

WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1804.

We hear from Raleigh that the Legislature has chosen Gen. Montfort Stokes to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Jesse Franklin, Esq. whose time will expire on the 3d of March next.

James Monroe, Esq. of Virginia, has been nominated and appointed Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. The object of this appointment, it is presumed, is to bring the pending negotiation between the two governments to a speedy termination.

New-York Paper.
From Richmond, Dec. 1.

Arrived in this city, on Thursday evening, on their return to Baltimore, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, Lady and suite. They disembarked in Hampton Roads from the French frigate President, we understand, in consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. Bonaparte and an expectation of an immediate engagement with the British frigate Revolutionaire. Preparations for battle had been made by both vessels, and they lay within a mile of each other. The frigates are both French built, of equal force 44 guns.

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

In fulfilling that part of the law, which requires an annual report on the state of the Treasury, it becomes my duty to inform you, that the receipts at the Public Treasury of North-Carolina from the first day of November, 1803, to the first day of November, 1804, including arrearages, the public taxes of every description and the cotton gin taxes, amount to twenty-four thousand nine hundred pounds six shillings and four pence—which sum, added to the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1803, viz. fifty seven thousand four hundred and twenty two pounds seventeen shillings and four pence, as reported to the last General Assembly, made an aggregate amount of eighty two thousand three hundred and twenty three pounds three shillings and eight pence, (£82,323 3 8.)

Out of this sum disbursements have been made, within the time first above mentioned (including the cash burnt by the last Assembly) to amount of twenty-six thousand three hundred and nine pounds sixteen shillings and seven pence; the vouchers for which are delivered over to the Comptroller and deducted from the aggregate amount aforesaid, leaving a balance of 56,013 6 0 remaining in the Public Treasury on the first day of November, 1804, and yet to be accounted for.

From the bills forming the remainder, I have selected and set apart, as last year, the sum of £2,500, being much worn and in my opinion, unfit for further circulation.

The Land Office, by which you will understand, the receipts at the Treasury for lands entered and paid for, has produced from the first day of November, 1803, to the first day of November 1804, £5,218 2 9 and no more. This item, however, is wholly and completely covered by certificates and other vouchers, and does therefore in no manner affect my general account, in regard to the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of the present month, as above stated.

In compliance with the directions of the General Assembly of 1802, I caused to be purchased, since your last session and in the month of April last, two thousand dollars of the 8 per cent stock of the funds of the United States, with that part of the interest and reimbursement of principal which became due to this state on her stocks in the said funds, in the course and up to the end of the year 1803, and which had not previously been disbursed in purchases of the same kind: This purchase was made in Philadelphia at the rate of 106 1/4 per cent; and will, I hope be satisfactory to you.

With the interest which become due to the State in her stocks in the funds of the United States, up to the end of the September quarter of the present year, I have lately, that is to say, on the 8th day of November inst, caused to be purchased at the same place, two thousand other dollars of the 6 per cent of the United States, at the rate of 106 1/2 per cent.—The Warrants of transfer for this last purchase, are daily expected, and shall be placed on the books of the Loan-Office of the United States for North-Carolina, so soon as they shall arrive; where, together with the purchase first above mentioned and her other stocks, they will stand to the credit of this State.

As an act of justice towards the Sheriffs throughout the State, who have been employed in collecting the revenue of the last year, I would as I leave to conclude this report by adding, that their punctuality in accounting for the taxes of 1803, does them much credit and exceeds all former examples.

With every respectful consideration,
 I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
JOHN HAYWOOD,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh Nov. 26, 1804.

William Pinckney, Esq. has arrived at Baltimore, and brings with him the pleasing news of the actual transfer of our Bank Stock in England, so long claimed by this state. To Mr. Pinckney, we are credibly advised, the state is much indebted for the recovery of her stock, and the legislature will doubtless make him a handsome compensation for his zeal, abilities, and perseverance exercised in procuring the transfer.

Judge Chase (it appears not generally known) is entitled by law to 4 per cent commission on the sum recovered for his exertions in behalf of the state on a former occasion. The net sum accruing to Maryland after deducting Mr. Chase's commissions, will amount to about 230,000 pounds current money.
Baltimore Rep. Advocate.

The late Indiana Gazette has contributed to remove the alarms from that portion of Upper Louisiana, which had been subjected to the temporary government of Indiana. On the 2d of September a committee, at Genevieve, declared in favor of an entire submission to Congress, and in support of the authority of Gov. Harrison. At Louis in the district of upper Louisiana, 12 out of 17 representatives appointed to meet in that place had assembled and had the oath of allegiance agreeable to a proposal, made in their assembly, and on the 1st of October Gov. W. H. Harrison issued his proclamation by which the district of Louisiana is to be divided into five districts, and bounded, the first including all lands above the Missouri, called Charles.

The second, called Louis, having the Mississippi on the north, Platin Creek on the south from its mouth to its source, thence on a west line to the fork of the Merrimac, called Arnean, and down said fork to the Merrimac, then up said Merrimac, to the upper settlement on that river, and then on a west line to the western boundary of Louisiana.

The third, called St. Genevieve, on the north upon the district of St. Louis, and on the south by apple Creek, from its junction with the Mississippi to its source, and then upon a west line to the western boundary of Louisiana.

The fourth, between the above and that line which has separated the jurisdictions of Cape Girardeau and New-Madrid, called the District of Girardeau.

The fifth, all that part of the district of Louisiana, which lies below the district of Cape Girardeau, to be called the district of New-Madrid.

The seats of justice are at the places from which the districts derive their names.

The Land to the Ocmulgee obtained!!

THIS highly gratifying intelligence is communicated in the following extract of a letter from Bolling Hall, Esq. dated, Louisville, November 12.

"I take the first opportunity of informing you of the pleasing information which has this day been laid before us.—We are informed by a letter addressed to his Excellency by Colonel Hawkins, that he has concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, by which he has acquired the land lying between the present temporary boundary of this State and the Ocmulgee River; running up said river to the three forks and thence to the High Shoals on the Appelachie."
Georgia paper.

A letter from Washington confirms the account of Commodore Preble's attack on Tripoli, with the following additional circumstances:

"The attacks were made by six gun boats, the frigates not being able to enter the harbour. They were opposed by 14 gun-boats. In the first attack three of the enemy's gun-boats were sunk; in the second attack, made under cover of the night, a Polacre, and three gun-boats, each carrying 24 pounders, were taken. The Americans lost 3 officers and 20 seamen, killed; and 20 seamen wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained."

Appointments by the President of the United States.

Dominic A. Hall, Judge of the District of Orleans.

Mahlone Dickerson, Attorney for the said District.

Ephraim Kirby, John B. Provost, Judges of the territory of Orleans.

James Brown of Kentucky, Secretary for the territory of Orleans.

I. J. Le Breton B'ogenoir, Marshall for the District of Orleans.

Members of the Legislative Council.

Julien Poydras, Ben. Morgan, Bellechose, John Watkins, M. Bore, Robert Dow, Michael Cantrelle, Daniel Clark, J. Romain, of Atacapas, Evan Jones, Gaspard Dubuys, Wm. Kenner, Mr. Wickoff, of Appalouse.

Mr. Bore and Mr. Jones have refused the appointments.

Appointments by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

George W. Erving, of Massachusetts, Secretary of Legation at the court of Madrid.

William Brown, late of Columbia, Collector of New Orleans.

William Lyman, of Massachusetts, Surveyor and Inspector of New-Orleans.

The President has nominated James Bowdoin, of Massachusetts, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid; and we understand that the Senate have confirmed the nomination.
Nor. Herald.

Chillicothe, Nov. 5.

At an election held in this town on Saturday last, for Scioto township, for the choice of three electors of President and Vice-President, and one representative for the state legislature, the following votes were taken:

ELECTORS.	
Republican Ticket.	
Nathaniel Massee	118
William Goforth	116
James Pritchard	108
Federal Ticket.	
Bazaleel Wells	29
John Carlisle	23
John Riley	22

The paper called the Boston Gazette is opposed to the Jefferson and Clinton electoral ticket. It is therefore the more serious that it stated on the 19th ult. that the "democratic electoral ticket for electors has prevailed in New-Hampshire." Previous circumstances rendered it not improbable, for both houses of the state legislature, are republican.

The printing-office of Messrs. Haswell and Sinead, and the dwelling house of the former, at Bennington, Vermont, were consumed by fire on the 8th ult. Most of the printing materials and household furniture were saved.

Capt. Bossau of the ship Herman & Thussalla, arrived at Philadelphia, informs that when he left Lisbon, (on the 17th Oct.) they were in hourly expectation of the confirmation of a war between England and Spain.—The accounts received there were such as made it appear inevitable.

A Kingston paper of the 20th October has the following article:—"La Sagesse frigate, of 28 guns, capt. Shipley, arrived on Monday from New-Providence with the American ship Andromache, from New-York, bound for Savannah-la-Mar with lumber, which had been captured by a French privateer and retaken by La Sagesse."

Capt. Deakins, arrived at Norfolk, in 43 days from Lisbon, reports that on account of the plague raging at Malaga, the inhabitants intended setting fire to the town.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated 23d Sept. received at Philadelphia, informs that the pestilence at Malaga continues to rage with most destructive violence, from 2 to 300 falling victims to it daily. At Gibraltar the mortality was confined to strangers. The troops on that station, amounting to 4000 enjoyed perfect health, and were in excellent order.

By arrivals at Philadelphia from Point Petre, we learn that it has been sickly amongst the shipping, that the supercargo of the sch'r Widowson, and capt. Wilson, of the sch'r Minerva, both of Philadelphia, with several others belonging to different vessels, had died at Point Petre.

By accounts from Gaudaloupe, we learn, that a French frigate from France, was lately captured and sent into Barbadoes.—This is said to be one of the three that failed with troops for Martinique; one of which got safe into Trinity, (Mart.) and has since got into Port Royal; and one other (the President) after landing the troops at Gaudaloupe, arrived at Annapolis, with the French Minister to the U. States.

By the Connecticut, capt. Allen, arrived at Philadelphia from Gonaives, we learn, that a French privateer brig of 18 guns from Gaudaloupe, had been captured after an action of 8 hours, off the Platform by a British sch'r privateer of 14 guns, and sent into Kingston, Jam.

The King of Sweden, (it is said in a London paper) has made overtures for an alliance, offensive and defensive with Great-Britain, with an offer to augment his army with twenty new regiments, and his naval force in the same proportion.

New-York, Dec. 1.

Capt. Prentice arrived at Boston on Sunday in 25 days from Martinique, informs that none of the ports in that island had been blockaded for a considerable time back; and that during the late appearance of several British ships of war off the principal ports, American vessels were suffered to pass and repass without any manner of interruption whatever. They remained there but a few days, and returned to their former station.

December 4.

A letter, it is reported, is received in town from the Mediterranean, announcing a second engagement with the Tripolitans by the American fleet under Commodore Preble, in which Lieut. Decatur is said to have been killed.

Capt. Fairchild, of the brig Ann, writes to his owner that on the 19th October, in lat. 36, 43, long. 68, 48, he saw a wreck to windward, and hauled up for her.—On coming alongside he found her to be a schooner of about 60 or 70 tons, with a white bottom, yellow sides, full of water, both masts gone, bowsprit standing, and having no person on board. The wind blowing fresh, and a considerable sea running he could not exactly determine her name, which was chafed apparently by a yawl over her stern; but as nearly as he could make it out, it was "Delight of Charleston."

In addition to the damages done by the Earthquake at Lisbon, as stated in yesterday's Gazette, taken from the Norfolk Herald, the Public Ledger adds "that the salt springs had turned to fresh water."

A declaration of war, it is said in the Charleston Courier, has been issued against Spain by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Hayti.

We understand an insurrection of the Negroes in Charleston and its vicinity, has recently been planned, by which the horrors of St. Domingo would have been experienced in those places, had it not been for a wise and fortunate and seasonable detection. The particulars of this will doubtless be soon received.

A London price current of Sept. 24, states that Carolina Rice sold at auction, on the 20th, at 37s. 6d. to 44s. Georgia Cotton is quoted in at 1s. 1d. to 2s. 8d.

Copies of Bonaparte's answer to the ultimatum of the Emperor of Russia, are now circulating on the Continent of Europe. We have not yet received a complete copy of this document, which is couched in terms of the greatest insolence and most unqualified malignity. The following outline of its contents will enable any person to form a pretty correct idea of this production.

After stating that France will not be dictated to by any power upon earth, Buonaparte asks why if the Emperor be desirous of war, he does not at once openly declare his sentiments? why he does not commence and justify hostilities in some manly way rather than have recourse to the flimsy artifice of demanding satisfaction for the violation of the neutrality of Germany, by the seizure, and the pretended assassination of the Duke d'Enghem. The answer then proceeds to justify these flagitious and abominable principles, and afterwards insultingly asks, whether the Emperor of Russia would not have acted in the same manner under similar circumstances? It concludes with a remark, impudent and unprincipled, that it could not be supposed that a Monarch, who felt such a lively interest on this occasion, would not, if the murderers of his father (the Emperor Paul) were within his reach, use every effort to bring them to justice. We hope soon to be able to lay a full copy of this document before our readers.

Charleston, Nov. 30.

COMMUNICATION.

The effect produced by the September gale, on the vegetation in the vicinity of the city, is somewhat surprising.—Shortly after most of the trees budded out, and presented the appearance of a second spring. This was particularly the case with fruit trees; and we were yesterday gratified with a taste of some ripe Mulberries, gathered from a tree a short distance from town.

Dec. 4.

WAR BETWEEN GREAT-BRITAIN & SPAIN.

BY recent accounts from Havanna, the probability of a war between these two nations gains strength. On the 15th ult. the British frigate *Mermaid*, Captain Hollies, arrived at Havanna from Jamaica, with dispatches to the Governor, relative to the conduct of French privateers, towards British vessels taken into the ports of Cuba. Two days after, a British Government brig arrived at Havanna in 8 days from Kingston—she had arrived at Kingston in 32 days from England—of course must have brought as late, probably later accounts, than those received at this port by the *Isabella*. This vessel was sent from Kingston immediately on her arrival, with dispatches from the Admiral to the commander of the *Mermaid*, the contents of which were kept secret. Invitations had been given to all the principal officers at the Havanna to attend a ball which was to have been given on board the *Mermaid* on the evening of the 15th ult. but the arrival of this brig frustrated the whole—the commander of the frigate, on receiving these dispatches, weighed anchor and stood out to sea; where he continued lying off and on, till the whole of the British merchant ships in the harbour (one only excepted, which had not ballast on board) joined him;—some of these vessels were partly loaded; others had purchased cargoes, but not taken them on board; such however, was the import of these dispatches, that they immediately left the port, and sailed under convoy of the frigate. The brig returned to Jamaica. The gentleman who communicates these particulars, informs us that he conversed with the officers of the frigate, who informed him that such were the nature of the dispatches, that prizes would undoubtedly be made of any Spanish vessels they might fall in with. The brig did not enter the port of Havanna, but sent in her boat; the midshipman who was bearer of the dispatches to Captain Hollies, was immediately shut up in a stateroom by himself, that no one might have an opportunity to interrogate him on the subject of their contents.

DIED—On Thursday last Mr. GEORGE STEELE, a native of Scotland.

Lately in New-York, Mr. JOHN GRAY, late Merchant of this town. His loss may be truly regretted, as he was an industrious and an honest man, and during his short residence in this town acquired the esteem of all who knew him.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED
 Ship Enterprize, Congar, New-York
 Sch'r Polly, Nelson, Charleston
 Jane, Bostwick, N. York
 Sloop Henry, Robinson, Bermuda

CLEARED
 Brig Adventure, Barney, Gaudaloupe
 Polly, Oliver, do.
 Sloop Sally Warner, Pennoer, do.

Capt. Partridge of the sch'r Caroline, who arrived here on the 18 inst, left at St. Croix on the 15th Nov. sch'r Evelina, Twycoos, to sail in 10 days; sch'r Sally, Pierce, to sail in 15 days; Nov. 20th, in lat. 25, 20, long. 67, 60, spoke ship Two Brothers, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica, 14 days out—all well.

Loss of Schooner Sally, of Newbern.
 Capt. Holder informs, that he sailed from Jamaica on the 26th September, laden with Rum, bound to New-York; that on the 30th he made Cape Corintius; at 4 p. m. was chased by a small privateer, which continued firing till dark, when he lost her by shifting his course. On the 2d October was upset in a