



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1804

No. 271

Ours are the plans of fair delightfulness, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers.

NEW BOOKS.

J. GALES respectfully informs the Public, that he has at present a very complete Assortment of Books in all the various Branches of Learning, viz. Religion and Morality, Law, Medicine, History, the Arts and Sciences, Philosophy, Natural History, Biography, Politics, Voyages and Travels, Agriculture and Gardening, Dramatic and Poetic and Miscellaneous Works, Novels and Romances, School Books, books for instruction and entertainment of Youth, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the 1st Day of January, 1805, will be sold at public Auction, to the highest Bidder before the Court-House in Edenton, between thirty and forty likely Negroes belonging to the Estate of Dr. Samuel Dickinson, deceased, if not previously disposed of at private Sale.

VALUABLE ESTATE.

For Sale, ONE undivided third of that most valuable Estate, held in common by Messrs. Collins, Nathaniel Allen, and the Heirs of Samuel Dickinson, deceased, commonly called the Lake Company.

NORTH-CAROLINA General Assembly.

House of Commons.

Monday, Dec. 3.

A message was received from the Senate, to add the name of Lemuel Sawyer to the nomination of Councilors.

By a concurrence of both houses, a committee was appointed for consolidating into one, all the bills before the General Assembly for restoring persons to credit.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor, inclosing a general return of the Militia of this State.

Mr. Richardson, from the balloting committee for a Senator, reported there were 81 votes for Stokes, 75 for Franklin and 17 for Smith, that no one having a majority, another balloting was necessary.

Mr. Horne, from the balloting for Councilors for the ensuing year, reported that Lemuel Sawyer, Reuben Wood, John Ingles, Theophilus Hunter, Robert Burton and John Branch were elected.

Mr. Knight presented a bill making compensation to the county court jurors of Richmond county, and for other purposes; which, together with

A bill received from the Senate, to amend an act passed in 1741, for the better observation of the Lord's Day, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality, received its first reading.

Received from the Senate, the report of a committee, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to enquire into the duties and salary of the Public Printer, and also a bill to economize in the expence of the Public Printing.

The reported bill was then read, and after some objections made and repelled, it passed its first reading. [This bill keeps the salary as heretofore, but makes it the duty of the Printer to execute all the business of the session, such as printing the Rules, Bills, Resolutions, Messages, &c. without making any extra charge therefor.

(The order of the day being called for on the bill to repeal an act to repeal so much of the several laws now in force as grants power to the Trustees of the University to seize and possess any escheated and confiscated property, the bill was read, and being put upon its second reading,)

Mr. KNIGHT moved to amend the bill, by striking out the word confiscated, so as to confine the bill to escheated property.

Mr. J. G. WRIGHT said, the proper way to amend the bill would be to insert the words, "so far as respects escheated property," in the title of it, and to strike out the whole of the last clause.—Agreed. (Mr. MAURICE MOORE.—It has been four years since the Legislature passed the bill taking from the University, the escheated property, which by a former act was vested in it.

A bill for the repeal of this act has regularly every session since appeared upon your table; and has as regularly been rejected.)

It is with the utmost deference and respect for the opinion and upright intentions of our predecessors, that I propose to the House the reconsideration of it. A Legislative body is like an individual, subject to

its infirmities; it is agitated by the ebb and flow of the passions, and may be hurried into error, from misapprehension or ill-judged zeal.

It was a knowledge of this which made the wise, the cautious framers of our constitution unfold a door for retraction and unite in us the power to enact and to repeal.

But for this, the grant of the University, if a burthen, would still have oppressed us, and its repeal, if an error, could only now be looked at with impotent regret. Surely there never was a time at which this power of repeal could have been more properly exercised, than at the present; or a finer opportunity have offered itself, for the display of our patriotism, than that which the warm support of the present bill affords, the object of which is the destruction of ignorance and the extension of learning to all classes of society.

I am not one of those who are ready to heap epithets on all who differ from me in opinion, or to attribute the opposition which this institution has met with, to minds poisoned by ignorance or inimical to learning. Far from it. I am confident, that the friends and enemies of the University unite at last in one point, and that the sole distinction between them is in the different views they take of the same object. It is impossible it should be otherwise; for this House cannot furnish an instance of a single individual, who has not either felt the advantages of learning, or has regretted the want of it.

The causes, though diametrically opposite, are productive of the same effect; they tend in the same striking manner to evince the wisdom, and to draw from every patriotic breast the warmest and most anxious wishes for its general dissemination. It was Science which took man by the hand in his dark and dreary state of nature, which taught him to leave the precarious chase, the hollow tree or hut of bark, for the comforts of civilized life; which taught him to trace with wonder and delight, the movement of those heavenly bodies which had so often disturbed his nights, and chilled his soul with terror; and sublimated his mind, to view in the works of nature, with reverence and awe, the omnipotent hand of an all-creating Providence.

Consolidated in one opinion as to the usefulness of science, and united in our wishes for its general diffusion, the point of separation is the means which shall be adopted for carrying our views into effect.

A diversity of opinion is inseparable from the human character, and as it has pleased the great Disposer of all things so to have ordered it, we are fortunate in his having, at the same time, furnished us with capacity to discern, and virtue to pursue the course which reason has pointed out, however adverse to our wishes. On this I found my hopes. I address a deliberative body, ready to retract its errors, and speak in a cause supported by reason and justice.

I shall consider this subject in two points of view. First, with respect to the policy of passing the act at Fayetteville granting to the University the escheated property. Secondly, the right of the legislature to repeal their grant of property made to this corporate body called the Trustees of the University.

I presume I may assert without contradiction, that the improvement of the human mind is promoted by proper education. That in all countries the public as well as individuals have been benefited by such improvement. And that it is the duty of the Legislature to promote the public good according to its means.

Without dwelling upon the advantages the State derives from having circulated in it the monies employed in the education of its youth. Learning is itself of too much importance, it too deeply engages the affections and duties of parents, to be left upon a tottering or insufficient basis, the

means of procuring it should always be certain.

(From the frequent attempts which have been made in various parts of the State to establish Academies, their imbecility are too clearly evinced to be farther trusted. Salisbury, Warrenton, Hillsboro' Pittsboro' and Fayetteville have each had its Academy, to boast of—they have each invited the Youth of the country to enter their portals, and have held forth to them the prospect of instruction; they have each flourished for a day, on the first effusions of generosity, and exhibited the most flattering prospect of answering the end of their creation. What now are they? The shadows of substances which have long since fled away, but lasting monuments of the flimsy foundation, on which such hopes have been reared; the reason is obvious, the attainment of learning, like the attainment of every thing else valuable, is attended with expences—expences far too great to be met by any neighbourhood in the present state of our country. The Legislature, which established the University, were apprized of this. They felt the advantages of learning, and saw the necessity of placing the measure of its attainment upon a proper foundation. Without this, all equality ceases—the poor unable to bear the expences of foreign education for their children, are obliged to breed them up in ignorance at home; while the rich, but little embarrassed by procure instruction for theirs. But Mr. Speaker, we will suppose for an instant that Academies could be so established as to give them permanency, still the private advantages of a few individuals is not the business which we are to adjust. Our business is the advancement of the State at large. The establishment therefore of Schools where the smaller branches of science can alone be acquired, ought not to be taken into view—our attention should be drawn to the support of such a seminary as will furnish means for the most perfect cultivation of the mind. The knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, though of the greatest importance to the individual is of but little moment to the State; With this stock a man may do his own business, but the management of public affairs requires an extent of information which private Schools and Academies have never yet offered. If therefore the human mind is improved by proper education—if the public as well as individuals is benefited by such improvement; and if it is the duty of the legislature to promote the public good, it surely was politic in the Legislature to pass the act they did at Fayetteville in favour of the University.)

We now will consider the right we have to repeal the grant of property made to the corporate body called the Trustees of the University.

The people in forming a system of government for themselves, after throwing of the British yoke, could only establish the fundamental principles; these they have made sacred by declaring them their constitution. From this constitution the Legislature derives its authority, and cannot, conformably with the nature of government legally pass any laws inconsistent with, or in direct opposition to the constitution. If the Legislature can disregard or annul any one clause of it, they have the right to make void the whole; regulated government must of course be at an end, and anarchy ensue; we must again return to that primitive state of nature where the weak and timorous become footstools to the strong and courageous.—But Sir, if we have not this power, if we are bound to act in obedience to the constitution, one section of it is as much to be attended to as another and it becomes our duty to carry the whole of it into effect. The people well apprised of the inestimable worth of learning, have solemnly stipulated for it in their constitution, &

Just received from Newbern, By the Printer heretof, Mr. Martin's Revisal of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of this State, from the year 1790 to 1803, price Four Dollars; Also, His Revisal of Judge Iredell's Work, containing the Acts from 1715 to 1790.

S. BOND, HAS just received from New-York, a large and General Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Also, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Chocolate, Young Hyson Tea, Jamaica Rum, Apple and Peach Brandy, and Sherry Wine.

Wm. SHAW, HAS just received a fresh Supply of Holland Gin, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loaf Sugar, Porter and Cheese, A Trunk of remarkable neat Cotton Umbrells, An elegant assortment of Ladies Straw Bonnets, And a few Boxes first quality Spanish Segars.

R. CANNON, HAS just received from New-York, a large and General Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Also, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Jamaica Rum, Apple and Peach Brandy, Sherry Wine, Corsica ditto, French Brandy and Gin.

HUGH M'GUIRE, Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just opened, in the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. M'Kethen, A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS. He has also on hand, Best Sherry Wine, Spanish and French Brandy, Holland Gin, Coffee and Sugar, Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Ladies Slippers assorted, Country & Spanish Segars.

On the Plantation is a Rice Machine in complete order, in a Building 72 feet long, 42 feet wide, and four stories high. Also a Grist Mill, with a pair of Stones for Corn, and a pair of Stones for Wheat, with two Bolting Cloths, &c. &c. Also, a Threshing Machine in excellent order.

There is a Saw-Mill which is repairing to carry one Saw, and is intended to be in the same Frame with a Merchant Mill to carry three or four pair of Stones for manufacturing Flour, &c.

There is a good Dwelling-house, two Stoves high, and all sorts of out-houses, besides two Barns and Stables. There are 63 negroes above 12 years of age; amongst them are Tradesmen of different Kinds. Also, 33 Negroes under 12 years age.

There are Carpenters' Coopers' & Blacksmiths' Tools, besides every Kind of Plantation Utensils in good order. Horses, Hogs, Sheep, and about 100 Head of Cattle; three large Flats for the use of the Canal, &c.

The medium Crops, when making Rice and Corn, are from 220 to 280 casks of Rice, 600 wt. gross each; and from 3 to 600 barrels of Corn. Do. when making Wheat, from 160 to 190 casks of Rice, from 3 to 400 barrels of Corn, 1300 bushels of Wheat Lumber from the Saw-mill, when employed with two saws, has sold from 2,500 to 3,000 dollars yearly, employing 12 Hands. Flax, Cotton and Hemp are not included. The Rice has sold for from 5 to 6 dollars per hundred these several years past.

Were there 40 Hands more on the Plantation, the Profits might be reckoned at least one third, if not one half more, for each Hand, and for as many more as could be put on it. Cert. ed by THOMAS TROTTER, Superintendent.

Mr. Nathaniel Allen, of the town of Edenton, and one of the Company, being desirous to sell his Interest in said property, has authorised the Subscriber to dispose of the same in his Behalf, and has put in his possession all the necessary documents for the information of the persons disposed or inclined to purchase. The Terms of payment are, one-fourth down on the execution of the Deed or Deeds of Conveyance; the Remainder at two annual and equal Payments, to be secured in the most unexceptionable way.

The manner in which said Property has been managed, since the year 1787, when the company was formed, makes it a most desirable acquisition to gentlemen of capital, and by far outweighs the inconvenience attending property held in common; as a Superintendent, having the management and direction of the whole, with one or two Overseers under him, renders it unnecessary for the Proprietors to be at any further Trouble concerning said Estate, than an annual Settlement. It will further appear by the above statement furnished from the Company's Books by Mr. Trotter, the present Superintendent that the yearly produce of 250 acres now under tillage, amounts to between 8 and 10,000 dollars annually; and that were 40 or 50 more working Hands put on the said Estate, the profits would nearly be doubled, with hardly any additional Expence, as a much larger quantity of Land might be laid under Cultivation, with nearly the charges of the present Farm. Any Application by Post to the Subscriber, who resides near Plymouth, Washington County, N. C. or to Mr. Allen himself, or Mr. Stephen Carras, of Edenton, will be duly attended to, and any further Information, if required, will be cheerfully imparted.

JOHN ROULHAC, Attorney at Law. Plymouth, N. C. Oct. 16, 1804. * See Gutrie's Geography improved, 2d Volume, Page 514, Philadelphia Edition