



AND

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

It shows the Plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarp'd by Party Rage to livellike Brothers.

VOL. IV.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1803.

No. 176.

A List of Letters

Remaining at the Post-Office in Raleigh, at the Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1802. Samuel Alley, Ludwick Alford, Thomas Aiton, George Brasfield, Southy Bond, 2, William Boylan, James Henry Boyse, Col. John Clayton, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Gideon Edwards, Allen Ellis, William Gaston, John Haywood, Esq. 3, John H. Hogg, Zachariah Herndon, Abraham Hogan, Kimbrough Hinton, 2, Frederic Holding, Henry Hall, Matthew Holding, James Hardcastle, Thomas Mendenhall, Miss M. Haywood, N. Jones, Esq. Benjamin Lee, George Martin, Capt. John Mearis, Daniel G. Marsh, Maim-Cullers, James M'Connell, John Meholan, John Peoples, John Poin, Thomas Parker, Robert Richardson, John Rhodes, 2, Richard Stokes, Nancy Smith, David Stephens, Joseph Thompson, William Upchurch, Sterling Wheaton, William White, Sec. 2, John Williams, John Norris, Thos. Youngblood W. M. SHAW, P. M.

A new and practical Work. A Proposal by William Y. Birch, and Abraham Small, of the City of Philadelphia, For publishing in Volumes by Subscription, That useful and popular Work, THE DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, OR A DICTIONARY OF FACTS, AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE: Containing a concise view of the latest Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domestic economy. Together with descriptions of the most interesting objects of Nature and Art; the History of Men and Animals, in a state of Health or Disease; and practical hints respecting the Arts and Manufactures, both familiar and commercial. Illustrated with numerous engravings and cuts. By A. F. M. WILLICH, M. D. Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c. First American Edition, With additions, applicable to the present situation of the United States. By JAMES MEASE, M. D. Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the practical tendency of the work here announced, must be evident from the preceding contents, its peculiar nature scarcely requires further explanation. When we consider the natural condition of man, the object of his pursuits become manifest and defined. To live with satisfaction to himself and others; to procure as many comforts of life as are consistent with his mental and bodily constitution; and to avert impending danger; or in other words to preserve himself from the injurious attacks of external agents, are nearly the whole of the practical part of human life. The present work being exclusively devoted to the departments of health and general economy, no subject could with propriety be introduced, which had a reference to ethics or morals, to metaphysics or the abstract or professional sciences. In order to unite conciseness with general utility, the theoretical or speculative part of every invention, discovery, or improvement, forms but a small portion of the Domestic Encyclopedia; because the rationale, or elementary principle, are only inserted in those instances where the subject cannot be sufficiently understood without them. And as the alphabetical form possesses many advantages over the systematic division or subdivision of articles, it has in the present case been preferred, as more eligible for a popular work. It will be easily conceived, that the subjects treated of in this collection must be numerous and important; inasmuch as the economical sciences are intimately connected with natural and experimental philosophy, including the knowledge of useful animals, plants, and minerals; chemistry, agriculture, gardening, hunting, the cultivation of trees, rearing of cattle, fishing, &c. To enable, however, the reader to judge of the method by which subjects apparently intricate and abstruse, are reduced to the level of ordinary capacity, the following heads will furnish an outline of the economical dictionary. 1. A concise historical account of the subject under consideration; or the manner in which it is most advantageously produced, either by nature or art; for instance, fuel, candles, hats, shoes, wine, yarn, &c. 2. The most judicious and economical mode of applying every substance to useful purposes. 3. All the newly discovered methods of defending the objects of the rural and domestic economy, from the effects of air, heat and cold, the changes of climate, seasons, and other contingent causes; likewise, the most effectual way of preserving particular substances, such as seeds, roots, plants, &c. from the depredations of insects, reptiles, and other animals. 4. An explanation of the general effects which every article of food and drink, as well as all external and contingent causes, produce on the health of the human body; together with the most approved rules and directions for its preservation. 5. As the list of human afflictions contains many and obstinate diseases, such as cancers, consumption, epilepsy, gout, palsy, white swellings, &c. which have hitherto been for the most part considered as incurable, a concise and faithful account of the latest and most plausible remedies, or methods of treatment, is given. From the foregoing account, it must be obvious to all, that the nature of the Domestic Encyclopedia, is peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the United States. Perhaps it contains a greater number of useful facts than have appeared in the compass of four moderate volumes. No pains, trouble or expence appear to have been spared to render this economical dictionary as complete as

the present advancement of agriculture, gardening, of the familiar arts and manufactures, as well as the imperfect state of medicinal science, would respectively admit. In it includes almost every object more or less connected with rural, domestic, and animal economy. Hence the reader will find numerous experiments related, many hundreds of which have not before been published in the English language.

With regard to the additions the editor will observe, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to render them as useful as possible, to the people of this country. As no other diseases but those enumerated in article five, are introduced in the original work, and as it is peculiarly adapted to the situation of persons in the country, remote from medical aid, it has been deemed necessary in the present edition, to detail the most approved methods of guarding against the attack of diseases prevalent in the United States, of curing them when actually present, and of treating the various accidents to which agricultural people are liable. There shall also be given, as full an account of all the poisonous plants growing in the United States, as can be obtained.

Care shall be taken to detail all the discoveries which have been made in the United States. These will be found more numerous than is generally imagined. Many machines for diminishing labour, and which are peculiar to this country, shall be described and illustrated by plates.

The VETERINARY SCIENCE comprehending the application of the principles of medicine, to the preservation of the health of domestic animals, and the cures of their diseases, shall also claim a due degree of attention. That detrusive and noxious disease the YELLOW WATER of horses, shall be described, and a successful method of cure pointed out.

Lastly, the object of the work being to supply families with a compact guide, in all economical affairs, every useful fact in rural and domestic economy, omitted by Dr. Willich, & which may be known to the editor shall be inserted; and in order to take advantage of progressing improvements, arrangements have been made to have all the periodical works on the above subjects, forwarded as soon as published in England and France.

The editor, will thankfully receive any communication which may tend to improve the work, and he begs leave respectfully to solicit them.

The publishers have but little to add for themselves; knowing, that professions generally are, and perhaps ought to be, in a great measure unavailing, they refer the public to the books they have already published. They have given to the world two editions of Dr. Ruffel's Modern Europe, within the last three years; the manner, therefore, in which they execute their undertakings, can be ascertained. In the present work, if they do not advance much, they pledge themselves not to degenerate. It shall be printed in the first style of uniformity and taste. The paper shall be superfine; and the engravings at least equal to those in the London copy.

CONDITIONS.

- 1. It shall be printed in five large handsome octavo volumes. One volume shall be delivered every three months. Price to Subscribers, two dollars and fifty cents per volume, in boards, payable on delivery. 2. The first volume shall appear on the first of April, 1803, and a volume regularly every three months afterwards. 3. It may be had in one delivery when finished, at twelve dollars and fifty cents per set, or sixteen dollars well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at these prices, by those who give the publishers their names during the progress of the work, to take it when finished. 4. At any considerable distance from Philadelphia, in can only be delivered in the last mentioned manner; the forwarding of single volumes to many places being impracticable. N. B. The Public will please to notice, that the amount in price of this improved and extended work, is not higher than the London work in four volumes. \* Among the numerous original articles which will appear in the first volume of this work, and the substance of which is not contained in any other Encyclopedia, we shall enumerate only the following: Abdomen, Abortion; Abcesses, Abstinence, Adulterations, Agriculture (in general), Agues, Air, Ale and Beer, Animation (suspended,) Anodynes, Antidotes, Apoplexy, Apples and Apple-Trees Baking, Asparagus, Apricots, Barley, Bifrometers, Bedsteads, Bee, Bees and Bee-Hive, Beet-root, Blacking, (Frankford,) Bleaching, Bleedings, Books (popular,) Bread, Breath (offensive,) Brewing, Bricks (indestructible) Buildings, Burials, Burns, Gutter, &c. &c. Subscriptions to this work received by the printer hereof.

RUN AWAY,

From the Subscriber, on the 27th of Decem. 1802.

A NEGRO MAN, named Dick about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, about 30 Years old; has a Scar on one of his Cheeks, one of his Knees bends inward, and he walks lame. Both his little Toes are cut off about half way. The said Negro has been since seen in the Possession of Thomas Smith, going towards Peedee, and it is expected the said Smith will sell him either in the State of Georgia or Tennessee. If any Person will secure the said Negro in any Goal, so that the Subscriber may recover him, or bring him to him in Cumberland County, on Cape Fear River, about 5 Miles above Atkins's Ferry, he shall receive a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars; and if both the Negro and the said Smith are secured, and Smith is convicted of taking him off, Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid. Jan. 11. SAMUEL NORTHINGTON.

Congress.

House of Representatives. Monday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Smilie presented a petition from a number of Aliens, residing in Chester county, in the state of Pennsylvania, praying a more easy admission to the rights of citizenship, which he moved to refer to a select committee. This reference was objected to, by members of different political opinions, on account of certain indecorous expressions on the late administration as being unfavourable to Aliens.

Mr. Smilie said there was one part of the prayer of the petition which, he trusted would be granted. The other probably would not be granted. He alluded to the prayer of those aliens, who were obliged to signify their intention of becoming citizens two years before hand. He thought these ought to be relieved. He hoped therefore the petition would be referred. The question was taken on referring it to a select committee, and lost—Ayes 32—Noes 49.

Mr. Helms reported from the committee to whom a similar bill had been recommitteed, a bill to make provision for persons who have received known wounds in the revolutionary war.

An engrossed bill to prevent the importation of certain persons whose admission is prohibited into certain states was read a third time;—as follows:

Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America Assembled in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, no captain or master of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be brought, any negro, or mulatto, or other person of colour, into any port or place of the United States, which port or place shall be situated in any state which by law has prohibited or shall prohibit the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto, or other person of colour, under the penalty of one thousand dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or other person of colour aforesaid, imported or brought into the United States, aforesaid, to be fined for and recovered by action of debt in any court of the United States, one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of any person prosecuting for the penalty aforesaid, the person or persons fined shall be held to special bail.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessels arriving in any of the said ports of the United States situated as aforesaid, and having on board any negro, or mulatto, or other person of colour, contrary to the meaning and intention of this act, or of the laws of the respective states prohibiting the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto or other person of colour, shall be admitted to an entry. And if any such negro, mulatto, or other person of colour shall be landed from on board any such ship or vessel in any of the ports aforesaid, or on the coasts of any state prohibiting the admission or importation as aforesaid, the said ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; one half of the net proceeds of the sales, on such forfeiture, to secure and be paid over to such person or persons on whose information the seizure shall be made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors and other officers of the customs, and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, in the several ports situated as aforesaid, to notice and be governed by the provisions of the laws of the several states now existing, prohibiting the admission or importation of any negro, mulatto, or other persons of colour, and they are hereby required and enjoined vigilantly to carry into effect the said laws of said State, conformably to the provisions of this act, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

When Mr. Bacon called the yeas and nays, and spoke against the passing of the bill, which he considered as unconstitutional and impolitic.

Mr. Mott considered it as unconstitutional and should therefore vote against it.

Mr. Mitchel moved the recommitment of the bill in order to obtain its amendment.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Mitchell, Nicholson, Elmer, Smilie, Gregg and S. Smith; and opposed by Messrs. Davis, Hill, Early, and Randolph.

Those who supported the motion to recommit, urged it upon different grounds; some on the ground that the bill was unconstitutional, in destroying and abridging the rights of free negroes and persons of colour, who were citizens of one state, by prohibiting under the

vere penalty of 1,000 dollars, and the forfeiture of the vessel carrying them, their importation into certain states; others on the ground, that though this & other provisions of the bill were not unconstitutional, yet they would operate on particular descriptions of persons with great and unjust severity. All allowed the propriety of the general government exerting every legitimate authority it possessed to enforce the laws, to avert the evil apprehended from the introduction of brigands from the West India Islands.

The opponents of the commitment insisted on the passage of the bill as it stood. They acknowledged that its penalties were rigorous; but they were only such as the eminent danger of the southern states called for. They vindicated the constitutionality of the law by observing that it only prevented the importation of negroes and persons of colour, into those states which had already prohibited their admission.

When the question was taken on recommitting the bill to a committee of the whole and lost—Ayes 42—Noes 46.

Mr. Nicholson moved to recommit it to a select committee.—Carried, Ayes 47, Noes 42.

Mr. S. Smith moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the granting of clearances to the ships or vessels of the United States, lying in the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and therein to amend an act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and other purposes.

The House resolved itself into a committee of whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair. Sundry amendments being made the committee rose and reported the bill. The House concurred in the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr Varnum from the committee appointed on so much of the President's Message as relates to the Militia, made a report, with an accompanying bill. The report states the system adopted by the act of 1792 to be, in the opinion of the committee, founded on a correct construction of the constitution, and well adapted to the circumstances of the United States; and concludes with a resolution requesting the President of the United States to address a letter to the executive of the several states urging a more vigorous execution of the law. The accompanying bill provides for some deficient details in the law of 1792. Referred.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Leib presented a petition from tundry aliens inhabitants of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of a similar tenor with the petition presented yesterday from aliens residing in Chester county, Pennsylvania. This question was again debated, and the reference was lost 51, to 23.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Governor of the Indiana territory, enclosing certain propositions made by a convention of the Indiana territory for suspending for ten years the operation of some articles of the ordinance of the territory. Referred.

Mr. Southard, from the Post-Office committee, reported a bill further to allow and establish certain post-roads, which was read and referred.

The bill for the granting of clearances to ships of the U. S. lying in the river Mississippi, &c. was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Bayard moved the order of the day for going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union for the purpose of taking up the proposition for amending the constitution respecting electing a

It was supported in a spirited debate by Messrs. Bayard, Huger, Griswold, Lowndes and Morris; and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Bacon, Gregg, Nicholson, Smilie and Davis. When the question was taken: by Yeas and Nays, and lost—Yeas 37—Nays 61. The House then took up the resolutions to recede the district of Columbia, and went into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the Chair. Messrs. Bacon, and Smilie spoke in favor, and Messrs. Huger, and Dennis against agreeing to them, when on motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday Feb. 9

Mr. Eufis moved to postpone for one hour the unfinished business of yesterday, in order to take up a bill to provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States. The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole on that bill. Mr. Varnum in the chair. The committee reported the bill without amendment, the house concurred in the report, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Griswold moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, in order to take up the proposed amendment to the constitution respecting the election of President and Vice-President.

After some conversation, the question was taken on Mr. Griswold's motion by Yeas and Nays, and lost. Yeas 28, Nays 54.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of George Mafon. Mr. Hanna in the chair. The committee rose, and reported their agreement to the report of the committee of claims, which provides for the allowance of pensions to soldiers of the South-Carolina line unprovided for; the house took up the report concurred, and directed the committee of claims to bring in a bill.

Mr. Dawson moved that the committee of the whole on the state of the union should be discharged from the consideration of two propositions of amendment to the constitution, the one prescribing the designation of the persons voted for as President and Vice-President, the other prescribing that the representatives and electors shall be chosen in districts.

Both motions were carried without a division.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolutions of Mr. Bacon to recede to the States of Maryland and Virginia the district of Columbia. Mr. John C. Smith in the chair. A debate which continued till 4 o'clock, ensued; in which Messrs. Smilie, Bacon, Claiborne and Varnum supported; and Messrs. Bayard, Gregg, Randolph, Eufis, Thatcher and Southard opposed the resolutions. When the question was taken on agreeing to the first resolution, for receding that part of the district on the south side of the Potomac, to Virginia, and lost, Ayes 22.

The question was taken on the second resolution, for receding the other part of the district to Virginia, and lost without a division. The committee then rose and the house concurred.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution for the appointment of three legal characters by the President to revise the laws of Maryland and Virginia, and form therefrom a uniform system for the district of Columbia, to report the same to Congress.

Mr. Mitchell moved the appointment of a committee of both houses, to enquire into the state of the public buildings, what repairs are required, and to report the same