



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

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

VOL. VI. MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1804. No. 273

SPEECH

of LEMUEL SAWYER, Esq.

An Elector for North-Carolina, Previous to his delivering in his vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States.

On the 5th Dec. 1804.

Mr. President, It being the wish of the district which I have the honor to represent, as well as a gratification of my private feelings, to speak its sentiments on this occasion, by assigning the reasons of the vote I am about to give, I trust I shall be allowed that liberty before we proceed to ballot. Our attachment to a republican form of government, arises from the conviction of experience, that it is, of all others, the best calculated to insure the blessings of that liberty we at present enjoy, to mankind in general, and that our federal constitution is the best practical criterion of a republican government, that ever did exist, to secure and perpetuate those blessings to our posterity. As long as it is held sacred and inviolable, as long as it continues to be respected as the unchangeable palladium of our liberties, as long as it continues to be administered according to that spirit, or if I may so term it, that soul which was originally breathed within it, so long will our liberties endure. We have seen within a few years many successive governments of Europe rise and dissolve like the baseless fabric of a vision leaving no traces behind, and without affording its unwearied inhabitants any benefits from experience, while our own admirable constitution has proved incontestably the sound, and penetrating judgment of its projectors by the blessings it diffuses every where around it, and by the firmness and durability of its materials. I wish that it could always have been administered according to its genuine import; but sorry I am to say, that there have been men set over it, to guard and protect it, who have not received it with that degree of reverential awe which its own inviolability ought to have inspired. I do not wish to excite any unpleasant sensations in the breasts of that class of people who were friends to the last administration. But as it will be necessary to trace some of the most prominent features of that administration, and comparing them with those of the present, see which of them, ought most to challenge our disapprobation or applause, and to enquire under which administration our constitution has been viewed, as the polar star that was to guide us through the political ocean, I trust that it will not be expected that I should observe the nicest delicacy and forbearance on a subject which requires to be investigated with all the severity of impartial justice. It must at once appear, that many of the measures of Mr. Adams's administration, were directly or indirectly hostile to the constitution. In his time, it must have been a subject of sincere regret, to every real friend of that compact, to every real friend of his country to behold a standing army in time of peace, that most fatal engine of tyranny. Our national debt likewise increasing by the most wanton prodigality, and which bid fair for a national bankruptcy. The sacred offices of republican sages filled by the impious presence of old Tories and British subjects. The most shameful partiality in the distribution of public justice, the laws, in favour of federalists scandalously relaxed, and against republicans, violently stretched beyond their tone. The devoted benches of public justice and the awful tribunal of divine worship alternately prostituted to the vile purposes of party. Alien and seditious laws, both in open violation of the constitution, and the latter of which constitution had not expressly provided against such a law, surely no ho-

nest administration could ever deny an impartial investigation into its proceedings, because if they were his, they would appear so, and at once silence, the clamorous opposition. But by their denying to us that privilege, they betrayed a degree of suspicious guilt, which tacitly avowed that they had or meant to do something which they were afraid could not stand the test of examination. It would be detaining you too long to bring before you all the extravagant, illegal and unconstitutional acts of the last administration. For by the last Presidential election, the national disapprobation hath been stamped upon by them, by removing from office those who uttered and sanctioned them. That glorious event affords a greater subject for joy and congratulation than the capture of Cornwallis, for by the one our liberty was declared and by the other restored with unalterable confirmation. By that act, the constitution is not only restored to its original state, but all the whole roots and seeds of future treason are utterly cut up and annihilated. And that proceeds from the most providential conjuncture in which that transaction ensued. It seems indeed, that heaven itself pointed that out as the critical moment of our political recovery. For had we waited but a while longer, our chains would have been riveted on us forever. And if we had gone prematurely to work, had we removed them from office upon mere distrust, before we had sifted the evidence against them to the bottom, and before their measures were properly digested, felt and understood, they might perhaps, by their murmurings and dissentments, and for the want of conclusive evidence against them, have excited the compassion of the people for their apparent injuries, and again acquired the ascendancy, and thus have another opportunity of triumphing on the ruins of their country. But when their motives were so fully and clearly detected, when their measures were such as must have made the most insensible feel, and the most stupid perceive, then did they afford such damning proofs of their intentions that they never can be trusted again. The glorious 4th of March ought forever to be celebrated by all true republicans, as the great jubilee of the restoration of independence. From that day we ought to date our deliverance from the destructive jaws of despotism. How truly enviable must have been the feelings of every real American, on that ever memorable day, when Thomas Jefferson was elevated to the Presidential chair, you yourselves can tell, gentlemen, who have felt them, you have felt what is far beyond the power of words to express. It was a sight truly sublime to see our beloved President rise resplendant from the stroke of Adams's fate, in all the bright effulgence of virtue and merit. What an instantaneous energy and vigour ran through all the desponding branches of the government, by the stimulus of his republican touch. As animals in a torpid state, are vivified and cheered by the genial warmth of the vernal sun, so was the constitution, which had long sickened and repined under the frigid influence of aristocracy, reared and cherished by the invigorating presence of Jefferson. We had so long been accustomed to brood over the calamities of our common parent, we had so long been dejected and depressed at seeing the fairest flowers of freedom nipt by the chilling frosts of federalism. We had witnessed one encroachment after another in such constant & uninterrupted succession, we had seen so many and such dreadful dangers brewing against us, that many of us, I can venture to say, were ready to give up in despair. Many of us were prepared to bid adieu to every thing that was dear, to every thing that was honorable. But

by that immortal event, we felt ourselves instantly restored to ourselves, and to our country, our swelling souls began to burst asunder the chains which fell every where around, and to move in all the majesty of independence. The wholesome effects of Mr. Jefferson's administration have already evinced the wisdom of our choice, and gratified the most sanguine expectations of his friends. All the various departments of government have been cleansed and purified from the noxious influence of federal corruption. All those official excrecences, which so hideously deformed our political economy have been lost, and by his frugal management, we have been able to appropriate 7 millions annually towards the discharge of the national debt, out of those very funds which were not sufficient to defray the expences of the last administration. Our laws are once more taught to invite the unhappy stranger from foreign shores, and to flee to them for refuge from the oppressions of religious and political slavery. Here they may now find a lasting repose from their cares and troubles. While they are safely protected by the guardian genius of the constitution, every American feels for the suffering of the unhappy stranger. His heart vibrates in sympathetic sorrow to the cries of the wretched and miserable mortals of the old world, no matter in what country he hath dwelt, no matter to what sovereign power he hath crouched, the moment he lands on our shores, he flies to embrace him with welcome hands, and conducts him into the cheering abodes of domestic and public felicity. Again our tongues are unloosed, our press is once more free; Mr. Jefferson is neither afraid nor ashamed to have his conduct scrutinized. And as for the licentiousness of the press, which his predecessors seemed so much to dread, to him it is perfectly innocent. The impenetrable ægis of virtue by which he is covered, bids defiance to every shaft of calumny or envy by which he may be assailed. All the abominable tribe of internal taxation is totally exterminated and driven from their abode. By the wise and judicious system of economy which he has adopted and pursued, we shall be able to alleviate our public burthen, in a few years, and to meet every national contingency or expence, from the proceeds of our customs alone. Under the present administration we most undoubtedly enjoy all the blessings of practical liberty that can possibly fall to the lot of mortals. If the bands of government were drawn more closely, we should approach too near to monarchy. If they were loosened any more, we should approach too near to anarchy. These are the halcyon days of true liberty for which our ancestors so nobly contended, and which is so fully guaranteed to us by our excellent constitution. If we take a short comparative view between our government and those of Europe, we shall find the result to be highly honorable to America. In England we find the people grown under the overgrown power of the crown, the nobility and the clergy, without one solitary spark of liberty left, but that of going to law with each other. The most grievous burthens are laid upon them to support the expences of continued wars, and they continue to be cursed with the same evils, and in an aggravated degree, that were once insupportable to us. There Genius sits mourning over the slaughter of her favoured sons. The red arm of tyranny appears to be raised over every person in whose bosom glows unusual ardor the kindred sparks of science and patriotism. And wherever is found the being, whose mind is fraught with all that is graceful and elevated, who is possessed of

genuine notions of the natural and inherent rights of his fellow mortals, and has the spirit to avow them—whose bosom swells with all the generous freight of a patriot, who is a real honour and ornament to his species, who is capable by the divine energy of his mind, to breathe a soul within the ribs of death, and elevate us, as it were to the seventh Heavens, is there coolly marked out to bleed like a devoted victim, and hunted down by ministerial hell hounds. The friends of science and reform deplore in an unaffected strain of sorrow, the untimely fate of a Fitzgerald, a Tone and an Emmet. whose names shall survive those of the Tyrants who condemned, and of the butchers who destroyed them—gather in honors shall thicken around their hallowed tombs—their names shall continue to shine with undiminishable lustre, while the proudest monuments of human art are falling to decay and mouldering to dust. In France we behold a great nation seeking repose from the storms and convulsions of revolutions under the awful calm of despotism. What a pity it is that the sublimest efforts of human power, and the noblest examples of heroism, should after defeating a world of opposition, defeat themselves. How much is it to be lamented, that all their splendid victories which they have obtained, all the treasure and the blood which they have so nobly expended, should tend only to the aggrandizement of one man: their generous bravery and suffering certainly entitled them to a better fate. In almost all the other countries of Europe, and all those of Asia and Africa, we are presented with the cheerless prospect of slavery and barbarism acting in one dreary concert, in oppressing their wretched inhabitants. Thus, while in other countries, we hear of new changes and new revolutions perpetually succeeding one another, without changing the condition of the people, we here behold our own admirable constitution, that wondrous instrument of human perfection, sinking to its proper level, and becoming every year more durable and more venerable. But what shall we say of those mortals, who alone out of the general diffusion of happiness which pervades this highly favoured land, appear to be miserable and discontented. Like noxious plants under the Equator, they appear to droop and wither, while their more salutary neighbours are flourishing in all the luxuriance of vegetation. I think the best way to treat them is pointed out in the words of our truly excellent President: "Let them stand as monuments of the safety with which ignorance and error may be tolerated when left to be combatted by reason and truth." For it behoves all republicans to pay a proper deference to the opinions of their adversaries, particularly as it was a privilege which was not allowed to us when they were in power; for as their conduct then afforded a negative example to every succeeding administration, we shall do wisely by acting in every respect exactly the reverse of what they did. And let us continue to hope that all the measures of our administration will be so invariably just and proper as will in the end extort approbation from the most obstinate and perverse. (To be concluded in our next.)

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. The said estate consists of 53,000 acres of Land in Washington County, N. C. lying between the Canal and Long Acre, binding 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 63 1-2 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 Stories 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 of 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 230 tasks 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 authorized 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 and 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 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, of Mr. Stephen C. Harris, 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.

UNIVERSITY.

THE term for which the present Steward of the University of N. Carolina was engaged will expire with the present year. It therefore becomes necessary to make a contract for the ensuing year; and as early a period too as possible, in order that the Steward may have time enough to make the necessary arrangement for the reception of the Students on the first day of January. Written proposals for the place will be received at Raleigh by the Committee of Appointments, from any Person, until a Contract shall be concluded. Raleigh, 20 Nov 1804.