



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.

Vol. VII.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1806.

No. 337

By Authority.

A NAVY.

An Act making a further appropriation for the support of a library. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the unexpended balance of the former appropriation made to purchase books for the use of Congress, which is hereby revived and continued, there shall be appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars yearly, for the term of five years, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed every session of Congress, during the continuance of this appropriation.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate. February 21, 1806. Approved, TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To repeal in part the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as imposes the condition of an actual settlement on the said inhabitants, or any of them, their heirs, or assigns, be and the same is hereby repealed. And in every case where a patent has issued in conformity with the said fourth section, to any of the inhabitants aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, the conditions aforesaid, inserted in any such patent, shall be considered null and void; and the fee simple be vested to all intents and purposes, in the person to whom such patent has been issued, his or her heirs or assigns.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate. February 21, 1806. Approved, TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they hereby are authorised, and directed to settle, at the rate of compensation heretofore established, the accounts of the Governor, Secretary and Judges of the late territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, for their services whilst acting in those capacities, respectively, at any time between the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the first Tuesday of March, one thousand eight hundred and three.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate. February 21, 1806. Approved, TH. JEFFERSON.

LOST,

About the middle of January, on the Newbern Road, not far from Raleigh, TWO NOTES OF HAND given to Mr. Peter Casso, one by Benjamin Andrews for \$3 10s. and the other by William Daniel for \$3 10s. and transferred to the Subscriber. All Persons are cautioned from receiving or crediting for said Notes. Any Person who has found the said Notes and will return them to the Subscriber, shall be rewarded. JOSIAH ATAIN.

Too much reflection cannot be bestowed by the people of the United States, upon the question whether it is, or it is not, good policy to build equip and maintain a navy.

Every thinking and candid man will agree with us, that unless we have a more formidable navy than any other nation, it will avail us nothing. If we had forty ships of war, and Great-Britain, for example, had fifty, a great proportion of ours, in case of a contest, would inevitably fall into her hands, while the residue would yield us no essential service, and tend only to augment her superiority. If this theory is doubted, history will amply confirm it. All the maritime powers of Europe have in turn contended with Britain for the sovereignty of the Ocean--have built vast navies, squandered countless millions of money, and sacrificed innumerable lives--and all to no purpose, but to increase her power, her insolence and her rapacity. A considerable part of the British navy is composed of vessels fitted out by other nations against her, and by her captured and converted into engines of annoyance to those very nations. Such would undoubtedly be the fate of any navy we might fit out, if we should rely upon that to redress our wrongs, in case of a war with Great-Britain. We might drain our treasury and exhaust our resources to build vessels, and she would take them and turn them against us as fast as they were built--and this game while it would weaken and impoverish us, would aggrandize and strengthen her.

The question then is, are we prepared to lay the foundation of a navy to cope with that of Great-Britain?

We have already stated that her navy consists of more than seven hundred ships of war--of these, more than one hundred and thirty-one are ships of the line, of which number, many are first rates. We have no data at hand, upon which to found an estimate of the expence of getting afloat such a navy as this, or of the expence of maintaining it when afloat--but some idea may be formed from the following facts:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Dollars. The expence of building a 74 gun ship, is estimated at 426,350. The annual expence of do. is 192,500, which in 5 years, the longest term a ship of war can be presumed to last, will amount to 1,291,350.

A simple question next arises, which any school boy will solve in a minute--if one 74 costs \$1,291,350 in five years, how much will 30 cost in the same time?

Answer--\$7,679,400 dollars!

This immense sum, it will be observed, it would require to equip and maintain for five years, as many ships of the line as Britain has--and besides these of the line, she has nearly six hundred ships of war, of various sorts and sizes in commission!

This immense sum, it will also be remarked, must be expended every five years, to keep 130 ships of the line afloat?

If we had correct estimates to calculate from, it would be worth while to see how much it would cost to fit out and keep us as many fifty gun ships, frigates, sloops of war, &c. as Britain has. But as we have not, we must content ourselves for the present with the foregoing statement.

And still, if we had this navy afloat, the jealousy of other nations would provoke more depredations on our commerce than we now sustain--and so remote and dispersed are many of the ports we trade at, and so distant and scattered our

merchantmen, that twice such a fleet as Britain has, could not protect them!

More Beer and less Rum!

On a fair computation, one third of the earnings of daily labourers is expended for spirituous liquors--consequently, if a man labours three hundred days in a year at 75 cents per day, he expends \$75 for spirits, which do him no good, but a deal of harm. If \$50 a year of this expenture was saved, every labourer would, in four years, be able to build him a snug house, worth \$200 dollars, and buy him a farm of new land, of one hundred and fifty acres. He could, at the same time, with the remaining 25, purchase and drink one hundred gallons of strong beer, annually, which would do him a great deal of good, and no harm.

The free use of rum enervates the body, shortens life, and destroys reputation and credit; and what is worse, may cruel, prevents thousands innocent, helpless children, the enjoyment of such food as even nature requires. As a substitute, malt ale or beer answers a double purpose; its use cherishes the spirits without intoxication, strengthens the body and corrects the juices.

Dr. Cutten and M'Bride say that Hops will preserve fresh meat from putrefaction. Beer prevents many diseases which arise from inflamed blood, and in the hot season, acts as a powerful antiputrescent; its free use prevents graveling and calcareous concretions, and is always an antidote to urinary suppurations, and scurvy at sea. It is food and drink of the most wholesome kind, and a little use renders it more palatable than ardent liquors.

We are happy to observe that a Brewery on an established footing, is now in operation in this city, under the superintendance of Mr. Leonard Beatty, who advertises to supply the public in great or small quantities. We are also happy to announce that his beer is equal, if not superior, to any made in the United States; and we hope, he will receive encouragement in this undertaking--from the wealthy, because they will be supplied with an agreeable beverage--from the poor, because it will be money saved, health preserved, and good morals promoted.

New-England pap.

From the Enquirer.

On the propriety of establishing a British Packet.

The last arrivals from Europe brought just as much intelligence as was sufficient to excite, without being able to satiate, the public curiosity. They left Europe at the very critical moment, which was about to decide not only the fate of the campaign, but probably the whole of the present war; not only the fate of the armies in Wischau, but perhaps of Empires; not only the destiny of Europe, but our own most important relations with that continent. The latest English accounts bring down the chain of events only to the 19th of December. How many important events may therefore have transpired since that period? How many to change the face of civilized Europe; how many to affect the policy of our government? But because our government has trusted to the uncertain sailing of merchant vessels, the events of the last of December and the first of January are yet unknown to them. They are losing perhaps the favourable opportunity of taking advantage of that "tide" which is to be found "in the affairs" of governments as well as "of men." Our merchants are losing the opportunity of profiting by commercial speculation. Mail after mail arrives at our post-offices, and the

public curiosity is still doomed to a painful disappointment.

Under such circumstances we are prompted to ask whether it is not the duty of the government of the United States to facilitate the communication between this country and Europe. Let us enquire whether a few hundred dollars might not be advantageously expended upon the establishment of monthly packets. We have established regular communications between different parts of our own country by the aid of posts and stages. Why should we not extend the communication with Europe over the water, by a conveyance adapted to the purpose?

The English government have established a packet which arrives every month in New-York. In the summer months this packet touches at Halifax, and of course we do not receive the intelligence, which it conveys, till several days after it would have arrived by a direct voyage. Why should we suffer the English to excel us in this respect? Our packet might sail direct to Europe, and return by the same route.

The expences of this establishment would not probably bear any considerable proportion to its benefits. The packet, like our stages, might be fitted out for the accommodation of passengers, whose contribution would defray a great part of the expence. The owner would have the additional privilege of carrying out for freight, or on his own account, as large a cargo as the short time allowed for his equipment might enable him to receive or to discharge. A small premium therefore would be sufficient to induce the owner of each packet to contract for carrying the mail. Five packets would be sufficient for one line. They might touch at Falmouth in England, and thence proceed to Havre-de-Grace in France.

Let us then ask whether it is not the duty of Congress to pass a law, authorising the Post-Master-General to establish a regular line of packets?

State of North-Carolina, Salisbury District, Superior Court of Law, September Term, A. D. 1805. In the suit Luckett Davis & Wife, vs. William Mosby et alia.

It is ordered by the Court, that Advertisement be made six weeks successively at the Court-House in the County of Surry and in the State Gazette, notifying Robert Mosby, Elizabeth M'Daniel and Nancy Lewis, who are made Defendants in this Petition, and who live out of this State, for them to appear at the next Court to be holden for the district of Salisbury, on the nineteenth day of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the Petitioners should not be entitled to their part in the division of the Lands of Samuel Mosby, deceased, agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly in this case made and provided; or otherwise the Plaintiff's Petition shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment entered accordingly. MONTFORT STOKES, Clerk of Salisbury Superior Court. Oct. 21, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable Tract of LAND. In the county of Franklin, lying on Richland Creek, containing Nine Hundred and Thirty Acres, a proportion of which is prime Tobacco Land, well watered, with an excellent Mill Seat. There is a Plantation cleared sufficient to work ten or twelve hands to advantage; with a good Dwelling House and other outhouses. It will be sold entire, or divided into two lots to suit purchasers, if preferred. One half the purchase-money would be required, and the balance in twelve months, or young Negroes will be taken in payment. Possession of one half the Land and Plantation may be had immediately. Feb 20. D. W. DAVIS.

Just published by the Printer, Price 15 Cents. The Law for establishing the STATE BANK of NORTH CAROLINA Where may be had a few copies of Judge Potter's Charge IN THE GRANVILLE CAUSE.

Valuable Land for sale. FIVE Hundred Acres lying on Tabb's Creek, in Granville County. On this Tract there are about 80 or 90 Acres of good low Ground, a tolerably good Dwelling-House. Also, four hundred Acres lying on Tar River, on the main road leading from Granville Court-House to Raleigh. It is supposed there are 200 acres of good Tobacco Land to clear, and about 100 acres cleared fit for cultivation. As I am anxious to remove to the State of Tennessee, I will exchange one of these Tracts for Land in Tennessee. Negro Property will be taken in payment, or Cash. Possession may be had immediately. Granville, Jan. 20. WM. WALKER.

Runaway taken up. WAS committed to the Jail of Wilkes County on the 8th of September last, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Peter, and says he belongs to John Beard of Prince George County, Virginia. The Fellow is about 50 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JESSE ROBINETT, Jr. Willsboro, N. C. Jan. 12, 1806.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife MACYNIER TAPP, has eloped from my Bed and Board, without any reasonable cause what-so-ever, and has dealt largely on my Account, I do therefore hereby forewarn all Persons from harbouring, trusting or crediting said Macynier Tapp on my Account, as I am determined not to be answerable for any debt or contract made by her after the date hereof. GEORGE TAPP. Person County, Jan. 14th, 1805.

COMMITTED To the Goal of Rowan County, N. Carolina, TWO NEGRO MEN, who say they belong to a certain Charles Carter of Charleston. They are both black; the one calls himself Cato, the other Frank. One is upwards of fifty, the other about forty years old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and prove his property, otherwise said Negroes will be hired according to law. TH. HOLMES, Jr. Salisbury, Feb. 14.

GLOBES. Just received from London, By the Printer herof, AN elegant Pair of Eighteen Inch GLOBES, with the most modern discoveries and the latest improvements. These Globes would be a great acquisition to any Academy where Geography and Astronomy are taught; as, being upon so large a scale, all the objects are very distinctly marked upon them. Price 65 dollars. J. Gales has also on hand, Carey's Pinkerton's and Smith's General Atlases with every kind of School Books.

LOST, In the Night of the 31st of December, A POCKET BOOK, containing a Note for \$100 on Robert Greenlaw, given to Lydia Joplin, administrator of Jas. Joplin, dec. the 12th March, 1804, payable in three days, also an Order obtained the last term of Wake Court, on the Legatees of William Lee, dec. to the amount of \$200 to Benjamin Smith, endorsed to the subscriber by said Smith. Likewise an Instrument of Writing given to the Subscriber by Susannah Curren, wife of Wm. Curren, with the delivery of two Negroes, Feb and Bob, given for the said payment of the above mentioned order, delivered as the property of Wm. Lee, dec. by said Mrs. Curren; with several Judgments, Notes and Receipts which I cannot recollect, and some money. I hereby forewarn any person from trading for any of the above papers. MORDECAI JOPLIN. Wake County, Jan. 26, 1806.

Just published by the Printer herof Price 10 cents each, New Collection of Spiritual Songs mostly original. By the Rev. Coleman Randleton.

The celebrated Running Horse, MARSKE, By Diomed, his dam by Hart's Medley, fully 5 feet 2 inches high, WILL be let to Mares at my Stable, at \$25, payable with \$20, paid within the season, and one dollar the Groom. The season to commence the 1st of March and end the 1st of August, but Gentlemen may have their Mares covered as early as they please. Mares fed at the market price of grain, and every attention paid them, but no liability for accidents. MARSKE beat the famous Running Horse Snaphdragon by Collector, with much ease. His half-sister won the great Produce Sweepstakes of twenty-three subscribers, at Richmond, in two heats, on a hard pull. For blood, bone, symmetry & action, Marske is equal to any horse on the continent. HUGH WYLLIE, Charlotte County, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1806.