed to bury or destroy it within a Limited time."

And I am of Opinion that the said Acts are proper in point of Law.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Nov. 3, 1775, Savannah, read March 5, 1776, C.O. 5/652, I. 12, concerning deaths of Council members.

My Lords

Since I did my Self the Honor to write to your Lordships last, Mr. James Habersham, Mr. Clement Martin and Mr. Noble Jones, three of His Majestys Council of this Province, have dyed. And Mr. Grey Elliott being in England on Leave of Absence, as Mentioned in my last, there now remains here only James Mackey, James Edward Powell, John Graham, Lewis Johnson, James Read, Henry Yonge, Anthony Stokes, and James Hume.

John Robinson, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Treasury, to John Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, Dec. 22, 1775, London, received Dec. 23, 1775, read Feb. 6, 1776, C.O. 5/652, I. 11, concerning payment for a general Creek Indian Congress.

Sir!

Upon reading to My Lords Commrs. of his Majesty's Treasury a letter from Dr. John Campbell Agent for the Province of Georgia desiring My Lords directions respecting the payment of a bill of Exchange for the sum of £459.16.8 drawn upon him by Sir James Wright Governor of that Province to defray the expences of a General Congress of the Creek Indians on the 24th of October last; I am ordered by their Lordships to transmit the same to you, with their desire that you take the Opinion of the Board of Trade thereupon, and communicate the same to My Lords.

Memorial of John Graham, Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, to

Lord George Germaine, [London], read Jan. 17, 1777, C.O. 5/652, I. 13, praying that his salary continue to be allowed him.

Shewith

That your Memorialist has had the honor of being one of His Majestys Council in Georgia, since the year 1763, and has with Zeal for the Kings Service, ever faithfully discharged his Duty on that Station, and humbly hopes, his Services were acceptable to his Majesty, having been lately honored with his Commission of Lieutenant Governor of the said Province.

That Your Memorialist, having from his steady and Uniform Opposition to the Measures pursued for involving the Province of Georgia in the present unnatural Rebellion, rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Leaders of that Party, he was pointed out by them as an Object for the resentment of the People. And on the 19th of Januy. last, was made a Prisoner by the Rebels with Sir James Wright his Majestys Governor in Chief, and tho' he was with him released, yet in a few days afterwards, he received private information, that it was again determined to confine him, upon which he was obliged to conceal himself Night and day in Swamps for a considerable time, exposed to all the inclemencies of the Weather, untill he fortunately made his escape on board the Kings Ships, where he remained till they were ready to sail for Boston. During which time Captain Barkley of his Majestys Ship Scarborough and Major Grant Commanding a Detachmment of the Kings Troops, having in the course of their Operations, taken three Prisoners who were deemed by the Rebels, of consequence to their Party, A Negotiation was set on foot for their Release, which on certain conditions was agreed to and amongst other things, it was an express Stipulation made that Your Memorialist should on giving seven days Notice to their Committees, be allowed to bring away his Family, and are at a great expence obliged to freight a Vessel for that purpose. And on the 13th of May last, he was in consequence of the Stipulation before mentioned, permitted to leave the Province with his Family, being Twelve in number (exclusive of Servants) but was absolutely prevented from bringing any part of his property.

That before your Memorialist left the Province, the Rebels had wantonly burnt four Hundred Barrells of Rice, part of his last years Crop, had also in a great Measure destroyed a

valuable Dwelling House in the Town of Savannah, and otherwise greatly injured his Property.

Your Lordships Memorialist having from Principle and attachment to his Majestys Person and Government, ever approved himself a loyal Subject, and faithful Servant of the Crown claims no Merit from his having done, what he thinks was no more than his indispensible Duty, but nevertheless, humbly hopes such his Conduct, may be the more favorably received, when it is considered, that it was at a Period, when he well knew, he was thereby risquing his all, and has in consequence thereof been actually obliged to leave at the Mercy of the Rebels, a Fortune of Fifty thousand pounds Sterling value, which consisting chiefly in Negroe Slaves, will in all probability be disposed of by the Rebels so, as to be forever lost to him & his Family.

Your Memorialist being thus cut off, from all prospect of Supplies from his own Estates, and being necessarly Subjected to a great expence, for the support of his Family here (hitherto accustomed to live in the greatest Affluence) is laid under the very disagreable Necessity of making this Application, and humbly hopes your Lordship, from a consideration of the heavy Losses which he has already sustained, his present embarrassed Situation, and the peculiar circumstances attending his case, be pleased to recommend that a Sallary be allowed him as Lieutenant Governor of Georgia from the time of his appointment as some Relief and Assistance. And Your Memorialist as in Duty bound Shall ever Pray &c. &c.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, May 1, 1781, Savannah, read Nov. 17, 1781, C.O. 5/652, I. 18, relative to correspondence with the Board of Trade.

My Lords

On the 24th of Last Month I had the Honor to receive a duplicate of your Lordships letter of the 13th of December last Relative to my Correspondence with Your Lordships Board which will duely Attended to.

William Knox to Grey Elliott,[80] June 8, 1781, Whitehall, received

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80. Grey Elliott was appointed Clerk of Reports for the Board of Trade Dec. 27, 1777.

June 9, read June 12, 1781, concerning Georgia act imposing duties on exports.

Sir,

I send you herewith by Lord George Germain's directions an Act passed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Georgia, granting to His Majesty certain Duties upon the Products of that Province exported therefrom, together with Extract of the Governor's Letter to his Lordship accompanying the said Act which you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for their Lordships Consideration.

Extract of a letter from James Wright to Lord George Germaine, April 9, 1781, Savannah, received June 9, read June 12, 1781, C.O. 5/652, I. 15, relative to duties granted to the King on all exported Georgia products. Enclosed in William Knox to Grey Elliott, June 8, 1781.

I have now the Honor to transmit to your Lordship a Copy of the Act "For Granting to His Majesty Certain Duties upon all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, of the Growth, or Production, of this Province, which may be exported from hence, as the Contribution of Georgia, to the General Charge of the British Empire."

These Duties my Lord His Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, have most Freely and Chearfully given and granted And humbly hope His Majesty will be Graciously pleased to condescend to accept of the same, as a small token of their gratitude to His Majesty, and Affection for the Mother Country. A Duty of 5 per Cent was proposed, but the greatly distressed, reduced, and exhausted State of the Province, it was thought would not admit of laying on too large a Duty at present, and therefore it is only Two and an half per Cent. But my Lord the Example, the Precedent I looked upon as the principal Object, and which was opposed by some for awhile, but at length, the Measure was Unanimously agreed to, And as the Foundation is now laid, I presume it will be no difficult matter to raise the Duty, when the Province is at full Peace, and begins to People again, and recover its Produce and Trade.

On my coming out to this Province, your Lordship was pleased to Authorize me to declare to the Legislature, that the Net Produce of Duties imposed by Parliament for the Regulation

of Commerce, would be applied to the Use of the Province. And that His Majesty in Order to ease His Loyal Subjects here, graciously intended to Remit all Arrears of Quit Rents, and proposed that all such as may become due hereafter shall also be appropriated to the use of the Province. And that all Fines and Forfeitures which shall happen, Arise or become due to His Majesty, shall likewise be applied in the same manner.

All which I represented to them as Matters of Special Grace and Favor of the Crown, and which deserved their warmest Acknowledgments.

Wherefore I must beg leave to remind your Lordship of these Things, and that I have not yet received any Authority from His Majesty for carrying His most Gracious Intentions into Execution.

Richard Jackson to the Board of Trade, June 11, 1781, [London], received and read June 12, 1781, C.O. 5/652, I. 16, concerning act granting the King export duties on Georgia produce.

In Obedience to your Lordships Commands signified to me by Mr. Elliot I have perused & considered an Act of Assembly passed in the Colony of Georgia in February last intituled.

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon all Goods Wares & Merchandize of the Growth or Production of this Province, which may be exported from hence; as the Contribution of Georgia to the General Charge of the British Empire.

And I think that the Intention of the same is so laudable & so sufficiently intelligible, that your Lordships will not deem it unfit to continue in force, notwithstanding some Inaccuracies to be attributed perhaps to the Haste with which the Assembly wished to testify their Loyalty.

In the 2d enacting Claim, towards the bottom of the first page, instead of No Person shall ship on board on pain or if any Person shall ship on board &c. such Goods &c shall be forfeited it stands If any Person shall ship on board on pain that all such Goods &c shall be forfeited.

There seem to be some other Faults in the Execution of this well founded Design particularly that it seems too much to intrust the Condemnation of the Goods to a single Justice of the Peace. It may be therefore adviseable to recommend to the Governor to obtain an Act to obviate Doubts & to explain & amend this Act.

I think it would be proper in some future case to enact that in case of Seisure, the Proof of Payment should lye on the owner or claimer of ye. Goods seised.

Memorial of the Merchants of London trading to South Carolina and Georgia to the Board of Trade, [London], received and read July 6, 1781, C.O. 5/652, I. 17, concerning laws in these colonies on debt and attachment for debt.

Most Humbly Sheweth

That the Extensive Credit given by your Memorialists, in their Trade to the Said Provinces, encouraging the Industry of the Inhabitants, and opening Markets for the Sale of their Produce, was the Means of their Attaining to that State of Wealth and ease, in which they actually stood when the present unhappy disputes began; and that in consequence of that Credit, very considerable Sums were then due and still are owing to your Memorialists, from their Correspondents in those Provinces.

That your Memorialists have now the satisfaction to see the said Provinces again under the Protection of His Majesty, and the appearance that Good Government and Order will speedily take place therein, and of course the usual intercourse of Commerce be again resumed, to the mutual Benefit of both Countries. Your Memorialists therfore humbly conceive, that in return for the Confidence which they must place in those with whom they are Engaged in Trade, and through whose Medium the Credit they have from Your Memorialists is extended in some degree to every Individual in the said Provinces, They ought to be in respect to their Property, upon an equal footing with the Inhabitants thereof, in every Act of the respective Legislatures, by which they can in any ways be Affected therein.

Your Memorialists beg leave to Represent to Your Lordships, that the Acts in force in the said Provinces for Subjecting to Attachments the Estates and Effects of Absent Debtors, and for the relief of those who are Insolvent contain Provisions which operate in many Instances to the great loss of your Memorialists, and by which they are put on a worse footing than the Inhabitants with respect to their Property in those Provinces. The Acts for the first of those Purposes are Objectionable on the following ground.

1st. Upon frivolous or unfounded pretences the Debts due and Effects belonging to your Memorialists are liable to be Attached, and a malevolent Person by doing it at a time when the usual and annual Remittance is upon the point of being made, May thereby Shake the Credit of the best Established Character in Trade.

2dly. In Cases of Persons Indebted to Your Memorialists absconding, the Creditors upon the Spot by an immediate Attachment Obtain a preferance, and receive the whole of their Debts in exclusion of Your Memorialists, who in many Instances have lost the whole of their Demands.

Indeed with respect to the first of these Objections Your Memorialists must with Gratitude acknowledge that His Majesty was graciously pleased in the Year 1772 by a Circular Additional Instruction to His Governors of the Colonies, to direct, that in future No Act of Attachment should receive the Assent of the said Governors, in which an Exception was not made as to the Effects of Persons who had not Resided in the said Colonies. But Your Memorialists humbly conceive that the said Instruction was not effectual to the Relief intended.

1st. Because in some Instances it happens that Your Memorialist have heretofore Resided within those Provinces, and are thereby not within the Exception made in the Instruction, And

2dly. Because altho it applied to the Acts to be passed in future, Yet the Acts then in actual Operation in the Colonies, were not Affected thereby, and more particularly those in force in the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia being perpetual, His Majesty's Gracious Intentions could not take effect.

With respect to the Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Your Memorialists are by their Provisions liable to many Losses and Inconveniences. The distance they are from the Debtor, the consequent want of knowledge of any Change that may happen in the situation of his Affairs, and the advantage a Creditor upon the Spot naturally has in inforceing or Securing the Payment of his Debt, are Circumstances greatly against Your Memorialists, but in Addition to these, they beg leave to state to Your Lordships, That unjust Preferences have been given to their prejudice, fraudulent Sales, Mortgages and Settlements have been set up against their just Demands. A temporary Security has been given for Persons to enable them to obtain an extensive Credit from Your Memorialists, by which means the Security has first Indemnified himself, and other Creditors have been paid, out of the Property Intrusted by them; And it frequently has happened that before Your Memorialists could possibly be apprized of the Insolvency of a Debtor, the Act being complied with on his part, has fully operated to his Relief, and their great and partial Loss.

Your Memorialists, that the Property they now have, and what they may hereafter Intrust in the said Provinces may be rendered the more Secure, humbly beg leave to Submit to Your Lordships Attention the facts they have now Stated, and whether

this is not a proper time to relieve them in the Premises, which in the latter Instance they presume may be in some measure done by an Extention of the Laws relating to Bankrupts to those Provinces, if it shall be thought expedient so to do.

And as those Acts which are now in force in the said Provinces, Namely,

"An Act for the better securing the Payment and more easy recovery of Debts due from any Person or Persons Inhabiting, residing, or being beyond the Seas or elsewhere, without the limits of this Province, by Attaching the Moneys Goods Chattels Debts and Books of Account of such Person or Persons, if any he, she, or they shall have within this Province. And to impower and enable a Feme Covert,[81] that is a Sole Trader, to sue for and recover such Debts as shall be Contracted with her as a Sole Trader, and to subject such Feme Covert to be arrested and sued for any Debt contracted by her as a Sole Trader. Passed in the Province of So. Carolina the 29th. May 1744.

"An Act for the more effectual Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for the purpose of putting in force, and effectually carrying into Execution in this Province such part of an Act made in the Parliament of Great Britain in the Second year of his present Majesty's Reign. Intitled an Act for the Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons as is hereafter mentioned and to Repeal the several Acts of Assembly now in force in this Province for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed in the Province of South Carolina the 7th. April 1759, Continued further and declared to be in force by several subsequent Acts of the General Assembly of the said Province.

"An Act for Subjecting and making liable to Attachment the Estate Real and Personal of Absent Debtors in the Custody or Power of any Person or Persons within this Province, passed in the Province of Georgia on the 9th June 1761.

"An Act for the Relief of Debtors who may be confined in Goal and are unable to Support themselves during such confinement passed in the Province of Georgia the 6th. March 1766 and further continued by several subsequent Acts of the General Assembly of the said Province" have not received His Majesty's Royal Allowance. They presume to hope that Your Lordships will think it necessary not only to advise His Majesty to Signify His Royal Pleasure that so much of the said first mentioned Act as

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81. Married woman.

relates to Attaching the Effects of Absent Debtors, and the other three after mentioned Acts be disallowed but also that Instructions may be given to His Majesty's Governors in the said Province, as soon as it shall appear Expedient to propose such Regulations to the Respective General Assembly's, as will effectually remove the Disadvantages Your Memorialists have hitherto experienced.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to Represent to Your Lordships that in Cases of the death of Persons indebted to them in the said Provinces, they are often injured by the Advantage Creditors upon the Spot have, either by obtaining Bonds from the Debtor before his decease, or by immediately suing the Executors or Administrators, and thereby obtaining Judgments, and of course a preference to the Debts owing to Your Memorialists; before they can in some Instances be ever acquainted with the death of the Debtor. Your Memorialists must here observe, that the Act of 5th Geo. 2d. having made real Estates in the Plantations liable to simple Contract Debts due in Great Britain, it should seem expedient in order to pursue the line of Equity intended to be established by the said Act, that in every Instance, Simple Contract Debts due in Great Britain, should be put upon the footing of Specialities, and the Statute of Distributions which Operates in the said Provinces be in that respect Amended, or some Act for the Purpose be passed.

Greenwood & Higginson
John Nutt
Davis Strachan & Co.
Clark & Milligan
Graham & Simpson
Shubrick & Clempson

Mr. West[82] to Richard Cumberland,[83] Jan [?] 1782, London, received Feb. 4, read Feb. 15, 1782, C.O. 5/652, I. 19, concerning Georgia funds in the hands of Dr. John Campbell.

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82. Unidentified Board of Trade agent for Georgia who replaced Dr. John Campbell after his death in 1775. The balance referred to is what Georgia funds remained in Campbell's hands at his death.

83. Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, became Secretary to the Board of Trade after John Pownall's resignation on Jan. 23, 1776.

Mr. West presents his Compliments to Mr. Cumberland begs him to inform the Board that he has frequently applied to Mrs. Campbell (Executrix to the late Dr. Campbell Agent for Georgia) but has not been able to get any Information with regard to the Ballance.

James Wright to the Board of Trade, Jan. 23, 1782, Savannah, received June 1782, C.O. 5/652, I. 20, transmitting laws and journal of the Commons House of Assembly and giving the military situation in Georgia.

My Lords

I have now the Honor to Transmit Your Lordships by the Ship Georgia Packet, Copys of 33 Laws assented to by me at different times from July 1780, to August 1781. And Several Others have been Passed Since, but the distresses of the times have Prevented the due Course of Proceedings from being observed, which I hope will Plead an Excuse for the Officers.

I also Transmit Copys of the Journals of the Lower House of Assembly, from the 5th of May 1780 to the 19th of December 1781.

I wish it were in my Power to give your Lordships any agreeable Accounts of our Situation here, but that from a Variety of Unfortunate Events, I Cannot do. We are now Confined almost to our Lines round the Town, & are Expecting a Powerfull attack every day, & Probably a Siege. And thus is this Most Valuable Province Ruined, & I fear lost, for Want of that Protection, & attention, which I Conceive the Loyalty of the Inhabitants, Intitled them to.

William Selwyn[84] to Secretary of State Thomas Townshend, Dec. 7, 1782, Lincoln's Inn, C.O. 5/652, I. 21, reporting on acts passed by the provincial government in Georgia in 1780 and 1781.[85]

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84. William Selwyn, of Lincoln's Inn, was a legal counsellor to the Board of Trade.

85. These acts, all filed in C.O. 5/680, are not published in CRG, XIX, Part II, where one might expect to find them. Nos. 162, 179, and 185 are in The Revolutionary Records of the State of Georgia, 3 vols. (Atlanta, 1908), I, 348-372. This letter was

Sir

In Obedience to your Commands Signified to me by Mr. Elliott I have perused and considered Thirty One Acts passed by the Governor Upper House and Commons House of Assembly of the province of Georgia in the Years 1780 and 1781, Intituled,

No. 162. --- An Act to disqualify and render incapable the several persons hereinafter names from holding or exercising any Office of Trust Honour or Profit in the province of Georgia for a certain time and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 163. --- An Act for the Relief of such of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects as are Inhabitants of the province of Georgia or have any property or Intercourse therein.

No. 164. --- An Act to explain amend and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in being relative to the regulating the Town and Common of Savannah and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 165. --- An Act for the Limitation of Actions and avoiding Suits at Law and to repeal An Act heretofore made for that purpose and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

No. 166. --- An Act to continue the several Laws therein mentioned.

No. 167. --- An Act for the Relief of such of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects as have any Real or personal property in the province of Georgia and whose Title Deeds Bonds Notes Specialties and other Evidences Vouchers and Writings have been either lost destroyed or carried off during the time herein after mentioned.

No. 168. --- An Act for the Regulation of Auctions laying a Duty on Goods Wares and Merchandize Sold at Auction, and for empowering the Governor or Commander in Chief to Licence Auctioneers.

No. 169. --- An Act to explain amend and reduce into one Act of Assembly the several Laws now in being relating to the Ascertaining the Qualifications of Jurors and for establishing the Method of Ballotting and Summoning of Jurors in the province of Georgia.

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addressed to the Secretary of State rather than the Board of Trade as it had ceased to function in May 1782 and its colonial duties were assumed by the Secretary of State.

No. 170. --- An Act for further Amending an Act for regulating the pilotage of Vessels into the several ports of this province.

No. 171. --- An Act for the Amendment of an Act for the better regulating Taverns Punch-houses and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors.

No. 173. --- An Act to explain amend and reduce into one Act of Assembly the several Laws and parts of Laws now in being relating to the erecting and keeping in Repair Fortifications and other works of Defence in this province and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

No. 174. --- An Act for Supplying the Loss of such of the Bonds and Mortgages that were executed by the Debtors of the publick to the Commissioners of the General Loan Office of the province of Georgia as are now unsatisfied and for making the Ledger or Account Book of the said Commissioners beginning the 17th Day of February 1769 and ending the 17th Day of September 1775 Evidence in all Courts of Law and Equity in this province for the purpose of recovering the Monies due to the publick and for other purposes herein mentioned.

No. 175. --- An Act for the Relief of the people called Quakers.

No. 176. --- An Act for Securing His Majesty's Government and the peace of this province and for the more effectual protection of the King's Loyal Subjects here against the Wicked Attempts and Designs of Rebels and other disaffected persons and for other purposes hereinafter mentioned.

No. 177. --- An Act to appoint Commissioners in each parish throughout this province to take into their Care and under their Management all deserted property Idle and runaway Slaves found in their respective parishes and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

No. 178. --- An Act for regulating the internal Trade of this province and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 179. --- An Act to attaint of High Treason the several persons herein after named if they do not render themselves to Justice by a certain Day and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 180. --- An Act for the more easy and effectual proceeding upon Distresses to be made by Warrants of Justices of the peace.

No. 181. --- An Act to amend an Act to direct Executors and Administrators in the manner and Method of returning Inventories

and Accounts of their Testators and Interstates Estates And for allowing them and all other persons who shall or may be entrusted with the Care and Management of Minors and other Estates to charge Commissions thereon.

No. 182. --- An Act to empower certain Comissioners therein named to sell and dispose of certain Tracts and Lotts of Land and premisses therein mentioned and to execute Conveyances for the same and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 183. --- An Act to prevent fraud and deceit in selling Beef pork Tar Pitch Turpentine Lumber Firewood and Tobacco and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 184. --- An Act for the further preventing Robbery Burglary and other Felonies and for the Transportation of Felons.

No. 185. --- An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act to Attaint of High Treason the several persons therein named if they do not render themselves to Justice by a certain Day and for other purposes therein after mentioned.

No. 186. --- An Act to amend an Act for the better regulating Taverns Punch-houses and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors.

No. 187. --- An Act for dividing into three Parishes the Parish of Saint Paul and all the Lands lying to the Westward of it and to the North of the River Great Ogeechee that have been ceded by the Indians to His Majesty for establishing Courts of Conscience in the said Parishes respectively and a Circuit Court for the whole of the said three Parishes and for other Purposes herein after mentioned.

No. 188. --- An Act to empower the Governor or the Commander in Chief of this province for the time being with the advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council by Proclamation to lay an Embargo on all Shipping in this province or in any port or place thereof in case of any or either of the Emergencies herein after mentioned.

No. 189. --- An Act to explain amend and reduce into one Act of Assembly the several Laws now in being for the better ordering of the Militia of this province and for other purposes therein mentioned and for repealing all other Laws now in Force for regulating and ordering the Militia.

No. 191. --- An Act intituled An Act for further amending an Act for constituting and dividing the several Districts and Divisions of this province into parishes and for establishing of Religious Worship therein according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England and also for impowering the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the respective parishes

to Assess Rates for the Repair of the Churches the Relief of the poor and other parochial Services and for enlarging the public Burial Ground at Savannah and inclosing the same.

No. 192. --- An Act intitled An Act to impower the public Treasurer for the time being to Sue for and recover all Debts which now are or hereafter may become due to the public of this province and for other purposes therein mentioned.

No. 193. --- An Act to amend An Act intituled An Act to explain amend and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in being for the better Ordering of the Militia and for other purposes therein mentioned and for repealing all other Laws now in force for regulating and ordering the said Militia.

No. 194. --- An Act to amend an Act for the Regulation of Auctions laying a Duty on Goods Wares and Merchandize and for empowering the Governor or Commander in Chief to licence Auctioneers.

And I observe many clerical errors in all these Acts but am of Opinion, that there is not any Objection to them in point of Law. I think it however my Duty to observe that many of these Acts had their Effect in the Province before such Acts were transmitted to England, and that the other Acts are by Subsequent Events become at present useless and possibly may not hereafter be adapted to the future State and Condition of the Province.

I have also perused and considered two other Acts passed by the like Authority, the one on the 28th February 1781, Intituled,

No. 172. --- An Act to protect bona fide Creditors against Judgments confessed by Fraud and Covin[86] to enable persons who have received Wrongs and injuries between the 1st day of January 1775 and the 1st day of January 1781 to maintain Actions against the Executors and Administrators of the Wrongdoers and to disable persons who hitherto have been or now are in Rebellion against His Majesty to commence or prosecute any Action or to act as Executors Administrators on Attornies untill they have returned to their Allegiance and taken the Oaths appointed for the Security of His Majesty's Person and Government.

and the other Act passed by the like Authority on the 6th June 1781, Intituled,

No. 190. --- An Act to explain amend and reduce into one Act

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86. Collusion or conspiracy.

of Assembly the several Laws now in being relating to the subjecting and making liable to Attachment the Estates real and personal of absent Debtors in the Custody or Power of any person or persons within this Province where the Cause of Action exceeds the Sum of Eight Pounds and for other purposes hereinafter mentioned.

I disapprove of that part of the first mentioned Act No. 172 whereby certain persons are enabled to maintain Actions against the Exors. or Admors. of Wrongdoers as contrary to a principle of Law. And the circumstance of the King's Courts having been Shut for a Short period of time ought not to be a Sufficient Reason for dispensing with the Rule of the Common Law vizt. that all Actions and Remedies for mere personal Injuries arising ex delicto die[87] with the person of the Wrong-doer.

The other Act No. 190 not being correspondent with his Majesty's Instructions is exceptionable on that Account.

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87. This Latin phrase should probably read "ex delicti die," which may be translated "from the day of the wrong" or "from the day of the crime."

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