

# Carolina Sentinel

VOL. X.

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1828.

NO. 517.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE undersigned determined on reducing his business within a narrower and more manageable compass, has resolved on selling his LONG LAKE LANDS and FARM in Craven, and his MILLS, LANDS and FISHERIES in Beaufort County, for the most they will bring.

The Long Lake Lands consist of 3,700 acres of Swamp, all in one body, extending better than a mile on the Lake, and covering all the timbered and valuable lands on it, between 700 & 800 acres of piney woods, joining the swamp, and 120 acres on the river Neuse, nine miles below the town of Newbern, at a very suitable place for erecting warehouses to deposit the produce of the Swamp Farm intended for sale. Of the swamp, 120 acres are cleared and reduced to the plough; 40 acres more were ditched around and dead eight years ago, and about half of it grubbed and cut down this winter; 200 acres more were dead on the opposite side of the canal from the cleared land 8 years ago. A canal has been laid out, extending from the piney woods to the lake, dividing the body of Swamp nearly into 2 equal parts, & better than a mile and a quarter of it cut part of the way 10 feet, the rest 6 feet wide, and all the way 3 feet deep or deeper. Another canal, serving as a drain to the main canal, is cut from that 190 poles down the creek, 10 feet wide and 3 deep. Each field of 40 acres on the canal, has a ditch 4 feet wide and 3 deep around 3 sides of it, which with three small ditches, a foot wide and 2 feet deep through the field, has been found amply sufficient to lay the land as dry as need be desired in the wettest seasons. On a lot of 5 or 6 acres, at the head of the canal, are erected an excellent barn and smoke-house, overseers and negro houses, and a small house with 3 rooms on the lower and one in the upper story, has been raised and enclosed for the owner's residence. On the 120 acre tract at the river, is an old framed house, with a brick chimney, a parcel of fine bearing pear and apple trees. The house, with a little repair, could be made a very comfortable residence for residing at a while upon a fishing, fowling or hunting expedition. As a farm, no body of swamp land in the state is susceptible of being rendered more productive or valuable for the cultivation of corn, peas, cotton, oats or rice; while the waters of the lake, through the agency of undershot wheels may be rendered subservient to working mills or manufacturing machinery of any kind and to almost any extent, and at the same time be employed in transporting the produce of the establishment from the margin of the lake to the landing at the river. I am enabled from seven years experience, to say that both negroes and white people raised on the sand hills, in the healthiest part of Lenoir county, enjoy better health on these lands than they where they were raised. For the land I have cleared, I have been offered one half the corn, peas, and fodder it would produce, if I would rent them, and these are by no means as fertile as those on and near the lake. Even at the present low prices of produce, this would pay a rent of 3 to 9 dollars an acre. The healthiest timbered part of the land, I know by experience, can be cleared and put in order for the plough at a sum under \$15 an acre. From the fertility of the soil, healthiness of situation, and vicinity to a good market, there would be no difficulty in finding good tenants at the above rate of rents, for every foot of the swamp, as fast as it could be cleared. Can capital be better employed by those having it to spare, than in the purchase and improving these lands, either for their own cultivation, or for renting, when it is known that they can be bought at private sale for \$5 an acre for the swamp, & \$1 an acre for the piney woods adjoining it, & \$400, the price it cost for the place on the river, and the payments made as accommodating as the purchaser can desire, so that the purchase money be a small part paid down, and the balance well secured on interest. If not previously disposed of at private sale on the above, or something near the above terms, this property will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in Newbern, on Thursday, the 20th of May next, on terms which will be then made known. In the meantime, those desirous of seeing the lands & improvements, will be shown them on applying to the overseer on the premises. A plat exhibiting a pretty correct view of the swamp land, canal, lake, improvements, and the road as intended to be made to the river, and distance from the lake to the head of the canal, and from that to the river, may be seen on application, at the store of Jeremiah Brown,

Esq. opposite the market in Newbern. But if any gentleman preferring to receive 6 per cent interest on his money to laying it out in lands, will loan me \$20,000, irredeemable for 16 or 20 years, upon a mortgage of the above lands, ten able bodied negro men, ten negro women and their children, in all 35 negroes, I would prefer borrowing this sum to selling this establishment for even \$50,000, and would pay the interest half yearly at either bank in Newbern, Raleigh or Fayetteville, and warrant that the annual income from the mortgaged property shall be equal to 20 per cent on the sum loaned when it falls due.

The Beaufort property consists principally of a valuable set of Saw and Grist Mills, on Chocowiny creek, within 5 miles of the town of Washington, with some better than 3000 acres of piney lands adjoining them. There can be no better situation for getting pitch and yellow pine lumber of any kind as the stock of timber on the lands is extensive, and on the surrounding lands inexhaustable, and to be had on the most reasonable terms. A single hand can raft at the mills, 4000 feet of plank per day, and deliver it at the landing from whence it is as handy to deliver on board vessels loading as it would be on the wharves in Washington. The toll of the grist mill is sufficient for feeding the team and hands necessary for working the mills and farm. The Saw Mill works 2 saws—in the Grist Mill are a pair of 5 feet French Burr and a pair of 4 feet Bucks County stones of the best quality, with a screw, bales, and crane for raising them. The stream affords water to grind all the year, and to run two saws at least half the year. This is enabling any man acquainted with milling to calculate to a certainty what he may expect from them. About a mile below the mills, at the head of Sloop navigation, is a good warehouse, at the door of which, boats carrying a thousand bushels of grain can unload, and opposite the Warehouse, a fine marsh from which 100 tons of hay might be cut annually. Of the lands, about 80 acres are cleared in 3 small farms—on the one at the mills, and about a quarter of a mile from them, is a comfortable dwelling house, all necessary out houses and a good garden well stocked with strawberries, raspberries, philbers, quinces, and a fine arbor of scuppernon grapes. At the mills is a good overseer's house, blacksmith and cooper's shops, stables, and all the negro cabins necessary. The waste gates, and saw mills are built on post oak posts and will need no repairs in 7 years.—The grist mill is now rebuilding from the foundation on the same kind of posts.—For this property I will ask but ten thousand dollars.

About three quarters of a mile north west from the mills, is a plantation called the Worsley place, containing about 620 acres of land, of which about 200 acres are cleared, the fresh lands, of which there are about 90 acres, good for 600lbs. of cotton to the acre, from two to three hundred acres more of equally good land to clear to it. I know no tract of high land on Neuse or Tar river of the same size worth more money, as none are more healthy, have finer drinking water, or are better adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, peas, or small grain, or are as well situated for raising hogs and cattle.

Between 130 and 140 acres at the mouth of Blount's creek, including my lower fishery. Of this tract, about 15 acres are cleared, from which I annually raise, on an average, 60 barrels of corn.—The fishery for the last 4 years has paid all expenses and cleared annually nearly 600 dollars. My price for this is \$2,500.

My upper Fishery on Blount's creek, with about 500 acres of piney woods and 90 acres of cypress swamp, near the piney woods. The swamp, if cleared, would be equal in value to any low lands in the State, and it is very handy to drain, there is no finer body of pine lands for timber, tar, or turpentine, and none nearer to good landings.—The fishery is equal to any on Blount's creek. There are about 20,000 turpentine boxes already cut, of which 4000 have been worked but one year, the faces of the others are from 3 to 4 feet high. My price for this is \$2,000.

The property in Beaufort, if not previously sold at private sale, at the above, or something near the above, prices, will be sold at the Court house in Washington on Tuesday, the 19th of August, on terms which will then be made known. In the meantime the overseer at the mills will show the property to any one desirous of seeing it. Crops will be pitched and tended on the lands in both Beaufort and Craven, of which the purchaser, if he chooses may enter into the immediate cultivation of

or not, as he may prefer, or I will continue to tend them and pay him a reasonable rent for them as we may agree.

For any of the above property, if sold at private sale, I would take good bonds, notes, or judgments; or the purchasers own notes with approved security, on a credit of from 1 to 4 years, bearing interest, or notes negotiable at Bank, or cash, for which a considerable discount would be allowed.

Those desirous of corresponding with me on the subject of any of the above property, will address their letters to me at Washington; those who wish to see me, will call at Chocowiny mills, where I shall spend most of my time till after the sale.—Should any of the above lands be disposed of at private sale, before the day appointed for the public sale, notice will be given in the Newbern Sentinel.

WM. BLACKLEDGE.  
Lenoir Co. Feb 5, 1828.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### AFFECTING SCENE.

Adjournment of the Legislature of S. C. The Legislature of this State adjourned at six o'clock on Wednesday evening last. A most solemn and affecting scene was witnessed on that day, in the Senate Chamber.

At an early hour in the forenoon, a message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that the High Court of Impeachment had come to a decision in the case of Judge JAMES, and was ready to pronounce its judgment, on the demand of the House. It was resolved, that the House should forthwith attend in the Senate Chamber, and a Message to that effect was sent the Senate by the Managers, on the part of the House.

Upon the return of the Managers, at a few minutes past eleven o'clock, the Speaker rose and followed by all the Members, proceeded to the bar of the Senate, where he demanded judgment upon the impeachment preferred in the name of the people of South Carolina, against the Hon. WILLIAM DOBSON JAMES, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Seats having been provided for the Members of the House, and the Chamber being crowded with spectators, a deep and solemn silence ensued, while the Court was waiting for the appearance of the accused; which was about fifteen or twenty minutes. At length Mr. PRESTON presented himself at the Bar, and announced to the President, that his client was ready to hear the sentence of the Court. The President told the Counsel, that Judge JAMES' presence might be dispensed with, if it was his wish not to appear before the public on so trying an occasion. Upon Mr. PRESTON's repeating that the accused was willing to come before the Court, he was called in and took his seat at the Bar. He made his appearance, supported by Mr. STARR, the Secretary of State, (a contemporary and fellow soldier of the Revolution) on the one hand, and by his Son on the other. His situation was, indeed eminently calculated to excite the sympathies of the assembly in which he stood—a feeble, afflicted and forlorn old man, with a family (as it is understood) absolutely dependent upon his salary for support—a faithful adherent of the good cause in the Revolution, who, it is probable had been recommended mainly by that affecting consideration, to the notice of the State—one who had been the companion in arms of the fathers of most of those who were about to pass so dreadful a doom upon him, and had over, and over again, received marks of their esteem and confidence—one of the framers of that very Constitution under whose stern functions he was now suffering so much—his sorrowful, yet resigned and patient air—every thing conspired to awaken the liveliest sensibilities of the spectator.

The President after announcing to him that the Court was prepared to declare its judgment, asked him if he had any thing to say why it should not be pronounced. Upon this Judge JAMES rose, and read from a small piece of paper, the simple and touching Address which follows:

Mr. President—I have served my country too long, not to be sensible of my duty to submit (as well as I may) to this heavy stroke. I could have wished that my old age had been spared this awful calamity, but Providence has thought proper to bring me through the varied and trying scenes of a long life, to this bitter period. To the Almighty, and to him alone, I look for support and consolation. I pray him to bless and prosper my country, which, while it costs me off, cannot, and I trust will not, be disposed to deprive me of the consolations which result from a consciousness of good intentions, and honest conduct in office.

The effect upon the assembly was so great, that there were many of the sternest, both of his Judges and his accusers, who shed tears.

The President then said, that it became his painful duty, (the most painful of his life) to pronounce, that the Hon. Wm. D. JAMES had been found guilty of the first and second articles preferred against him; that he had also been found guilty of the fourth article; but that he was adjudged not guilty of the third and fifth articles of impeachment. The sentence of the Court was, that Wm. D. JAMES be removed from his said office of the Court of Common Pleas.

As soon as the sentence had been pronounced and the Members of the House of Representatives had withdrawn, the following preamble and resolution, were taken up for consideration in the Senate.

This Court, in discharging the painful duty imposed upon it by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, having passed sentence of removal from office upon the Hon. Wm. D. JAMES, feels it incumbent upon itself, in justice to the said W. D. JAMES, publicly to declare their sincere conviction, that his character for honest integrity as a man, has not been impeached by this sentence: And, in consideration of the Revolutionary services of the said WILLIAM D. JAMES, be it therefore

Resolved, That this Court recommend to both branches of the Legislature, that the said WILLIAM D. JAMES be authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Upper Division, for the full amount of salary already appropriated, up to the 1st of January, 1829.

After a short discussion of the above, the question was taken upon them, in the Senate, and resulted in a vote of 31 yeas to 6 nays. They were immediately sent to the House for their concurrence; and after a few remarks in opposition to their adoption, on the ground that it might be considered as furnishing an improper precedent, and a pathetic appeal to the justice and sensibilities of the House, by the Managers of the impeachment, and one or two other members, in favor of their adoption, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows—yeas 74, nays, 26.

### UNITED STATES MINT.

From a report recently transmitted to Congress, it appears that the coinage effected at this establishment, during the past year, amounts to \$3,024,342 3/4, comprising 9,097,345 pieces of coin, viz. 27,713 pieces of gold, making \$181,565 & 6/12, 400 of silver \$2,869,200 & 2/3, 357,732 of copper, \$3,277 32. Of the gold bullion deposited at the Mint within the period mentioned, the proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, is stated at \$76,000; that from N. Carolina, at \$21,000; and that from Africa at \$15,000; leaving about \$20,000 derived from sources not ascertained. The whole amount received from North Carolina up to the time of the report is stated to be nearly \$110,000. Of this gold the superintendent of the Mint remarks, that it has generally been found to exceed in fineness the standard of our gold coins. The supply of silver, under various forms of unwrought bullion and in foreign coins, has been unusually abundant. Of the amount coined, during the year, more than 2,000,000 consisted of deposits received through the Bank of the United States. The amount of copper coins distributed within the year, is \$21,910. They are forwarded, as heretofore, at the expense and risk of the Government, to all parts of the United States accessible by regular means of transportation, on receiving the value thereof at the mint, or a certificate of deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the requisit amount in any of the Banks of the United States authorized to receive deposits of public money. The whole amount of coinage executed since the establishment of the mint, is stated to be \$30,465,144 1/4 cts. in 103,081,178 pieces of coin.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit 75 cent Treasury Notes, of the emissions of 1816 and 1823, have been detected at the Treasury Office. The former are badly executed; but the latter so nearly resemble the genuine Notes, that it requires a close examination or comparison, to detect the imposition.—*Ral. Star.*

Extraordinary Voyage.—The following singular statement, extracted from a manuscript Minute Book, has been handed to us for insertion:—"The ship *Eternal Father*, Capt. David Melgour, a Portuguese, departed from Japan about the year 1660, and ran to the northward, as far as the 84th degree of latitude, then shaped her course between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and passing by the west coast of Scotland and Ireland, returned to Oporto."—*Hull paper.*

Bill of Literary Mortality.—About one thousand books published annually in Great Britain, 600 are accompanied with commercial loss; on two hundred there is no gain; on one hundred the gain is trifling, and only on one hundred any considerable profit. Six hundred and fifty are forgotten within the year; another hundred in two years; not more than fifty survive seven years, and scarcely ten are thought of after twenty years. Of the 50,000 books published in the seventeenth century, not more than 50 are now in estimation, and of the 80,000 books published in the eighteenth century, not more than 30 are considered worthy reprinting, and not more than 500 are sought after at the present time. Since the first commencement of writing—or in thirty-two centuries—only about 500 works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time.

Near the falls of Chatahoonchy, a short time since, an Indian accidentally killed another, while wrestling. The brother of the deceased, demanded the life of the homicide as satisfaction for the accident; and it appearing that the same man had once before caused the death of a person in a similar manner, he was given up, under the custom or law with them, that two accidental deaths, caused by the same individual, amount to murder, and must be punished as such. He was accordingly sentenced as such. The culprit made no attempt to escape, and submitted to his fate with the most perfect indifference. He was taken out a hundred or two yards from the town, and there put to death. The trial, sentence and execution, all took place within an hour after the offence was committed.

Very serious, and we believe very successful efforts, are making in Florida, towards the cultivation of Sugar, both in East and middle Florida, Mr. Kingsley, on the St. Mary's, has completely succeeded in making sugar from cane, produced on his plantation. The commodity has been pronounced by the most competent judges, to be equal to any foreign sugar. The East Florida Herald says that it would not be a matter of surprise, if Florida Sugars and Florida Land should be greatly preferred by the consumer and the cultivator. Colonel Dummet has been equally successful, and like flattering accounts are expected from Mr. McIntosh and Colonel Humphreys.

Neto Conundrum.—Why are ladies like stage drivers? Because their first object is to secure the mails.

Singular Freak of Fortune.—The drawing of the Monticello Academy Lottery was completed on the 10th instant. On that day, the highest prize (\$3000) came out, against a ticket held by an old Negro fellow, the property of C. Cargile, Esq. and was owned jointly by himself, his two sons, and two sons-in-law, who had appropriated a dollar a piece in the purchase of the ticket.  
Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

A Drunkard's end!—An abandoned wretch, of the name of Norton or Knowlton, a tailor by trade and a drunkard in habit, went into Walton county some two or three months ago, where he stayed until the 12th inst when he deliberately committed suicide, by swallowing three or four half pints of raw whiskey, one after another! A few minutes previous to his death, he was heard making use of the most horrid imprecations, hurrahing for the d—, and saying he was bound for h—! The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of "premeditated death by whiskey."—*Id.*

A country paper says, "the most wholesome method of chastising a wife, is by kissing." This surpasses our intelligence. If a kiss be punishment, what is the reward to consist in?—But we are bachelors, and cannot be expected to understand these things. What an exquisitely delicate precept is that of the Hindoo law, which says, "Strike not even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a hundred faults."—*Noah.*

A Printer's Twelfth Toast.—Myself—may the man who takes my paper, and won't pay me for it, never have money to buy a primer, nor a friend to lend him one. May he remain as ignorant as that man down yonder on Bennett's creek, who never knew there was an Indian war.

Continental Money.—It appears from a statement laid before Congress by the register of the treasury, that the amount of continental money issued during the revolutionary war, amounted to 241,552,783 dollars.