



"Ours are the Plans of fair & brilliant Peace,
Unwar'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

VOL. II.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1800.

No. 59.

JOHN TYLER,
Practitioner of Medicine & Surgery,
In Frederick-Town, Maryland.
HAS for ten Years past devoted a considerable Part of his Time and Attention to the Study of that interesting and important Branch of Surgery, which relates to the Diseases of the EYES, and the most proper Mode of healing them; and more particularly to the Operation for the Cure of the CATARACT, which has always been considered as extremely difficult, and has long engaged the Attention of the most learned of the Profession in Europe. From a long and happy Experience, in operating on the Cataract, agreeably to his Preceptor, the celebrated PARSIVALL PORT of London, and the successful Termination of at least forty Cases that have come under his Care from the neighbouring States; he considers it no less a Duty, than as a Tribute due to his Country, to publish the Success of that Operation which restores Sight to the Blind. And he is more strongly determined to this Measure, from a Conviction of the Advantages which must result from its Publicity.
*Frederick-Town, Maryland,
November, 1800.*

NOTICE.

On Thursday the 18th of December next, **WILL BE SOLD,**
At the Court House in the Town of Hende-fon,

THE following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, viz.
Three Hundred Acres, supposed to be the Property of the Heirs of Steward.
One Hundred ditto, the Property of Samuel Rogers, on Ryall's Creek.
Fifty ditto on Rock-Hole Creek, supposed to be the Property of one Cobb, in Georgia.
One Hundred ditto, on the Yadkin River, supposed to be the Property of one Terrell.
Forty-five ditto on Peedee River, the Property of the Heirs of Dumas.
THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
*Montgomery County, Sheriff,
November 15.*

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE
A TRACT OF LAND
Containing
FIVE Hundred and Forty-four Acres by a recent Survey, lying on the Head of Richland Creek, in the County of Franklin. The Soil is well suited to the Culture of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may see the Land by applying to Dr. William B. Hill, who lives adjoining, and will have the Terms made known by him, or the Subscriber living in Brunswick County, Virginia.
JOHN CLAIBORNE.
Nov. 24.

TO BE RENTED,
On New Year's Day next, for one or more Years,
MY HOUSES and LOTS in the Village adjoining the University, consisting of a House, two Story high, 27 Feet long and 28 Feet wide, with a Cellar and Kitchen underneath, calculated for a Merchant and Family, or a Tavern and Boarding House, as it lies in the Centre of the Village. Likewise a Log House, fifty-six Feet long, with a Barn, Stable, Smoke-house, &c. all adjacent thereto, now in good Repair. Also, a Farm, within a Mile, with sufficient clear Land under Fence for four Hands to work on to Advantage. As the Salubrity of this Spot is equal (if not superior) to any in the State, Gentlemen from the low Country might reap a twofold Advantage, viz. Preservation of Health, and an Opportunity of boarding their own or Neighbours' Children, whilst at a Seminary of Learning perhaps equal to any in the United States. For further Particulars enquire of the Subscriber living on the Premises.
JOHN M'CAULEY,
*Seat of the University,
Orange County, Nov. 24.*

LATELY RECEIVED,
And for Sale at J. Gales's Store,
THE FOLLOWING
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
SPICES, ESSENCES, &c.

Best Red Bark	Cinnamon
Pale Do.	Nutmegs
Jalap Powder	Liquid Laudanum
Camphor	African Elixer
Senna	Spirit of Hartshorn
Glauber's Salts	Do. of Nitre
Crem. Tartar	Do. of Vinegar
Sulphur	Do. of Sal Volatile
Calomel	Vitriolic Ether
Magnesia	Lavender Compound
Rhubarb	Essence of Bergamot
Opium	Do. of Lemon
Chamomile Flowers	Red Precipitate
Cantharides	Cephalic Snuff
Blistering Plaster	Balsam of Capivi
Wachyoun Do.	Turkey's Balsam
Tartar Emetic	Huxham's Tincture
Ipecacuanha	of Bark
Prepared Linctus	British Oil
Tapieca	Godfrey's Cordial
Salop	Daffy's Elixer
Sago	Batemans Drops
Gum Arabic	Stoughton's Bitters
Borax	Steele's Opodeldoc
Aniseeds	Antibilious Pills
Allum	Anderson's Do.
Saltpetre	Hooper's Do.
Peppermint Lozenges	Essence of Peppermint.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.
Warm Liqueurs, Essence of Mustard,
&c. &c.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
THE public have been furnished with many and different accounts of the state of political opinion in South-Carolina. Some late statements, which appear to enter into the subject beyond the limits of conjecture, incline us to believe that Mr. Adams will not be supported in that State. This belief is strengthened by the observations of a writer in the Carolina Gazette, under the signature of "A Rice Planter," who, notwithstanding his assumed character, is obviously a statesman well acquainted with the political characters of his country, and the tendency of their principles and conduct. We presume the extracts will not be unacceptable to our readers, particularly as they relate to the characters of General Pinckney and Colonel Burr, which have not hitherto been generally known.

"TO the enlightened and independent representatives of our back country, who, far removed from the sources of foreign influence and corruption, still breathe the same generous spirit which swelled the bosoms of their fathers, and may yet consider republicanism no crime; a plain, private citizen, a native of Carolina, whose ancestors, for many years back, tilled the same little spot of land on which he now resides; who neither holds, nor expects to hold, any office under the State or Federal Government; begs leave to address the following observations."

"To the eye of the stranger our situation is flourishing; our commerce is every day extending; business facilitated by the establishment of banks. But not a vessel is wafted to our shores, which brings not with it principles inimical to our liberty; not a note discounted but creates a patronage dangerous to the purity of our elections."

"The important moment is now at hand when you are to exercise the sacred right, committed to your care by the Constitution, of expressing the sense of our countrymen at large, in your appointment of the Electors of President and Vice-President. Mr. Jefferson and Col. Burr are the Republican Candidates; Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinckney the Federal."

"You all seem convinced of the necessity of a change; and for this purpose, have deliberately cast your eyes upon the virtues, and enlightened face of Monticello. But with regard to the person to be run with him; as Vice-President, there appears some difference of opinion. General Pinckney and Colonel Burr are the men between whom we hesitate; let us examine the merit of their respective claims, and see to which of them our choice should be directed. Personally acquainted with both, but connected with neither, I feel the same respect and esteem, which talents and virtue create, for the one as for the other; and in tracing their characters, truth and impartiality shall direct me."

General Pinckney is well known to you all; highly amiable in private life, and deservedly estimable as a man of tried honour and integrity; there are few among us, who have withheld from him respect and personal attachment. He served us, during our revolutionary war, with fidelity; and ably discharged, on every occasion, the duties of a soldier and an officer. He was, afterwards, for many years, a distinguished member of our bar; where, as his biographer* observes, his abilities as a lawyer, and his uniform good conduct, in the course of extensive business, soon ranked him among the most respectable citizens of Carolina. As a statesman and politician, he has had but few opportunities of being known; his services, however, in our convention and legislature, and his late embassy to France, if they do not entitle him to a place among the greatest geniuses of our country, at least give him a claim to a firm independence and most incorruptible integrity.

"This, fellow-citizens, is a character which you deservedly admire;
* In a Boston paper, with his life.

Colonel Burr's, however, upon examination, will be found, at least, as estimable in every respect. Alike amiable as a man, and equally distinguished by a reputation the most fair and unblemished, his name, too, ranks among the defenders of American Independence. Taking the command of a regiment at the age of twenty, through the whole of the war he was distinguished by the same ardent devotion to the principles of liberty, the same judgment and courage, which form such prominent features in his character at this time. At the restoration of peace, having exhausted an ample patrimony in the service of his country, he found himself compelled to practice law, as a means of subsistence. Here, notwithstanding the competition of Hamilton, Livingston, and others of the greatest talents in New-York, he soon obtained the first place; and the rapid fortune he acquired from his extensive practice, declared the preference he had gained in the minds of his fellow-citizens. Possessed, once more, of an independency, Colonel Burr soon abandoned the slavish drudgery of the bar, to little congenial to a mind like his, for a field more suited to his inclination, and better adapted to the display of his talents. He entered the Legislature of New-York, became Senator of the United States, and in both places was equally eminent. Obnoxious to the administration for his rigid and inflexible republicanism, and finding it impossible to stem the torrent of Presidential influence, he retired from Congress; advising the most influential republican members to follow his example; to go home, enlighten the minds of their constituents, and by correcting the State Governments, finally correct the Federal. Madison, Giles, and many other leading characters, obeyed his prophetic counsel; and the good effects which have resulted from it, you have seen. Republicanism is once more the prevalent sentiment in the Southern States; nor in them only. The activity and address of Colonel Burr, have given it complete ascendancy in the, formerly, highly Federal States of New-York and Rhode-Island; and even in New-Jersey and Connecticut, the Republicans, at the late elections, appeared to respectable in their minorities, that, without betraying too languine a temper, we may well expect them to be soon triumphant there likewise.

"Endowed with a mind great, liberal and comprehensive, America owns not a citizen more fitted than Colonel Burr, to be placed at the head of her government. With an energy and decision of character peculiar to himself, while other men are debating, he resolves; and while they resolve, he acts. His plan to overthrow, by the establishment of the Manhattan Company, the undue influence of the Banks and foreign merchants, which had so long enslaved the poorer class of citizens of New-York, in the same manner as they now do those of Charleston, entitles him to the admiration and support of every friend to liberty and republicanism."

"This, my fellow-citizens, is the history of the Republican, who, with Mr. Jefferson, is a candidate for your votes at the ensuing election; these his claims. Will you, forgetful of his important services to your cause, sacrifice him to the narrow prejudice of local attachment? On an occasion like this, principles, not men, should determine your choice."

"You favour Mr. Jefferson's election, because his political opinions agree with your own, and you think them right. You abandon Mr. Adams, without hesitation, because he differs from you, and you believe him wrong; yet, between Colonel Burr, whose principles are the same with Mr. Jefferson's, and General Pinckney, who coincides with Mr. Adams, you hesitate merely because the latter happens to belong to your own State!"

"To reduce you to this dilemma, between men and measures, was the very object of the Federal party; it was for this insidious purpose, that General Pinckney was first named as a candidate. What is the language of the Federalists throughout

every part of the United States? 'The citizens of South-Carolina,' say they, 'we know, are Republicans, and are attached to Mr. Jefferson; but they never act from principle; they are governed solely by the personal influence of a few characters among them, and will never dare to oppose Gen. Pinckney.' 'Till within a very short time past, no doubt' was entertained by the Federal party, but that you could finally abandon even your favorite Jefferson, for General Pinckney: finding however, they had over-rated things, they now wish to work upon your prejudices, at least, so far, as to induce you to vote for them together. The more effectually to secure this point, they alter their late tone; and, pompously displaying the idea of ameliorating the spirit of parties, propose a compromise. But, my fellow-citizens, before you determine on such a line of conduct, reflect well. Formerly, when slight shades of political difference, only, distinguished the two parties, as compromise would have been advantageous; it would have tended to heal the schism entirely, and produce a general harmony and unanimity; but, at a season like this, when their principles are as opposite as light and darkness, the idea is idle. Like a physician's administering two violent medicines, at the same time, of contrary qualities, it will serve but to rack and destroy the constitution. Besides, mark you not the insidious plot, which lurks beneath this fair proposal? The spirit of federalism aims but to throw you from your guard; and, like the baneful shade of the Java, at the very moment it lulls you to repose, will deprive you of existence. But do not suffer yourselves to be deceived; if you do vote for Mr. Jefferson and General Pinckney together, let it be with your eyes open to the consequence. General Pinckney is no longer run as Vice-President; it is the avowed object of the federal party, to make him President; and as a proof of this, I refer you to General Hamilton's letter. He and Mr. Jefferson therefore, aim at the same office; of course, if you give two rival candidates the same number of votes, you entirely destroy the political weight of Carolina in the national scale; it is, in fact, precisely the same as not voting at all. This, besides being a political absurdity, which no other state in the union will think of committing, would be a glaring dereliction of that duty which every man owes to his country; and which, I am persuaded, each of you has warmly at heart. Here are two men offering for the same office—a high and important office—differing widely in principles; one only can be right, the other wrong. Patriotism, therefore, while it directs you to the first, as loudly demands of you to abandon the latter."

Extract of a letter from John Langdon, Esq. Senator in Congress from New-Hampshire, to Samuel Ringgold, Esq. of Maryland.
"Portsmouth, October 19, 1800."

"DEAR SIR,
"Your agreeable favour of the 4th instant has this moment come to hand; I am greatly rejoiced to see Gentlemen of property and influence coming forward at this eventful moment, in the common cause of our country: I have no doubt we shall yet be saved."

"I am now packing my baggage; shall set out in the stage to-morrow morning for the city of Washington; hope to be in Baltimore the beginning of next month—this prevents my answering your letter, so fully as I could wish, having only one moment to spare."

"In the conversation held between Mr. Adams, Mr. Taylor and myself, Mr. Adams certainly expressed himself (as far as my memory serves me) in the very words mentioned in your letter, viz. That he hoped or expected to see the day when Mr. Taylor and his friend Mr. Giles would be convinced, that the people of America would not be happy without an hereditary Chief Magistrate and Senate—or at least during
JOHN LANGDON.

General Assembly OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, Nov. 20, concluded.

Mr. Deberry presented a bill to secure to Lizea Russel such estate as she may hereafter acquire. Read the first time.

Mr. E. Alexander presented a bill more fully to secure to this State, its due and proper weight in the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States. Read the first time.

Mr. Mebane presented a bill to secure to Elizabeth St. Lawrence of Chatham county, such estate as she may hereafter acquire. Read the first time.
The Senate proposed that the two Houses proceed to ballot immediately for a Public Printer for the ensuing year, and nominated for the appointment Mr. Joseph Gales, and Messrs. Hodge and Boylan; to which proposition this House agreed, and the ballot being taken, there were 95 votes for J. Gales, and 71 for Hodge and Boylan.

Mr. Small presented a bill to alter the name of Willis Homes, to that of Willis Wildair. Read first time.

The following resolution was read:

"Whereas the present mode of obtaining money from the Treasurer in advance, as practised by the Members of the General Assembly, and by the officers thereof, is attended with inconvenience and danger, and is without improvement: Therefore

"Resolved, that in future, the principal clerk of each House of the General Assembly shall give an account with each Member and the officers thereof, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, crediting each account, in the first place, by the travelling and ferrages of each member, and afterwards from time to time, by the number of days each member shall have attended in his place. And of application of any member or officer as aforesaid, the clerk shall make out and deliver to him a certificate for the sum due, or for any other less sum, which certificate when made out as aforesaid, and signed by the Speaker, and attested by the Clerk of the House to which the member or officer may belong, shall be paid by the Public Treasurer, and shall pass as a voucher in the settlement of his accounts. And the additional services of the principal clerks in this regard, shall be considered of and allowed for at the close of each Session of the General Assembly."

The resignations of John Mebane, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, William Gofston, Lieut. Colonel, Philip Moroney, First, and Thomas Brooks, Second Major of the Chatham regiment of militia, were accepted.

Friday, Nov. 21.
Mr. J. G. Wright from Wilmington, appeared and took his seat.
The following bills were presented and read the first time, viz. by Mr. Sawyer, a bill to repeal part of an act to prevent Vice and Immorality, by suppressing excessive gaming; Mr. J. Jones, a bill to secure to Peggy Rowan, such estate as she may hereafter acquire; and by Mr. Dickson, a bill to annex a part of Robeson county to the county of Cumberland.

On a petition being presented by Mr. Bradshaw, of sundry settlers on elcheated lands in the county of Cabarrus, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas sundry people in Cabarrus county are settled on lands deemed as elcheated, have petitioned the Legislature to pass an act to confirm the titles which they have obtained under the Secretary of this State, and the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina having a claim to the said lands, whereby the Legislature cannot grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore

"Resolved, that it be recommended to the Board of Trustees of the University to take the said petition under consideration, and grant the petitioners such relief to which they are entitled."

Saturday, Nov. 22.
Mr. Isaac Lanier, from Anson county, and Mr. W. S. Hinton, from Pasquotank, appeared and took their seats.

The following bills were presented and read, viz. by Mr. Wm. Slade, a bill to emancipate a certain mulatto slave therein mentioned; Mr. Walker, a bill directing the manner in which marriage licenses shall hereafter be obtained; Mr. Deberry, a bill directing the manner in which justices of the peace shall in future be appointed; Mr. Dickson, a bill to fix an uniform time for taking a list of taxable property throughout the State; and for enforcing the collection of taxes.

A committee was appointed for