



"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unwar'd by Party Rage to livelike Brothers."

VOL. II.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1800.

No. 63.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Public either already know, or will soon be informed, that a Bill has been passed by the present Assembly of North-Carolina, to repeal a Law granting all escheated and confiscated Property in this State to the University. It is the Object of this Bill to take away, if possible, the whole of this Property which has not been already legally sold for by the Board of Trustees. The Public are, however, informed that Business will be continued as usual at the University, and such Professors and Teachers retained or procured as shall be likely to ensure Success to the Interests of Knowledge and the Education of the Youth who shall resort to that Seminary.
Dec. 22, 1800.

WANTED,

A few Armstrong's Land Warrants, For which ready Money will be given.

Also wanted, Philadelphia or United States Bank Notes. Apply to the Printer hereof.

General Person's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscriber at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Warren, on the Estate of General Thomas Person, deceased; therefore all Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, and within the Time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred from Recovery. Those who are indebted thereto, are solicited to make immediate Payment, in order to prevent the Consequences which may ensue.
WM. PERSON, Administrator.
15th Dec, 1800.

PREMIUMS.

TO induce the Culture of Medicinal Articles in this State, the Medical Society offer the following Premiums:

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| For the largest Quantity, not less than five Pounds of Opium, | 25 |
| For the largest Quantity, not less than ten Pounds, of Fox-glove, | 10 |
| For the largest Quantity, not less than five Gallons (to be prepared without Heat) of Castor Oil, | 10 |
| For the largest Quantity, not less than fifty Pounds, of Senna, | 10 |
| To be exhibited at the next annual Meeting of the Society, which will be in the first Monday in December next. | |
| For the largest Quantity of Rhubarb, not less than ten Pounds, | 30 |
| To be exhibited to the Society in four Years. | |

The Articles are to be of as good Quality as those usually are when imported, and to be accompanied with sufficient Proof that they are the Product of this State, and cultivated by one Person, and (except the Rhubarb) are the Product of one Year. The Premiums will be paid in Cash, and the Articles purchased at twelve and a Half per Cent. Advance on the usual selling Prices in Philadelphia and New-York.
C. MASSENBURG, Treasurer.
Raleigh, 13th Dec. 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

That on the first Monday of January next, There will be exposed to Sale, At the late Dwelling-House of General THOMAS PERSON, deceased, (known by the Name of Personion) in the County of Warren,

ALL the perishable Property of the said Deceased, on a Credit of twelve Months, with approved Security; which consists of Household and Kitchen Furniture; a great Number of Horses, amongst them are two Stallions, one of which is well known as the famous Running Grey; fifty Head of stalled Cattle; a large Quantity of dry Cattle, a great Stock of Hogs, many of which are fit for present Use; a good Stock of Sheep; and all the Plantation Utensils, together with all the Corn and Fodder upon the Premises.
WM. PERSON, Administrator.
15th Dec. 1800.

JETHRO SUMNER } Gates
against } County Court,
AND. WOODEY. } sc.

IN this Case, being an original Attachment at the Instance of the Plaintiff against the Defendant, and Property levied on, it appearing to the Court that Andrew Woodley is an Inhabitant of the State of Virginia, It is ordered, before final Judgment be entered against the said Woodley, that Publication be made in Gales's Register, according to Law.
LAWRENCE BAKER, C. C. G.
November Term, 1800.

HARDY MURFREE } Hertford
against } County Court,
JONH HAGAN. } sc.

IN this Case, being an original Attachment at the Instance of the Plaintiff against the Defendant, and Property levied on, it appearing to the Court, that John Hagan is not an Inhabitant of this State, it is ordered, before final Judgment be entered against him, that Publication be made in Gales's Register, according to Law.
NATHAN HARROLL, C. C. H.
November Term, 1800.

LAWS

Passed by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, during their session just closed.

An Act to repeal so much of the several laws now in force in this State, as grants power to the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina to seize and possess for the use of the said University, any escheated or confiscated property.

BE it enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this act, all acts or clauses of acts, which have heretofore granted power to the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina to seize and possess any escheated or confiscated property, real or personal, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void:

II. That all escheated or confiscated property which the said Trustees, their Agents or Attornies, have not legally sold, by virtue of the said laws, shall from hence revert to the State, and henceforth be considered as the property of the same, as though such laws had never been passed.

An Act to amend the third section of an act, entitled, "An act to amend the Revenue Laws, as respects the Land-tax."

WHEREAS when persons purchase lands under the above recited act, it becomes necessary they should present to the Sheriff a fair plat of the land they make choice of under such purchase, within ninety days from the time of purchasing the same:

Be it therefore enacted, &c. That in case of purchases of land under the said act, the purchaser shall, within three months after the passing of this act, or after such purchaser present to the Sheriff, or person authorized to make such title, a fair plat of the land they make choice of under such purchase; and on failure thereof, the said land so purchased, shall be deemed lapsed or vacant land, and to have reverted to the State, and liable to be re-entered in the Entry-taker's office, as if the same had never been appropriated.

An Act to amend the several acts of Assembly now in force in this State, with respect to the entering and obtaining Titles for Lands.

BE it enacted, &c. That all persons who have made entries of lands since the first day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall have until the day previous to the meeting of the next annual General Assembly, to pay the purchase-money for the same to the State; and until the said day previous to the meeting of the next annual General Assembly aforesaid, no entry of land entered since the aforesaid first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be held or deemed a lapsed entry.

II. That this act shall be valid and in force from and immediately after the ratification thereof; any thing in the act declaring the time at which acts of the General Assembly shall

be in force, to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to raise a Revenue for the payment of the Civil List and Contingent Charges of the Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

BE it enacted, &c. That for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, a tax of eight-pence on every hundred acres of land within this State, and a tax of two shillings on every hundred pounds value of town lots with their improvements, and a tax of two shillings on every poll, shall be levied, collected and accounted for, in the same manner as directed by the several acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

II. That a tax on all stud-horses within this State, of the full sum which the owner or keeper of such stud-horse shall ask and receive for the season of one mare, shall be levied, collected and accounted for, in the same manner as such taxes have been heretofore levied, collected and accounted for.

III. That no Sinking Fund tax shall be collected for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

IV. That all free males, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years; and all slaves, between the ages of twelve and fifty years, shall be subject to pay a poll-tax.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The only business, except such as was of a private nature, which occupied the house, was the bill for erecting a Mausoleum to the memory of George Washington. The motion to amend the bill, by inserting Monument, in the place of Mausoleum, being under consideration,

Mr. Alston hoped that when he first made this motion, that a question would have been taken upon it without debate; but this not having been the case, he held it his duty to give to the house his reasons for making it. He by no means wished to detract any thing from the merit of the illustrious Washington; on the contrary, it was his desire that his character might be handed down to the latest posterity unimpaired, and he thought the amendment equally calculated to produce this effect with the bill; that the difference of expence was a matter of importance to the people of this country; that the expence of a Mausoleum, from the best information he had been able to collect, would amount, at least, to 150 or 200,000 dollars; that a Monument, such as was contemplated by the amendment, would not cost more than one-tenth as much. Indeed, he believed, that the bare expence of interring the remains of the General in a Mausoleum, would cost as much as the proposed Monument. A committee, Mr. A. said, had fully investigated the subject at the last session of Congress, and made a report recommending the plan of a Monument such as was now intended, and the request made by the President of the U. States to Mrs. Washington, in conformity to the report of that committee, was for a Monument, to which request she had consented. He therefore considered Congress as pledged thus far, and no farther. A motion was afterwards made to change the Monument to a Mausoleum, which from the enthusiasm of the moment, was carried; but the interim had afforded time for reflection on the expence which such a measure would involve. Much had been said on the subject of public gratitude. It was by no means his intention to lessen that

sentiment, but he could not give his consent to an expensive measure, like that contemplated by the bill, when a far less expensive one, in his opinion, would answer every purpose as well.

Mr. Alston was followed by Mr. Huger, who advocated the Mausoleum. Mr. Smilie replied General Lee next spoke at some length in favour of a Mausoleum, and read a letter received from Mr. King, our Ambassador at London, inclosing a plan presented to him by an eminent foreign artist, for a Mausoleum of 150 feet base, and the same height, the expence of which was estimated at 200,000 dollars.

Mr. Champlin, after some remarks the indistinct hearing of which did not enable the reporter to determine on which side he spoke, moved that the committee rise, in order that the bill might be recommitted. The committee rose accordingly, and the bill was re-committed to the committee who reported it, with the addition of two members, viz. Messrs. Claiborne and Champlin.

Mr. Claiborne then moved that the committee just appointed, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of carrying into effect a resolution passed by the old Congress, on the 7th of August, 1783, directing an Equestrian Statue of Gen. Washington, to be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established. Mr. C. regretted, that on a subject which could not fail to excite the sensibility of every American heart, that there should be any division of sentiment. The memory of our departed patriot lives in the affections of a grateful country, and will triumph over time. During a long life, Washington had reared to himself a fabric of fame, the lustre of which can neither be diminished nor brightened by any measure that Congress could take. But, from a respect for our own, as well as for the feelings of the nation, we should endeavour to unite in the last act of attention which we propose to show this venerable character. The proposition for a Mausoleum was calculated to create division. It would be viewed by many as a profuse and useless expatriation of public money. He believed the Statue, recommended by the old Congress, could be better justified upon principles of economy, and would meet with more general support. The resolutions were read, as follows:

"Resolved (unanimously, ten yeas being present) That an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the future residence of Congress shall be established.

"Resolved, that the statue be of bronze. The General to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laurel wreath. The statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented in basso relieve, the following principal events of the war, in which General Washington commanded in person, viz. the evacuation of Boston, the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, the battle of Princeton, the action of Monmouth, and the surrender of York. On the upper part of the pedestal, to be engraved as follows: 'The United States in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our lord 1783, in honor of General Washington, the illustrious Commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war, which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty, and independence.'

A monument thus designed, continued Mr. C. would pourtray, in lively colours, the Military Achievements of our late illustrious chief, and is calculated to impress upon our posterity, a grateful recollection of his eminent services. It was true, that this Equestrian Statue would not express any of the great events of Washington's Civil Life, but of these we have already many honorable testimonials. The first in order, and which he hoped would be the last in durability, was the constitution of the U. States: to this instrument his name was annexed, and would be noticed with gratitude by the lovers of freedom in every age and every clime: In this city, is another memento of his civil life; and if it should be the residence of all that piety, wisdom and magnanimity, which was so devoutly prayed for by each branch of the Legislature, at the commencement of the present session, it would remain an honourable Testimonial of the civil virtues of its great Founder. Mr. C. added, that he was desirous

of having the body of the deceased deposited within the walls of the capitol, and that a plain, but neat apartment, should be speedily prepared for its reception; but over his remains, instead of an expensive Monument, he thought it would be better to place a plain, neat Tombstone, of American Marble, prepared by an American Artist; and, in order to convey to posterity the feelings of the Nation on the first hearing of the loss of this great man, he wished to see engraved upon the Tomb, the Address of each House of Congress on the occasion, to the President, with his answers.

These instructions to the committee were carried, with a slight modification.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

A letter was presented from Mr. L'Enfant, stating the services he had rendered in the formation and execution of the plan of the city of Washington, complaining of the ill treatment he had experienced, and requesting the attention of Congress to the propriety of rendering him compensation for his services.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement of appropriations necessary for the year 1801, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures preceding the first day of October, 1800.

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Varnum laid a resolution on the table to this effect: That it is expedient to alter the military establishment of the United States, that the second regiment of artillery and engineers shall consist but of three battalions.

Mr. New called up the resolution laid by him yesterday on the table, which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Friday, Dec. 12.

The House resolved itself into a committee on a report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, on the petition of Robert Hooper. The report was favourable to the petition, to which the committee of the whole, and, afterwards the House, agreed, and a bill was ordered to be brought in conformable thereto. Mr. S. Smith, chairman of that committee, before the house adjourned, brought in a bill, which was referred to a committee of the whole House:

A letter was laid before the house from the department of State, inclosing a report from the Collectors, of impressed American Seamen, agreeable to the act for the relief and protection of American seamen.

Mr. M'Millen delegate from the Territory North West of the Ohio, agreeable to instructions from the House of Assembly of that district, proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the situation of a certain tract of land which had been appropriated for the support of public schools and for the use of religious societies in that territory; and that the committee take into their consideration and report what measures it would be necessary to take, to render those grants serviceable to the objects for which they were granted.
It was laid on the table.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Some reports were made by Mr. Macon, from the Committee of Claims, which were unfavourable to the petitioners, and were taken up and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Rutledge presented the petition of N. J. Roosevelt, for himself and others, praying an act of incorporation to the Schuyler Copper Mine Company.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

The House also went into committee on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of William Nichols, who prayed compensation for expences paid by him, for jurors and witnesses in their attendance at Philadelphia in 1794, on the trial of the western insurgents. The report was favourable. It was agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in to grant the compensation.

Mr. Cooper laid on the table a resolution to appoint a committee