



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Quills are the pens of fair delightful peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers.

VOL. VI.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1804.

No. 272

VALUABLE ESTATE.

For Sale,

One undivided third of that most valuable Estate, held in common by Messrs. Collius, Nathaniel Allen, and the Heirs of Samuel Dickinson, deceased, commonly called the Lake Company. The said estate consists of 53,000 acres of Land in Washington County, N. C. lying between the Canal and Long Acre, bounding on Lake Phelps, Pungo Lake and the Head of Pungo river. Also 5000 Acres of Land in Gum Neck, near Little Alligator River in Tyrrel County. The above Lands are equal, if not superior for fertility of soil, to any Land in the State; no part of them are subject to freshes or overflows from said Lakes or Rivers; but a very considerable part may be laid under water, or kept perfectly dry at pleasure, by means of said Canal. This Canal formerly cut by said Company to join the waters of Lake Phelps to Scuppernon River, is 20 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and affords an excellent Navigation the distance of six miles, on one side of the first tract. On it and on the Lake is the Plantation containing about 250 Acres of cleared Land in a high state of cultivation. The produce in general is for one Acre, in Wheat about 30 bushels, in Rice from 50 to 60 do. and in Indian Corn, in good Seasons, about 65-70 do. taking the whole Crop together. In dry seasons Hemp has been very productive.

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 also negroes above 12 years of age; among them are Tradesmen of different kinds, also, 33 Negroes under 12 years of age.

There are also 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. Certified 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 Mr. Allen himself, or Mr. Stephen Carrarus, 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 Gubrie's Geography improved, 2d Volume, Page 514, Philadelphia Edition

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 the instruction and entertainment of Youth, &c.

Catalogues to be had gratis at his Store. Subscribers to the Life of Washington, Curran's speeches, and the Domestic Encyclopedia, may have their Books on application. November 3.

DEBATE

on the

Bill for repealing the Act taking away from the University escheated property.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. MASK said, he had no objection to the establishment and support of an University, but he did not wish to see the institution supported by property taken from the poor. If it were to be supported, he would have it supported from a different source.

Mr. J. G. WRIGHT wished the gentleman to shew how the passing of this bill was to take property from the poor. It is not intended to take property out of the hands of any person entitled to it. If that gentleman can shew this bill will have an injurious effect towards the poor, I (said Mr. W.) will vote with him against its passage. But, surely this house will not be disposed to take this assertion for fact, without the least proof. For his part, he believed the bill to have the benefit of the poor as much in view as any other class of citizens.

They have their rights to be supported as well as the rich; and it is by men educated at this University, that these rights will most likely be maintained. This bill ought, therefore, to receive the general sanction of the Legislature; for, instead of being calculated to injure the poor, it might properly be considered, as "a bill for the advancement of the condition of the poor of this country."

Mr. LOWRIE said, he meant to trouble the house with a few observations only; but the yeas and nays having been called for, he wished to give his reasons for the vote he intended to give. The advantages of education, he said, had been so clearly set forth to the house, that nothing he could add, could set them in a stronger point of view. If, said he, we cast our eyes around the world, we shall find, that in proportion as nations have cultivated learning, in the same proportion they have advanced from barbarism to civilization. If we take notice of the conduct of our sister States, we shall find that in proportion as they have established and encouraged seminaries of learning, they have become enlightened and improved in their condition. It is an acknowledged fact that the Southern States are far behind the Eastern in the encouragement of Seminaries of Learning; and the consequence has been, that many of our most eminent characters are men who have come from the Eastern States. And the reason is obvious. We have not men of education sufficient amongst us to answer our public purposes. He did not mean to say that there were not citizens of this State, who tho' they have not had these advantages of education, possess real talents and are well fitted for transacting business in general; but he did believe we were in want of men of education.

The assertion which has been made by the gentleman from Wilmington, that our government is founded on public opinion, is a correct one. It is of great importance that what gives life and motion to our government, ought to be enlightened. There is no instance, in any country, where this has been the case, that regularity and good order do not prevail in their public affairs. How the Trustees of this Institution have conducted themselves, said Mr. L. I know not; nor can I account for the opposition which appears to the present bill. I see a general disposition amongst the members of this house to establish Seminaries of Learning in different parts of the State; and I cannot see why they should be opposed to the present bill, which is intended to extend support to the University which was founded by the Legislature. No reason having been offered against the bill; and from the favorable impressions he possessed in favour of education, he declared himself in favour of the bill.

One consideration, Mr. L. added, ought to have weight with the house, which had not been mentioned. Men of property, will, whether this University be encouraged or not, think it necessary to perform that great and solemn duty which they owe their children, of giving them a liberal education; and if they cannot do it within our own State, they will send them to another. This will be against the interest of our State in two respects. In the first place, it would be desirable that the money expended on the education of the children of the State, should be paid and circulated at home, and not sent abroad; and in the next, it would certainly be better that our Youth should receive their learning at an Institution of our own, rather than that they should be sent to a distance, or to foreign countries, from where they might return with opinions and principles subversive of those on which we think our prosperity and happiness depend.

Mr. L. concluded by observing, that our University had had great and various difficulties to struggle with; that hereafter, when these shall have been overcome, he had no doubt but the people at large would see the benefits arising from it, and that its beneficial influences would spread far and wide, and every class of citizens would be for giving it countenance and support.

Mr. KNIGHT observed, that he had waited for some time in expectation that some gentleman would rise against the passage of this bill. He did not think himself competent to the object; but as he was called upon to give his yeas or nays on the question, he thought it his duty to make a few observations in support of his vote.

In the first place, the Legislature of 1800, had thought it advisable to repeal the law giving to the Trustees of the University the escheated and confiscated property of this State. He thought they acted rightly in doing so: for he supposed, one of the objects they had in view, was to do away escheats altogether. For his part, he could not see the policy of continuing the law of escheats. We invite foreigners to come amongst us, and he was of opinion, it would be good policy to let them dispose of their estates, in all cases, as they might see proper. If this law taking escheated property from the University, were now to be repealed, and hereafter the escheated law should

be repealed, it might produce a good deal of trouble. Mr. K. said there was at present a bill on the table for the relief of certain citizens of Mecklenburg county, providing for the repayment of monies paid by them to the Trustees of the University for confiscated property, and if this bill passes into a law, the Legislature may hereafter be called upon in the same way in respect to escheated property. He would much rather support the University by money drawn from the Treasury; and he had no doubt the Legislature would be willing to grant it this support were it applied for.

Mr. M. MOORE said, that the gentleman last up was mistaken in the apprehension which he had expressed of any difficulty arising if the present bill be passed, with respect to escheated property; because as long as there is a relation of a deceased foreigner in the country to whom his property can descend, it cannot be escheated.

Mr. J. G. WRIGHT rose (with leave of the house) to reply to some remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Richmond county, which might have a tendency to alarm the house, respecting the bill for relieving certain citizens of Mecklenburg county. That bill had no relation to the bill now before the house; and it does not contemplate the payment of any sum of money from the Treasury the refunding of which is not to be securely guaranteed. The Legislature in 1794, gave to the Trustees of the University all the property of H. E. M'Culloch. The Trustees under that law, proceeded to collect considerable sums for which securities had already been given to H. E. M'Culloch or his agents; but it now appears, by a decision in the Court of Conference that the Legislature was mistaken in respect to the forfeiture of that property, and the citizens of Mecklenburg county who paid their money to the Trustees of the University, have now a claim upon them for the repayment of it.

But does not the gentleman recollect that the Trustees say they have placed their money in the funds of the United States, and have not therefore the money in hand to meet the demands which will be made against them; but that they are willing to pledge their stock in the United States funds as a security for any money that may be advanced to them. If the gentleman does not recollect these things, he will get the information on application. There is nothing in that bill, therefore, which ought to alarm any one.

With respect to the subject of escheats; if the gentleman thinks them improper, let him bring forward a bill to do them away; though Mr. W. had no doubt it would meet with its proper fate. The doctrine of escheats being supported by every government in the world. If a citizen of North-Carolina should go to England, and there die, what becomes of his property? It does not go to his wife or his child, but to the King. And this is not only the case in Great-Britain, but in every other country. The legislature of this State has been very liberal in this respect; they have wisely enacted, that the blood of a deceased foreigner shall be pursued in all its extent, before his estate becomes escheated. A liberality which no country besides this has shewn. Farther than this he hoped the Legislature would ever go.

Mr. W. had hoped that this bill would be examined on its proper principles, and that no extraneous matter would have been introduced into the discussion. He had delivered his opinion on the same subject which he expected to have no more weight than that of any other member. But if opinions would have any weight, he would not only refer gentlemen to the message of our Executive at the opening of the present session, but also to the messages of most of the Executives in the Union, in which great stress is laid on the importance of a due attention being paid to the education of youth. Indeed, gentlemen need only look to every part of this State, to discover the sense of the people in this respect; and if my opinion leaves no impression, these things ought to have weight. But if these be not sufficient, let gentlemen look to the opinion of that great man, to whom this country owes every thing—let them look at the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, and they will there see every measure for the promotion of learning is enforced in the strongest and most earnest manner. Though my opinion, concluded Mr. W. have no weight, the opinion of such a man surely merits the attention of this house, and with the other consideration which have been urged, should induce the passage of this bill.

The question "Shall this bill pass its second reading," was then put, which was negatived 61 to 56. The yeas and nays were given in our last.

Congress.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The engrossed bill for making further appropriation for the contingent fund was signed by the Speaker.

A message from the President informing that he had acted upon the joint resolution in favour of Capt. Decatur, officers and crew, was received.

The bill authorizing the inhabitants of Georgetown to erect a dam or causeway from Mason's island to the Virginia shore, was considered in a committee of the whole, and after a lengthy discussion the committee reported to the House that they had not had time to go through the same, but asked leave to sit again, which was indulged by the House.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

Mr. J. Clay presented a representation and memorial signed by 237 American citizens settled in Louisiana, expressing their satisfaction on the arrangement made in that country as to its government. Referred to the committee on that part of the President's message relative to the amelioration of the government of Louisiana. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Gen. Varnum in the chair, on the bill restraining merchant vessels from arming and forcing a trade to St. Domingo, sundry amendments were made and reported to the House—but finally the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph all the papers of last session relating to the Yazoo lands were ordered to be printed. A singular circumstance gave rise to this motion. The papers on this subject, he observed, were cut out of the books of documents which are preserved for the use of the house.