

provisions of the act directing the valuation of lands and dwelling houses; which clearly proves that a permanent direct tax was contemplated. That act creates the surveyor of each valuation district a permanent officer, and ascertains the compensation he shall receive for each official act. It directs him to keep a record of the valuation of each lot and house; and whenever a transfer shall take place to charge the purchaser, credit the seller, and enter it on record. It provides that when a new house shall be erected it shall be valued, and added to the valuations made under the act; that all lands exempted from taxation, whenever the exemption shall cease, shall be assessed; and that whenever and so often as a dwelling house shall be destroyed the valuation thereof shall be cancelled. Neither has these provisions any relation to the tax levied; they all clearly refer to future taxes.

Indeed the expence incurred in assessing the lands and houses in the different states, and in collecting the tax, forms conclusive evidence that it was determined to establish an annual land tax. The sums by that administration appropriated for the expence of assessments amounted to four hundred and five thousand dollars.

The real expence may Dollars.  
be estimated at 400,000

The commissions to the various officers for collections and the contingent expences, as stationary, printing, advertising, &c. will amount at least to 180,000

The losses derived from various causes exceed 125,000

Making the whole loss and expenditure amount to 705,000

which sum being deducted from two millions of dollars, the amount of the tax, leaves only the sum of one million two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars for the public use.

Apportion to the several states this seven hundred and five thousand dollars, in the same ratio as they paid that tax, and it will appear by levying it, there has been expended and lost to the people of Maryland fifty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars, and to the people of Connecticut forty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars; which sums are equal to the yearly expences of the states. On the same principles the loss to North-Carolina was sixty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars—nearly equal to the expences of that state for two years. These were the real losses to the people of the states mentioned; to the people of the other states, they were in the same proportion, and exceed a loss of thirty-five dollars on every hundred dollars collected.

Can any person who investigates this subject believe these expences were incurred with a view to bring the tax of a single year into the treasury? I think not: It must have been the design to make provision for a durable land tax. No other cause can be assigned for this waste of property, but a wish to increase the executive power, by the appointment of a hundred commissioners, a thousand surveyors of assessment districts with established fees of office, and twice that number of assessors or collectors, amongst whom should be divided the five hundred and eighty thousand dollars expended.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Arrived on Sunday, the sloop *Suffanah*, captain Morgan, 28 days from New-Orleans. Captain M. informs that the French Prefect had arrived at New-Orleans a few days previous to his sailing, and was received with great honors; the garrison fired a royal salute on his landing. It was the general belief that the Prefect would not enter upon the duties of his appointment until the arrival of the French troops, and that his Excellency the Marquis de Casa Calva was momentarily expected from Havana to deliver the place up in form to the French government.

Sloop *\_\_\_\_\_*, of Boston, had failed for Mobile with Dinmore and suite, on a mission from the United States to the Choctaw nation. Extract of a letter from a very intelligent person in the Choctaw nation, to a gentleman in Knoxville, dated February 11.

The Little King of the Chickasaw, has been at New-Orleans, and since his return he has introduced a talk among the chiefs of that nation, in which he calls upon them to hold themselves in readiness to meet the French at New-Orleans in the Spring, to have with them a great big talk (as he terms it). The King says the French are at New-Orleans, and that he

converted with them. It seems the Indians have received no presents from them yet."

The Little King of the Chickasaw, mentioned in the above letter, was formerly in the interest of the English and afterwards avowedly in that of the Americans.

#### [TRANSLATION.] PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the French Republic.  
L'AUSSAT, Colonial Prefect,  
To the LOUISIANIANS.

Your separation from France marks one of the most shameful epochs of her annals, under an enfeebled and corrupt government, after an ignominious war, and a disgraceful peace.

To that cowardly and unnatural abandonment, you presented the contrast of heroic love, fidelity and courage.

The hearts of all Frenchmen were softened by the spectacle. They never let it slip their remembrance. They then exclaimed, with pride, and have never since ceased to repeat, that the blood of France runs in your veins.

As soon as they had regained their dignity and their glory, by the revolution and a train of prodigious triumphs, they turned towards you their affectionate attention. You constituted a part of their first negotiation. They wished your retrocession to accompany and signalise their first peace.

The time was not yet arrived.—It was necessary that a man should appear to whom nothing which is natural, great, magnanimous and just, was new or impossible:—who to the talent of achieving the most splendid victories, united the more extraordinary one of combining and securing to them the most happy consequences; who by the ascendancy of his mind commanded at once terror from his enemies and confidence from his allies.—who by his penetrating genius, discriminated the true interests of his country, and by an irrefragable will, gave operation to those interests:—who, in fine, was born to replace France on her own basis, to establish her in the whole extent of her limits, and to erase all the blemishes of her history.

This man, Louisianians, presides over our destinies. From this moment he is the pledge of your happiness. To secure this, in this fortunate soil, it is only necessary to assist the prodigality of nature.—This is the design of the French government.

To cultivate peace and friendship with all your neighbours; to protect your commerce, encourage your agriculture, people your deserts; foster industry, respect property, customs and opinions; pay reverence to religion; to honour virtue; to secure to the laws their sovereignty and to correct them only as the light of experience may dictate; to introduce permanent order and economy in all the branches of the public administration; to unite still closer the ties which the same origin, the same morals, the same dispositions have created between this colony and the mother country; these Louisianians, are the honourable objects of the mission of your captain general Victor, your colonial prefect and your chief judge. These, they are happy to say are the motives with which they come to mix with you.

The reputation of the captain general has doubtless even here preceded him. Companion in arms with the First Consul, he distinguished himself from the commencement of the campaign of the famous armies of Italy. In less brilliant days, he astonished Suwarow by precipitating his flight: He was in fine one of the lieutenants of *Bunaparte*, at the battle of *Marengo*. Surrounded with these titles, the illustrious pledge of his fame, he comes to you, Louisianians, with a lively desire of rendering himself dear to you, by the exercises of all the virtues, the cares, and industry which devolve on the chief of a happy people. His ardour for your prosperity, the uprightness of his intentions, the agreeableness and affability of his person and manners, which are even ornamental to his military laurels, will secure to him your affection and confidence. He brings with him a part of those troops who have made the earth tremble, even to these remote shores. Batavia, since the peace, has admired their

good conduct and excellent discipline. You may like her admire and esteem them.

In short Louisianians, you will find in your chief judge, genius, impartiality, and disinterestedness. He comes to you already known by the fame of his talents, by his sufferings and misfortunes.

Under every circumstance you will have reason to rejoice at having become French, you will daily feel more and more the value of that splendid title, the object of the envy of the whole globe.

We know, nevertheless, Louisianians, and will not dissimulate it, that during 30 years, Spain, by the temperance of a generous and mild government, has endeavoured to make you forget the grievous fault of an unworthy agent of this noble nation—the is our close and faithful friend. It will not be us who will instigate you to repay her mildness with ingratitude. We will endeavour by acts of munificence, to emulate the policy of the chief, she had given you. Your attachment to the French Republic, our common country; your gratitude to those who protect you, and the daily sight of your growing prosperity, are the objects which the shall aim at; with a zeal and assiduity, which only can be limited by the fulfilment of all our duties and all our wishes.

New-Orleans, the 14th year of the French Republic.

L'AUSSAT,  
By the Colonial Prefect,  
The officer of administration, acting as Secretary.

DAUGEROT.

WASHINGTON, May 4.  
Extract of a letter dated Edyville, March 10, 1803.

"It is with extreme regret I have to inform you that a Chickasaw Indian was murdered in this town on Monday last. The circumstances are nearly as follows:

"Six Indians of the Chickasaw nation, who had been hunting on the south side of Cumberland, came into this town and sold a quantity of venison, turkeys, &c. They went to a tavern and drank pretty freely. After night two of them left the tavern, and it appears were followed by two men by the name of Cook and Ferguson, with each a large club—These men concealed themselves within the yard of Mr. J. W. Throop, and as the Indians came through the gate, struck them. One fell the other made his escape. The stroke of the club was heard by Mr. Throop's family; some neighbours were alarmed and search made for the Indian, who was at length found under a fence, with his head beat to pieces in a barbarous manner. He was removed to a house and his wounds dressed by a physician; but he died the Wednesday following. The other Indian was not very badly hurt.

"On Friday a court was called, and Matthew Cook, J. Ferguson, and Reuben Cook were apprehended—M. Cook made his escape from the officer—the other two were committed to jail, and are to have their trial before the circuit court in May next.

"The other five Indians are set off for the nation. They carried letters to their Chief, informing him of the above circumstances, and requesting one of the chiefs with an interpreter to attend the trial.

"Every kindness and attention was shewn to the Indians—The dead was decently interred, with which they seemed satisfied; but when they took their leave they made signs that the prisoners must be hanged.

"It is said that some of the friends of the prisoners, have threatened a rescue, and it is expected an attempt will be made. They are guarded at night by seven or eight men. What the consequence will be God only knows. Several families who settled on the other side of Cumberland, this Spring, have moved back since this unfortunate affair took place.

WANTED TO CHARTER for the West Indies, One or 2 vessels from 120 to 240 tons. Apply to FRANCIS FONTAINE, Wilmington, April 14.



Almanacks for sale at this Office.

#### For Sail, Freight, or Charter.

The Schooner WELLFLEET, 75 tons burthen—well found and in good order for sea. She is now ready to receive freight.

For terms apply to John Swett, On board said schooner, at Carpenter's wharf, Wilmington, May 19.

#### FOR SALE, 1040 Acres of well timber'd LAND

ON Albe's Creek, known by the name of Bear-Garden, on which there is a good mill seat sufficient for two saws, on a lasting stream. A part of said land is well adapted to the culture of corn and cotton, and the range is excellent. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

I will also rent the upper apartments of my House, Kitchen, &c. in Market-street, until the first of January next.

For terms apply to D. Mallett, Wilmington, May 19.

#### FOR SALE, A Tract or Parcel of Land

Containing 695 acres ON the head of Bear and Inlet Creek, adjoining Mrs. Mort's land and running across the main road about seven miles from Wilmington, sixty or seventy acres of which is good corn land, and on which there is an excellent mill-stream. The situation is eligible for a public house, and the range is superior to any on the sound. For one half the amount prompt payment will be required, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and security. For further particulars apply to A. Hall in Wilmington, or to the subscriber on Rocky Point.

Robert Howe, May 19.

#### Lands for Sale, Belonging to the Subscriber.

A TRACT of Land situate in the county of Brunswick, about twelve miles from Wilmington, usually called the Mill-Lands, containing near Three Thousand acres, late the residence of George M'Kenzie, Esq. Another tract of Land on the Northwest river, in the same county, lying between Schaw Fields and the lands of Major A. D. Moore. This tract contains Four Hundred acres of valuable Swamp with natural advantages which render it safe for the cultivation of Rice. There are also One Hundred acres of high land, in this tract.—Plots to be seen by applying to the subscriber.

Two other tracts of Land in the county of New-Hanover, known by the names of the Mulberry and Marble Bluff, each consisting of One Thousand acres or upwards, situated directly opposite to each other, on the Northeast branch of Cape-Fear River.

For terms apply to A. M. Hooper or to the subscriber in Wilmington. MARY HOOPER, Wilmington, May 12—3w.

#### NOTICE.

A DIVISION of that part of Lot No. 22, situate on Second-street, in Wilmington, which formerly belonged to MARGARET RONALDSON, is to take place on Saturday the 25th of June next, between those claiming under the late George and Samuel Blythe, agreeably to an order of New-Hanover Court.

BENJAMIN SMITH, May 12.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Malcolm Mackenzie & Co. or to Daniel Macphail, will please to make payment to the subscriber, who by assignment of said Daniel of this date is fully, solely and exclusively authorized to receive payment of and grant discharges for said debts.

HENRY URQUHART, Administrator of Malcolm Mackenzie, Wilmington, May 12

#### To the Electors of the Division comprehending the counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Duplin, N. Hanover, Sampson and Onflow.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, AS an Election will take place in August next, for a person to represent you in the Congress of the United States, I thus publicly offer myself as a Candidate for that important trust.

The part I acted during the revolutionary war, my political opinions during that important period and since the establishment of our Independence, also my Sentiments for the six years I had the honor to represent you in Congress, are well known; I therefore deem it unnecessary to amuse you with opinions respecting the origin or motives of parties, nor professions of exclusive attachment to the Constitution or interests of the Nation.

My conduct shall continue uniform, and my zeal unremitting for a genuine and rational Republican Government, as guaranteed by our national compact—the Constitution shall be my guide in all political concerns—the Peace, Liberty and Happiness of the United States my sole object.

Notwithstanding the calumny of a few individuals, I am fully confident that the present Administration of the Government of the United States, is pure, economical and just, and calculated to secure the rights, liberties and true interest of the people.

Should I be honored with a majority of your suffrages, my time and talents shall be invariably employed for the interests of my Constituents, and for the Union generally.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, JAMES GILLESPIE, WILMINGTON, March 26, 1803.

#### MISSING

A LETTER dated March 8, 1803, put into the Post-Office at New-York, written by the subscriber and directed to SIMEON BELDEN, Merchant, Fayetteville, North-Carolina, in which letter was inclosed 675 dollars, in a Post-Note, and United States Bank Bills, of the following description—The Post-Note No. 1737—C. 500 dollars, dated 12th of February, 1803, payable to Simeon Belden; the endorsement wrote immediately over the name of Jon. Burrell; and this note is remarkable by having a small part of the letter J, in the word Jonathan, torn on the left side of the bill, and as the Post-Note had been pinned and watered it was difficult to write the words *pay to Sime. Belden*, so that it will appear confused, and so remarkable by this description that a discovery may yet be made should the said note be offered. The other Bills are No. 3711—J. 100 dollars, 22d of January, 1802. No. 2470—C. 50 dollars, 5th of May, 1801. No. 1403—C. 20 dollars, 26th of August, 1799. No. 18, 5 dollars, 2d of April, 1798.

Mr. Cullin recollects giving me the Post-Note, and my noticing at the time the piece being torn off the letter J, and which he said would not injure the Note. There were several other endorsements on this Note, the names of which cannot be recollected.—It is requested that the different Banks may pay some attention when they receive Post-Notes, and by examining the numbers it may be yet recovered.

MARSHALL R. WILKINGS, New-York, April 8.

THE subscriber having been appointed, and having qualified as Assignee of the Bankruptcy of George Gibbs of New-York, late of Wilmington, Merchant; hereby gives notice to all persons having unsettled accounts, to exhibit the same for adjustment.—Those in any manner indebted to the said Bankrupt are requested to make immediate payment to

RICHARD BRADLEY, April 20. Assignee.

#### Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for taking up and delivering to me, a runaway negro fellow well known by the name of SPARROW, whom I lately purchased of Anthony B. Toomer, Esq. If Sparrow will come in and deliver himself up to me within one month from this date, he shall be pardoned.

All persons are hereby forbid harbouring, employing or carrying him away at their peril.

DIXON BOGUE, Wilmington, Feb. 24th, 1803