RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

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

Vol. VII. MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1806. No. 353

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

The following Funeral Oration, in honor of the late venerable Chancellor, George Wythe, delivered on Monday, the 9th inst. by William Mumford, Esq, to a numerous audience assembled at the Capitol, in the hall of the House of Delegates, was furnished by him for publication at the request of the Editor of this Paper. As it was a composition for which very little time was allowed, as previous to its being pronounced, nothing more than its outlines were prepared, all the rest being conceived and uttered extempore; it is hoped by the author that the candid reader will make all reasonable allowances for its inaccuracies.

Oration
PRONOUNCED AT THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE WYTHE.

Fellow-Citizens,

I ADDRESS you on this occasion with feelings which agitate and oppress me. The mournful duty which we are assembled to perform, the irreparable loss we have all sustained, and particularly myself who am now called upon, with an heart torn with grief, to speak of him, who was not only the friend of human nature, but my own dearest and best friend; the sorrow which I am certain is felt by every individual in this numerous audience, and which I see strongly depicted on the faces of many; all combine to overpower me with diffidence and regret. Hard indeed is the task to do justice to the many virtues of the great and good man for whom we mourn. I dread that my abilities will be found inadequate to this important undertaking; and I wish most sincerely that some gentleman of superior eloquence had consented to commemorate, by a funeral Eulogy, the departed Patriot and Sage, who was truly the boast of Virginia. Particularly, I should have been happy if some older citizen, who knew him in his younger days, and joined his glorious labors at the commencement of our revolution, had now endeavoured to describe his great and meritorious public services in those days of difficulty and danger. But it cannot be. Most of the Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution are gone to their graves with glory, and George Wythe, one of the oldest and best of those venerable fathers of their country, has now followed Washington, Franklin, Samuel Adams, and many others, who are indeed removed from this troublesome world, and at rest from their labors, but whose fame shall live forever in the hearts of their fellow citizens. Under these circumstances, the task devolves on me, far inferior to those immortal worthies, to pay the last sad tribute of applause to their departed coadjutor and friend. I am emboldened, however, to engage in this difficult enterprise by considering, that although many of the public virtues of the deceased were not personally known to me, yet some of them, and not the least important, have come within my own observation, and that I have long been most intimately acquainted with those which adorn his private life. His extraordinary goodness to me, that kindness which induced him to take me when an unfortunate orphan into his house, and to treat me as a second father, afforded me peculiar opportunities of feeling and knowing the god-like spirit which animated the bosom of him who now lies cold and insensible before us. The sacred ties of gratitude therefore bind *me* not to permit the funeral of my dear, my noble benefactor, to be unattended with an eulogy expressed with truth and sincerity, however imperfect in other respects. Indeed I am most encouraged on this occasion by the reflection that truth, plain, artless and unadorned, is all that is needful in an attempt to celebrate a character noted for his plainness and republican simplicity. True it is, that nothing that can be said can benefit him. The "dull, cold ear of death" cannot be roused by the voice of honor, nor awakened by the lamentations of those who survive. Perhaps he hears not our praise, or is so engaged by the bliss he now enjoys as not to regard it. It might appear therefore that funeral solemnities are useless and unavailing. But such is not the case. They serve at least as an example to the living, and may be the means of communicating and keeping alive the sacred fire of virtue. I am also enthusiastic enough to believe, that the souls of the good and worthy, even after death, may be gratified by knowing the manner in which their memories are regarded in this world; that they look down and observe the sorrows of their friends, and rejoice in their praise. Very probably this is one of the rewards of a well-spent life; else wherefore has heaven implanted in the breasts of men the desire of fame in future ages as an incentive to virtuous actions? I shall therefore proceed to describe as faithfully as I can, the career of glory through which this exalted patriot, firm republican and honest man has passed, trusting that the affection of you all for the dead, will induce you favorably to accept a well meant, though feeble endeavor to pay the respect so eminently due to his memory.

In calling to your recollection his virtues, my own inclination would induce me to begin with those of his private life, in which I confess my own heart is more particularly interested; but as his public virtues were of the greatest importance, not to a few persons only, but to all America, the superior dignity of the subject requires me to mention them in the first place. Of these, let me turn your attention to the uncommon patriotism, which was conspicuous during the whole course of his long and useful life. The first remarkable example evincing the degree in which he possessed that divine virtue, was his conduct at the commencement of the Revolution. In those perilous days, when life, liberty and property were placed at hazard; when death and confiscation would have been the fate, if they had proved unsuccessful, of those who opposed the tyrant King of Great-Britain; our venerable patriot, Mr. Wythe, was firm and undaunted, and zealously attached to the cause of his country. At that important time, when the greatest men America ever produced were chosen by her voice to save her from destruction, to whom did his fellow-citizens look up as one of her deliverers? To George Wythe—to him whom we now with so much cause lament; for, alas! he can serve no longer those he so tenderly loved. He was one of that famous Congress, who assembled on the 18th of May, 1775, and did not separate until they had declared the Independence of America. He was one of those that signed that ever memorable declaration by which they pledged "their *lives*, their *fortunes*, and their *sacred honor*" to maintain and defend the violated rights of their country. He was an active, useful, and respected member of that body, the most enlightened, patriotic and heroic that perhaps ever existed in the world, in esteeming and admiring which all nations now concur. From the arduous and important duties which he there exercised, he was called by his native state to perform others not less interesting and necessary. Our countrymen were then attempting a new and hitherto untried experiment, of vast importance and doubtful success; no less than the political regeneration of a great nation, the total destruction of a monarchical system, and the establishment of a republic in its stead; every thing then depended on infusing into our laws that republican spirit which animated the people, and by the preservation of which alone, their liberty could be preserved and perpetuated. It became therefore necessary to new-model our laws, and lay the foundations of the temple of freedom firmly in the wisdom and justice of our institutions. The persons appointed to execute this great work, and by whom it was *accomplished* were, Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, and *George Wythe*: who, though mentioned last, might with propriety be considered as the chief; for, great and exalted as is the merit of Mr. Jefferson, it must be confessed, that he is in a great measure indebted for it to George Wythe, his preceptor and his friend. Between these two extraordinary men the warmest friendship has ever existed, and the President of the United States has always been proud to acknowledge himself the pupil of the wise and modest Wythe. By a resolution of Virginia Assembly, dated the 5th of November, 1786, the three gentlemen, I have mentioned, were appointed revisors of the laws, with powers to propose such alterations as in their judgment should be deemed necessary: A trust of prodigious importance, on which the future destiny of Virginia depended! And in what manner was it discharged? In a manner more glorious and more useful to the human race than the works of any other legislators, ancient or modern. On the 18th of June 1779, the committee of revisors made their report, a memorable monument of indefatigable industry and attention, as well as of wisdom, virtue and patriotism. In reviewing the labors of that committee, we find that they were the authors of the act directing the course of descents, by which the odious and unequal doctrine of the right of primegeniture was abolished and an equal distribution of the landed property of persons dying intestate is made among their children, or other nearest relations; an act which, by introducing and supporting equality of property to a certain degree among the citizens of this commonwealth, has produced, and will continue to produce, a more important and permanent effect in favor of freedom and republicanism, than any other cause whatsoever. The same committee proposed the act for regulating conveyances, by which all estates in tail were converted into fees simple, and one of the most detestable contrivances of aristocracy to keep up inequality, and support proud and overbearing distinctions of particular families, was completely defeated. They also produced the deservedly celebrated act for the establishment of religious freedom, which I trust has released the people of Virginia from the danger of being ever subjected to an ecclesiastical tyranny, perhaps the worst of all. As a proof however, that the proposal of that act did not arise from a desire to subvert religion, but, on the contrary, to maintain it in purity and peace, they at the same time proposed another, entitled an act to punish disturbers of religious worship and sabbath-breakers. Such were the most precious fruits of the appointment of that truly republican and patriotic committee.

Other important acts might also be mentioned, for in fact, the whole of our militia system as first organized, the original arrangement and mode of proceeding in our courts of common law and chancery, were all the work of that committee, were all illustrious examples of their industry and legislative skill: in which if some defects have, in the course of experience, been discovered, they are only proofs that no human performance can be perfect. Yet the committee of revisors are not only entitled to praise for the laws, of which they were instrumental in obtaining the establishment, but for several which they proposed without success. Among those may be found a bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge, which, if the public spirit of the General Assembly had been equal to that of its authors, would have enabled the children of the poorest citizen in the community to stand an equal chance of acquiring science, honor, and promotion, with those of the most wealthy. Animated by motives of the same enlightened nature, they proposed a bill for establishing a public library; another for amending the constitution of William and Mary College, and providing more adequate revenues for its support; and furnished a hint, which gave birth to our present Penitentiary system, by a bill for proportioning crimes and punishments in cases heretofore capital, and a bill for the employment, government and support, of malefactors condemned to labor for the commonwealth.

We next find this excellent citizen in the important office of one of the three Judges of the High Court of Chancery, and afterwards, sole Chancellor of the state of Virginia. His extraordinary patriotism and disinterestedness were here most completely displayed. He served in that most troublesome and laborious office of all in the gift of the commonwealth of Virginia, and perhaps of the United States, for many years with the small salary of 300*l.* and, at last, with a salary somewhat larger but still very inadequate. With that scanty supply from his country, he lived in this expensive city, secluded from all other business but that of the public, to which he devoted all his time, unless when prevented by sickness; and in that office he continued till the day of his death, because he believed himself better qualified to serve his country in that station than in any other; when, if he had been disposed to seek for offices, he might have obtained others far more easy and lucrative. Notwithstanding, however, the toilsome duties of that office, his patriotism, ever active and ardent, brought him forward whenever he conceived his country's interest to require his assistance. We behold him a member of the convention which met in this city in the year 1788, to take under its consideration the proposed constitution of the United States. Being convinced that the confederation was defective in the energy necessary to preserve the union, liberty and general welfare of America, he was a zealous advocate for the new constitution. In that august convention, this venerable patriot, even then beginning to bow under the weight of years, was seen to rise to advocate that constitution, and exerted his voice almost too feeble to be heard, in contending for a system on the acceptance of which he conceived the happiness of his dear beloved country to depend.—But the most remarkable instance of his genuine patriotism, to which I confess I am rendered most partial, perhaps, by my own experience of its effects, was his zeal for the education of youth. Harrassed as he was with business; enveloped with perplexing papers, and intricate suits in chancery, he yet found time for many years, to keep a school for the instruction of a few young men at a time, always with very little, and often demanding no compensation.—What a proof was this of condescension, of pure patriotism and philanthropy! With all this, his industry and attention to business was not diminished, but continued as incessant as ever. Of his indefatigable assiduity I was myself, even in his last sickness. When on his death bed, racked with agonizing pains, I saw him with a large bundle of papers, relative to an injunction in chancery, lying by his bedside. He told me he had been studying them, and hoped to be better by the next day, that he might be enabled to hold the court again, and pronounce his decree in that cause; lamenting with extreme concern the inconvenience, which of the delay of business occasioned, by his sickness would be productive to persons who had causes depending before him. At that moment, when death was visible in his face and in every limb, he thought not of himself; he thought only of the public. Oh! where shall we find such another Chancellor?

The necessary consequence of his great assiduity and attention to study, was his extensive, various and profound learning; his sound and excellent judgment. Others may indeed have excelled him in genius, but he certainly never was surpassed in patriotism, learning and judgment.

Another quality, too, demands our attention, the most illustrious perhaps in the bright constellation of his virtues; of which I have already adverted to several striking testimonials. Ever attached to the constitution of the United States, and to the principles of freedom, he was in every change of affairs always steady and unshaken. His mind was not to be moved by the gusts of popular influence, nor by the stormy threats of tyranny. As in 1776, he was the enemy of the king of Great-Britain, so in 1798 and 1799, he was an opponent of the administration of John Adams, of alien and sedition laws, and standing armies. Always the friend of liberty and his country, twice have I seen him, hoary with age, and touching all with veneration, in that very chair (pointing at the Speaker's chair) sitting as President of the republican college of electors, and voting twice for a republican President. Yet, was it very observable, that he never yielded for a moment to the rancour of party-spirit, nor permitted the difference of opinion to interfere with his private friendships, the truth of which observation will be acknowledged by many of his political opponents, to whom he nevertheless remained a friend in private life, to the last.

His impartiality as a judge, and rigid attachment to what appeared to him to be equitable, was not less remarkable than his other extraordinary qualities. It ought ever to be remembered, that notwithstanding he loved his country so passionately, and was so attentive to its interest, he yet loved equity still more. It ought to be remembered, that he was the first judge who decided, (against the public opinion,) that the British debts should be recovered, and that on several very important occasions he entered decrees for large sums of money against his native state. Yet, to the immortal honor of the people of Virginia, be it said, those decisions of his did not diminish his popularity, but made them admire and respect him still more than ever.

Such then, were the public virtues of this great man. His private virtues were not less exemplary. Among the most conspicuous of these were his integrity and disinterestedness. Undoubtedly, no man, not even the best of the worthies of ancient Greece and Rome, ever carried those virtues to a greater height than he did. Plain in his manners, strictly temperate in his life, and regardless of all profits except such as were made with honor and a good conscience, he furnished an example in the vigour of his youth (as I have been told by some, whom I am happy to see present) of a truly honest and upright lawyer, a character supposed by many (though I hope erroneously) to be very uncommon. No consideration could ever induce him to swerve from the straight line of integrity, to violate justice, or the laws of his country. With the spirit of a philosopher he lived a lawyer, and was indeed the brightest ornament of the bar. With these virtues of a stern and rigid cast, it should moreover be known, that this laborious student, this man of undeviating integrity, this firm and inflexible republican possessed a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness. A kinder never throbbed in the bosom of a human being. His soul was the seat of benevolence and sensibility. From this most amiable turn of mind proceeded his ever active charity and liberality, the gentleness and mildness of his temper, which was seldom irritated but by zeal for his country's good, his modest and unassuming deportment, and unwillingness to give pain to any mortal. His charity extended to every human being, however low and humble his station; for he, emphatically, was always striving to do good. Let the officers of his court, the gentlemen who had the pleasure of pleading, and those who had causes depending before him, let all who were educated by him, and indeed all who knew him, bear witness to the sweetness of his temper, his benevolence and kind deportment. His unwillingness to give trouble and pain was apparent almost in his last agonies—"Oh gentlemen!" said he, scarce audibly, you are very good—I am sorry you take so much trouble—but all will be in vain!" It may be said, indeed, that in one deplorable instance, (which it strikes me with horror even to mention,) his benevolence was placed on an unworthy object, and repaid with black ingratitude.

But let not the selfish man deduce from this dreadful event an argument against the indulgence of charity, nor let the good man be discouraged. As no human being can be perfect, it is true perhaps, that the mildness and goodness of Mr. Wythe was sometimes carried too far. But if

he had any fault, it was that of excessive goodness, which injured himself alone. Injured did I say? No; whatever may have been the cause of his death, and I tremble to think of its *probable* cause, he is not really injured. He is only relieved from the infirmities of mortality a little sooner; and although he may be a proof of the truth of the saying,

How oft, alas! does goodness wound itself,
And sweet affection prove the source of woe!

yet, the multitude of friends who sincerely mourn his death, and the affection of all his other pupils for his memory, prove that he did not good in vain, but has indeed his reward.

This, my fellow-citizens, is the true character of the man, whose death we lament, of him who now sleeps in that coffin, a lifeless lump of clay. But no—he is not there! The good, the kind, the generous, the noble-minded George Wythe is not there.

His mortal body, I admit, is before us. But the real man, the divine and immortal soul is far away, perhaps above the stars themselves, enjoying everlasting bliss in the presence of that God, on whom he called as his hope and refuge, in the last agonies of expiring nature. Here permit me to correct a mistaken opinion, which has gone abroad concerning this excellent man. I think it particularly important to state that he was a christian. He communicated to me himself, a year or two before his death, his full conviction of the truth of the Christian Religion, and, on his death bed, often prayed to Jesus Christ his Saviour for relief. But death he did not dread, expressing only a wish to lay down his life with ease, observing, that, alas! it was a pity it should be so hard for a man to die!

I will now conclude with exhorting every person present, and particularly the younger part of my audience, to imitate the example of the virtues of that man whom I have endeavoured to pourtray. True it is, that all who now hear me, cannot expect to attain the honors and dignified stations which he enjoyed and adorned. But it is in the power of all to resemble him in his industry and application to study, in his integrity, plainness and purity of manners, and his patriotism and republican principles. Let me entreat you to consider, that it is not by the love of money, by foppery and parade, by pomp and luxury, that the liberties of the people are to be preserved. If you wish the Temple of Freedom, that glorious structure erected in America, to remain unimpaired a thousand years hence, it is incumbent on you to live as republicans ought, free from vice and profusion, ever firm and inflexible, and never deviating from the course of rectitude. If you admire the character of the illustrious George Wythe, strive to make that character your own.

Your reward will be, in the first place, the approbation of your own *consciences*, the best and most valuable reward of virtue in this world, far more precious than the applause of a crowd, which often is bestowed on the undeserving. This was the approbation which the honest republican Wythe valued above every other, and this we may all obtain, if we sincerely desire it. Your reward in the next place will be the applause which the patriot George Wythe obtained. Such are the charms of true virtue that bad men admire it against their own inclinations; and good men never fail to love it, even in those who differ from them in opinion. Thus you see that federalists and republicans, friends and foes in politics, all unite in sincerely mourning the loss of the firm, the sincere, the virtuous republican, Geo. Wythe, all being convinced that his intentions were upright, although in some things he disagreed with themselves.

Your last and best reward will be happiness after death. In this world, our portion of happiness is but small. The best men are often afflicted like the worst. They have to weep with agonized hearts for the loss of those they love most dearly, as we do now; and sometimes, as was the case of our unfortunate friend, they feel the stroke of death embittered by the sharp and venomous sting of ingratitude. But they have their consolation. They repose their hopes in the bosom of their great God, and look to the place he has appointed as their permanent abode. Such was the comfort, which smoothed the bed of death to our departed friend.

He always believed in a future and a better state, which alone can afford to good men their just retribution: and I trust is himself at this moment in that happier world, where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." If his blessed spirit, exalted above the care and pains of mortality, could render us any service, I would invoke it, and call upon him to infuse into our hearts, at least a portion of his virtues. But to him it would not be proper for us to make our application. To the Almighty Creator only, to that God who made him all that he was, our requests should be directed. And that *he* may, in his mercy, teach us properly to estimate, and draw the most useful instruction from the great example which is now set before us, is my most sincere and fervent prayer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The letters by the Lisbon mail are very contradictory. Some of them express great apprehensions with respect to the designs of Spain and France, while others say that the fears upon this head have greatly subsided. The Topaze, French frigate, which had been so long in the Tagus, had slipped out, and passed the British sloop of war Star in safety; the latter being prevented from immediately following the frigate by the batteries on shore; a circumstance which is considered by some as an hostile interference on the part of the Portuguese; but which we cannot view in this light, when we consider that the neutrality of Portugal binds her to protect alike the ships of all nations within her several ports and harbours.

An order has been issued by the Spanish Government for removing all restraint from American vessels trading to the ports of South-America.

The surrender of Cattaro to the Russians continues to be an object of complaint on the part of Bonaparte against the Court of Vienna. Though the number of French troops in Istria and Dalmatia is represented as not less than 30,000, and of course capable of expelling with ease the Russians at Cattaro, who are said to be but a few hundreds, the burthen of this expulsion is thrown on the Austrian Government, from whose hands alone Bonaparte will receive the possession, and who are called upon to expel the Russians by force, a proceeding which has a direct tendency to involve Austria in a war with France.

A letter from Deal states that a very heavy cannonade was distinctly heard there about five o'clock on Thursday morning. As the sound came in a direction off Bologne, it is conjectured that Commodore Owen's squadron had begun his spring plan of annoying the French batteries.

The peace establishment of France is estimated, by a report on that subject presented by Gaudin to Bonaparte, to be 600 millions of livres and the expence for the current year 894 millions.

TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE,

Fourth day, Friday, May 2.

The attendance of spectators to day was as numerous as on the first day, particularly of Ladies of rank and fashion.

The witnesses examined yesterday were chiefly persons belonging to Public offices. In the course of their examination several legal objections were taken by Mr. Adam, and Mr. Plumer, Lord Melville's counsel, which were answered by Sir S. Romilly and Serjeant Best. Some discussion took place between the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Cumberland, and other Peers.

This morning was chiefly consumed in the examination of witnesses, who were Gentlemen belonging to Banking houses. Mr. Trotter has not yet been examined.

The trial is expected to last much longer than was supposed, some say a month or five weeks.

By Authority.

AN ACT

To regulate and fix the compensation of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives hereinafter mentioned, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive, in lieu of their compensations fixed by law, the following sums, that is to say: the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars each, their principal clerks one thousand three hundred dollars each, and each of their engrossing clerks one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the serjeant at arms of the Senate, who also performs the duty of a door-keeper, the sergeant at arms and the door-keeper of the House of Representatives, shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive, nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum each, and that the assistant door-keeper of the Senate, and the assistant door-keeper of the House of Representatives shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive nine hundred dollars per annum each:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any appropriation which shall be made by the Senate, or House of Representatives out of the contingent fund of either House, towards the compensation of any of the officers of the Senate, or House of Representatives, shall be taken and considered as a part of the salary allowed by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensations provided for in this act shall commence and take effect from and after the thirty first day of March one thousand eight hundred and six.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of Senate and House of Representatives, passed on the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall, from and after the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 10, 1806.—Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Gilbert C. Russel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Gilbert C. Russel, late a Captain of a Company of mounted infantry, of the State of Tennessee, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law, the sum of six hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-five cents, for so much by him expended to the use of the United States, for provision and forage supplied by him for his men and horses, and for ferriages paid, on a tour of duty, from the State of Tennessee to the Natchez, performed under the order of the President of the United States, by virtue of "an act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April last, and for the temporary government thereof."

NATL MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 15, 1806—Approved,
TH. JEFFERSON.

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING
MAILS of the UNITED STATES
ON THE
FOLLOWING POST ROADS,
WILL BE
Received at the General Post Office
UNTIL THE
FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,
INCLUSIVE.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

From Wilmington by Conwayboro' to Georgetown, S C once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Georgetown on Sunday by 6 P M.

Leave Georgetown every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday by 10 A. M.

From Wilkesboro' to Ashe c. h. once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Ashe c. h. by 6 P. M

Leave Ashe c. h. every Tuesday at 6 A M. and arrive at Wilkesboro' by 6 P. M.

IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

From Portsferry to Conwayboro' once a week.

Leave Portsferry every Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Conwayboro' by 2 P. M.

Leave Conwayboro' every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Portsferry on Sunday by 10 A. M.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the Mail: and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5 Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract

6. Persons making proposals, are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen, which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The above contracts are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and to continue in force until the 31st of March, 1809, inclusive

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-master General
General Post-office, Washington City, April 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Tract of LAND, where the late Joseph John Clench formerly resided, lying on the South side of Swift Creek, in the County of Nash, about two Miles below Dorches Bridge, containing 1000 Acres, old survey. This Land is equal to any on the said Creek, for the culture of Corn, Wheat, & Cotton, and superior for the range of Hogs, as there is a large body of excellent mast land in the tract. Any further description is presumed to be useless, as any gentleman wishing to purchase, may see the Land by applying to Mr. Hines, on the premises. Terms will be made known by Mr. Wm. Bedamy, about two miles from Prospect Chapel, or the subscriber in Tarborough.

DUNCAN L CLENCH.
Tarborough, May 3d, 1806.

A COCK MAIN

TO be fought in Pittsborough, at Joseph Harman's Tavern, for Ten Dollars each Fight and Three Hundred Dollars the Main, to begin the 23d of July, and continue three days. The Main is made by Archibald Careless and Joseph John Alston.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Col. John Speed, late of the County of Richmond, dec. are requested to make immediate Payment; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted, are desired to render statements of their demands properly attested, to

Henry W. Harrington,
James S. Speed.
Administrators.
Richmond County, June 20th, 1806.

SHERIFFS' SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,
At Wilkes court-house, on Saturday the 23d of August next,

THE following Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying in the county of Wilkes, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due thereon for the year 1804, the expences of advertising, &c.

550 on Big Elkin creek, the property of Col. Hill of South Carolina.

50 acres in the East Cove, the property of Philip Gains.

50 acres in Gains's Cove, belonging to Philip Gains.

300 do. enlisted by the agent of Gotlieb Shober.

150 do. by Elijah Denny on Reddies river waters.

50 do. by William Padget on Hunting creek.

200 do. by William Shinn on Brushy mountains.

200 do. by John Adams on the Rich Mountain.

170 do. by Benj. Ellis on Roaring river

150 do. by Presley Jennings on do.

130 do. by Keziah Spence on the Long Branch.

100 do. by Dempsey Hicks on Grassy Fork.

100 do. by John Morris, sen. on do.

125 do. by Archibald Mitchell on do.

165 do. by Francis Monday on do.

180 do. by Nathan Scott on do.

72 do by Joseph Dixon, on Lambert's Fork.

100 do. by Allen M'Clain on Muddy do.

100 do. by Henry Killion on the waters of King creek,

50 do. by Charles Sweeten on Beaver creek.

100 do. by William Triplet on do.

50 do by Zachariah Thompson on do.

287 do. by Wm. Mitchell on Cub creek.

200 do. by Elisha Reynolds, jun. on Moravian creek.

200 do. by Welcome Stephens on do.

100 do. by Joel Church on the waters of Lewis's Fork.

100 do by James Debord on do.

100 do. by David Mires, sen. on Fish dam creek.

200 do. by John Adams sen. on the waters of Yadkin river.

150 do. by Eben. Frost on Lewis fork.

130 do. by Elijah Dehart on the waters of Hunting creek.

70 do. by John Q. Dabney on do.

100 do by do. for James Patterson on do.

200 do by do. for J. M. Smitherson on do

300 do. by Jesse Fitzpatrick on do.

100 do by James Hays on do,

225 do by Henry Hays on do.

50 do by Jonathan Hays on do.

50 do by Willis Hays on do.

150 do. by Joshua Hays on do.

99 3-4 do by Aaron Johnson on do.

290 do by James Price on do.

109 do by Nimrod Pendegrass on do.

150 do. by James Vanwinkle on do.

50 do. by Squire Walsh on do.

100 do by Carithine Young on do.

140 do by John Sutton on the waters of Yadkin river.

JESSE ALLEN,
May 6, 1806. *Sheriff of Wilkes county.*

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Court-House in Rockford, in Surry County, on the 11th and 12th days of July, 1806,

THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1804, together with the cost of advertising, &c viz.

500 Acres on Fish's River joining Gideon Edwards, supposed to belong to William Sheppard, not given in.

400 Acres belonging to the said Sheppard, on the Yadkin River, joining the Lands of Job Martin, not given in.

148 ditto on Stony Creek, supposed to belong to Bartholemew Ramsey, joining Robert Harris, not given in.

100 ditto supposed to be the property of the Heirs of Abraham Frazier, on the waters of Louin's Creek, joining John Bryson, not given in.

12100 ditto on the Arroratt River and its waters, and Grasty Creek and its waters, and waters of the Yadkin River, joining Jacob Sheppard, supposed to belong to a Mr. Matthews, not given in.

200 ditto, in each tract 100, on the Arroratt, joining Jesse Lester, supposed to belong to a Mr. Holtsclaw, not given in.

88 ditto on the Arroratt, joining Nicholas Harris's Land, where Barnabass Kelly now lives.

367 ditto on the waters of Fish's River and Mitchell's River, supposed to belong to Simon Ferry, not given in.

200 ditto on the north side of the Yadkin River, on Herford's Big Branch, supposed to belong to Henry Parrish or John Patrick, joining [illegible] not given in.

200 ditto on the waters of Forbes's Creek, joining William Martin, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Pentecost, not given in.

100 ditto on the Double Creeks supposed to belong to the Heirs of John Creed, joining Jesse Lester's Land, not given in.

100 ditto on the south side on the Yadkin River, adjoining the Lands of Benjamin Sparks, supposed to belong to Wm. Hancock, not given in.

100 ditto belonging to John Brown, joining William Robertson on the north side of the Yadkin River, not given in.

100 ditto on the north side of the Yadkin River belonging to John Emmery, joining Andrew and Henry Shuts, not given in.

200 ditto on the south side of the Yadkin River, joining Elder and Watkins Lands, not given in, belonging to Robert Spur.

156 ditto north side of the Yadkin River, on Lusley Creek, supposed to belong to Green, not given in.

100 ditto belonging to Carter Sheppard's Heirs, adjoining Joseph Vanderpool, on the north side of the Yadkin River, not given in.

200 ditto on the waters of the Yadkin River, supposed to be the property of Caleb Winfree.

150 ditto supposed to belong to Pleasant Roberts.

102 ditto on the north side of the Yadkin River, formerly the property of Thomas Gordon, near the Pilot Mountain, adjoining the Lands of Sumner.

150 ditto adjoining Barthelemew Miriom.

JAS. FITZGERALD,
June 1, 1805. *Sheriff.*

Western Lands.

THE Subscribers residing in Mero District, State of Tennessee, have had in their possession for some time, a correct copy of all the warrants issued from the office of John Armstrong, late Entry-taker of Western Lands, so far as regards the Middle District; as also of all surveys made and on which grants have issued in the said district; that from the possession of those documents, as well as from actual surveys made on the premises, they have nearly completed a connected list of the said surveys, of the lands entered and not surveyed, and of the vacant lands on the Duck and Elk rivers, and the creeks which make into the same.

They are authorised to inform those who may be interested in Lands lying in that part of the country, that they can shew the number of each warrant, to whom issued, if the lands are surveyed by whom surveyed and when, the date of the grant, where the lands lie, their value, whom joining, interference if any, and validity of title.

When it is understood that the Duck and Elk rivers, with their tributary streams, spread through an extensive and thickly covered country of Cane, and that locators were in constant danger from the Indians, it will not be thought strange that location has been made upon location on the same water course, differing only in the name, and that from the same cause surveys have been made and grants perfected, the lines whereof interfere in many instances; that many of the locations in the warrants yet to be acted upon, are vague and indefinite in description; hence it has been found a laborious undertaking to trace the lines of surveys, or to fix with certainty the speciality of location or the priority of claims. This however they feel confident to assure the Public they are enabled to do, as well as to give information in regard to the situation, quality and strength of claim or title.

Gentlemen residing in North-Carolina or elsewhere, claiming lands by virtue of grant or warrant, situated on the above described waters, or holding warrants capable of being removed, and who may wish their claims investigated and settled into certainty, or warrant removed, may be accommodated on application, to the subscribers, in the character of agents, or by interesting them in the lands.

JOHN STROTHER.
WILLIAM P. ANDERSON,

ON the twelfth day of November, 1803, I executed to Wyatt Ballard, now of Orange County, two Obligations, one for the payment of $1000 in January 1804, and the other for $1030 on the first of January, 1805; which Obligations I have long since discharged, and taken up, as I can shew to the satisfaction of any Person, by the original Obligations which I have in my possession, as well as by other Testimony. Notwithstanding this, I am informed that the said Ballard pretends that he still holds my Bond for the said $1030, and threatens to sue me upon it, of which I have not much fear, but as he may take in some well disposed Person by a transfer of the pretended Bond, I have thought proper to inform the Public, that if the said Ballard holds any paper which purports to be an Obligation of mine, it is a forgery, and I will not pay it.

THOMAS WIGGINS.
Edgecomb County, May 28th, 1806.

Public Notice.

ON the 12th inst. was committed to the Jail for the District of Hillsborough and County of Orange, *Jebu Jester,* who made his escape from the Sheriff of Burke, on his passage from Morganton to Salisbury. He brought with him a very good Gelding of a Red Roan Colour, about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, in high order, 4 Years old this Spring; a small switch Tail, a good deal rubbed on the part next to his Rump. It is to be feared that the property of this Horse is in some other Person and not in the above named Jester. I have him in my Custody, and will try to keep him until this Intelligence can circulate, and the Owner if there should be one, have an opportunity of regaining his Property. S TURRENTINE.
Hillsborough, May 12, 1806.

NOTICE.

IN a few weeks I expect to leave this State for a considerable Time. All persons having Accounts or Demands against me will please render them for Settlement and Payment.

And all Persons that have been a considerable time in Arrears to me, are solicited to make Payments without putting me to the *painful* necessity of *pressing them by law.* GERARD BANKS.
Averasborough, May 29th, 1806.