

Fayetteville Gazette.

A TOWN AND COUNTRY PAPER, PRINTED every TUESDAY, BY ALEXANDER MARTIN, FOR JOHN SIBLEY.

(VOL. I.)—[NON ACTI PARTE.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1792. 3

[JUSTITIAM SPECULAMUR.]—(No. 12.)

THE subscriber having received full power and authority, on account of the Heirs of the late AULAY MACNAUGHTON, and of Messrs. COLQUHOUN and RITCHIE, of Glasgow, Merchants, who are the principals of the late House of Aulay Macnaughton, and Co. of this state, and the only surviving Partners thereof—which Powers have been duly authenticated and proven before the Honorable SAMUEL ASHE, Esq. one of Judges of the Superior Court, and by his order admitted to record, as may appear by the certificate thereof :

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons anywise indebted to the concern of Aulay Macnaughton, and Co. or the said Aulay Macnaughton, personally, that the subscriber is alone authorized to receive the said debts, and to settle and adjust the same.

AND WHEREAS in the management of the said company concerns, since the death of Mr. Macnaughton, DUNCAN MACASLAN, formerly a clerk to the said company, hath assumed to himself a power to interfere in the said business without any authority for the same. The subscriber therefore deems it expedient to notify to those whom it may concern, that the acts of the said Duncan MacAslan so far as the interests of the said company are connected, are utterly null and void, he having left the companies' service previous to Mr. Macnaughton's death.

ALL persons indebted to the said Aulay Macnaughton and Co. or to A. Macnaughton individually, either by Bond, Note, Book account or otherwise are requested to settle the same, with the subscriber, who will otherwise be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suit for the recovery thereof.

JAMES RITCHIE.

Fayetteville, November 26, 1792.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN vindication of my character unjustly set forth by Mr. James Ritchie of Fayetteville, I am constrained to represent my conduct respecting my interference in the business of A. Macnaughton and Co.

I was employed by Mr. A. Macnaughton, deceased, as Factor and Clerk, to the firm of A. Macnaughton and Co. in Fayetteville, in which capacity I have transacted business for them these six years past, and continued in their employment until the time Mr. Macnaughton died intestate, without having a settlement of my accounts or being discharged.

I have no doubt but Mr. Ritchie, may be vested with the full power and authority he sets forth: However, I am sorry he has so willfully and glaringly misrepresented facts, as to say, that I had "left the companies' service, previous to Mr. Macnaughton's death," the contrary having been made fully apparent, before the County Court of Cumberland, at the time Letters of Administration were granted to myself, in conjunction with Mr. James Ritchie and Joseph Asine, on the estate of the deceased Mr. Macnaughton: Neither is it a truth he tells, when he says, that—"D. Macarlan formerly a clerk to the said company, hath assumed to himself a power to interfere in the said business without authority for the same."—After administration was granted as above stated, the aforesaid Mr. Joseph Milne, with Mr. Henry Urquhart; both of Wilmington, applied to the County Court of New-Hanover, for a second administration, from which there was an appeal to the Superior Court of Law for Wilmington District, and upon solemn arguments, the application of Messrs. Milne and Urquhart, was set aside, and the former administration permitted to continue.—In short, when Messrs. Milne, Ritchie and myself, could not agree on the mode of conducting the Company's business, we mutually agreed to refer the same to the arbitration of two gentlemen of respectability, with power for them to call in a third person in case of a disagreement, binding ourselves, at the same time, to stand by their award.—After due consideration, they gave it as their opinion, that I should manage the business at the Fayetteville and Camp-bleton department, with the benefit of

an assistant, and that Mr. Milne should transact the business at Wilmington, with the help of another—and that the debts should be collected as speedily as possible, to make remittances; which Mr. Ritchie has hitherto effectually prevented.

Thus sanctioned by the County Court of Cumberland, confirmed by the Superior Court of Wilmington district, in conjunction with the award of the above arbitrators, surely Mr. Ritchie cannot in justice say, I have "assumed to myself a power!" On the contrary, from what is above stated, I leave it to the candid to say whether I have acted with authority or not. But even after all Mr. Ritchie has said, I hereby declare that I am willing (upon his settling my accounts) to resign my administration, as soon as it can be legally done; and my securities released: Indeed I am anxious to do it, as I am well aware, from the manner in which Mr. Ritchie has already acted, that his future management of this business must be injurious, not only to the estate of the deceased, Aulay Macnaughton, but to the creditors of Colquhoun and Ritchie at large.

Duncan MacAslan TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING observed an advertisement in the Fayetteville Gazette, signed John Eagan, in which he asserts a right to certain negroes, which he there names, and fixes his claim by a plea of his "rightful and lawful" possession. The subscriber conceives it a duty incumbent on him, to prevent any unlawful purchases, by acquainting the public with the circumstances of the rightful possession, and will submit it to their judgment to decide on its legality.—The negroes which Mr. Eagan says were "bequeathed to his wife by her father," were by myself purchased at Sheriff's sales in Robeson County, as belonging to Glas's estate.—That they were bequeathed by Mr. G. to his daughter I shall not contradict, but it is to be observed, that previous to the death of Levi Glas, a judgment was obtained against him, for a note of hand, for an amount which I cannot recollect, and after his death those negroes were sold to satisfy said judgment, and I myself became the purchaser.

So far from being "lawful," the possession which Mr. Eagan now holds I shall prove to be illegal, for they were taken, and are now held without my consent.—I have frequently requested him to give up the property, but, by his evasive conduct, I am induced to believe he intends to dispose of it.—I therefore forewarn any person from purchasing said negroes, viz. Rose, Emitta, Sam, Hannah, Ned and Rhodney, as I shall, unless surrendered by Mr. Eagan, assert my claim, and recover my property by legal measures.

Thomas White.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN order further to embellish the justice of the "rightful and lawful possession" which Mr. Eagan advertises to "certain six negroes," I shall take the liberty to present to the public the following circumstances, which were omitted, thro' mistake, in my former advertisement, by its being verbally delivered to the Printer:—About eighteen months since, I exchanged two of the negroes mentioned by Eagan, viz. Emelia and Hannah, with a Mr. Cader Hathhorn, of Robeson County, and took in return for them a fellow named Jack.—Of the means which Eagan made use of to possess himself of the negroes from Hathhorn, I cannot positively say—but suppose they were delivered upon Eagan's barely claiming them: and the aforesaid Hathhorn, with the assistance of his father, in my absence, stole the fellow from my yard. For this theft I have entered a complaint to the Attorney General.—If the laws of justice and my country had deprived me of my property, I should willingly have surrendered it: But, when such bare-faced villainies are practised, it claims the attention of every citizen.—T. WHITE.

SHERIFFS, Justices, Attorneys, Merchants, and every other description of BLANKS, may be had at the Post-Office.

PROPOSALS, For publishing a periodical PAPER in the French Language, entitled LE COURIER POLITIQUE DE L'UNIVERS.

SINCE the establishment of the modern governments of Europe, nothing has ever occurred that could be compared with the Revolution, which commenced in France in the year 1789.

The arrival of the Europeans in the New-World, was marked with the most unexampled cruelties; by the violation of the most sacred rights of humanity, the new world was subjected to their cupidity; which operated in various ways over the immense extent of country which America comprehends.

The barbarous avarice of the Spaniards, drenched with the blood of the hospitable nations by whom they were received, the earth that covered the precious metals, the object of their pursuit. And this sanguinary system was continued, until that of slavery suggested by the same avarice, was substituted in its stead, as the means of working the mines.

The superior industry of other nations, directed by a more enlightened ambition, founded other colonies, where a soil, fruitful in articles of luxury, was destined by nature to a perpetual foreign dependence for those of immediate necessity; those establishments originated in the progressive increase of national opulence; but humanity still wept over the means adopted by the Europeans, for the cultivation of these Southern American Colonies.

The English colonies, in North America, founded originally with the view of aggrandizing the mother country, become in the hands of Providence, an asylum for Liberty, expiring in every other part of the world; from this sanctuary were to ascend those intellectual sparks, which by enlightening the ignorance of the Europeans, were to present to them a prospect of the happiness for which they were to contend. These colonies, by their industry, and at length to secure to every nation the possession of the sum of liberty, adapted to its character, its manners, its extent of territory, its population, add its political relations with its surrounding neighbors.

The French people, were the first of the European nations, which endeavoring to put in practice the political doctrine adopted by their new allies, to whom it was endeared by successful experience.

Twenty-four millions of human beings, in the midst of Europe, struggling for the recovery of their freedom, present a scene worthy the attention of philosophers, whose combined wisdom and experience teach the lesson of instruction to succeeding generations and of all men, living under what government soever, who are not forgetful of their natural right to improve their own happiness, or of their natural duty to be attentive to that of their posterity.

Hitherto the effect of this great and long continued convulsion of the most interesting part of European population, has been to present that Continent, suspended in dubious equilibrium, between Anarchy and Despotism, and liable to be impelled by the tempest in which it is involved, to the one or the other of these extremities.

The task which the EDITOR has undertaken, is, to follow the movements of this enormous mass; and of the powers by whom it is attacked; to relate with the utmost accuracy, and unalterable truth, all the facts which may serve to give a just idea of the present state of France, and supply the proper ground for political speculation relative to the probable destiny of that nation, and of those upon whose affairs their fortune must have a weighty influence; to give the reader a connected summary of the French Revolution, by a succinct account of all the events which have there occurred since the year 1783; to furnish, with all possible regularity, from the Sugar Colonies, a detail of all such occurrences, as may be connected with the events that take place in France, or may be interesting, by their relation to the commerce between the United States and those Colonies; nor does he intend to indulge himself in

the expression of any observations, or the exposition of any principles, but such as shall be within the bounds of the most decided impartiality.

The paper will be published on the MONDAY of every week, and consist of four pages QUARTO. The first number was published on the 10th inst. and may be expected by every post.

The price to subscribers distant from Boston, will be three dollars for six months. Subscriptions are received by most the Printers in the United States, and by Alexander Martin, at the office in Fayetteville.

After these proposals were sent to the press, a wish to conciliate the favor of the public, induced the editor to seek for some American assistance, in which he has been successful. The *Courier des Univers*, will therefore be published in French and English, in columns corresponding to each other. The editor who has engaged to furnish four quarto pages in a number, will frequently give six, and sometimes eight, without adding any thing to the price of subscription. In this form the *Courier des Univers*, by supplying an English translation will be serviceable to those who are imperfectly acquainted with the French language.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM the subscriber, in

August last, a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, long main and tail, a star in his forehead, had a fitaloe last summer, between the age of nine and twelve years—under saddle he is very lively—one of his fore feet white, he had some brands, but I do not recollect what they were.—Whoever will bring said Horse to the subscriber or give information where he may be had, shall receive a reward of five pounds, and if stolen, the thief detected and brought to justice, shall receive a reward of twenty pounds.

W. LESLIE.

N. B. The said Horse was purchased by Mr. R. M. M. of this place from Col. Brennan, five miles from Salisbury.

THE subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are, the study of Languages, principally the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle lettres—Logic and moral Philosophy—the knowledge of mathematics, and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of science and literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

DAVID STONE, SAMUEL ASHE,
SAM. M'CORKLE, A. MOORE,
JOHN HAY.

LAWRELL HILL FARE.

THE public are hereby informed, that agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed at Newbern, in December, 1792, a FARE will be held at LAWRELL HILL, in RICHMOND County, TWICE A YEAR, beginning the second TUESDAY in May and November, and to continue four Days: At which place there is a large pasture, enclosed by a very secure fence, free for the reception of all the horses, cattle, &c. of those who may attend said Fare. c. 10M.

To be hired in Fayetteville,

FOR twelve months from the 1st of

January next,

Two Mulatto Fellows,

House Carpenters. For terms apply to

Thomas Sewell.

THE EDITOR

FEELS, gratefully, a sense of the fostering encouragement already afforded the GAZETTE by his liberal patrons.—He cannot omit his acknowledgments to those who, by the addition of their Names, enable him to boast of a respectable list of subscribers.—His advertising friends may ever depend on the strictest attention.